"THE FARMER IS OF MORE CONSEQUENCE THAN THE FARM, AND SHOULD BE FIRST IMPROVED."

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Agricultural Pepartment.

SOMEHOW OR OTHER WE GET ALONG.

The good wife bustled about the house, Her face still bright with a pleasant smile, As broken snatches of happy song
Strengthened her heart and hand the while The good man sat in the chimney nook, His little clay pipe within his lips, And all he'd made and all he'd lost, Ready and clear on his finger tips.

Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit Nothing has done very well this year; Money is bound to be hard to get-Everything's bound to be very dear;
How the cattle are going to be fed,
How we're to keep the boys at school,
Is kind of a debt and credit sum I can't make balance by my rule."

She turned her around from the baking bread And she faced him with a cheerful laugh; "Why, husband, dear, one would think That the good, rich wheat was only chaff And what if the wheat were only chaff, As long as we both are well and strong; I'm not a woman to worry a bit, Somehow or other we get along.

"Into some lives some rain must fall Over all lands the storm must beat, But when the rain and storm are o'er The after sunshine is twice as sweet.

Through every strait we have found a road,
In every grief we have found a song;
We have had to bear, and had to wait, But somehow or other we get along.

"For thirty years we have loved each other Stood by each other whatever befell; Six boys have called us father and mother, And all of them living and doing well.

We owe no man a penny, my dear,

We're both of us loving, and well and strong
Good man, I wish you would smoke again
And think how well we've got along."

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh;
He kissed his wife with a tender pride;
He said, "I'll do as you tell me, love,
I'll just count up on the other side."
She left him then with his better thought, And lifted her work with a low, sweet

song—
song that followed me many a year,
"Semehow or other we get along."

The Farmer's Qualifications.

Two qualifications are indispensaole in a profit ble hand for the farmfirst, physical powers equal to the labor he undertakes to perform; second. intelligence adequate to the profitable direction of those powers. Of the first it may be said in all seconds. riousness, that no man can possess them unless he has been accustomed to labor and is habitually temperate in all things.

As we cannot reasonably expect to gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles, so we may not hope for strength or the power of endurance in one unaccustomed to the exercise of his muscles, or addicted to any of those pernicious habits which diminish the trength and ultimately ruin the constitution. And then, as regards the other qualifications, without intelligence of the right kind—a knowledge of what ought to be done and how to do it—a man with the physical powers of a horse is but little better

than a horse. He must be acquainted with those laws of vegetable and animal life which are eternal in their nature and uniform in their operation—with chemistry to the extent of its applica-bility to his profession—and, in a word whatever departments and branches of science and art are known to stand related to his chosen calling. Superadded to these are the ordinary accomplishments of a gentleman, and those agreeable habits and man-ners which so essentially contribute to the comfort and happiness of the domestic circle.

As the humble, yet earnest friend of the farmer, and as the advocate of his essential interests, we protest against the notion that the cultivator of the soil must repudiate refinement, or do less than aspire to the highest social position.—Tribune and Farmer

How much interest have farmers in

the interstate picnic to be held this month, 25th to 30th inclusive, at

Williams Grove, in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania? It is their own affair and will have great significence as an agricultural fair. Elaborate arrangements for their accommodation and pleasure are already made by the energetic manager, R. H. Thomas, who has proved his earnest-ness, zeal and interest in the great enterprises that enlists annually many thousand farmers, as it will this year doubtless. But there is room for other thousands who may be sure of cordial welcome when they set foot on the delightful grounds where for ten years past the annual recurrence of these picnics has been an event of deep import in Grange affairs. It will be pleasant to all visitors to particpate in a work that proves how much farmers are advancing social growth and gaining in strength to conduct magnificent enterprises that redound to the credit of the great commonwealth of which they are the chief support This picnic should attract hundreds from New York, as it will from Ohio. Maryland, West Virgnia, New Jersey and Delewere, so say nothing of the thousands that Pennsylvania will turn into the grounds each day of the week appointed for the meeting,-Husband-

History of Red Polled Cattle.

From the writings of H. F. Euren, editor of the English; ed Polled Herd Book, the following extracts are made in regard to this breed of cattle:
"Polled," signifies without horns

In the absence of recorded facts, vari ous theories have been put forward to account for the origin of the breed of Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polled cattle. It has been asserted that this is but a branch of the Galloway breed naturalized here. There is, however, no reliable evidence on which to base such an opinion, and it is admitted that the ordinary Suffolk cattle are, as milkers, superior to the best Galloways. The probability is, that in the best varieties of Red Polled cattle we have decendants of an ancient breed, valued by our ancestors for their large yield of milk."

"The history of Red Polled cattle can be carried out well into the last century. Suffolk had from time immemorial its breed of Polled cattle producing butter which, one hundred and fifty years ago, was asserted to be justly esteemed the pleasantest and best in England." Arthur Young, in his survey (A. D. 1774,) defines the area a tract of country twenty miles by twelve, the seat of the dairies of Suf-folk—which he said must be peculiarly considered the headquarters of the Suffolk Polled Stock, though he found the breed spread over the whole counthe breed spread over the whole country. In this survey we get the first accurate description of this breed. Though Arthur Young makes no note of Norfolk Polled cattle, yet advertisments of sales held in and from the year 1778 proves that daries of such animals, were numerous in this accurate imals were numerous in this country and that they extended from the northern boundaries of the Norfolk 'headquarters' well into the center of Nor-folk."

"Many of the old Suffolk Polled Cattle were much more massive beasts than the Norfolk; and this characteristic is yet in evidence. They could easily be picked out from a collection by the comparative coarseness of the head—a difference which is now but seldom manifest. In other points there

were few divergences in character be-tween the two varieties." "The Powell cattle have more especially been noteworthy for fineness of bone, shortness of leg, round barrels, good hind quarters, and general neatness of outline; so that, though small, they have always won the favor of breeders. Through Norfolk Duke a рике а bull of Mr. Powell's breeding, his stock has almost influenced every herd in the two counties. The bull, Davyson 3d. illustrated the Powell type admirably.'
"A 4 year, 1 month, 1 week old cow

sired by Davyson 3d, Blossom 1327, had a live weight of 1822 pounds. Another cow from Tronston, also sired by Davyson 3d. weighed 1423 pounds at 4 years 4 months old.

"Slasher 577, bred by Mr. Lofft-combining Norfolk and Suffolk blood-had a live weight of 3024 pounds at the age of 4 year, 7 months; girth 8 feet, 2 inches His son, Rollick, 558, of the same tribe as Dolly—N 2, weighed at the age of 2 years, 8 months 3 weeks, 2,226 pounds, and its dead weight was 100 stones of 14 pounds. The bull, Cortes 645, weighed, when 1 year 8 months old, 1,394

"For beef the Red Polls have ever been favorites with the butchers, because they die well and the meat equal to the best Polled Scott or Highlander."

For milk and butter they occupy the front rank among the very best English dairy cows. They are peaceable and quiet in disposition, and should one become vicious they have no horns for mischief.

The first importation of these cattle in any number into the United States was made in 1873, by G. F. Tabor, of Patterson, N. Y. The imported bull, Ravinewood Bead 160, and his calf Dexter 654, out of imported Ravinewood Bell 454, and Bouncer 459, have all been used by me in building up my

herd. The present season, 1884, I am using imported Prime Minister 545, and Prospero 731; the former is a Powell bull of the most perfect type and the latter was bred by Mr. Lofft, is a son of the celebrated Rollick 558 and grandson of the more distinguished

Slasher 577. When I brought my herd of Red Polled cattle to Iowa in 1882, they were, so far as I know, the first cattle of that breed ever brought to the State. My herd now numbers 17 head of imported and thoroughbred Red Polls and about 50 head of one-half and three-fourth bloods. It is claimed for these cattle that they are better adapted to general use than any other breed. Combining extra beef with good rich milk, without vicious horns, they commend themselves to the general farmer, the dairyman and for family use.—L. F. Ross in Western Rural.

Labor and luxury, want and wealth, poverty and plenty; those represent the two sides of modern society. Labor, surrounded by everything that goes to make life hideous and miserable, finds itself the victim of luxurous idlers who have in one way or another got hold of the means of production, and for the benefit of whom all labor is executed and everything exists.—London (Eng) Justice.

For Fertilizing Salt, address Larkin Patrick, Midland City, Michigan.

Coffee Culture in Mexico.

It is stated that capitalists have purchased many thousand acres of fand in New Mexico, and that they intend planting it with coffee; while it is reasonable to suppose that they have good reason to believe they are investing wisely, a correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that they and grow potatoes well try and grow potatoes might as well try and grow potatoes on the roof of a house, as try and grow coffee there with any expectation of its paying. He has no doubt that it will grow, but that it will pay is quite another matter. There are plenty of places where cofiee will grow where it is not now grown, but the great objection to them all is the scarcity of labor. Without a plentiful and cheap supply of labor he says you cannot grow coffee successfully.

Coffee planting is more horticulture

than agriculture. Every tree has to be separately pruned, handled and manured, and when there are over two thousand trees to an acre, you will see that this requires a very large la-

bor force. Another thing, the coffee crop ripens up very suddenly, and a large force must be at hand to pick it or it is lost. This question of labor is what is at present agitating the Brazilians, for since the barbar than the same of the same is at present agitating the Brazilians, for since they began gradually to emancipate the slaves they are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of labor to manage their plantations. The capital required also is much greater than is generally supposed. You could not bring, say two hundred acres into bring, say two hundred acres into bearing in a place like New Mexico for much under \$60,000, and if you run into thousands of acres the capital required would be enormous.— Tribune and Farmer.

Sheeps Horns for Horseshoes.

A new horseshoe has lately been experimented with at Lyons, France. The shoe is made entirely of sheep's horns, and is found particularly adapted to horses employed in towns and known not to have a steady foot on the pavement. The results of the experiments have proved very satisfactory, as horses thus shod have been driven at a rapid pace on the pavement without slipping. Besides this advantage, the new shoe is very durable, and though a little more expensive than the ordinary one, seems destined sooner or later to replace the iron shoe, particularly for horses employed in large cities, where, besides the pavement, the streets are intersected by tramway rails, which, from their slipperiness constitute a source of permanent danger.

During the fiscal year of 1883 the U.S. imported 800,000 tons of cane sugar, of which Cuba furnished us with 426,000 tons or nearly half. We took almost the entire Cuban crop; and if Cuba could furnish it, we should buy nearly all our sugar of her, except what we produce at home. But the Cuban crop s diminishing; the planters are in sore financial straits, and the beet sugar production of Europe is pushing hard on prices. During the fiscal year 1883, we imported from Europe 50,000 tons of beet sugar. This year our importa-tions of beet sugar is rapidly increasing. Moreover, our free importations of cane sugar from the Sandwich Islands are limited in amount only by the productive capacity of the islands. If the new Mexico treaty is put in operation satisfactorily, the country, it is thought may become a great cane sugar producer within a generation or two, provided always that cane sugar is not superseded by the success of some cheaper process for making sugar from sor-Whenever the sorghum sugar manufacture fully succeeds, the United States will probably become a sugar producer for the world, and rank that industry along with our cotton and possibly, superior to those great sta-ples in annual value. It is this hope which lends so much interest to the discussions of the sugar tariff. It is far reaching statesmanship which looks forward to the time—believed by many who have carefully studied recent invention in the production of sorghum sugar to be not far distantwhen the United States will not only cease to pay out annually near \$100,000 000 for sugar, but will supply our home markets, and will have one or two hundred millions worth to sell annually to other countries.

With cane sugar at six cents per pound, the glucose factories in this country are coming to grief. Many of them have failed, and others are closed. Prof. Wiley says: "The quantity of liquid glucose made in this country annually is probably not less than 30,-000,000 gallons, each bushel of corn making from ten to eleven quarts, or two and a half to two and three-quarter gallons of glucose. Fully twothirds of this is used in the mixing trade, and therefore the quantity of glucose syrups made and consumed is certainly not less than 20,000,000 gallons,-Agricultural World

THE new lithographs of two of the large Exposition building are fine specimens of artistic work, and reflect credit upon New Orleans where they have been drawn and colored. They are being sent all over the country and abroad.

Profit of Tree Planting.

An Ohio man planted some soft maples twenty-one years ago and lately measuring them found that three planted singly, measured three feet from the ground so as not to include the swell from the roots, 50, 55 and 56 make 100 cords of wood worth here in the tree \$200. At the same time these trees were planted I set out a nursery row, and a part of them were never replanted. I have just measured four of these occupying less than 8 feet of row, and find that they average three feet in cirumference and carry a good sized trunk up for twenty feet or more. Such trees would yield a large amount of wood per acre."— Weekly Post.

AT a recent agricultural show at Chartres, France, many children, both boys and girls, exhibited copy-books containing descriptions of the best methods of budding and grafting trees, specimens of insects injurious to vegetation, of the different grasses and the etation, of the different grasses and the various kinds of wheat and other grains grown in the district, all illustrated by simple yet finely executed drawings. These things are taught in the industrial schools established by the Government in all parts of the country. In some of the departments of France agricultural text-books are in daily use in all the rural schools, and the pupils are taught the difference and the pupils are taught the difference between the useful and useless in insects, birds, weeds and grasses. example is one that might well be followed in this country, for there is a really shameful lack of accurate knowledge of such matters, even in rural districts, where the opportunities for observation are unlimited.—Agricultural

A CORRESPONDENT of the North British Agriculturist, (Edinburg Scotland), in writing on the discourage-ments which the British farmer is ex-

periencing, says: If it were not for the straw, wheat has really ceased to be worth growing in this highly-rented, costly-manured country. Never have prices been so low in Scotland as they are now. Those who have stock, however, to fatten will use it in that way rather than to accept of the miserable price of 30s per qr. (931/4 cents per bushel.) But everyone has not cattle, and cannot procure them; they have then no alternative but sell, and what a miserable money return per acre! But for the value of straw for thatch and litter, it looks as if the British wheat grower was to be starved out altogether. This year's average price has every appearance of being the poorest on record.

Among the matters of interest from our French correspondent in a recent letter, he says: Many of the seed merchants in France present to farm schools samples of new plants, seeds and manures for testing. The farmers in the locality club together to pay the rent of a piece of ground, and follow the practical experiments with interest and profit." In this country we lack the "farm schools" so common in France and elsewhere in conti-Europe. But work of this class could be done on our State agricultural farms, and we commend the subject to the attention of our wideawake seedsmen in this country .-Farmers' Review.

PUT away all tools used in the harvest field as soon as done with them. A horse rake or mowing machine will injure more by a week of sun than two of use. If you have a good hay rack, do not throw it by the side of the fence to rot. A penny saved is more than a sixpence earned in the care of tools. Do not leave your care of tools. Do not leave your wagon out to take the sun unless you wish to throw away five dollars.

THERE are thirty-six varieties of oak in the United States, thirty-four of pine, nine of fir, five of spruce, four of hemlock, twelve of ash, three of hickory, eighteen of willow, three of cherry, nine of poplar, four of maple, two of persimmon and three of cedar. -Agricultural World.

Quakers from Pennsylvania are settling in eastern Virginia in large numbers, and their scientific method of farming is doing wonders with worn-out tobacco land. It is said that their work has caused a large advance in the price of real estate all through that region.

Florida appears to be the "Land of Flowers" to some purpose. The National Druggist says that the manufac ture of perfumes from Florida flowers is becoming an important industry. and that a process has been recently devised for extracting the sweet flavor of the cassava plant.

Canada exported 94,286 sheep to Great Britain in 1883 against 89,083 sent from the United States.

The potato rot has appeared in Canada, and farmers are busy digging potatoes and hurrying them into mar-

The Langshan Fowl.

The Langshan fowl was discovered a number of years since in northern China, it is said by an English explor-ing party under the command of Major Croad of Her Majesty's army; and it is to his exertions the credit is given for its first importation into England, from whence America first obtained the fowl. In general appearance the Langshan resembles the Black Cochin, but it has a longer tail and larger comb; the plumage is different, that of the Langshan being of a beautiful, greenish-black color; with metalic reflection like that on the wing of a beetle. The shape is different, the breast of the Cochin being rather narrow and thinly meated, while the breast of the Langshan is full. The color of the legs and feet is different from that of the Cochin the left that the le Cochin, the latter being tinged with yellow, while the legs of the Lang-shan are blueish-black. In fact the Langshan and Black Cochin are totally distinct breeds in almost every distinguishing feature, and its distinct-ive merits may be briefly stated as

follows: It possesses extreme hardiness and matures rapidly. The great size that the old birds attain is accompanied with a full breast, yet the bony frame-work is quite small, and the flesh possesses a delicacy of flavor without the dryness and coarseness of texture so common in most of the other large breeds. The hens lack that intense desire to sit which is so essentially a characteristic of the Cochin.

Imported Eggs.

Eggs are coming to this country from Europe and have been for the last twelve months or more, and the average farmer will be surprised to learn that an opening exsists in which this new industry is apparently flour-ishing. The value of eggs imported last year is placed at a round million dollars, The sum is doubtless above the actual figures, but admitting that it is only half a million, this is a sum which appears to the average reader should be kept at home. This charac-ter of competition was wholly unexpected, and discloses the fact that eggs are much scarcer and higher here than the circumstances warrant, and it is not creditable to the industry or enterprise of our farmers, that a portion of the community should be eating the necessarily stale eggs that are imported 2,000 to 3,000 miles. This matter furnishes food for reflection and may serve to call attention to a somewhat overlooked industry that could be made profitable. The idea of the United States importing eggs is monstrous-Dirigo Rural.

There is some uneasiness, even apprehension, regarding dangers from cholera that is liable at any time to be brought into this country by ships from infected ports. After there are a few cases in rural communities alarm may be serious indeed, for the spread of this disease is sometimes unaccountable, Still there are methods by which it can be excluded, and they are exceedingly simple. The most effective safeguard is cleanliness, absolute cleanliness of gar-ments, of the house and surrounding grounds. If due attention be given to this matter and to diet there need be little fear of cholera. This is a matter to which farmers should give thought now for if we are so unfortunate as to have a visitation of this disease it will then be too late to provide immunity that is now easily possible. It must be acknowleded that many farmers are quite too careless about keeping even their own persons in such condition of cleanliness as to provide against ordiary diseases, and particularly the terrible scauge that sometimes depopulates cities. Give this matter thought now while the summer sun supplies useful aid toward cleaning foul places about the house, and then continue a provision that conduces materially to the comforts and pleasure of home. From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

In eight States (Arkansas, California, South Carolina, Illinois, Ohio, New York, Wisconsin and Vermont) where the agricultural and literary courses are compined in colleges, the industrial students number in all 225; agricultural 101, mechanical 144. In five States where the industrial colleges are independent (Colorado, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Michigan and Kansas,) there are 936 agricultural and 127 mechanical students. The contrast is a striking one.

It is estimated that the apple yield in Western New York, where the fruit is considered the finest in the world because of its flavor, and keeping qualities, will be over 4,000,000 bar-

A SAMPLE of Alabama timber will be sent from Moone to the World's Exposition. It is a stick of pine timber forty-two inches squar and eighty one feet long, worth \$1,000.

The law prohibiting the sale of malt and spirituous liquors in Iowa has boomed the sale of buttermilk in that State, and many places are to be opened for its sale by persons who formerely sold intoxicants.

The Grange Visitor

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SCHOOLCRAFT.

J. T. COBB,

READERS, TAKE NOTICE!

from the date of subscribing until January 1st., 1885. We make this offer to new subscribers because an entrance to hundreds of homes where it does not go at present, it will soon make itself a necessity. It will be considered a favor if our readers will make an effort to inform their neighbors of this offer and aid in extending our circulation.

We don't get any more money than we like to see, either for fees and dues, Lenawee, Monroe, Wayne, Washtefor supplies, or for the VISITOR. But we sometimes get it in a way that we don't like. Aug, 30th we received an envelope containing a money order for \$24.40 with nothing to show who sent it or for what.

We once carried a memorandum account of \$10.00, with a money order, for two years before we found out who sent it and it gave us a good deal of trouble.

This is a careless, unbusiness-like way of doing business and we hope farmers will all quit such practices.

We find a jotting on our table signed T. N. T.

The writer neglected to give his county although he referred to it. He is evidently very much dissatisfied with the work of the republican convention; and if he votes as he writes he party, and of the other fact of his ocwill be called a kicker, and probably cupacy of the field for so many weeks exert a demoralizing influence in the neighborhood among the farmers.

We do not like his prescription for the case as, it would only aggrevate the matter, which is certainly bad enough already.

J. D. FREDRIKSEN, of Little Falls. N. Y., has favored us with a copy of was ambitious. We knew from his his treatise on "Creaming Milk by own declaration two years ago when by those two economic problem. Mr. 241, 255, 325, 331, 332, 361, 380, 396, 408, Centrifugal Force." It describes at con- he showed us his political program for sideaable length, and illustrates this his own advancement that he of all business men, farmers, and artizans new process, by which cream is sepa- other men in Michigan, prominent who have no time to read a volume on rated from milk in a few moments. The as a farmer, meant to have his full merits of the system are given with ex- share of official position and we at planation of its principle, so that a the time, wished him success. study of its history and progress will be of interest to many besides those who contemplate its use. Address as above. Price of book 50 cents.

EX-SPEAKER BALL ANSWERED.

In the Detroit Post of the 5th inst we find an "open letter" from our old friend Wm. Ball, that for matter rather than manner seems to demand reply.

We have long entertained a good opinion of "Ex Speaker Ball" and sincerely regret that he should descend to the level he has chosen in his reauthorized to retain one-third of the ply to our article. We the more regret it because he has for some years been a representative farmer, and of such citizens, more than any others, we desire to feel proud.

If a ward politician or a poor, pettifogging lawyer had made this sort of an attack on us, we should have less occasion for regret.

The style of the "open letter" does not meet the requirements of our

Communications for the VISITOR have sometimes been sharp, sometimes personal, but never low and disgusting in language, and we have the renewed. Renewals made promptly charity to believe that if Mr. Ball had waited until his temper had cooled, and we respectfully solicit such that he would have taken better care of his reputation as a citizen, a prominent farmer, and an "Ex-Speaker." Bil lingsgate, we think, will not be accepted as argument, either in the social sphere, or on the political plane, which Mr. Ball has heretofore occupied.

He could, and should have answered our articles in this sheet, where those who had read the one might find his answer. As he chose another avenue Sheeps Horns for Horseshoes—Profit of Tree Planting—The Langshan Fowl—Impelled to print his "open letter" that pelled to print his "open letter" that our readers may have the whole mat-

We are glad to be able to agree with Mr. Ball in part. First, That he replied to our letter last spring and stated substantially that he was a candidate for Lieutenan Governor. This assurance was renewed on the floor of gust to which he volunteered the far ther information that if Mr. Luce se cured the nomination, he (Ball) was not a candidate—and more, that he would not go on the ticket with Mr. Luce. We have thus established the point made in our article that he "sat waiting" the nomination of Lieutenant Governor in the event of the nomination of Gen. Alger.

Take these facts in connection with the work of the convention which we need not repeat, and the points we made against Mr. Ball are sustained except in this-his "treachery to the farmers of Michigan." Here is a word we admit grates harshly on the ear, but with such facts as the following in our mind we felt justified in its use.

In the Congress of the United States composed of over 300 men, the great agricultural class, covering more than 25,000,000 of people have representaion from that class of only a baker's dozen. Michigan, an agricultural state has had no executive from that class for nearly 30 years. We have all along insisted that it is a right-and 10 Cents pays for THE VISITOR more—a duty to demand recognition for this class in official positions, while this disproportion exists, never forgetting to base this demand upon ability and fitness and ex-speaker we believe if The Visitor can obtain Ball will not come forward and take issue with us on this proposition.

He certainly knew one of Michigan's prominent farmers had been a candidate for the executive office for three months and had been accepted as such by not less than four-fifths of the Republicans of the State irrespective of occupation. Among the number we might mention prominent gen-TO SECRETARIES AND OTHER REMITTERS. tlemen, not members of the Order of P. of H. in the counties of Berrien, naw, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Allegan, Barry, Eaton, Oakland. Genesee Saginaw, Clinton, Ionia, Kent, Oceana, Emmett, Ingham, Lapeer, and we might extend the list, who were early and earnestly in favor of the nomination of Mr. Luce. A more general recognition of fitness for the executive office and availability has never been accorded any citizen of Michigan. Now, while we do not deny the legal or abstract right of Mr. Ball as an "American citizen" to his preferences in candidates, we submit, did not his affiliation with the politicians of eastern Michigan, against the claims of locality, of fitness for the position and in the presence of the general acceptability of Mr. Luce to the Republican before the Alger boom was started. justify our charge of "treachery to the farmers of Michigan." We are quite willing to leave this matter to the verdict of the people.

We never for a moment objected to his being a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. We knew the ex-speaker

No fact is more patent than this. The ex-speaker had the assurance and cold but makes a fair use of the official fig- Do not overlook the request of the calculating selfishness to throw his ures, which are at times, handled with Master of the State Grange which you little scheme of personal advance- dramatic effect.

ment to the office of Lieutenant tached to the office of Governor and 10 cents. of the political party to which he belonged-and he lost. If the course pursued by Mr, Ball was faithfulness to the agricultural class, then we must learn anew the significance of the word and of human conduct.

Mr. Ball has our thanks for recognizing the "non-political character of the Grange in its establishment." And we assure him whereof we know, when we say the Grange has been faithful to this fundamental principle during the twelve years of its existence in this state.

In taking leave of Bro. Ball, we must express our regret that he was so unwise as to forsake his best friends and take his chances with those new friends who dropped him so quickly when they fancied they could use a better man to greater advantage.

William Ball will hardly be a proper subject of sympathy however, until he gets back to his normal condition, and sees himself as others see him.

We must be permitted to direct the attention of the ex-speaker to the following extract from the " Declaration of Purposes of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry," which we deem a sufficient answer to his reference to a 'Grange demand" that Mr. Luce be a candidate for Governor:

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES. ART. 5 We empatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange-National, State or Subordinate--is not a political organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political at mosphere of our country. For we the Russell House on the 12th of Au-seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

We must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Hus brndry, gives up that inalienable right and duty, which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he be-longs It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that one but competent, faithful, and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterze every patron, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

We acknowledge the broad princip'e that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "progress toward truth is made by differences of opin ion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity, tection for the weak restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed powers. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and laughters of an American republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with

BOOK NOTICES,

We are in receipt of Geo. Jasseleyns neatly gotten up. See his advertisement in another column.

For the assistance of those who are vention. frequently called upon to inscribe an autograph for friends, J. S. Ogilue 31 of Article 4th, By-laws of State Grange disputed point. If given whole, it is favor the attempt of some of its of-not eaten as close as when cut, yet the ficers and members to have it diverted not eaten as close as when cut, yet the a little book entitled "Seven Hundred lative body of the State Grange. Album Verses." It may be obtained

"Three Cities and Rock Island Arland. Numerous engravings on fine proceedings of the county convention. dry fodder with lukewarm drink, and paper make the work an instructive phamplet.

We recommend to those of our readtection and free trade to-day," published by James R. Osgood & Co., of Boson in a neat and convenient form. list extinguished altogether Shall it Mr. Porter graphically presents exact- be done? ly what voters in both political parties want to know, the facts showing at home and abroad, in the field and the subject but who want a clear exposition of the condition of labor here and in European countries.

He takes decided Protective ground,

The words of the author on the ad-Governor into the scale, against all dress on the tariff will carry weight considerations of the greater recogni- with those anxious for a practical tion of the farmer class, which at- view of this practical question. Price

GENERAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sept 10, 1884.

The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the County Convention, to be held on Tuesday, Octo-Article 2, By-Laws of Michigan State Grange:

Allegan-3 Representatives. Nos. 37, 58, 154, 238, 247, 248 271, 296, 338, 339, 364, 390, 407, 520, 643.

Antrim-1 Rep.-469, 470. Barry-2 Kep.-38, 55, 127, 145, 256, 424, 425, 472 Branch-1 Rep.-88, 91, 96, 97, 137,

152 400. Berrien-2 Rep.-14, 40, 43, 46, 80, 4, 87, 104, 122, 188, 194.

Benzie-1 Rep.-503. Calhoun-1 Kep.-66, 85, 129, 292, Cass-1 Rep.-42, 125, 162, 291, 427. Clinton-3 Rep.-140, 202, 225, 226, 342, 343, 358, 370, 439, 456, 459, 505,

Eaton-2 Rep.-67, 134, 223, 224, 260. 301, 315, 360, 619

Genesee-1 Rep.-387, 479. Grand Traverse-1 Rep.-379, 624,

Gratiot -1 Rep. -391, 431. Hillsdale-3 Rep.-74, 78, 106, 107, 108 133, 182, 183, 251, 269, 273, 274, 286, 568.

Ingham-2 Rep.- 54, 235, 262, 287, 289, 322, 347, 540. Ionia-3 Rep-168, 174, 175, 185, 186 87, 190, 191, 192, 270, 272, 281, 430, 640. Jackson-1 Rep -28, 45, 320.

Kalamazoo.-2 Rep-8, 11, 16, 18, 21 24, 49, 171. Kent-4 Rep-19, 63, 73, 110, 113, 170 219, 220, 221, 222, 295, 337, 340, 348, 350, 353, 479, 563, 564, 634.

Lapeer-1 Rep. -448, 656, 246, 549. Leelenaw-1 Rep.--374. Len wee--2 Rep.-167, 212, 213, 277,

278, 279, 280, 293, 384, 660. Livingston--1 Rep.--90, 316, 336, 613 Macomb-1 Rep.-403, 623, 637, 657. Manistee-1 Rep -557, 633. Mason-1 Rep.--415.

Mecosta-1 R-p.-362, 517. Mon oe-1 Rep.-509 Montcalm -1 Rep.-318, 436, 437, 440,

41, 650.

Muskegon-1 Rep.-372, 373, 376 Newaygo-1 Rep.-494. 511, 544, 545. Ocena-1-R p--393, 406, 600, 658. Oakland-3 Rep.-141, 245, 253, 257, 259, 267, 275, 283, 323, 328, 335, 377, 395,

Ottawa-2 Rep. -30, 112, 313, 421, 639, 645, 647, 652.

Osecola-1 Rep.-620, 628, 651, St. Clair-1 Rep.-491, 528. St Joseph-2 Rap.-22, 76, 178, 199, 236, 237, 266, 291, 303, 304, 333. Saginaw-1 Rep.-574 Sanilac-1 Rep.-417, 566 641, 654

Shiawassee-1 Rep. 151, 160, 180, 228, Tuscola-1 Rep.-526, 548, 582, 661 Van Buren -2 Rep -11, 23 36, 32,

60, 89, 158, 159, 172, 346, 355, 610. Washtenaw-2 Rep.-52, 56, 68, 92, 351, 399, 476, 631. Wayne-2 Rep.-268, 298, 367, 360,

389 618, 622, 636 Wexford-1 Rep.-632, 644. By the neglect of some Secretaries quite a number of Granges stand now upon our books disfranchised.

For the purpose of securing repreany party that will best carry out his sentatives to all delinquent Granges we shall add to the list all that may report up to the last moment practicable, and delegates duly elected who at the convention show a receipt for dues catalogue and trade list of American for the quarter ending March 31, 1883, grape vines, and small fruits. It is on which is endorsed, "entitled to representation" should be allowed to that of green fodder, and it can be reparticipate in the work of the Con-

In another column we give so much

We hope a careful examination of in paper cover of the publisher for 15 the list of delinquent Granges which we print in another column, by officers and members will result in awak. senals," is the title of a book recently ening some secretaries to the necessity have been found, by experience, to prosent us. The author, T. B. Illingkast of making reports at once, to the end duce a very large quantity of milk. describes Rock Island and Moline, and that delegates may be elected who yet steaming and cutting are expensive, the government arsenal at Rock Is- will be admitted to take part in the ting and steaming, the other giving

We shall have this list printed in bran and meal as warm slop—the cows the next number or THE VISITOR with such additions and corrections as the ers who are perplexed concerning the case demands, and we hope the additarriff question, the readings of an ad- tions will be numerous. There are sevdress of Robert P. Porter to the Ark- eral counties from which a report from wright Club of New England on "Pro- one Grange, and payment of dues will give another representative.

We should like to see the deliquent

The following Granges have sent in neither the reports for Dehow free trade and protection works cember or for March: Nos. 10, 83, 114, 115, 239, 265, 276, 285, 310, 321, the workshop. He shows how agricul- 580, 606, 625, 649. Those not having ture, commerce and manufacturing of reported for March, but for previthe United States, Great Britain, Gerlous quarters, are: 2, 7, 36, 39, 57, 59, many and Holland have been affected 61, 65, 81, 130, 157, 176, 200, 215, 230, Porter's work will be appreciated by 461, 464, 480, 513, 580, 607, 635, 638, 648.

> see if it needs renewing. Quite a large number of subscriptions expire this

MASTERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES: will find in another column.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Within a month we have been charged with running the VISITOR in the interest of the Democrat, the Republican and the Greenback party sevso muddled about this matter, we rise to say, that the VISITOR as it has been, and as we intend it to be, is without politics or religion of a partizan or sectarian kind. While under its present management it will remain a Grange and Agricultural paper, suffiber 7, 1884, by virtue of Section 3, ciently independent in all things to retain its standing and the self-respect measure, if when Michigan was called of its management.

> FROM J. H. Vaughn's Corn manual report that they had received no rewe clip the following in relation to ports, and have nothing to say. Quite corn. If we do not accept all the a large number failed to report in the points made as true, good comes of spring. Please let none fail in the their being presented, as it awakens fall. It is even more essential now thought and discussion upon a subject than then. Take the blank to the of vast importance.

VISITOR a theory brought to our at- full and accurate as possible. tention by Prof. Tracy, of Detroit, that we considered true in its philosophy, and if reduced to practice by the far- with the Secretary and fill one. mers of Michigan would in a few years increase their corn crop probably twenty per cent. We urged farmers to try it but we have not heard from it An Open Letter from Ex-Speaker Ball on

On our prairies corn is not cut up for the fodder to any great extent. Not as

much we think as it should be. An interview with a practical farmer not long ago gave us some new ideas in regard to the value of corn fodder which we shall present to our readers soon. In the meantime cut up pared to make the most of it later in the season.—[ED.]

CORN SHRINKAGE.

Indian corn contains a larger per cent of water in proportion to dry substance than any other grain, therefore, a greater shrinkage must be expected. The same corn, under different circumstances and in different seasons, will vary its proportions. From sixty-three analyses of well dried corn made at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, the result showed an amount of water ranging from 6 to 15 per cent., or an average of 101/2 per cent. Professor Johnson says the new corn, as it reached the station, contained about 20 or 21 per cent. This would give a shrinkage of ten per cent., that is, 100 bushels of corn would be reduced to 90 in the common drying pro-

CORN FODDER.

When the farmer has stored up the ears of corn in his bins, he has laid by only two-thirds of the feeding value of his crop. The stalks that bore his grain hold the other third. Yes, the stalks, or corn-fodder as it is called, is worth nearly or quite one-half the grain for feeding stock. Gov. Boutwell estimates the value of his fodder at one-half the value of his hay, that is, if hay sold at \$20 fodder was worth \$10. and for every ton of fodder used he sold one ton of hay. Dr. Sturtevant estimates his fodder at six-tenths the value of his hay, that is, when he sold his hay at \$22, his corn-fodder brought him in cash \$13.20 a ton. Yet so many farmers, ignorant of its true value regard it only as a necessary evil, and waste it or even burn it. It should be cared for at husking time with as much certainty as the grain. The few who have large barns and only moderate fields of corn can stow it away loosely in their barns but this method is no generally feasible. To handle it easily bind it near the middle into small compact bundles, tying with rye straw or tarred twine. After a dozen or so are tied, set them up carefully in shocks. As soon as possible after husking, carry them under sheds or into barns, or have them ricked or stacked convenient to barn or cattleyards. The great essential is to keep them from being washed or bleached by the rains. By exposure, the carboydrates, the nutritious parts, are changed to fibre. Dr. Lawes is authority for the statement that dried fodder loses nothing but the water in the drystored to its original condition by soak-ing in water. Whether fodder, whole, cut, or steamed, is best for cows, or waste, though it looks heavier, is only from its original designs and made about one-tenth of the whole weight, and if thrown into the cattle yard becomes a manure for a succeeding crop. If cut, there is no waste, and if mixed with bran or meal it makes an excellent provender. Cutting and steaming amount of milk

Summarizing the main facts of corn cultivation which we have wished to impress, we find corn can be improved to reach our ideal, whatever that may

1st. By a careful selection of seed chosen with reference to characteristics, latitude, breed and its appearance as shown on the ear. 2nd. By cutting or pulling off the

tassels from barren stalks. 3d. By a careful selection of the best ears while yet on the stalk. 4th. By cross-fertilization. 5th. By thorough cultivation both

before and after planting. Plow deep in Fall, shallow in Spring; plow heavy soils in Fall, light ones in Spring. Harrow thoroughly. Broadmanure or fertilizer after Spring plowing and harrow it in thor oughly and evenly. Plant in drills as close as soil, moisture and variety will allow. Look at the label on your paper and till the corn is in tassel; also, after Cultivate thoroughly every heavy rain; hand-hoe if necessary to kill weeds. Husk as early as possible, taking the best of care of both grain and stalks.

> The Western Union Company is supplying its operators throughout the country with blank petitions for re- as I would any other creeping reptile. monstrances against Government telegraphy.

OFFICE OF MASTER, GILEAD, Mich,

Sept. 10, 1884. To the Masters of the Several Subordinate Granges in the State of Michigan; -1 have just mailed to each one erally. To the good people who are of you whose name has been reported to this office, a blank for semi annual report. These should all be filled out and returned to me as soon as the 1st day of Obtober. I cannot discharge my duty properly unless you comply with this request.

There is not a Master in the State that would not be chagrined beyond in the National Grange, your representatives are compelled to arise and Grange and seek advice from the We presented at one time in the members, so that the report shall be as

> If there is no meeting so that this course can not be pursued, sit down

Fraternally yours, C. G. LUCE.

the State Convention.

To J. T. Cobb, Editor of the State Grange, Schoolcraft, Mich: DEAR SIR-In an editorial in the GRANGE VISITOR of Sept. 1, entitled "Tne Barrel Campaign," you criticise the methods and means used by

the supporters of Gen. Alger at the Republican convention in securing his the corn, shock it well, and be pre- the large number of Gen. Alger's friends who in a legitimate way secured his nomination you select me as an object of a base and scurrilous attack, making assumptions and then commenting upon the same because, forsooth as an American citizen, I dared to have and express a choice for a candidate for governor which differed from your own. What other motives you may have had for such a course your readers will readily discover as they peruse your distribe to

its close. I am not sorry that you have thus selected me as an object of your spleen, in your disappointment as to your choice for governor, for two reasons. First, it gives to the readers of your paper a good opportunity to discover your remarkable ability as an editor and writer, as well as an evidence of your good breeding and gentlemanly bearing. Second, it gives me an op-portunity to say a few words which under other circumstances I should not feel at liberty to express.

You say "the situation seemed bet-ter understood by the farmers of the State, and a spontaneous demand sprung up that the Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, a farmer of Branch county, should be a candidate for governor. The demand was from all quarters and was not confined to the farmer

To this statement I will say that some time during last spring I received a letter from you saying that Senator Mars of Berrien county a right good man he is) was bound to push Mr. Luce as a candidate for governor," and asking me if I would support his nomination." to your letter I frankly stated that I could not, as I was a candidate for lieutenant-governor and our interests would clash." In your reply to my letter you found no fault, and said "without giving nomes you should work for a farmer for governor, which you had a perfect right to do. I mention this matter to show how much spontaneity there was among the farmers at that time for Mr. Luce or any other farmer for governor. To a close observer it would look more like a Grange demand, for Senator Mars was a member of the executive committee of the State Grange, J. T. Cobb, (the editor in question,) the Secretary of the State Grange, and the candidate for governor, the Hon C. G. Luce, Master of the Sate Grange. A large proportion of the farmers of Michigan are not Grangers, and many of them are strongly opposed to the Grange and its methods. Many of those who believe in the principles upon which the Grange is founded will cause a greater flow of milk, is a and are its warm supporters do not

> and should be in its management. As to such remarks as "These schemes to defeat Mr. Luce found a ready helper in the person of the Hon. Wm. Ball of Hamburg, a farmer who, in his ambition for place, had been casting about all summer to find an opening that would give him promise of a place on the Republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor," and "It must be a great comfort to him as he re-views the work of Wednesday, the 13th of August, to see how quickly he was thrown overboard by these same politicians,'; etc., etc., and "forget-ting their obligations to Farmer Ball who sat waiting the expected reward of treachery to the farmers of Michigan," and kindred others. I have this to say, that they are worthy of their author, and with one exception should be unnoticed and consigned to the foul source whence they came. The one exception made is the remark who sat waiting the expected reward of treachery to the farmers of Michi-This assertion is basely false

a political machine for the advance-

ment of any of its members, for it

was non-political in its establishment

and in keeping with many of your assumptions made in "The Barrel Campaign." I notified you by letter that I would not support Mr. Luce as candidate for

Governor months ago. Hence there could not have been a betrayal. Perhaps to the public I owe an apology for inflicting upon their patience this letter, but to the man who skulks behind his editorial shield and wantonly attacks another (who happens to differ with him) in the miserably mean, selfish and lying manner in which you have attacked me, I have

as I would any other creeping reptile. WILLIAM BALL, Hamburg, Sept. 4, 1884.

Communications.

Pelitical Influence and the Farmer.

[An oration delivered at the Commencement exercises of the Agriculal College, by C. C. Lillie of Lamont,

It is perfectly obvious that agriculture has made and is still making great progress. The aid which the natural sciences have rendered to the farmer is of inestimable value. But their work is not done and the farmer's work is but begun. To establish a science so abstract as agriculture and give it many well-defined boundaries by slow experiment requires time, thought and labor. Hence agricultural progress has been and is indeed slow; but the present is brighter than the past and points to a still brighter future.

In this progress in the sciences which have done so much for the farmer, an important element has been forgotten or overlooked. The best minds which are interested in agriculture have been absorbed in its scientific progress and they have forgotten and allowed the farmer to forget that he is a citizen as well as a tiller of the soil. That he has political duties to perform; that the nature of his calling requires him to assume certain political responsibilities; that he must have influence and dignity with his scientific knowledge or this will not accomplish all its possibilities either for himself or his profession The masses must be educated and elevated, and the farming class must possess men of influence to give dignity to the calling. These men must maintain the political rights of the farmer in general, and rouse them from their conservative tendencies or the rank and file never will become stimulated to thought and activity.

While we should not depreciate the value of any effort towards the farmers scientific progress, neither should we lose sight of the fact that he requires, and his calling, being so directly affected by legislation-demands someting more than this to elevate him to that plane and position which he should occupy and to which he is destined. What the farmer wants is more influence. He needs not only influential men who will carry his nity of the farmer is increased, and cause into the halls of legislation and sustain his dignity in society. In no other way will the farmer and his sci-

ence receive proper respects. It is great men who command respect. With every class it is the leaders who make the progress. They are the standard bearers who advance to the front stimulating the many. In the development of philosophy and religion, in every social and civil re-form, in every step towards political tism; do this and thought and pro-gress will move agriculture to the advancement and national prosperity all progress has been level all progress has been level all progress has been level and proall progress has been largely due to the great men who have planted the banner of truth and right and justice and knowledge and liberty above and beyond the people and are valued ensigners who have guided and encouraged the many towards their own exalted station.

If we look back over the broad pages of the world's history we shall see that at all times men have striven for influ ence and power among men. And it is, therefore, but natural that an ambitious man should consider well what profession or calling he enters. If he finds that one gives him a better place or line of promotion to power and emiinence than another, with this, though the risk be greater, he casts his lot.

The influence the farmer needs more especially is political influence, because this is always a great power, and because it directly affects his interests. In this he is sadly deficient. The time is gone by when the farmer was the statesman, when the farmer was the man possessed of national influence. Slowly this has been taken from him till other professions-more of the State. There has been a slight strously wrong. The mechanics and especially the law-wield all the power reaction within the last few years and united action has been had. Is not purpose of bringing out more equity in lack of influence and the absence of a probability of promotion to public notice, regard and position a reason why so many of the best youngmenleave the farm? They cannot like the work of an office so much better than the work of the farm; but the law is the stepping stone to something better; it is a means of promoting them to power and influence. Ambition is not content with the necessities of life; it must have something more; it must have eminence and esteem, or fall in the attempt to gain them.

The farmer has some disadvantages. He is isolated from scciety. Many possess but moderate means. But greater than these he is not sufficiently interested in his own welfare, He works too much and thinks too little. He does not comprehend the importance of gaining a large influence for pulled in opposite directions to accomhis profession's sake. It is not merely plish the same purpose. Suppose, placing one or two men in power, but establishing a line of successive promotion in power which will stimulate, elevate, dignify and raise in importance the whole rural class and make its influence felt among men. Men ple will never do what they want to do can be found in the ranks of the so long as they work in the same way farmer. Why, the Grange in the last they have in the past. We are kept studies in the various high schools of in any school district, abate anything ten years has alone educated men who, divided by bad politicians and profit the State:

support them for public office would and to their country.

Agriculture is the foundation of all callings and professions. It makes the founding of cities and states possible. It drives the commerce and industry of the world. It supports the throbbing pulsations of the world's mind part and that of the Grangers. Some and heart. In this country it represents more wealth than any other callvoters of all. 'Its interests are directly affected by legislative and executive action; and it is represented in lawvers. The farmer does not desire to be

represented in all public offices. The nature of his calling is such that even if he did it would be impossible. He has no business nor does he wish to be represented in the judiciary, but he has a right to be represented in that branch of the government which so particularly and peculiarly affects his interests. The lawyer whom the far- designs. Let us hear from you on the mer helps place in power is not practically interested in the farmers' dearestinterests; in extending the signal service so that it will be of practical benefit to agriculture; in appropriating money for scientific investigation and agricultural experiment, nor in beautifying and adorning rural America; in pushing the cause of agricultural education, and supporting our agricultural schools and colleges. It is not human nature for one to be so deeply interested in the interests of other classes as in those of his own.

It rests with the farmers whether they shall represent their own interests, and have their share of political influence or not. They have qualified men now and they are becoming more numerous and better qualified every year; and they have rights and interests which no one can deny and which no one will work for as well as themselves.

Place the farmer in a line of successive promotion in power, in politics; let the young men on the farm know that from their number, if they are competent, will be chosen men to represent their interests in the State and National assemblies?-and what will be the result? The best talent will not leave the farm to recruit the other professions; the influence and digmuch of the drudgery of farming is gone; the standard of education is raised-the whole rural population will move onward and upward towards a higher plane. Give the farmer influence and dignity enough so that every individual will have the earth and its fruit; respect his calling; as a means to this lift them from the dust and mire of ignorance; free them from the thralldom of hereditary conservacalling.

The Interests of Farmers and Mechanics.

To the Grangers of Michigan;

It is generally a recognized principle, that those who work and produce all wealth, are opposed to the interests of those who do not work at all, or very little, and enjoy the much larger portion of the wealth produced. Now, the mechanics, laborers, and farmers, produce all the wealth of Michigan; but do the mechanics, laborers, and farmers own all the wealth of Michigan? In the city of Detroit 802 individuals and firms, composing less than 2,000 persons own more than half the wealth of Detroit. Is it possible that 2,000 people can produce more than 122,000 other people? Every man with an ounce of sense knows that it is impossible. But the strangest fact in connection with this is that these 2,000 people who can own more than half the wealth are those who do but very little work This fact must lead every thinking person to the conclusion that our methods of distributing wealth are monlaborers have come to this conclusion. and have organized unions for the distribution.

The farmers have come to this conclusion, and have organized Granges for the purpose of bringing out more equity in distribution. Therefore the objects in the unions and the Granges are alike. Now, if these organizations are working for the accomplishment of and by a general tax! the same end, what is the reason they do not work together? If you have a field it with one horse, you put two horses to the plow, do you not? If one horse was hitched to the plow beam, and the much plowing done, would you? Well that is what has been the matter with the producers of Michigan; they have tried, each in their separate organizations, to do what they were not strong enough to do alone, or else they have again, you wanted to dig a cellar and and character. one gang of men shoveled the dirt out, while another gang of men shoveled the dirt in? You would never get a thriving village of 11,220 inhabitants cellar this way. Well, the working peo-

if the farmers would but unite and mongers, and I believe it is now time we should open our eyes and, look do honor to themselves, to their calling squarely at the ways by which we are robbed of the fruits of our toil and take united action to put a stop to it, I have talked for some years past among the trade unions and Knights of Labor assemblies to work up a sentiment looking towards united action on their of the best and most intelligent men in the Grange movement as well as in ing and employs three-fifths of the the trade union movement have said to me that this ought to be done. There are about 700 or 800 labor organizations in the State, including Granges, our legislature not by farmers but by Trade Unions and Knights of Labor assemblies, and what a power for good a combination of this element would be if it were guided intelligently. Grangers and other working men and women of Michigan-the powers of corized against us, and if we are to save ourselves from conditions worse than than it cost for their own pupils; while

> subject. JOSEPH A. LABADIE. Lansing, Sept 3, 1884.

Public High Schools.

In a previous article upon the subject of "High Schools as a Branch of the Public School System," it was not intended to disregard the value or importance of a high school education to all such pupils as desire, and who can avail themselves of the studies usually embraced in this department.

Neither was it designed to show that instruction in the branches usually taught in high schools did not educate to a higher sense of "The duties of the citizen to his country, the parent to his family, man to himself and his God; an intelligent appreciation of the amenities of social life, the cordialities of friendship; and that deep philosophy, high degree of self-knowledge, searching insight into the human heart, a perfection of mind and soul that shall tend to make a good husband, or father, or orother."

Neither was it claimed, that a firstclass high school did not tend "to dedevelop manhood, to produce physically, intellectually, and morally, full grown, well-poised, symmetrical men and women with great hearts and souls, all on fire with love for the race, all aglow with thoughts full to overflowing with noble, magnanimous, generous sentences"--a most gigantic undertaking certainly!

No. We have to do with the single question of taxation for school purposes. To what extent shall taxes for the support of free schools be levied upon the people, in view of public benefits, public necessities, public use, and the original basis and theory upon which free schools were ordained and establishmoney to build them, equip them, and lished.

Not many years ago, in all district schools, teacher's salaries, and the current incidental expenses were provided for by a "rate bill," taxed upon parents and guardians, and none others for pupils attending the schools; whereas, at the present time, all property is assessed equally for the support of public schools, irrespective of personal benefits, or representation there-

It would seem that the justification of the act of general taxation for maintaining free schools, must rest upon the theory or belief, that public morals, public thrift, and general welfare of society are promoted and enhanced, in a degree, at least equivalent to the outlay in the direction indicated. On no other justifiable grounds can A. who has no children, be required to educate B's children.

Now the practical question is, what amount of instruction shall A. furnish the children of B. gratuitously in order to realize to community, the benefits alluded to? Shall it be a full academic or university course?

If the answer is in the affirmative, then may we not go a step farther, and say-that moral and religious culture is also clearly indicated as an almost imperative necessity of the times, in view of the alarming social, commercial and political debasement of the people; and that church edifices should be built, pastors employed, Sunday schools opened, and all ecclesiastical and evangelical work for the christainization of men and women, should be done under the auspices of the State,

The State laws require—that each school district, shall annually raise by of tough turf to plow and you can't do tax upon the taxable property of the district, such sum in addition to the primary fund apportioned, as shall be necessary to make the several schools other to the handles, you wouldn't get of each district free of tuition in all English Branches, to the resident scholars thereof.

Now the high school branch of any given graded school, may conform mainly to the requirements and spirit of the law as above, or it may reach far beyond, and embrace a course of instruction clearly collegiate in scope

It is believed that the following taken from a public school catalogue, in a in 1872, and a census of 3,132 children, between the ages of 5 and 20, represents a fair average of the course of

ic, Analysis, English Literature, Mental Philosophy, Science of Government, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Zoology, Geometry, Algebra, French, German. Greek, Latin, Music and Drawing.

The average number of pupils be, longing to the high school in questionfor the year indicated, was 51; of which number, 20 were non residents.

The average cost of instruction per pupil as above, was \$60.11; these figures being taken from the report of the superintendent made to the board of

education that year. The average price of tuition for nonresidents that year, was \$24.00. So that we find, that the public spirited taxpayers of that high school district, not only built a high school building, turnished, warmed, kept it in repair; but porations and capitalists are organ- hired teachers, and educated children from abroad for \$16.11 less per capita, were those of the slaves of the South | the whole number of resident pupils we must combine to defeat their bad enrolled in the high school, was scarcely two per cent of the entire number attending school.

Will it be said, that there was a moral or legal obligation resting upon the citizen tax papers of the village, to carry on a high school under such circumstances?

Will it be said, that a legal or moral obligation rests upon the citizens or any boards of education of any school district in the State, to levy taxes erect buildings, and hire teachers. to furnish instruction in the branches above named, to such a small number of resident pupils?

Twelve years are required in most of the graded schools of the State to complete the full course.

A pupil entering the primary department at seven years of age, will be 19 years old at graduation.

Whatever may be the value of a high school education to the professor the community, or the State, certain it is, that scarcely five per cent of the resident pupils in any district that commence in the primary grades, ever enter the high school, or graduate. So that we find practically, a department of the public schools presided over by the most costly professors and teachers in the whole list, spending their time in attempting to impart instruction in Greek, Latin, French, German, etc., to a select few, at the expense of the great body of non-participating tax-payers of the district.

If it is more blessed to give than to receive, then tax-payers are a favored class certainly; in that the opportunity is never wanting until death closes the account; for the tax-gatherer is ever crying-give, give.

It is an easy, inexpensive thing to say-"Let these temples of higher culture, (high schools), be opened" &c. but entirely another matter to earn occupy them. Every mechanic, daylaborer, widow, or other person owning the humblest cottage, and practicing the most rigid economy to "make the ends meet" must pay a portion of the expense.

There are between nine and ten thousand persons, according to the last census in this State-superintendents, professors, principals and teachers in the public and other schools, engaged in teaching as a livelihood,

These teachers comprise a distinct class of persons, desiring employment and collectively, and individually, they advocate, and have a direct interest in an elaborate, prolonged and advanced course of instruction in the public schools, as well as other institutions of learning, which not only enlarges the field of labor as teachers, but, in reference to the higher grades, gives a specially fitted, a monopoly of the business at large salaries.

Teachers as a whole, pay us taxes; and while they enjoy their salaries, they can scarcely appreciate the financial burdens borne by a large class of people, who are compelled by law to contribute to the school fund.

The present comprehensive and advanced course of instruction in the high schools of the State, has been a growth, a development; an accretion of plans and practices that have been adopted from time to time by suggestion, by contact, by visitations, by fashion, by a spirit of emulation and desire to excel all others; and while preceding school boards have, as a rule, under ents and teachers constantly added to the system, no succeeding boards, as a courage to take anything away.

School boards, generally are sincere believers in that most comforting and soothing of all human philosophies, that Whatever is, is right."

As an argument in support of, and as a part of the advanced system of education in the public schools, it is claimed; "That it is incumbent on the State government to make provision for fitting teachers for their work. That the high school should prepare them for the technical training of the normal school, both constituting a part of the free school system."

Whatever benefits the public may derive from such eleemosynary training, do such teachers so educated and fitted for their work, when employed from their wages, because of such free

History, Physical Geography, Rhetor- instruction; or acknowledge any obligation or indebtedness to the public whatever?

In other words, do they not exact the full market price for their services, the same as if they had fitted themselves for the business at their own private expense?

If the public are required to fit teachers for earning wages-wages that are much in excess of the average earnings in other occupations; then logically, it would seem equally incumbent upon the State; and public money should be appropriated to educate trade apprentices, artisans, mechanics, engineers, scientists, poets, philosophers, artists, doctors, lawyers, clergymen, statesmen, and all persons follow ing any of the known professions, avocations and employments mankind engage in for a livelihood!

No! Let us be just and impartial in our treatment of all classes and conditions.

Let us remember, that just in the background of this gorgeous theory of high technical training, and æsthetic culture, are the sweating, toiling masses of the people, contented to be sheltered, clothed and fed; while they are compelled to eke out a share of their hard-earned pittance for the support of government and all its varied institutions.

by tax for the support of common schools, shall be wisely and economically expended; not in luxurious merely technical routine; but in accordance with that time-honored principle-"The greatest good to the greatest number."

FRANK LITTLE.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Worthy Master J. J. Woodman of will take part in the discussion of this question. the National Grange, says: "A Subordinate Grange can do no act which will benefit its members more, or add more to its prosperity than to put a Grange

We have raised enough to live on for another year. Wheat is turning out about 15 bushels per acre, good quality and brings 80 cents. Oats run field Grange. 30 to 50 bushels. Potatoes good. Corn will be short, owing to the drought. The amount of wheat sown this fall will be less than usual; not much fallow plowed; a good deal of stubble put in. We have had a very extended drought, in fact, all summer. Well, the same thing has happened again. No farmer governor! The wires were pulled too strongly for us. Served us right. More anon.

WM. CAMPBELL.

A new use claimed for chicken feathers is to cut the down from the stem pay the yearly salaries of teachers who When a quantity are cut and collected in a bag, knead them thoroughly five minutes when the mass will be well fitted together forming a substitute till the business is done for cotton, which, it is said, in Paris sells for two dollars a pound. This may not seem very practicable at first, but if the work be given to the children it would prove pastime and profit. Another mode of further utilizing poultry products, and which is not as generally practiced as its merits would warrant is to dry the egg shells in the oven, pound them fine and feed in the winter. The virtue of the plan is apparent.

My friends, did you ever think about the moral standing of the people that are patrons? If you did, and were honest and unprejudiced in your thinking, you came to this conclusion, their moral standing is high; as a class they certain percentage of those who are are honest, virtuous, industrious and sensible; keenly alive to the great moral and educational interests of humanity, doing as they would be done by, ever ready to help on the side of right, and as grandly firm against wrong.

Do you hear profanity, obscene stories and jokes around and in Grange halls, idle, scandalous gossip, language ville station to Grange hall. Our that profits nothing? Commendable as to character is the grand array of MRS. P. MAYO. Patrons.

In the last VISITOR D. W. says, "We have four presidential candidates in the field and all have spoken their piece and we must take our choice." The candidates on the Republican and Democretic tickets, are both in favor the advice and dictation of superintend- of monopolies, and would surely turn their backs to the farmers call. Ben Butler is my choice, he being an antirule, have had the moral or physical monopolist, and in my opinion would hew down some of these strongheaded monopolies, and work out just what the Patrons and farmers have so long sought for; Further down D. W. says, "The farmers boom for governor is 'busted' and growling is heard on every hand, and what are we going ker, of Acma. to do about it." What are we going to do about? Would you lock your barn after your horse is stolen? We got cunningly beaten; Gen. Alger, the Detroit "dude" worked the thing very sharply to get what he accomplished. I believe in the office seeking the man, and not the man the office; I think we have yet a fine chance to lock the barn that Alger so cunningly opened, and the time to turn the key will be November 4th, O. F. PLOWMAN. Sept. 6th, 84.

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

LIMIT our millionaires to the possession of what their own sagacity, unaided by mere luck or the tricks of the stock market had earned, and then impose upon them Peter Cooper's con-science, and many a foul quarter of our great cities might receive sanitary improvements, and many a poor household now desperate under an unjust impoverishment would be happy and ambitious .- Rev. Geo. A. Thayer

It is certainly to be hoped that the question of who shall rule—the corporations or the people—will be definitely settled. The longer the question is deferred the more formidable it will become.—Cincinnati Grange Bul-

It is estimated that upwards of 300,-000 boats are now running on the New York canals, and business is increasing, pointing to a good fall trade.

NOTICES OF MEETNGS.

The Lapeer County Pomona Grange will be held in the hall of the North Branch Grange, No. 607, on Tuesday, October 7, 1884. Every member of the several Subordinate Granges is cordially invited, for a good, hearty welcome is expected.

The County Convention, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Grange, will be held at the same time and place.

PROGRAMME.

Afternoon Session. ort of government and all its varied Music—by North Branch Grange.

Justice clearly demands, that the Grange, Mr. Batton of Flint River vast sums of money annually raised Grange, Sister Odell of Lapeer County, Mr. F. Muir of Pine Stub Grange, and Miss Eunice Schell of Elm Creek Grange, will give us something which will be highly entertaining and inadornments and the elaboration of a structive; which something is to be of

their own selecting.

Discussions will follow each subject-

PROGRAME. Evening session.

Music—by all. Resolved, that the Tariff is a more important question in the present campaign than temperance. It is expected that every member

E. E. OWEN.

The Washtenaw Pomona Grange will meet with Fraternity Grange, in the paper into every family connected with township of Augusta on the first day of October at 10;30 A. M. All fourth degree members are invited.

PROGRAM.

Address of Welcome-by Bro. John H. Campbell. Response-by Bro. Groves of North-General Business, Small Fruit and its Culture,—S. P. Ballard.

Essay-Objections to the Grange-Select Reading-by Sister F. J. Com-

stock Lay Sermon—"Policy, Versus Prin-iple—by Mrs. John H. Campbell. Essay-"Culture of Flowers, and its Influence on the Home"-by Mrs.

James Hewens.

Declamation-by Mrs. Wm. Randall. Essay—by Wm. Randall.
In the evening there will be an adlre's by Andrew Campbell—Subject— How shall we inspire the farmers to

mprove upon the priveleges that they Fraternity Grange will warmly welcome all who will come. Come one. Come all. And come for a good time. There will be provision made to entertain all who come both

night and day. Come prepared to stay

J. W. MEGAN.

The following is the program for the next Allegan county Pomona Grange to be held with Ganges Grange Sept. 25th and 26th. The evening of the first day will be an open meeting and all are cordially invited to attend. The speaking will all be from home but we will do the best we can to entertain you. Come everybody.
1st. Music from Ganges and Lake

Shore Grange.
2d. Address of Welcome, by the lecturer of Ganges Grange. 3d. Response by the Worthy Master

of Pomona Grange.
4th. "What is the farmers' mission in American politics," Bro. Atherly of Lake Shore Grange.
5th. Mrs. A Slade, "In how many

ways is the using of tobacco a sin.
6th. E. N. Bates of Moline. "Muual insurance." 7th. Essay-M. Eldred of Otsego,

Evils of party spirit." There will be some very valuable papers and essays prepared by Patrons from the western part of the county which will be worth going to hear. There will be conveyance from Fenncounty gatherings have always been very pleasant, but we look forward to this one hoping it will be profitable as

A. T. STARK, Lecturer Co. Grange. Otsego, Sept. 7. '84.

Hillsdale Pomona Grange, No. 10, will meet at the Acma Grange Hall, South Camden on Sept. 26, 10 o'clock,

The following will be the order of Roll call of officers.

Report of Sub-Granges. Essay by Virna Cooney, of Acma. Select reading, Emily Shepard of Allen.

Declamation by Sherman Houghey, of Acma. Traveling sketches by Ursula Freeman, of Litchfield. Select reading by Florence Medzi-

Declamation by Jennie Thomas, of Allen. Question "What is the financial outlook for the farmer." To be

opened with ten minute speeches by the following: Revs. E. L. Kelley, of Union, Wm. Bryant, of Woodbridge, A. I. Baker, of Jonesville, Sisters H. L. Diesbro, of

Northwest Grange, Ohio, Kate Mc-Dougall, of Litchfield. Other speakers will be limited to five minutes each.

Appropriate music will be furnished by the Acma Grange choir. All fourth degree members are invited to be present.
N. T. BROCKWAY, Sec.

Borticultural Bepartment.

A Lesson in Grape Culture.

is partially owing to the cool dry weather of September.

After thinking over the matter, and reviewing my operation in the garden, I have concluded that a rough weeding which I gave the beans in August was the main cause of the failure fine grapes in good season.

I believe the grape vine should not be cultivated nor the growth of wood stimulated by the artificial means after

Setting Raspberries in Autumn.

in Fruit Recorder.

In his catologue of small frults, E. P. Roe gives these directions for setting raspberries in autumn: "I have invariably had better success with raspberries set out in the fall than those planted in the spring. The reason why raspberries set in the fall do better than those planted in the spring are obvious. There is time to deeply pulverize and prepare the soil. The plants are set in dormant condition, while in spring the buds just above the roots which form the new canes are often so far started in spring that they are broken off and growth delayed. If set in the points, promise a two-thirds full crop. fall, the roots make some gowth and take hold of the soil, and all are ready to start the minute the frost is out. The following simple directions will secure almost uniform success: Set the plants so that they are almost four inches on light soil, and three inches on heavy soil above the branching of the roots after the ground is leveled off. Give to each hill one or two shovel fulls of manure on the surface around the plant after the ground is leveled. Just before freezing weather—say in Nov. in our latitude—mound up the earth against the plant. This prevents it from being heaved out by the frost. Level these mounds as soon as the frost in the western counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegeny promise light, this being their ounties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegeny promise light, this being their of the extreme western counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegeny promise light, this being their of the extreme western counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegeny promise light, this being their of year in bearing. The great apple belt around the lakes from New York to Michigan, inclusive, promises a two-thirds full crop. There is a fair crop in northern Illinois and southers of a crop. There is a fair crop in northern Illinois and southers of a crop in south Illinois, while eastern Kansas, Missouri and northwest Arkansas have from a half to the chert of a crop. Kentucky and Tennessee and North Carolina have about an average half crop. Oregon and California have full crops of the chert of the counties of the chert of the extreme western counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegeny mean everybody should know it. I don't believe God ever intended we should dig every minute. He set the example of resting; don't all nature rest? Yes, all nature, but sentimental beings who ought to know the lakes from New York to Michigan, inclusive, promises a two-thirds full crop. There is a fair crop in northern Illinois, while eastern Kansas, Missouri and north-cheat that the farmers, their wives and litt fall, the roots make some gowth and take hold of the soil, and all are ready Level these mounds as soon as the frost is out in the spring and maintain level crop of apples. Europe has a much smaller crop of apples this year than last, because of the crop in Great culture. I have rarely lost a plant, and have usually secured double growth by this course.—American Farmer.

Hot Water For Plants.

Many of the little folks (and often the big ones too) are puzzled to know how to revive their withering and Sometimes a choice sickly plants. plant, valuable in itself on account of ome one with whom it is accociated. droops and gives no expected response to stimulants that are applied.

Experiments have been made that show that hot water will often do this, when all other ordinary means have failed. It should at first be used at a lower temperature(say 110 degrees)and gradually raised to a higher, as may seem to be required. Hot water has been thus used with wonderful success up to 170 degrees fahrenheit. Plants that before had been sluggish and refused to bloom, have, under this treat ment, taken on a luxurant growth, and put forth flowers of greatest beauty. Try it .-- Tribune & Farmer.

We have once or twice called attention to the importance of growing the basket willow. No plant is easier grown, or thrives better upon a great variety of soils. A. M. Williams in the current Gardeners' Monthly, calls attention to the matter very forcibly. "In Onondaga county, central New-York," he says, "the basket willow is cultivated and manufactured on a large scale, and is, in fact, a leading industry. The cultivated is increasing industry. very rapidly, and is a great benefit to this and neighboring counties. The basket made from this willow are cetter and cheaper than the splint basket, and raising the stock is found to pay much better than other farm crops, while the manufacture gives winter employment to hundreds of men, women and children. 'The basket willow is much grown in Germany, and in most parts of the country may be which has to be supplied for stock by found Germans who understand the wells and windmills. A large land growing and manufacturing. An grant on the Florida river has been average yearly crop of willow is worth purchased by Scotch capitalists for \$100 or more an acre. Notwithstanding the ease of willow culture and the 000 acres of land in Mexico, and is great demand for baskets, the United State imports \$5,000,000 worth of willow annually.—Ex.

The fact is often forgotten that earth piled around a tree to the depth of two

There are said to be thirty-six variethe of oak in the United States, thirty-four of pine, nine of fur, five of spruce, four of hemlock, twelve of ash, three of hickory, eighteen of willow,

Why Don't We Eat Cheese.

Good cheese has been selling for 8 cents a pound less than it can be man-ufactured for, and return any profit to the maker. The secret of this deplorable state of circumstances is that we There are many hints in the papers about summer and fall pruning and other methods of treating grape wines other methods of treating grape vines for the purpose of promoting vigorous growth, good crops of fruit, etc. I wish to record a note of my success or no bones in it, and was just about as lack of success last year in securing a good crop of grapes. My grapery comprises eight varieties of grapes, all of Why do not American farmers take a Why do not American farmers take a Character of the control of th which ripen well in average seasons.

Last year I grew a variety of vegetables between the rows of grape vines, mostly climbing beans. The vines had search at a text in the spring—were all of pork why not true moss of cheese? a grand start in the spring—were all trained on trellises, were remarkably healthy during the season, had a large be taught to like it all at once, but burden of fruit, after thinning out from a third to half in the summer, and I little ones will take to it if allowed to. had a good prospect of harvesting a nice crop of fruit. But my grapes generally failed to ripen, though I think it soon become a cheese eating nation to soon become a cheese eating nation to our decided advantage, both individually and collectively. All that is necessary is to keep putting it on the table and allow the children to get at it. -The Dairyman.

The reason we consume so small a part of the cheese product of the counof my grapes to ripen well; as under other circumstances I generally had abroad, is not because the American people are so short sighted as not to appreciate the value of cheese as an article of diet. It is largely the fault the first of July, but that all stirring in their desire for a little larger profits, have robbed the milk of its cream, and izers should be before that time. The of the cheese makers themselves, who roots and spongioles which convey nourishment to the vines and fruit should not be disturbed after getting should not be disturbed after getting the stablished for the season as left. should not be disturbed after getting well established for the season, as late cultivation reduces new growth below as well as above the ground, and consequently retards both wood and fruit.

A good substitute for hoeing to keep down weeds is mulching, and a new down weeds is mulching, and a new down weeds is mulching, and a new it was not to be had, the result was well as a foot apart, and to fill the space between them with sand, especially toward the base. Immediately after the presentation the work was taken to pieces for transportation to this country. The two skins are to be kept in their place by a gignatic frame-work gave up buying or eating cheese, and other people did just the same. The cheese makers have been unwittingly crops of vegetables among the grape vines and mulching the ground suffitheir own worst enemy. They have been killing the goose that layed the golden egg, and if they now send their products to a foreign market instead of finding one at their own door, they have no one to blome but themselves. ciently to prevent the growth of weeds after June. I believe that upon this depends the ripening of fruit.—G. F. have no one to blame but themselves The remedy will be found in the language of scripture, "Cease to do evil; learn to do well."—Farmer's Re-

> THE apple crop generally promises to be fair. With exceptional favored spots the New England States have a light crop. In the valleys and low points in New York, Ohio and Michigan, as the Hudson River valley from Albany to New York, Genesee valley, at the heavy frosts of lest May year. etc., the heavy frosts of last May very seriously damaged all fruit prospects, gon and California have full crops of ing only about half a crop in Great Britain and France, but an average crop in Germany. Canada promises an average crop of apples.

How to Treat Wounds.

Every person should know how to treat a flesh wound. Everyone is liable to be placed in circumstances away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend, or a beast, simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, close the lips of the wound with the hands, and hold them firmly together, to check the flow of blood, until several stitches can be taken, and a bandage applied. Then bathe the wound for a

long time in cold water.
"Should it be painful" a gentlem an writes, "take a panful of burning coals, and sprinkle upon them brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a minute or two the pain will be allayed, and the recovery proceed rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in smoke fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like result.

One of my men had a finger nail torm off by a pair of ice-tongs. It became very painful as was to be expected. Held in sugar smoke twenty minutes pain ceased, and promised speedy recovery.

CATTLE IN CHIHUAHUA.-The State of Chihuahua will soon be the leading cattle State of Mexico. The cattle are said to be remarkably free from disease, and the climate is so mild that the animals can fatten on open pastures all the year round. But that portion of Mexico lacks water, \$650,000. Germany has bought 1,000,-

IT is estimated that the various colpiled around a tree to the depth of two or three feet through the summer is pretty sure death to it. The sun light is thus shut off from the roots, and the tree is unable to live as an animal would be without plenty of air.

leges and high schools of the country have graduated 3,000 pupils within the past three weeks. They may be divided off about as follows: Lawyers, 500; doctors, 500; ministers, 100; mechanics, 10; base ball players, 1,890. Of the lawyers 490 will develop into ward politicians: the other ten will be. leges and high schools of the country ward politicians; the other ten will become noted in their profession. Of the physicians four-fifths will prove quacks. Of the base ball players every man will be a star.

three of cherry, nine of poplar, four of maple, two of persimmon, and three of of Illinois for 1883 were valued at \$25,

The Great Gift of France to America.

This great work of art about which ve have heard so much since Centennial days, has just been formally presented to the United States. The conception of the statue is due to the great French sculptor Bartholdi. This feet 9 inches; the figure alone in sheer height, clear of all reasoning for the coronet stands 105 feet; the pedestal of granite will be 83 feet high; the two together make a grand total of 220 feet of entire work. The work has been going on for eight years at a cooper foundry near Parce Moncean, in a great workshop built especially for it. It is needless to remark that the cooper smiths found a gigantic task before them. The great eye measures 30 inches from corner to corner; a six-foot man standing on a level with the lips would just reach the eyebrow. While working on the head the men are said to have seemed to be making a huge sugar cauldron, and they jumped with ease in and out the tip of the nose. Fifteen people might sit around the flame of the torch which elevation they would reach by the spiral staircase within the outstretched arm. It being necessary that something light be selected for the material from which it was to be constructed, and also that it was to be constructed, and also that the material be strong enough to enable the statue to resist the wear and tear of the elements, as it is said to stand in a very exposed place, it was decided to make it of plates of very try. The two skins are to be kept in their place by a gignatic frame-work of iron, running four square from the basement to the very crown of the head like the frame work of a lift, and meant to serve the additional representations. meant to serve that additional purpose when the statue is placed in position. The framework is also to penetrate into the extended arm.

This magnificent work of art is the grandest the world has ever seen, the far famed Colossus of Rhodes being completely out-done standing as it did, only about 140 feet high, and the pres ent loftiest insolated column in the world, that of Fish street hill, London, being but 202 feet above the ground.

Work.

Work? Why of course work, but don't cheat yourself of sleep, or rest to keep up that incessant clatter of hammer and tongs for the sake of keeping the public informed that you live, move, and have a being, and mean everybody should know it. I don't believe God ever intended we creation, see and feel the prose and poetry of God's work, hear and see anything, that they don't see and hear at home. I pitied a woman once; we were on a railroad excursion, speeding through, oh, such glorious inimitable surroundings, of towering hills, low fertile valleys, when this practical, good sensed woman turned abruptly, and asked, "How many cows do you keep this season?" I was too much filled with sublime thoughts to comprehend her question, so I answered, "Oh, there is never but one cow catcher to every train." Her good-natured laugh broke the spell. and created the pity that I feel for any one who goes pleasuring with a whole retinue of dairying, farm and family. I went to whet my brain with something else than cows' milk, butter and cheese. Like the little boy who refused to eat hominy and milk when visiting, with the defense that he got that at home, and sat back defiantly, refusing to eat. I respect that youngster for he is a personal friend, for he carried that principle up to this day. Fill your soul with the poetry, art, science, that is fresh about you daily, and if the next day's work of churning, baking, patching is not nearer poetry and song than ever before, why then I've told a fib. The oftener we can breathe or look a song into the heart, the more acceptable will our lives become to God and our fellow-workers.-Journal of Agricul-

Now with the barvest nearly over the time is approaching when farmers can obtain partial relief from the busy labors that have prevailed during the past month. It is true, they can not yet secure release from toil, but they will have more time to think, and possibly some time for needed rest. It is a duty to improve every suitable op-portunity for rest, and if this duty be not observed flagging energies will make every task irksome. How shall the rest be had? Perhaps mere abstinence from labor may not be in its fullest and best sense, rest, because after a season of toil the mind is jaded, and recovery of its elasticity can hardly come through that supineness which is enough to bring back to muscles full strength. The mind needs some exhilerating influence; hence the requirement that it be so environed that new thoughts may be suggested, together with pleasurable emotions, The chief purpose of summer picnics is to provide mental recreation, and for this they are admirable. When farmers have opportunity to attend they can well afford moderate cost and may be very sure to get ample returns. It is wise to avail of the benefits so offered, -Husbandman.

In 1790 we had one-thirtieth and now we have one-fifth of our population in cities. The difference is greater yet from the fact that a large share of the country everywhere is but a suburbtwenty minutes or half an hour from

Learn a Trade.

I never look at my old composing rule that I do not bless myself that, while my strength lasts, I am not at the mercy of the world. If my pen is not wanted, I can go back to the type great French sculptor Bartholdi. This is very properly said to be the gift of France to her sister republic, as the money necessary for its construction was raised among the French people. The extreme length of the figure, from the sole of the foot to the end of the torch in the outstretched hand, is 137 honest trade. It is the strongest and surest part of the self-made man. Go from the academy to the printing office or the artisan's bench; or, if you please, to the farm-for, to be sure, true farming is a trade, and a grand one at that. Lay thus a sure foundation, and after that branch off into whatever profession you please.

You have heard, perhaps, of the clerk who had faithfully served Stephen Girard from boyhood to manhood. On the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday, he went to his master and told him his time was up, and he certainly expected important promotion in the merchant's service. But Stephen dirard said to him: "Very well. Now go and learn

trade. "What trade, sir?" "Good barrels and butts must be in demand while you live. Go and learn the cooper's trade; and when you have made a perfect barrel, bring it to me. The young man went away and

earned the trade, and in time brought to his master a splendid barrel of his own make. Girard examined it and gave the maker two thousand dollars for it, and

then said to him:
"Now, sir, I want you in my counting room; but henceforth you will not be dependent upon the whim of Girard. Let what will come, you have a good trade always in reserve.

The young man saw the wisdom and understood. Years ago, when the middle-aged men of to-day were boys, Horace Gree-

men of to-day were boys, Horace Gree-ley wrote:

"It is a great source of consolation to us, that when the public shall be tired of us as an editor, we can make a sat-isfactory livelihood at setting type or farming, so that while our strength lasts, ten thousand blockheads, taking offense at some article they do not understand, could not drive us into the poor house.

And so may a man become truly independent.—Selected.

A Congressman's Fears.

Congressman Dorsheimer, who represents one of the New York city districts in the House of representatives, and who is widely known as a corporation lawyer, begins to recognize the signs of the times. The following taken from a recent speech of his, is strong evidence that the shadows which coming events are said to cast

before them has made him solicitous for the future condition of affairs:
"No one can think of the experiences of this country during the last twenty years without dread for the future. We had supposed that we would escape the more serious evils of European society. But they are coming to us with daily increasing rapidity. The property of the country is falling into the hands of the few. The number of land owners in proportion to the amount of land under cultivation has greatly diminished during the last dereade. There are many counties in New York where there are not as many farmers as there were fifty years ago, and yet the population is 5,000,000. If trees in country districts be planted and fifty years ago it was 2,000,000. What is true of land is also true of they will be beautiful to behold, and in other forms of property. No one can contemplate the rapid concentration of railway properties into the hands of a few men without admitting that it is the special scandal of our times.

Mr. Chairman, I here aver that I regard a continuance of this concentration of property as a great danger to the country, and that unless it is averted the peace of society cannot long be maintained." averted the

Too Many Lawyers in Congress.

The great trouble with Congress that it contains too many lawyers. It is seldom that a great merchant manufacturer or business man of any kind finds his way into that body The result is we have a body of men legislating on questions about which they know next to nothing, and making confusion worse confounded. It is said that at least 75 per cent of the men now holding seats in the Senate and House of Representatives are lawyers and professional politicians. So anomalous a condition of affairs exists in no other country with a representative parliamentary system. In Germany, in France and in England, the lawyers as legislators are in a minority. The great landed, manufacturing and other interests are all represented. With us, half-educated, ill-trained lawyers pass upon the great questions of commerce and trade, and decide for communities like New York questions of the most momentous importance. Fifty per cent of the lawyers should be banished from the halls of the national legislature. Their presence there is an evil and a menace to the best interests of the country.—N. Y. Shipping List.

Political Catechism.

What is a platform? An indefinite essay on the visionary ambiguity of the vague, as applied to party policy. Of what does it consist? One preamble and twenty resolutions.

In what is its great strength? Non essentials. What does it denounce? The slave trade, the English policy n the Soudan, and the murder of Abel. What does it uphold? Civil service reform, excursion rates

and free pass system. What is its definition of civil service reform? More officers and higher salaries.

What portion of the platform relates to the tariff? That section which is left out. What is the spirit of the platform on prohibition?

It is opposed to its use as a beverage. but believes that for strictly campaign purposes, "a little of it goes good." Wherein does the platform of 1884 differ from the platform of 1789? In the date.—Brooklyn Eagle.

World's Exposition.

As the time approaches for opening the doors for the World's Exposition at New Orleans encouraging reports from various foreign and domestic commissions indicate that the riches of the great fair have by no means been overestimated. The scheme has grown so rapidly that it has been found necessary to erect additional buildings from time to time in order to accommodate the increasing number of exhibitors. Three and possibly four of the buildings will be found to be larger than any similar erections of any age or country. The fact gives the Exposition a pre-eminence among world fairs that will be potential in drawing strangers from far away lands. Those who have made up their minds to see one world's fair have now the opportunity of seeing the best example that has yet been devis-

ed in America or Europe.

There can be no such thing as failure now. With abundance of money on hand, and the largest number of exhibits ever booked at an exposition, and thirty for States and efficient for and thirty-five States and fifteen for-eign countries participating, the man-agement may well feel proud of the success already achieved. In addition to the prospects of art, science and industry of the old world, such as have made other fairs renowned and attractive to remote dwellers of the round globe, the New Orleans creation has unique features.

The Mexican garden of five acres will

contain one hundred and four varities of trees from every part of the Republic. Many of the woods have a high commercial value, and yet strange to say, some of them are practically unknown in the United States. The Mexican cedar, mahogany, Campeche logwood, saffron and linaloe, that has a perfume that never leaves it, are all trees of great value in commerce. The timber growth of Mexico is practically unlimited, and there is boundless wealth in many untouched forests awaiting the

hand of enterprise and industry.

Should the Exposition succeed in making known to the people of the world the riches of the North, Central and South American forests, it will have accomplished at its close a highly important mission. But what is said of trees may be repeated in different and more precise language of tropical fruits that are to be brought to the great Exposition. The different varieties of figs, grapes. oranges, mangoes, bananas, pine apples and many rare fruits will be shown growing upon fruits will be shown growing a rare plants or trees, thus presenting a rare Worthern eyes. While the departments of forestry and hortithe departments of forestry and norti-culture will be the largest yet seen; the other features of the Exposition such as the cotton, sugar, mineral, machinery, government and live-stock exhibits, will attract scarcely less attention.

The actual results already obtained are quite sufficient for the management to base a prediction upon, to the effect that the coming World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial is to be the largest, most complete and satisfactory of the nineteenth century.

The busy season of farm labor for the year is now drawing to a close. Soon crops will be all gathered, and while there will be abundant work for every farmer who plans wisely, there may also be leisure that can be used profitably for something besides ordibegin this work in the present autumn. If trees in country districts be planted along every road way, in a few years one way will reward abundantly all cost of planting and care in after years. The varieties should be hardy and the trees not too old for transplanting. Better start with trees of moderate size for they will conform to the situa-tion more easily than larger trees with established habit of growth. This whole matter of tree planting along roadways appeals to farmers more than to men in other kinds of business. They have the lands, may have the trees, and they can find time to transplant. The work, if done, will reflect credit upon them and they will have great enjoyment in the effect.-From the Husbandman, Elmira N. Y.

In this day of personal struggle for place and power, the great masses only want good Government for the good of the whole. Individuals act purely for self-enrichment. They are corrupted through greed of gain. They act with no just sense of responsibility, but use every art to win success. But below all this intense effort at self-promotion, there are the people who are acting without reference to self-interest. They revere law, and seek to guard it. They vote at the election for principles, not for party. We feel to-day that our future as a pation is in their lands. We can trust nation is in their hands. We can trust the masses, because they are free from that perilous ambition which controls the individual .- Watch Tower.

History repeats itself. The Israelites when they bore the harsh bondage of Pharaoh, bore it even to the making bricks without straw before they rose up in their power, not to strike down Pharaoh, but to turn their backs upon his government. Yes, the people do sometimes assert their power. They did when Congress became communistic and struck for higher wages and back pay. Let me say to the Senator, because there will be no better time, that if agitating the American people, the possibility is that they will rise up and strike those who may be in power. Senator Van Wyck.

The coal combination is said to be considering a plan for suspensions of mining in August. The New York companies declare that suspensions in that month are necessary for the maintenance of present prices. Some day the interests of the consuming public may be consulted in matters of this kind .- Philadelphia Record.

Considering the wholesale appropri ation of American lands by British capitalists which has been going on lately, it is time something should be done to stop it; otherwise all the evils of the English landlord and tenant system will soon be rampant in America.

—London (Eng) Mark Lane Express.

A Story of Steel Pens.

Few persons who use pens on which is stamped "Gillott" have any idea of the story of sufferings, of indomitable pluck and persistence which belong o the placing of the name of that ar-

A long depression in trade in England threw thousands of Sheffleld mechanics out of work, among them chanics out of work, among them Joseph Gillott, then twenty-one years of age. He left the city with but a shilling in his pocket. Reaching Birmingham, he went into an old inn and sat down upon a wooden settee in the tap room. His last penny was spent for a roll. He was weak hungry and for a roll. He was weak, hungry and ill. He had not a friend in Birmingham; and there was little chance that he would find work.

In his despondency he was tempted to give up and turn beggar or tramp. Then a sudden fiery energy seized him. He brought his fists down on the table, declaring to himself that he would try, and trust in God, come what would. He found work that day in making belt buckles, which were then fashiona-

As soon as he had saved a pound or two, he hired a garret on Bread Street, and then carried on work for himself, bringing his taste and knowledge of tools into constant use, even when working at hand made goods. This was the secret of Gillott's success. Other workmen drudged on passively in er workmen drudged on passively in the old ruts. He was wide awake, eager to improve his work, or to short-

en the way of working.

He fell in love with a pretty, sensible girl, named Mitchell, who with her brother was making steel pens. Each pen was then clipped, punched, and polished by hand, and pens were sold gen

pen was then chipped, punched, and pol-ished by hand, and pens were sold con-sequently at enormous high prices. Gillott at once brought his skill in tools to bear on the matter, and soon invented a machine which turned the points out by thousands, in the time that a man would make one. He married Miss Mitchell and they carried on the manufacture together for years.

On the morning of his marriage, the industrious young workman made a gross of pens and sold them for thirtysix dollars to pay the wedding fees. In his old age, having reaped an enormous fortune by his shrewdness, honesty, and industry, Mr. Gillott went again to the old inn, bought the settee, and had the square on which he sat that night sawed out and made into a chair which he left as an heisloom to chair which he left as an heirloom to his family, to remind them of the secret of his success.

Grange Thought.

When you go to the fair suppose you find a few neighbors and discuss mata few neighbors and discuss matters of common interest with them, as a kind of resting-spell to diversify the exercises of the day. You do not want to be constantly engaged in sight-seeing, for that brings bewilderment. With your intelligent neighbors and acquaintances, you can confer with profit to them and to you. If a word of caution were needed it would be, eschew politics—partisan politics—for there will be time enough for this subject before election in November. Besides, there is incognurity in bringing this subject for consideration when the subject for consideration when there are so many matters of timely interest. You may find at the fair the best of its kind in every department of industry in which you have interest. You will fail to make proper use of opportunities if you do not consider these matters with reference to your own needs. For this reason it is advisable that you restrain your thoughts from topics that have no revelancy, particularly as ample time will be afforded for them after the fair is closed.-From the Husbandman Elmira N. Y.

You complain now that the money kings and the great corporations have too much I ower in our public concerns. But when the American people by a solemn popular election shall taught our politicians, young and old, that they can make themselves rich by the prostitution of official trust without fear of disgrace, that they may have pelf and public honor at the same time, there will be no limit to the corrupting power of wealth, and your dreaded money kings and corporations will do in open daylight what they now attempt in the dark. Corporations will irresistible "broaden down from precedent to precedent." Its flood may overwhelm all that we hold dear and are proud of to-day.

-Hon Carl Schurz.

Benjamin Franklin left \$5,000 to Boston to be loaned in small sums to young married mechanics under 25 who had served an apprenticeship and had good character, and who could give bonds for the repayment of the money in annual installments. The changed condition of mechanics, the decay of the apprentice system and other causes have made the bequest of no value to those for whom it was intended under the rules Franklin laid down. The fund now amounts to more than \$200,-000, and is increasing at the rate of \$10 000 a year.

SEVERAL days ago three printers started in a skiff from St. Paul, Minn., and intend to work their way down the Mississippi to New Orleans. They expect to arrive by the time the great World's Industrial Exposition opens in December.

A cattle company in Kansas has illegally fenced in 190,000 acres of pubcause there will be no better time, that if Congress should close its doors and adjourn without any legislation upon the journ guestion of rescuing and protecting the public domain, which to-day is exitating the American people, the containing the American people, the containing the American people, the containing the American people. and homestead laws are a dead letter. Thus does monopoly usurp the people's rights.-American Cultivator

> A COLORADO woman has discovered and done the assessment work on fourteen mining claims. In addition to this she has kept a hotel and supported her worthless husband and two children.

> The New York State Fish Commissioners report the introduction of the German carp to have been very successful. It breeds as well and thrives as well here as in its original home.

A LARGE collection of Puebla marble which is known in the United States as Mexican onyx is being prepared at the City of Mexico, for the World's Exposition at New Orleans.

communications.

Reunion of Soldiers and Sailors at Battle Creek.

[For The Visitor.]

Battle Creek has seen its grandest gala day: never before has its streets been so thronged; every street, lane, imposing triple arch, representing an arch of stone, on the smaller arches at the side were the figures "61" and "65" while at top of the high central arch was a life size bust of the lamented war derneath was the word "Welcome," while the corps flags, surmounted by the national emblems floated over all, every place of business was gay with stars and stripes, while private residences were also most tastefully decorated, and when the streets were bright with their illuminations at

night, the effect was certainly grand. At Camp Mason, as the camp was called, streets upon streets were laid out with the white tents of the solders on each side, giving the citizens who had never seen the tented field, a good idea of camp life. In front of the floated a regulation head quarters flag.

Tuesday was the day of preparation, tents were pitched, supplies forwarded, tanks and water pipes in readiness, muskets and cannon, and all the munitions of war were being placed in their proper places. Wednesday and Thursday were the days. It was a real pleasure to take our camp chair, and sit quietly down and watch the meetings and the greetings of the solders, for many of them had not seen field; twenty years has passed, all; had in that time changed much from boys and young men, they had grown to be the gray haired veterans. When they met they looked at each other for a moment, as if trying to place them-then came the warm hand clasp, then the whole face would be lighted with a smile, then they would shake hands over again, and then, "Don't you remember when we lay at such a place?" or "Don't you remember when we made that charge under again, "Did they fight their battles over and tell how fields were won?-knit together the hearts of men as nothing else could do.

These reunions are one of the very best things for our country, as it saving our country.

On Wednesday afternoon a sham rather a small scale showed very well what the reality must have been, even to the wounded, who were carried by comrades to the shade of a friendly brother, occupying before the people ality allows a couple of correspondents your good adoubt; so says the Michigan marks by the Worthy Master of Sparta place of safety in the rear.

Thursday at about ten o'clock we heard round after round of cheers, and soon General Logan, accompanied by a few friends, rode upon the camp grounds. How heartily he was welcomed, I think his heart must have of me and all I ever may be, I owe throbbed with an honest pride, as not to the generals who led, but to the veteran after veteran grasped him by fearless, patriotic private, who made the hand and said, "General, don't the long marches, through summer's you remember me, I fought under heat and winter's cold, through you at Pittsburgh Landing," or some swamps deep with mire, and our other battle-field that he named, and roads deep with dust, who did the as a one-legged veteran pressed his hard fighting sometimes against fearway to the carriage and said, "Gen- ful odds, and always against the vaneral, don't you remember me, you know when I was wounded, it was when you led that charge at Fort Donaldson." Tears streamed down Logan's face and he said, "I do remember you," and a warm hand clasp followed and a silent look, that to the General and the soldier spoke volumes.

All are too familiar with Logan's face to need any personal description. We could but fancy that there might the circumstances they acted wisely, be just a strain of Indian blood in his still I am sorry there is not more inveins, from his dark, swarthy face, and straight, black hair, but, knowing his Irish parentage, we knew very well it was only fancy.

General Kountz, (the drummer boy of Mission Ridge,) is a hero of which in the service, and now walks with a cane, and a slight limp tells you that 1840. an artificial limb is doing good service for the lost one. He is a pleasant looking gentlemen, wearing a black mustache, rather under the medium heighth, and inclined to being stout. General Hill is a tall, spare, thin-faced man, with Burnside whiskers, which, like his hair is nearly white. He is a much older man than either Logan or Kountz.

After dinner on Thursday came the speeches. Dr. S. S. French, Commander of Farragut Post, at Battle Creek, gave the address of welcome which was responded to by Major Wells. The orator of the day was Da-

the Western Rural, of Chicago, and in door wants from the sale of butter, sorry he had written it, and I believe, the side hill are scattered about for he is an orator, in language, eggs, poultry, and the products of the too, that like David of old, he said miles. Good, clear water, good to Hamilton. manner and gesture. We think loom, and considered themselves well those hard things in his haste. In condrink and good to wash with, and he made as fine a speech as we enough dressed for any gathering. if clusion, Mr. Editor, I was pained on good for various diseases. ever listened to. In appearance they could get any thing more costly reading D. W.'s article, and I can truly I think it will help me greatly, and he is rather short, with black eyes, than a calico dress made from 7 to 8 say that I always read the jottings to have a more lasting effect, am havhair and moustache, and rather a yards of cloth. They were much hap- with more than ordinary enjoyment, ing my clothes washed in it. dark complexion. His very manner pier then than now, for the reason that for on this page we generally get The place has about four thousand impresses you as being a man of deep they lived more in accordance with good thoughts in a concise form; population living in small houses situthought, with a keen insight into in- nature's requirements, while to many thoughts that do not sting nor burn, ated in gulch, sidehill, and on the top members engaged in a sharp discussion dividual character, and a real love of women of to-day, we are made up ar- but leave behind them emotions of of highest mountain crest; some cave on the outrage to decency inflicted by the humorous; and though now upon | tifically, and each trying to outdo the | pleasure. and alley was full. Across the street | the eve of a sharp political campaign, other in adornments, that to the old opposite the G. A. R. hall was a most one very notable failure of all the pioneer makes them look more ornaspeakers, they quite ignored all poli-mental than useful; and then tics and all political issues,

of the boys. He is now owned by Mr. labor. Swartout, of Dowagiac, and it is need- Is the present mode and manner of less to say that every care and comfort educating more beneficial to the maheadquarters tent, on a pole 60 ft. high, necessary for his horseship is bestow- jority than if reduced to the common serving.

each other since they parted on the lighted, and around them the soldiers what proportion of those who engage danger and called for her sons.

We ate close by the central street soldiers were bent with the weight (rot | the nominee for lieutenant governor | mers in Congress-in fact, that they Kearney or some other general?" And of years) but the heavy knapsack car- they have a man of the good common should be in the majority, but ried upon the long march. So many sense order, one that knows their we do not think all congresslimped or hitched in their gait, show- wants and will do his best to serve men should be farmers. We think Did they remember? Would they ing thereby some wound or scar that them. ever forget? No, not as long as life and told of sharp encouter. Frequently This portion of the State bids fair plished through primary elections by memory lasts. I could not wonder at there came by one with an arm or leg to become the Minnesota of Michigan farmers themselves. Let them see to their joy in meeting, for the scenes gone, who had given it to defend their for good flour. Farmers are now har- it that one of their number is nomand events of a four years' war, would land that they loved better than limb vesting a fine crop of wheat and oats, or life. And we could but recall the and by raising the same kind of wheat words of Bishop Ames, in the grand address at the solder's reunion.

and history of the war as nothing who grandly marched, and fought This part of the State will in time proelse could do, and shows them, though and fell, and nobly conquered, but duce a large quantity of apples, plums, but faintly, what the soldiers did in proud of them as citizens. They met and small fruit for exportation. all the evil influences of camp life, all that tends to demoralize and ruin gether too long to come under the

> tage of an enemy in his own country, the private who stood picket in the pelting storms, and who never did by "D. W." surrender, but who made a rebel host to surrender."

MRS. PERRY MAYO.

J. T. Cobb: -- I see by the Telegraph that the Kalamazoo County Pioneer Society has concluded not to have a meeting this fall, and perhaps under terest taken in the society in all the towns in the county than there is; its membership must, according to the natural course of events, be every year growing less, but I trust the society will not fail to keep up their annual we may well be proud. He lost a leg meetings as long as one is left that settled in this county prior to A. D.

Such wonderful changes have taken place since then in everything around us, and in our mode and manner of living, that it seems good in this last age of the world, to look back to the time when the man who could raise of clothes better than home made, and article; he did not even get smell of it. was the owner of 160 acres of land, a cultivate his farm, was a much hap- calling bad names, and imputing selpier man, than one now possessing fish and impure motives?

again, compare the sons and One very pleasing factor of the re- daughters of those days, when union was "Frank" the celebrated war they attended the district school horse, and though he now numbers three or four months in the winter President, Abraham Lincoln, and un- 25 years be is as sound as a horse can and helped father and mother be, and the hero of fourteen battles, the rest of the year, with the without a single scratch, like Santa boys and girls of to-day, (especially Anna's famous charger; he is very those who wear their hair over their white, has a very intelligent face, and foreheads cut square over the eyes, really seems to enjoy the pats and hiding that portion of the face wherepraises bestowed upon him. Out of in the Creator has implanted the seat the six reunions that have been held, of knowledge) who attend school eight he has never missed but one. When or nine months in the year, and then the solders are mustered for rations, spend their vacation at some fashion-'Frank' takes his place by his master's able watering place or resort, got up side at the head of the table, and takes for the benefit of over-tossed mental his rations of bread as well as the rest laborers, invalids, and those too old to may be derived. In fact, all issues,

> ed upon him. We heard his master English branches? Much of late has say that he had applied for a pension, been written on this subject. An exand thought if there was not so much | cellent article appeared in the VISITOR red tape business that he stood a good of August 1st, from the pen of that show to get it, as he certainly was de able writer, Mr. Frank Little. I go further than Mr. L., I don't so much The evenings upon the camp- regard the expense as I do the injury we grounds were, to the soldiers, very en- do to a large number of the recipients joyable. The crowd was gone, and all themselves by educating them above their expense. True, they have much here which promises to be of much was quiet, save someone on music bent any useful calling. If we are called of which to complain; but the rem- value for building purposes as well as who would squeak the fife and beat upon at the public expense to educate the drum. Large camp-fires were above the common English branches, gathered as of yore; some lying, some in the different professions bear to of THE VISITOR. sitting, and some standing with their all other callings, certainly, not over head on a comrades shoulder; all one-fiftieth part, while the Univer- of lawyers in a manner that would living over again the days that tired ty's catalogue contains the names of lead one to suppose there is not a remen's souls, when our country was in over one-half of all in attendance at spectable man among them. He classthat institution.

I am sorry that the farmers failed to years, and all older in face and figure told that the present nominee is a rogues. than their years indicated. Three good, practical business man, and in

I have strung this article out altoindustrious, sober and honest, claim- paper about the planetary system, and ing by merit our honor and our pride. of what the sun is made of, which mon soldier was most beautiful, "All as it is to reach the North pole. The I am, if I am anything, all I am papers you sent me I distributed tained. worth, if worth anything, all there is where they would be the most likely to add to your subscription list.

> H. BISHOP. Charlevoix, Aug. 27, 1884.

'I Said in my Haste, that all Men are Liars."

Mr. Editor:-I was forcibly reminded of this short sentence written by David nearly three thousand years ago, when I read a short article on the third page of the VISITOR of 15th,

The delegates of Van Buren county are represented as being manipulated by a "machine" and under this influence the writer charges them with having resorted to all manner of trickery to secure the nomination of Mr. Burrows.

he has been grossly misinformed.

were in the minority.

Of the 125 delegates, Mr. Woodman received on a square test ballot 46

Respectfully, Jos. LANNIN, A Delegate. South Haven, Aug. 25th, '84.

Things Written About.

A great deal is said concerning political matters of late, and there is a phase of each political question. This to express his opinion. It does not meek and docile as lambs. seem right to us that each should accuse others of dishonesty, demagogueference of opinion.

Let the issue of the day be discussed honestly and fairly, and much benefit had for \$4.00 per week. in our opinion, should be discussed, for it is by interchange of thought that hills no doubt helps the curative we are benefited. But we notice a tendency with some to believe those degree. There is not much difference who do not agree with them. This in the water of the various springs. we think is not right and should be Women come here and wend their way avoided.

the line outlined by Bro. Campbell in his article in the August 15 issue

In the same issue a writer speaks es them all as thieves and abettors of crime, We do not believe in this where the solders passed on their nominate Mr. Luce for Governor, but wholesale denunciation of a class. grand street parade; we scanned them he can console himself that he has es- Lawyers as a class may not be stricly closely. All were men of mature caped a very trying position, I am horest, but surely they are not all

> We believe there should be more farfarmer representation can be accominated.

In the last VISITOR Bro. Strong from which the best kind of Minne. says: From the very nature of things sota flour is made and having as good the moon cannot be inhabited nor "Proud are we of our soldiers, mills there is no reason why as good vegetation grow thereon. That is brings before the young, the events not only proud of them as soldiers flour cannot be made here as there. the generally accepted theory of sciobservatory of Berlin, claims to have there was a large attendance. At 10 trol they will honor themselves and battle took place, which though on men, and came back to us and to head of postal card items, and should discovered beyond a doubt that the o'clock, Worthy Master W. T. Remingtheir homes, not ruffians or marau- feel I was imposing too heavy a tax on moon not only produces vegetation, ton sounded the gavel, and the meeting ders, but men, men that we can you to ask you to publish it, did I not but is inhabited. He has succeeded came to order. The county grange was proudly take by the hand and call see that your good nature and liber in getting a photo that proves it be made welcome in a few appropriate replaces of honor and trust, as a class, to carry on a discussion through your School Moderator in its issue of May Grange. Our Worthy Lecturer, Bro. E. 29th in an article said to be from a A. Burlingame responded. translation from Nya Pressen Hel-General Logan's tribute to the com- seems to me to be about as difficult singfor. If this be true, then Bro. Hill's theory would seem to be sus-

> We are glad to see frequent articles from Bengal, Clinton County Grange, and have often thought to take up our pen, also, but could not find the time so to do heretofore. As we succeeded in cutting our leg with an ax, the other day we have found the time, and now that we have written once, will try to find time, ere long, to tell the readers of the VISITOR something about Oceana County, and the Grange work here. We have, we think, written quite enough for this time and so will close.

GEO. H. HUDSON. Pentwater, Oceana county, Mich.

Arkansas Correspondence.

We have often talked of these This, sir, is a serious charge to make should be seated here surrounded by against seventy-nine gentlemen who these old hills writing you to-day. I Porter responded with appropriate rereside in different towns of the county. came down here on Saturday on my re- marks. If D. W. was a delegate to that con- turn from Fayetteville. I stop at a vention, he must know that his state- house way up a gulch and upon the discussed by Z. Hinman, followed by a ment is very incorrect to say the side hill, with hill far above; near by few humorous remarks by Rev's White least, and if he was not at the conven- are three springs running from the and Maynard. tion in any capacity, we conclude that rock, so you see I do not have to go The struggle between the friends of the balmy breezes that float over pin-Hon. J. C. Burrows for supremacy was pleasure. I do not know whether I began to sing "Old Uncle Joe," we knew open and square, and the only reason had better attempt to describe this it was Bro. Holt disguised as that charwhy Mr. Woodman failed to carry the place to you or not, I fear you might acter, and the applause showed that the convention was because his friends know just as much about it when I audience highly appreciated the song. am through as you do now; but per- Sister W. T. Remington, in a "Chapter haps not, will attempt it.

votes, while Mr. Burrows received 79. Carroll county, in the northwes- January. sufficient cash to pay his taxes and If "pottage" was served up, there tern part of Arkansas. We leave the postage, who could appear in a suit didn't any reach the writer of this railroad main line at Sellegman and Education," was the title of a splendid go winding down one valley and up essay on the evils of intemperance, But, sir, in all seriousness why can another between high broken hills for read by Mrs. E. Bradford. Mrs. Bradspan of good horses, a lumber wagon, we not maintain our political differ- a distance of 18 miles to Eureka ford was requested to furnish a copy and just tools enough to enable him to ences without misrepresentation and Springs. Old Nature must have had for publication in the "GRANGE VISITa big time when she threw up this or." Sister Slocum read an essay on place of rock, gulch and hill; hills, "Woman Suffrage" which was short, the wealth of a Vanderbilt or a Gould. I am inclined to believe that when not a dozen, but as many as you please, sharp, and right to the point. Then the women of that day were true D. W. saw his little article in a prom- from four to five hundred feet high. Miss Minnie Purdy entertained the

a great many little box houses scattheir owners are more healthy than usual and stay at home.

ceived sight and the paralyzed enagreat diversity of opinion on each bled to walk. I would recommend hope that ere long we can visit agriculis all right, and each one has a right man beings, for the mules here are as

One may live cheaply or otherwise, board from \$3.00 to \$20.00 per week. ism, or foolishness, because of this dif- Neat, plain rooms with plenty of which I must not take space to mention, mountain breezes, and a better table but all agree that it was one of the than most of us get at home, may be

The constant tramping from one spring to another over these flinty qualities of the water in a wonderful up gulches and clamber over flinty We read through the column of hills from spring to spring, walking THE VISITOR and other papers the for miles, who at home would have complaints of farmers. They tell how nearly fainted at the prospect of havall other classes are getting rich on walk. A bed of red marble is found edy lies, not in complaining, but in for monuments. It is susceptible of a very high polish. They are working it out and sawing it up to some extent, making splendid slabs.

One must see this place to get an appreciative idea of its varying beauties. In all my wanderings in this southwest land of dreamy existence. I do not find it to possess more charms of home than old Michigan. Let her Grangers be content, for they are blessed beyond most mortals.

But I must away to the busy world. In the morning I go out of this house of good cheer: .d kindliness, and may never again namber over these old hills or drink at these health-giving springs. Goodbye, Eureka!

EMMONS BUELL. Eureka Springs, Arkansas, August 18th, 1884.

Correspondence.

Kent County Pomona Grange.

The last meeting of Kent County Ponce, and of course, we do not feel mona Grange, No. 18, was held at the We beg leave, however, to say that village of Sparta Center Aug. 6. Al-Prof. Blendman, of the astronomical though it was raining in the forenoon,

After the transaction of the regular business, the members, led by the W. Lecturer, engaged in a discussion of the meaning and proper performance of the unwritten work of the Order.

After listening to a minstrel song by Bro. Holt the Grange adjourned for dinner. As we arrived at the hall in the morning our lunch baskets were taken in charge by the members of Sparta Grange, and we were now directed to form in procession and march to the town hall for dinner; we did so, and on entering found four long tables spread with everything calculated to make glad the heart (or stomachs) of a happy Patron. The tables were speedily surrounded.

In the afternoon a public meeting was held in the Baptist church, which was filled to overflowing. The exercises were opened with a song by the choir and a prayer by the Rev. Mr. White. Rev. J. H. Maynard welcomed the Pasprings, but little dreaming that I trons of Sparta, in his usual humorous

The subject of "Co-operation" was

About this time the audience were far for the health-giving waters. Then astonished to see an old, decrepit man hobble up the aisle and to the platform, Hon. J. J Woodman and the friends of nacled hill-tops infuse a sense of but when he advanced to the organ and of Chronicles," gave an account of the Eureka Springs are situated in meeting at Harmony Grange Hall in

vid Ward Wood, associate editor of helpmates, who supplied the family's inent place among the jottings, he was The springs coming out of the rock on audience with an excellent recitation,

followed by a reading by Sister Clara

The exercises were interspersed with excellent vocal and instrumental music by Miss Nellie Shapley, Bro. Holt and songs.

After the public meeting a short seshouses in the rocks; one brick build- the West Michigan Agricultural and ing, all others are of wood. There are Industrial Association, in allowing liquor booths, gambling institutions, tered over the hills that are not occu- and low dance houses on the fair pied, perhaps it being presidential year grounds at Grand Rapids. A committee was appointed to confer with the President of the Association and request Some wonderful cures have been re- him to use his influence in having ported so me, where the blind have re- such things excluded. The Patrons are in earnest in this matter, and we these waters to a certain class of hu- tural fairs without coming across wheels of fortune, and beer saloons at every step.

There were many other interesting matters connected with this meeting largest and most profitable meetings ever held in the county. The Patrons and citizens of Sparta took special pains to make our visit pleasant, and their efforts were heartily appreciated. Unanimous vote of thanks were tendered them at the close of the meeting.

How many Granges will enter into an agreement now to begin the work of establishing libraries? How many have given thought to this question they are being ground down, and how ing to walk twenty rods over a smooth all other classes are getting rich on walk. A bed of red marble is found books for the common use of members of the Grange, and their families but these books will not come without effort, and it is useless to expect much in the way of establishing a library except as labor is directed to his special object. Then the task becomes easy. A small contribution from each member to a general fund to be used for buying suitable books is all that is needed in the outset. If a Grange has fifty members and each contribbtes one useful book, that makes a good beginning. The small library will, in the outset, serve a need most admirable, for each one who has contributed will have the use of forty-nine books besides his own contribution. When the start is made it is not difficult to make additions for there will soon be increased desire for reading, and the desire will help to keep up contribu-tions of which all may feel proud. Begin the work now. How many Granges are ready to pledge to this effort?—From the Husbandman, Elmi-

Soon the autumn fairs, rich with the fruits of the season will invite beholders who are n t yet too stolid to learn. These fairs will have a thousand attractions for farmers who wish to advance to higher attainments in their labor, and they will be instructive also to every member of their house holds. When managed properly agricultural fairs have immeasurable usefulness. They stimulate ambition to wholesome effort and tend to gene improvement which is necessarily atcompetent to offer any different one. Hall of Sparta Grange, in the pleasant tended by profit. But fairs cease to be useful when they become the mere adjuncts to races or other gambling schemes. Wherever farmers have contheir profession when they keep the fairs free from influences that corrupt and demoralize the great industry which they are intended to serve. Husbandman.

> The services and wages of labor can never receive their equivalent while to the men who, would displace gain-to the men who, would displace gainwrong usurps the right. All honor ful scheming by just laws. When men alter by force, trick or fraud the eternal laws which should give labor its proper wages, then the reaction is not far off. Revolutions have shown that it is terrible. The conservators of property have their limit under natural and social laws; and this, even cold science tells us.—Hon. S. S. Cox.

> MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMASOO. TIME-TABLE -MAY 18, 1884.

WESTWARD,

Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail Day Express,	1 00 2 27 11 38	9 40
EASTWARD.	n ym	-61N
Night Express. Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Mail Day Express, New York Express, Atlantic Express,	6 45	10 00 19 03 1 45 8 10
New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expressions Express west and Night Expresses the Expression of Night Expres	ess eas excepters out ele p. a from e	daily, t daily of Sunt from I., and ast at

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time-90th meridian.

GOING SOUTH.

NY&CNY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr. 7 35 AM 4 00 PM 5 00 AM 8 50 " 5 16 " 7 30 r. Allegan ___ r. Kalamazoo r. White Pigeon 9 40 " 6 85 " 3 80 AM 12 45 PM

GOING NORTH. NY&BNY&O Ex & M Express. Way Fr 11 40 AM 11 55 AM 6 30 PM 6 30 PM 11 55 AM 8 15 PM 8 15 AM 6 03 4 11 05 4 11 05 4 11 05 4 11 05 4 11 05 4 11 05 4 11 05 4 11 05 4 11 05 4 11 05 4 11 05 4 11 05 4 11 05 4 11 05 11 0 Ar, Allegan __ Grand Rapids All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line.

M. E. WATTLES,

Cadies' Bepantment.

MY RIGHTS.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

Yes, Ged has made me a womam, And I am content to be Just what he meant, not reaching out For other things since he Who knows me best and loves me most has ordered this for me.

A woman to live my life out In quiet, womanly ways, Hearing the far off-battle, Seeing as through a haze
The crewding, struggling world of men fight through their busy days.

I would not join the fight Or jostle with crowds in the highways To suily my garments white: But I have rights as a woman, and here I claim

The right of a rose to bloom In its own sweet, separate way,
With mone to question the perfumed pink
And none to utter a nay If it reaches a root or points a thorn, as even rose-tree may.

The right of the lady birch to grow, To grow as the Lord shall please, By never a sturdy oak rebuked, Denied nor sun nor breeze,
For all its pliant slenderness, kin to the stron-

The right to a life of my own-Not merely a casual bit Of somebody else's life, flung out That taking hold of it, I may stand as a cipher does after a numera

The right to gather and glean What food I need and can From the garnered store of knowledge Which man has heaped for man; Taking with free hands freely and after an ordered plain.

The right-ah, best and sweetest!--To stand all undismayed Whenever sorrow or want or sin Call for a woman's aid: With none to cavil or question, by never look gainsaid.

I do not ask for a ballot-Though very life were at stake; I would beg for nobler justice Then man for manhoods sake Should give ungrudgingly, nor withhold till I must fight and take.

The fleet foot and feeble foot Both seek the self-same goal The weakest soldier's name is writ On the great army-roll
And God, who made man's body strong, made too the woman's soul.

A Critic Criticised.

I had heard by way of a friend that "G-"had been to Island Park for rest, recreation, and true enjoyment, and would write of the "trip", of what was seen and heard. When I opened THE VISITOR of Aug. 15th, I eagerly looked for that the first thing. I wish I could convey to you the remotest idea of the pleasure and real enjoyment, in the persual of that article. Once reading was not sufficient, but I re-read, and then glanced over por- rificing principle. tions of it again. I caught the enthusiasm and bright side of it, and never us, but they are always good for us. A cloudless sky could never produce a was too much "magnified." Two persons may write concerning the same thing; one article will be tame, dull, inexpressive, and hardly worth the reading, the other enthusiastic, joyous, and bear reading over and

over. Two things claimed my attention-"G-" had a good motive in view when writing that article, and wished to share the enjoyment with those who had not the privilege of being there, and also, to give the readers of THE VISITOR, a new, fresh, inception, to seek after the "good things of this world born of high and noble purpose."

Again, I was pleased with the smartness, and well sounded senten-

There were other articles in the same number good in themselves, but a person would need to read them backward, side wise, or most any way to get at the true meaning of some of the sentences. Some writers have a sort of "jagged" way of expressing themselves, and it is tiresome to follow the train of thought.

To-day as I look over the September number, I find a scathing criticism of the well written article, which has done so many of us so much good. To me, it seems uncalled for, unjust, and like the slaughter of the "innocents". It is said, first impressions are the strongest, and I console myself with the thought, that the erjoyment and enthusiasm, I derived from the persual of "G's article can not be taken usual manner in a roasting oven. from me. It still abides. I fail to see The result was a perfect success; she any discrepency in this sentence. "Few, I dare say, heard all Mr. Tal. mage said." We all know that in every large audience there are some who can not hear all that is said, if who can not hear all that is said, if they desire to, and there are others who will not hear if they can. That contradiction of terms is not kindly or polite.

I think we are getting into deep water, and perhaps some of the contributors to the columns of THE VIS-ITOR will fear to venture any more of at Sharpsburg, Penn. It is produced their productions, lest they too may by throwing a jet of steam against the their productions, lest they too, may have the wind taken out of their sails, and find themselves stranded on a spearance to third grade cotton, but 'rock' or 'sand bar.'

Wholesome, charitable, criticisms are beneficial to those who wish to has been used for packing to deaden improve in their writings; but do, for so und, for a protection against fire, pity sake, leave a person one "feather and for various other purposes. It is to flutter" and not use the sharp blade of criticism too mercilessly.

SELECTIONS.

"Wilt thou seal up the avenues of ill? Pay every debt, as if God wrote the bill." Vice sears the heart that would cher-

The most enjoyable pleasure is that

A foe to God was never a friend to man.--[Young. Actions are the measures of, worth, not professions. I would rather be right than be Pres-

ident.-Henry Clay. No excellent soul is exempt from mixture of folly.—Aristotle. He who lives for himself, lives but for a little thing.-Bariand.

Be moderate in all things. There is a bitter pang in every excess. Thought, to be true and healthful, must complete itself in act.

There is no companionship like that of good and elevating thoughts. Boldness and prudence are the twin

virtues that lead on to conquest. Silence is the wit of fools and one of the virtues of the wise.--Boninard.

The human soul needs to be mated, to develop all its value.—Kutschback "Leisure is the time for doing something useful."-Benjamine Franklin. Good actions ennoble us, and we are the sons of our own deeds .- Cervantes. Christianity asks man to be his best self not some one else .- G. H. Hart-

Happiness is like an echo, it answers to your call, but does not come.-[Bur-

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is forti-

Even earthly affliction may be transmuted into a heavenly blessing.—[Geo E. Rees.

Pure hearts are glad; and they who tread the paths of duty find God's world

[J, L. Spalding. out by exalted principles. To fly we must have wings.

ure, truth.—Cowper.

There is no rule, or catechism, or pre cedent, that is a good substitute for thinking.—N. Y. World. Envy is a voice which keeps no holi-

day, but always in the wheel, and working its own disquiet. He is a fool who would be entirely exempt from trials. It is these that

prove his life and mark his value. If we stand boggling at imaginary evils, let us never blame a horse for starting at a shadow.—L'Estrange. Poverty and poor clothes are no sign of inspiration * * * but they have gone with it in some remarkable

The grand meanings of faces, as well as of written words, may lie chiefy in the impressions of those who ook on them. The longer I live, the more I think religion to consist in candor, kind-

ness, forebearance, hoping for the best -Bella B. Edwards. It is a great thing to know how to make men on the telling side, and to know how to conciliate without sac-

rich and abundant harvest.

Time never works, it eats, and under-

mines, and rots, and rusts, and destroys. But it never works. It only gives us opportunity to work .-- Lyman Abbott. The world deals good-naturedly with good-nature people; and I never knew a sulky misanthropist who quarreled

with it, but it was he, and not it that was in the wrong.—[Thackery. Religion stands upon two pillars. viz.: what Christ did for us in His flesh and what He performs in us by His Spirit. Most errors arise from an attempt to separate these two.-[John

Newton. To think freely is well; to dream nobly is also good; and to look with a glad heart upon the beauties of the universe gives delight; but not in doing any of these things, but in doing right,

lies the worth and goodness of life. Let us twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart-strings; let us resolve, come weal or woe, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the

stars and the stripes .- [H. W. Beecher. Nature can do much to render a countenance attractive, but character accomplishes much more. The beauty which is of feature merely catches the careless, wandering eye. The beauty which is the reflex of character holds the eye, and eventually wins the heart.

—[E. P. Roe.

SOMETIMES the good housewife wishes to know how to cook an old hen. One who has been experimenting in this matter for some time says in the Scientific American: "I killed a hen which was so old, that cooked in the ordinary way, she would have been uneatably tough. Instead of being thus cooked she was gently stewed about four hours. After this she was left in the water till cooled, and on the following day was roasted in the was as tender as a full-grown young chicken, and of quite equal flavor. This surprised me. I anticipated the softening of the tendons and ligaments, but supposed that the extrac tion of the juices would have spoiled the above experiment is the supplementary roasting.

Mineral Wool.

The manufacture of this article has begun at the Isabella blast furnaces in weight is about 80 per cent heavier. It is incombustible, and when placed an excellent polishing agent. Hundreds of people are visiting the furnace to witness this novel manufac-MYRA. | ture.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Hyacynths grown indoors do not require as much water as many suppose, and probably is the cause of frequent failure among beginners in growing them. A florist once told me it was the hardest on the root of any way to grow them. It hardens the plant. A. C. S. L.

I am well aware that the "sure cure" for nervous headaches are legion, but for the benefit of those who have not ceased to try new remedies, I wish to Cure "Mentholine." It is a very aggreeable application, and is very likely to afford relief. It comes in 'pencils" at twenty-five cents each.

American fervor for rapid living is the only thing that cools under this 'go slow." Think of the tired heads, and weary limbs, rushing on in eagerness to "keep up;" think of the beauties of nature, of the comforts of quiet home peace that are fleeting out of your reach, like the bits of autumnal ceauty across your car window.

Slow up; don't run with a "hot axle." J. B.

There is a call for more postal jottings. They are coming to be the most interesting part of our good VISITOR.

A few weeks ago Clifton V. Northrop made an incubator on a small scale; and put into it 100 eggs. In one day less than three weeks from that time, the chicks began to clamor for their place in the world. In a few days there High resolves can only be wrought came out something more than sixty lively little orphan chicks. This was the first experiment, he feels quite sure The only amaranthine flower on he will succeed better next time. earth is virtue; the only lasting treas- Poultry raising is a business that is easily carried on by women and children; it requires but little capital, and if successfully managed brings a large

revenue for the capital invested, If any one has any suggestions on the care and treatment of poultry, please let us hear from him.

H. L. N.

On July 15th occured the death of one of those accomplished and womanly women, which the nineteenth century does know so well; Mrs. A. Lincoln Phelps, closed a remarkably successful career of ninety-one years, at Baltimore.

The statement that she left an estate of \$1,000,000, it of little account when compared with the legacy of influence she has bequeathed through pay for it now, and get it fully on the her writings and her deeds. When associated with her sister, Mrs. Willard, at the Troy Female Seminary, eaders. As principal of many female schools, and as a profuse writer on molding influence on educational matters of the past fifty years. All honorable tribute to such.

According to promise I will now write to all who bought carnation seed last Spring, and want to pot some for winter flowering. Take the tallest plants, which are the most tender for that purpose, put them in six inch pots, in rich earth composed of one part rich land and one part rich swamp soil. Hen manure mixed with rain water makes a first class liquid manure for all kinds of house plants. I think I can offer some very good seeds of carnations and ten weeks stocks of twelve splendid varieties. Notice will

be given at some future time. I am sorry to see Bro. Luce, and with him the whole farming community so shamefully treated. Praise be to Bro. Cobb for the attitude he takes in regard to this matter. Give it to them I say! I shall vote now for Preston and prohibition, following many of the best citizens and christians who will do this thing, considering it their duty most sacred. I only wish we had wo men suffrage. You would see how beer casks and whiskey bottles would roll and fly-a good deal like Jeff Davis, the rebel giant. What is education without sobriety? Or what is it without honesty? A curse to mankind. .

A hearty hand shake to our heroic Bro. Cobb.

JACOB BAUMEGRAS.

One of the most absurd arguments away his vote if he cast it conscientisan who votes the party ticket right or wrong against his honest convictions, does worse than throw away his vote. He ignores his duty to his God, in the homes, vote for it! and his country. If to be in the minority is to throw away his vote, then any party which is defeated, looses its vote. Many good, honest cast for God and humanity. republicans, throw up their hands in holy horror at the name of fusion, Overseer of Lawrence Grange No. 33. forgetting that their party was organized by a fusion of whigs abolitionists and free soil democrats, for the purpose of rescuing the government from to order soon after the time appointed the control of the slave holding oligar- last Saturday, Aug. 23, at the town

to secure the government from the the enterprising farmers of our own, control of corrupt monied aristocracy, and of the towns adjoining. far more dangerous to the prosperity | Want of time will prevent me from of our free institutions, than the slave giving you more than a brief summary aristocracy ever was in the heighth of of the proceedings. its power.

REFORMER.

Mr. Editor:-Much has been written regarding proper and remunerative employment for women. Silk culture, poultry raising, and trades of various kinds which have no doubt been very profitable. But there are many ladies who have no opportunity recommend the Japanese Headache to raise silk worms or follow any employment of that kind. To that class I wish to open what to me was an entirely new field. Some three months ago an uncle of mine from Albany, N. Y., was visiting at our house and we were talking of plated ware which he was engaged in manufacturing, and to gratify my curiosity he made a pla-September sun. What a pity it takes ting machine and re-plated our knives, 90° degrees in the shade to make us forks, spoons and castor. It only cost \$4, and it done the work perfectly. Some of our neighbors saw what we had plated, wanted me to do some plating for them. I have since then worked 22 days and have cleared during that time \$95.45. My brother although he worked two days longer than I did, only made \$91.50. At almost every house we got from \$2 to \$3 worth of plating to do and such work is most all profit. This work is pleasant for both ladies and gentemen. I am making a large scrap book to exhibit at different fairs and to any of your readers that will send me a verse of poetry or prose I will send them complete directions for making a plating machine like mine that will plate gold, silver and nickel.

Please address.

JOSEY CASSEY, Oberlin, Ohio.

It is with pleasure I write your valuable paper of asplendid lecture we had Aug. 28, from Jason Woodman Esq. farmer and granger of Paw Paw. His subject was "Combination, and

the issues of the day," and every word of his lecture was truth. Mr, Luce was with us the 24, of May last, and talked with us, and to a large number of pioneer farmers of Antrim county. Mr. Woodman had a full audience the other evening. After the meeting there was appointed a committee of the oldest farmers and their wives to meet Friday, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be advisable to organize a Grange or not. I hope our committee will conclude to start a Grange, although money is scarce to way, as we can not sell a thing for cash.

THE VISITOR comes regularly

We have a red worm in the wheat the sciences, natural philosophy, and this year-thousands of them-what hundreds of subjects, she had exerted a are they? Is it the army worm, and if so, what is the best way to do with the seed wheat this fall? Please answer in your next.

GEO. K. GURR.

Antrim County. Will some one please answer our correspondent's enquiries.—ED.

Prohibition by local option is doing much good in several places in the county. One prominent business man, a hardware merchant, who took note of his sales during four months after this law took effect, says, "his sales year previous under the lisence law; he also says that men that used to drink that were contracted previous to the no license law.

One man who came into town and will get some beefsteak and go home." | tion. Another, soon after the law took ef home to night a sober man, the first time in four years." These are no idle words, but are well vouched for.

Our country's White House at Washington is little more than one grand saloon, where the courses of liquor follow each other daily. It always has been with the exception of the four years, when one noble woman who dared to stand alone, stepped to the front, and said they could not bring spirituous liquors to the table while she was housekeeper there.

All honor to that true and beautiful type of womanhood. Her name is written in characters of living light. used by old partisans, is that if you Christain men and brethren, what this vote for Butler or St. John, your vote country asks of you, is to vote as you s thrown away. No man ever threw pray. If your prayer is open saloons, drunkenness in the streets, youths tiously for what he deemed for the best blighted in their budding manhood, good of the people. The bigoted par- middle aged men crazed and besotted, vote for it!

If on the other hand, if you pray for peace and sobriety on the streets, and It is said by some, if we vote for

prohibition we loose our vote. That is not so, a vote is never lost that is MRS. H. L. NORTHROP.

The eighth annual wheat meeting of the Volinia Farmer's Club, was called chy. The main object of fusion to-day is hall, showing a respectable number of credential certifying his election, to

Owing to the non-appearance of the gentlemen who had been appointed to open the discussion, the talk was of a desultory and rambling character, yet almost every essential point involved in the question of wheat growing, as to varieties, time, and manner of seeding, suitable soils, and previous management, was touched upon by a large number of the practical farmers present, which showed critical, and thorough knowledge of the subject.

A clover soil was generally accepted as the best previous condition of the land for a good wheat crop; and fields pastured up to the time of plowing, thought to be better than those having been mowed. Summer fallowing was objected to as too expensive.

Nearly all agreed that shallow plowing and thorough harrowing to find the immediate surface and compact the under soil, produced the best conditions for a successful crop.

Drilling as well as broadcast seeding had advocates, but the first was generally preferred, and the roller drill commended, especially, if seeding in time of drouth was necessary.

Between 10th and 20th, or about 15th of September the most approved time

About one and a fourth bushels per acre was the right quantity of seed, though instances were cited where good crops had been grown from onehalf bushel of seed on the acre.

Of varieties, Clawson, Fultz, and the lead, and is still largely cultivated despite the great damage it has sustained in the past two years, after being harvested, while in shock. The softer character of its berry makes it sprout more readily during the heavy rains of those seasons, than the harder textures of the other kinds.

The low price and consequent want of profit in wheat culture was dwelt upon in a desponding tone by some, while others thought they could see a "silver lining" to the cloud that now overhangs the Michigan wheat growers' business; and that the present is the auspicious time to introduce a more diversified form of husbandry.

Comparisons were made as to the relative cost of harvesting wheat with polist. the old time cradle and rake, and the low price of harvest wages at an early day before the advent of railroads, with the present high wages and the modern harvester, with about even re-

The general summing up was, that she published her admirable work on knocking at our door for admission, on well enriched and well prepared they encourage hatred; they ridicule botany. Mrs. Lincoln's botany was and a welcome visitor it is you may fields it might be profitable to still simplicity: they make truth a laugh-Dark sessions are never pleasant to probably the text book of many of our be sure, as it is our only readable paper continue to raise wheat in a rotation ing stock; and they have made honor where grass and other crops should a byword, insomuch that it is now predominate.

By-Laws of State Grange Relating to the Make-up of its Legislative Body. ARTICLE IV .- VOTING MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. The voting members of the Michigan State Grange shall be chosen from the members, in propor-tion to one brother, and his wife, (if a Matron,) to each five Subordinate Granges, or the major part thereof, in each county; and one brother, and his wife (if a Matron,) chosen by each county or district (Ports). county or district (Pomona) Grange in the State.

SEC. 2. Counties in which there are not the major portion of five Subordinate Granges shall be entitled to a their strawberry crop by burning were larger than at the same time the representation in the State Grange of one brother and his wife (if a matron.) SEC. 3. The selection of voting members by Subordinate Granges shall pretty hard, have come and paid bills take place on the first Tuesday of October of each year, by a convention of Subordinate Granges at the county seat of each county, unless the place of meeting has been elsewhere located failed to get liquor said, "I think I by the last preceding annual conven-

SEC. 4. At the annual Convention fect said, "I am glad of it. I shall go members to the State Grange each Subordinate Grange, not more than two quarters in arrears for dues or reports o the State Grange, shall be entitled to four delegates, and no more. Such delegates shall be chosen by ballot by the Subordinate Grange, which may also choose alternate delegates. Each delegate and alternate chosen, should have credentials from his Grange, signed by the Master and Secretary thereof, and attested by the seal of the Grange. A delegate can have but one

vote in the convention. SEC. 5. Conventions of eight or more Granges may, upon the request of the majority of the Granges entitled to representation, divide the county or districts into districts of contiguous Granges, in which case the Representatives of each such district shall be elected by the vote of the delegates of the district so made. SEC. 6. A county or district conven-

tion shall have the delegates of a majority of the Granges entitled to representation present, before districting or an election can take place. Failing to have a majority of the Granges entitled to representation present, the convention shall, after similar things have ended, in blood and organization, adjourn to a fixed time and place, and send a notice of such time and place to all unrepresented Granges. The delegates present at the adjourned meeting of the convenshall have power to elect Representatives to the State Grange.

SEC. 7. Conventious may elect alternate Representatives to the State Grange, or may empower the Repreentatives elect to appoint substitutes from among the Masters or Past Masters of Subordinate Granges in the district from which they were elected. SEC. 8. The President and Secretary of each Representative convention shall give each Representative elect a

be used at the State Grange, and said Secretary shall, immediately upon the close of the convention, forward a certified statement of the election, with name and postoffice of Representatives elected, to the Secretary of the State Grange. Blank forms and credentials and certificates shall be furnished by the Secretary of the State Grange on application.

Prevention of Noise.

To those who carry on any operations requiring much hammering or pounding, a simple means of deadening the noise of their work is a great relief. Several methods have been suggested, but the best are probably these: , Rubber cushions under the legs of the work bench. Chamber's Journal describes a factory where the hammering of fifty coppersmiths was scarcely audible in the room below, their benches having under each leg a rubber cushion. 2. Kegs of sand or sawdust applied in the same way. A fewinches of sand or sawdust is first poured into each keg: on this is laid a board or block upon which the leg rests and round the leg or block is poured fine dry sand or sawdust. Not only all noise, but all vibration and shock is prevented; and an ordinary anvil, so mounted may be used in a dwelling house without annoying the inhabitants. To amateurs, whose workshops are almost always located in dwelling houses, this device affords a cheap and simple relief from a very great annoyance.

Unless the men who have in charge the management of the great corporate enterprise of the country pursue an entirely new course, they will engen. der hostility which will prove dangerous in the highest degree. There is no necessary antagonism between railways and the people. But it seems to be ingrained in every railroad man to be perpetually running amuck to his customers. His bread and butter depend upon cultivating amicable re-Lancaster were generally grown. The clawson for several years having taken clawson for several years having the clawson for several years have a several years h stead of doing this he is never happy unless he is engaged in quarreling with them, thwarting their aims and corrupting their legislatures. - San Francisco Chronicle.

> One of the largest iron manufacturers in the United States says that if he had such freight rates as would pay a fair dividend on railroad stock with the water all squeezed out he would want no protection in the tariff and need none; that with our superior labor and greater cheapness and abundance of coal and iron we could pay the highest wages in the world and still manufacture cheaper than any other nation, but that excessive freight on coal, ore and other supplies raise the cost of producing finished iron far more than the value added by tariff duties.—Enterprise (Kan) Anti-Mono-

Lawyers, whether as "law makers" "law" expounders, or "law" evaders, are disastrous to any community. They bewilder and delude the people by means of plausible, but utterly vile "legislation." They make vice "re-They make vice spectable," they legalize monstrous never used except as slang or in mockery .- William Henry Riley.

"Politicians are beginning to take campaign. But when it comes to politicians working for the benefit and in the interests of trade questions, these promising gentlemen are generally found wanting. The only people who will work in political fields honestly for the equitable settlement of trade questions are those who are directly or indirectly connected with trade and come from its rank,—N. Y. Maritime Register.

We see it stated that during the recent frost some fruit growers saved brush and throwing dense smoke over their fields. The following method of warding frosts from trees has been successful: A pan is heated burning hot over a fire. Over this heated pan is suspended a large 50 gallon perforated bowl filled with coal tar, which slowly drops through the perforated bottom. and, striking the heated pan, ignites, giving forth a dense smoke, which, hovering over the trees. stands guard between frost and fruit.

TREES are among the most poetic objects of creation. Every wood teems with legends of mythology and romance, every tree is vocal with mueic, and their flowers and fruits do not ford more luxury to the sense than delight to the mind. Trees have their roots in the ground; but they send up their branches towards the skies, and are so many supplicants to Heaven for blessings on the earth .-Wilson Flagg.

Not fewer than thirty amendments to the Constitution have been proposed during the present session of Congress, and, though several are im-portant and desirable, it may be safely assumed that not one of them will make any substantial progress toward adoption.

In every city there are hidden away under the surface social explosions, which only need the signal of disorder to rally in coalescing fury and destructive force. Once put in motion they must run their course and end, as all ilames.—San Francisco Examiner.

A curious needle is in possession of Queen Victoria. It was made at the celebrated needle manufactory at Reddetch, and represents the Trajan col-um in miniature. Scenes from the Queen's life are depicted on the needle, so finely cut and so small they are only disernable through a microscope.

THE new divorce law in France, which went into effect on the 1st of August, forbids, in the second article, the making of any report of the proceedings, a penalty not exceeding \$400 being imposed.

Pouths' Pepartment.

THE MODEL CHURCH.

WILL M. CABLETON.

Well, wife, I've found the model church, worshiped there to-day. It made me think of good old times, before

my hairs were grey.

The meeting-house was finer built than they were years ago; But then I tound, when we went in, it wasn't built for show.

The sexton didn't seat me 'way back by the door, He knew that I was old and deaf as well as old and poor. He must have been a Christian, for he took me boldly through The long aisle of that pleasant church to find a pleasant pew.

I wish you'd heard the singin'! It had the oldtime ring.
The preacher said with trumpet voice "Let all the people sing!"
The tune was 'Coronation,' and the music up-

ward rolled,
'Till I thought I heard the angels striking all their harps of gold. My deafness seemed to melt away, my spirit caught the fire.

I joined my feeble trembling voice with that

melodious choir,
And sang as in my youthful days: -"let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem and crown him I tell you, wife, it did me good to sing that

hymn once more; I felt like some wrecked mariner who gets a glimpse of shore.
ost want to lay aside this weather beaten form, And anchor in the blessed port, forever, from

the storm. The preachin'! Well, I can't just tell you what the preacher said. I know it wasn't written; I know it wasn' He hadn't time to read, for the lightning from

his eye
Went passing long from pew to pew, nor passed a sinner by. The sermen wasn't flowery; 'twas simple Gos pel truth;
It fitted poor old men like me, it fitted hope

ful youth. of consolations for weary hearts that bleed; 'T was full of invitation to Christ-and not to

The preacher made sin hideous in Gentile and in Jews; He shot the golden sentences straight to the finest pews;
And though I can't see very well, I felt the falling tear
That told m: Hell was some way off, and

Heaven very near. How swift the golden moments fled within tnat holy place! How brightly beamed the light of Heaven from every happy face! Again I longed for that sweet time when friend

shall meet with friend, Where congregations ne'er break up, and Sabbaths have no end. I hope to meet the minister, the congregation

In the dear home beyond the skies which shines from Heaven's blue. I doubt not I'll remember, beyond the evening gray, The face of God's dear servant who preached

His Word to-day. Dear wife, the fight will soon be fought, the victory be won; The shining goal is just ahead, the race is

in' to the shore, To shout our safe arrival where the weary weep no more.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:-Who of you will give us something in return for the excellent "Review" from Grace? To be able to tell what you have read, to clothe it in language befitting the subject, is indeed an acquirement

worth striving for. The opinion advanced by Eugene Shrigley in regard to to the origin of the term "Commencement Exercise' coinsides with my own. Do not now recall our authority for the definition, only know it has long been the accepted one.

Since Breezie has introduced the subiect of "Bangs" again, will have to tell her what Alexander Winchell L L. D. of Michigan University said of them in a commencement address delivered before the State Female College of Memphis Tenn.

"There is but one item on which the female mind seems generally agreed as essential to the adornment of the present day, which is not in some sense tolerable to the fairly balanced masculine judgement. That one thing I am pained to say, strikes more fatally at female beauty, than would be possible for all the "swords," and "fetters" and "helicters ennumerated by Aristophanes. This one thing is "banged hair"—a style to be seen in perfection among Eskimos and Australians, and one which contributes materially to impart to the women of those races the characteristic expression of unmingled idiocy-a fashion which ought to disapear from civilized society as fast as nature permits the hair to return to its divinely appointed condition."

AUNT PRUE.

What Shall We Do To Draw The Young To The Grange.

I once saw this query in the Live Patron; many suggestions were made in the article. But if they were all like myself they would not have needed any inducements. Perhaps it was owing to the good times I have heard then, and it is now, a sort of a literary school, or entertainment.

Reading, singing, essays, and speechmaking, is our programme for each

Now, do you wonder that I looked forward to the arrival of my four- are disposed of by means of a steel grounds near dwellings; to clean all teenth birthday, the dawn of granger point. maturity? In honor of that long wished for day, my mother made for moment to see the ponderous revolv- tect the purity of drinking water.

me a little birthday party. She said it ing wheel which keeps in motion the boys present were my papa and grandpa. We girls kept on our hoods and per was announced, then we relieved

the table of some of its burdens. The next meeting my name was presented, and I have enjoyed the evenings ever so mush. There are many young people in our Grange this year. Six belong to the Order from our family; my father mother, brother, the boy and girl living with us, and myself. We all take part in the exercises when necessary, to the best of our ability. Of course older members can do better, but we have to live and learn, and the Grange is the place to act; for in acting we entertain each other, gain confidence in ourselves and others. My parents attended the State Grange, they seemed to enjoy the meeting very much. Mamma said if I made myself useful in the Grange, perhaps I might attend another year; so I will commence working my passage to the State Grange by writing this letter.

We take a number of papers, but I like the VISITOR best of all, especially the Youths' department. Our Grange edits a monthly paper. The Master appoints an editor each month; original and selections are contributed. Youths department in future will be well sustained.

MINNIE BROWN.

Bengal Grange 225. We regret the disappointment our enthusiastic contributor has been subjected to by delay in the appearance of her article, but hope she will come again and receive more prompt attention.-ED.]

Sight seeing at Jameetown, N.Y.

Oa arriving at the docks at the outlet of Chautauqua lake in western New York, and on whose banks we had spent a week at that great assembly of good things and good people, my traveling companion and I found we had four hours in which to visit the adjacent city of Jamestown before boarding the train to journey west-

With the name of Jamestown to all familiar with "goods that will wear," comes the thought of the renowned and appreciated Alpaca mills. We addressed a lady present, simply to inquire if the mills were near by, and if visitors were allowed admission. She told us she had friends in the mill, and kindly added if we would go with her she would direct us, and give us do so. an opportunity to visit this large manufactory. We enter the apartment where the material lies and follow it in its narrow stages of development, and consequent improvement.

Huge masses of wool are to be clean-

ed, passing through vats of water. then drawn and shaped in strips by heated rollers and wound in immense skeins. Adjoining is the coloring room. Before entering, let me assure you that you will not remain long simply to enjoy the perfume. Vats of boiling water, variously colored, are adding to the shade of material, as wooden rollers above drop in fresh stripes, taking up at the same time. the pertion that has been brought in the fluid. Up one story and the colored wool is being carded and spun, the rolls of material becoming finer and more firm as the number of the threads increase. Here the threads are wound on the large bobbins, and from those to smaller started, broken strands fastened by long lines of boys and girls, age from ant Secretary, James Cox, and Treaseight to twelve; on their faces machin- urer E B Dikeman, and satisfy them ery oil and dust are plainly visible. thei eyes every day growing duller by shows due consideration for our in the monotonous sight of wheels, wools | terests, we will aid them so far as is and dirt-to say the least, they have our sympathy.

the weaving room. My, what a noise! Be careful, you'll be caught in the machinery! But we go on; passing through the narrow aisles, we have looms on each side, arranged with just space between for the weaver to stand. The bobbins are sent rapidly from right to left, and vice versa the thread being fastened and forming cloth with the upper and lower warps which are arranged and held in the machine. Fresh bobbins are the competition is open to all Subthe practise becomes general, the naput in, loose threads picked up and ordinate Granges, but in order to tion itself.—American Grange Bullenall kept in order by the weaver. Fifty secure such premium, there must be tine. yards, or one piece, is considered a four or more entries. day's work taking from seven in the morning to six in the afternoon, with them talk of in our Grange, as it was forty minutes to eat the noon lunch. Wages vary from 80 cts. to \$1.10 per

We will follow these bobbins into

was customary for girls to have them | thousands of large and small wheels | the whole circle of human knowledge, on their eighteenth, but as the four and multitudinous parts of machinery which shall be clear, consise, and an teenth was the one I had been look- that are on each floor of that brick authority on each subject treated has ing forward to, she thought I had block. We are now ready to go to become almost indispensible in every better make that a memorial day, and the store room and see the many fifty a memorial day it was. There were yards wound on their special pine thirteen little girl cousins. All the slabs and boxed for shipping. Shall versal Cyclopedia, the latest is made we again see them on the counters of

our stores, with the smooth-voiced mittens slid on the ice, played fox salesman holding one end up in order of such distinguished scholars as Presand geese in the snow, etc.. until sup- to give the best effect, and meanwhile saying, "it is the pure Jamestown, etc?" We all know the story

Coming from the building, free from the noise, steam, dust and oil, how pure, and refreshing the outside air is. However, we have erjoyed the time, and yet, the more we have the more we want. The opposite sign. "Boot and Shoe Factory," invites our eagerness for new acquisitions and our attendant, seeing our look, asks, would we visit that too?"

We examine the ten different processes which those necessary articles undergo in the formation From the cutting of the soles by the muscular armed man in the basement to the sewing on of the buttons by the lady on the third floor we are interested. We miss the confusion and noise of the establishment across the way, only to note the quiet of this; much of the work is necessarily by hand, machines being used to stitch the shoes. Some are engaged in cutting the leather, others shaping, pegging, trimming and polishing. We descend to the packing room; where, with pride the gentlemen in charge displays Last night the last paper was read, it, the many boxes, with contents vawas very interesting. Hope our riously arranged, in this one, boots standing; in that they are folded and neatly separated by papers. We have been where we never were before.

> Our kind friends, we thank you. It is train time. Goodbye.

> Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society.

The Sixth Annual Pair of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Indus trial Society will be held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, commencing Monday, September 22d, and holding five

There has never been a time in the history of this popular society so auspicious of complete success as the coming season promises to be and never in the history of this society has so much consideration been given to the interests and requirements of our agricultural people as is being given them under the careful supervision of its present President, Mr. D. P. Clay.

In every direction wherein Mr. Clay can favor the farmers of Michigan or those of other States desirous of making exhibitions or of visiting

A committee of Patrons of Hus-Grange, recently called upon Mr. from all parts of the country. Clay with the view of ascertaining his position upon the question of liquors and wheels of fortune on the grounds during the present fair and the result of that interview was perfectly isfactory to the temperance and moral sentiments of our farmers

Mr. Clay has also voluntarily offered to Patrons of Husbandry a premium for a display at the coming fair to be held at Grand Rapids Michigan, so broad as to give chance for completion to all Granges without regard to locality and all of whom are cordially invited to attend. Having thus at the head of this great Industrial S ciety a man thoroughly identified with the farming, lumbering, the manuest of the country, and one who even fosters and encourages our various industries, and whose sympathies stand by Mr. Clay and his able assistthat when the officers of the Society in our power to achieve such success as shall distinguish their administration from those less as the producers and more in their devourers' interests The Society offers to the Subordinate Granges of the State, the following tion! premium of \$100, to be divided as fol-

For the best wagon display of farm products, \$50.00. For the 2d best wagon display of

farm products, \$30.00 For the 3d best wagon display of farm products, \$20.00.

E. A. BURLINGAME.

The State Board of Health has issued a circular urging local boards to take precautions for a rigid observance piece, according to the style of goods. of sanitary laws, in view of the pres-The pickers room affords easier ent prevalence of Asiatic cholera. The work, hence lighter pay. The goods are drawn over an elevated table general duty is urged upon all sanitary authorities and households: To make careful and sanitary inspections: to where knots and superfluous threads drain all stagnant pools and low

A good cyclopedia which takes in home, that education and culture has reached, such is Johnson's New Union an entirely new plan. This Cyclopedia, under the chief editorial charge ident Barnard of Columbia College, and Prof. Guyton, the eminent Swiss naturalist and geographer, is an original work, both as relates to its plan and its subject matter in the structure of its articles. These eminent scholars conceived the idea of dividing the work into thirty-one departments, placing at the head of each a responsible editor, who should have sole charge and be responsible for the manner in which the work was done. A systematic course has been persued in its construction throughout, the aim having been to cover a much wider field in science, literature, and art, and to make the work an authority on each topic treated. The most eminent specialists, both in Europe and America, have been employed as contributors to its pages. It will be found to answer more questions in its biographical, historical, geographical, chemical, medical, and mechanical departments than any work of the same character. It will be found very full on American subjects, and to contain more and better information than can be found in an ordinary

library of one thousand volumes, and as ready a book of reference as Webster's Dictionary, and to hold the same relation to the facts of history, science, literature and miscellaneous subjects which that work holds to words. It being in slightly smaller type and on a larger page, and with more pages to the book. it contained more type matter in eight volumes, than the American Cyclopedia. A careful examination will show that Johnson's contains later and more full information, and is a better anthority on the subjects treated, and in much more convenient form, than others of its class.

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN & Co, of Boston, have just issued a new edition of the Portrait Catalogue of their publications. It embraces a list of all the books they publish, under the names of the authors arranged alphabettically and in many instances describes the books or gives their contents. It contains new portraits of many of their distinguished authors: Aggassiz, Browning, Bryant, Alice and Phœ'e Cary, Joseph Cook, Cooper, Emerson, Bret Harte, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Bayard Taylor, Tennyson, Charles Dadley Warner, Mrs. Whitney and Whittier, and many others. This catalogue, which appears in an attractive new cover, will be sent free to any one requesting it.

THE Kalamazoo Business College has the best prospects for a large attendance the coming year it has ever bandry of Kent County Pomona had. Applications are coming in

We are keenly alive to the necessity of checking the tendency of wealth to become a means of oppression in the hands of a few; of curbing the political social and industrial idfluence of great monopolies; and of known that great monopolies; and of keeping this country free in fact as well as in theory, a country in which every man is not only the equal of every other before the law, but is entitled to his fair and full chance in life, and especially to his own proper earnings— N. Y. Commercial Advertiser,

THE report on the foreign commerce of the United States shows the balance of trade in favor of this Government for the last fiscal year of \$72,798,997, against a balance in our favor of \$100,-658,488 the preceding year. Total value facturing and the mercantile inter- of exports of merchandise for the tiscal year just closed \$740,523,560, against \$823,839,402 for the preceding fiscal year, a falling off of \$83,325,842, Imports of merchandise amounted to ones, from four to six inches in length. are with farmers and producers of \$667,714,563, against \$723,180,914, for the New bobbins are placed, the threads whatever avocation; we should preceding fiscal year, a falling off of

> Since 1880, a period of three years there have been opened in the United States 28,405 miles of railroad, the cost of which, as represented by share capital and debt, was about \$70,000 per mile. Mr. Poor positively asserts that the actual cost per mile did not exceed \$30,000, and that the whole increase of the share capital during that period, amounting to nearly \$1,000,000,000. and a portion of the funded debt besides, was in excess of cost of construc-

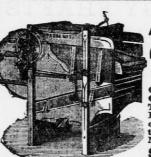
Where the voters votes honestly, conscientiously and intelligently, it matters comparatively little how he votes; God will take care of the result. but where voters rush to the polls, heeding only the clarion voice of party, and resolutely refusing to hear any louder call-an evil is wrought which must seriously affect the individual, and as

The driver of Maud S. has been given ten thousand dollars by Vanderbilt. This is about a month's wages for all the drivers on the Fourth avenue cars who help Vanderbilt to make ten per cent dividend on its stock, and the nonexercise of like generosity to them by him has been widely commented upon They would like to have a like sum divided among them.

Forty-one persons were killed and point.

In the engine room we pause a moment to see the ponderous revolving moment to see the ponderous revolving and disinfect cellars, privies and all filthy places, and to examine and project the purity of drinking water.

grounds near dwellings; to clean an approve the root in Cincinnati, and not one murderer was hanged. Was there ever before such an idiotic riot as this?



THE BEST FARMERS And all Warehousemen and Seed Dealers, Everywhere, Use the OLD RELIABLE CENTENNIAL" FANNING MILL

They will all tell you that it takes the Cockle and Oats out of Wheat, and is the only perfect Cleaner, Grader and Separator of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. The only Two-Shoe Mill and the BEST in the World. If you want some interesting information about Manhouse that you for these sales the first years and becomes the sales of the sales and becomes the sales and the sa chines that pay for themselves the first year, and bot-tom prices, send your name on a postal card to us. WE MAKE THEM. Where did you see this advertisement? S. FREEMAN & SONS, Racine, Wis.

Michigan Crop Report for September.

Lansing, Sept. 11.-[Mich. Press.]-Reports received by the secretary of state from 772 correspondents representing 597 townships, show that 179,600 acres of wheat threshed up to about August 25 violded 2.935,433 bushels, an average of 16 34 bushels per acre. These figures indicate an aggregate product in the state of 25,415,584 bushels, or 3,450,193 bushels more than the estimate in July. The number of acres reported threshed is greater by nearly 50,000 than on Sept. 1, 1883. To the question of which variety of wheat has given the highest yield per acre, 225 correspondents in the southern four tiers of counties answer Clawson; 76 an swer Fuliz; 50, Egyptian; 20, Lancaster; and 40 answers are divided between 22 other varieties. In the northern counties the order of yield is the same as in the southern part of the state.

Fifty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-six acres of oats threshed vielded 2.022,000 bushels, an average of 33 96 bush is per scre. The number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of August at 249 elevators and mills was 983,125 The condition of corn is 89 and clover sown this year 80, the comparison being with the vitality and growth of average years. Potatoes promise 93, apples 67 and peaches 13 per cent of an average crop

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions, LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13-2:30 P. M.-Wheat, dull; NEW YORK, Sept.13.—Flour.receipts 17,241 bls dull, heavy. Wheat, receipts, 139,800 bu. New York, Sept.13.—Flour.receipts 17,241 bis; dull, heavy. Wheat, receipts, 139,800 bu; 4@%clower; heavy; No. 2 red, less active; Sept 84%@85; No. 1 white, % nominal; Nov. 88@384 Gorn, %@%clower; mixed western, spot, 55%61%; receipts, 109,550 bu; futures, 84%@6%. Oats. %clower, quiet; Fct. 31@31%; receipts, 100,700; western, 32@31%, Beef, quiet and unchanged. Pork, dull, easy, new mess \$17.00@17.50. Lard, dull; steam rendered, \$7.52@7.52%.

\$7.52\(\text{07.52\(\text{4}\)}\).

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—12:00 M.—Wheat, weak; cash. 78\(\text{5}\); Sept., 78; Oct., 79; Nov., 80 bid; No. 2 red, cash, 80\(\text{4}\); Sept., 89\(\text{4}\); Oct. 80; No. 3 red 72\(\text{4}\). Corn, No. 2 cash 54. Oats, No. 2 white 30 nominal; No. 2, 26\(\text{8}\)@27.

Flour. Wheat. Corn.
Bec'pts. 165 43.800 2.006
Ship'ts. 1,500 8,000 14,500 Toledo, Sept. 13.—Whest, lower, quiet; No. ? red nominally 76%: Oct. 77%; Nov., 79%; No. 2 soft, 79% 280.

OHIOAGO, Sept. 13.-1:10 P. M.- Wheat, de-OHIOAGO, Sept. 13.—1:10 P. M.— Wheat, depressed, lower; closing at lowest prices and very close to lowest ever known to trade 73% cash Sept.; 74% Oct.; 76%@76% Nov.; 78% Dec. Corn, higher: 54 cash Sept.; 51% Oct. 44% Nov. Oats, firm; 25 Sept.; 21% Nov.; 25 year Bye 54. Barley, 65%. Pork, irregular; \$17.00 Sept; \$16 75 Oct.; \$11.75 year. Lard, lower; \$7.07% Sept., and Oct.; \$7 00 Nov.

Groceries,

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 .- Butter, firm; western,

Live Stock,

Wanfed a Little More.

"Ten years ago I saw a man who had \$11,000,000 and seven children. One day I asked him why he did not retire. His answer was: "I have \$11,000,000, I want just 12,000,000, because I have seven children. My wish is to give each a million and keep \$5,000,000 for myself." That man died in a tenement house, and his children are working for \$1 a day."—N. Y. Telegram.

In selecting your next Congressman ask him is he for the people or the monopolist. Ask him does he favor the elevation of agriculture, and will vote to give us a member of the Cab-inet. Ask him will he vote to mend the injustice of patent laws. Ask him will he vote to prevent the waste of all public domain. Ask him will he vote to reduce war taxes .- Baltimore Farm and Fireside.

Much is said at present, about putting honest, conscientious men into po-litical offices. We mean no disrespect to the legal profession, but if the law-yers were pushed aside—they will never move aside of their own free willand more men from business, manufac-turing, and agricultural circles, elected to office, we might be less cursed with bad legislation.-N. Y. Maritime Register.

Politicians fear to see the farmers uniting because of their numbers, their vast aggregrate wealth and their overwhelming influence. We say, unite farmers, and let the world know that you are living beings that have a very important part to play in the world's drama.—Orange County (N. Y.) Farmer. . .

George Bliss discovered one man 'who carried the entire mail across the mountains in his boots," and got \$50.000 for it. Yet it was impossible to convict even him.

No more land for corporations, nonresident aliens or speculators. The land for the people who wish to occupy it.-Chicago Express.

Mr. Editor:- The Buggy Paint I bought at the Patrons Paint Works. I have painted my buggy with, and made as good a job as a first class painter could with the paint of their own mixing, and the cost the whole was \$1.50. A painter would have charged me \$15.00 for doing the work. Se advertisement.-Editor.

Farm for Sale EXCHANCE

OVER ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF CHOICE PRAIRIE LAND Under good cultivation. Eight acres timber. In good location. For particulars call on address O. F. COLEMAN,

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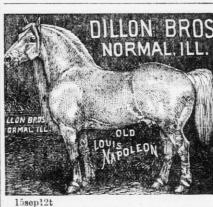
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Paints, Oils, Class, Etc.,

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Special designs furnished and Estimates given for interior decoration, and all kinds of stained and ornamental Glass work.



MEN WANTED to travel and sell our staple goods to dealers. MONTH, Hotel and traveling expenses paid



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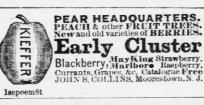
Pine Grove Herd, PORTER, CASS CO., contains over 100 head of Pure-bred Poland China Swine; blood of the Butlers, Shellabarger, Corwins, Com-mander, Sambos, and U. S. 1195 stock, all recorded or eligible to registry in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties desiring stock can be supplied at reasonable rates. Call or address, GIDEON HEBRON, Box 309 Call on or lsep lyr Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

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Star Clothing House. BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE, AT LOWEST LIVING PRICES!

Just now we are offering light weight goods ess than cost of manufacturing White Vests 35c, 50c, \$1 00 Light Coats 25c, 50c, 75c

Bargains in Suits and Dusters! All Straw Hats at Half Price! Star Clothing House, Grand Rapids.



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SHEEP Of Ten Different Breeds, to be divided as premiums among those getting up the largest clubs for THE NATIONAL-

Wool - Growers' Quarterly, The official organ of the NATIONAL WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. These sheep are donated by leading breeders of the United States, to aid in securing an immediate and immense circulation for THE QUARTERLY im every State and Territory. A handsome 64-page magazine, only 50 cents a year in clubs of ten; single subscriptions 60 cents. For particulars, cash commissions, etc., ad-

dress at once,

The National Wool-Growers' Quarterly,
lsept 2t

Pittsburgh, Pa

TEACHERS WANTED-10PRINCIPALS 12 Assistants, and a number for Music, Art, and Specialties. Application form mailed for postage. SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU, Chicago, Ill. Mention this journal. 15july84 1y-

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Low prices, long credit. Rich agricultural and grazing lands, producing wheat, rye, oats, corn. cotton grasses, and all the choice fruits, near schools, churches and railroads. Cheap land excursions every month. For maps of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas, with all information, address J. B. FRAWLEY, Pass, and Land Agent Missouri Pacific Ry Co., 109 Clark street Chicago, Ill.

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ROCHESTEB, N. Y.

Rodger's Amber Wheat.

Seed for sale at \$4.00 for 2 bushels, \$7.50 for 4 bushels, bags included. Larger quantities at \$1.50 per bushel and 25 cents for each bag, free on board cars. A very desirable variety for all dry soils, either clays, loams or sands. Has yielded 4 to 10 bushels better per acre than any other variety grown here. Samples by mail on application.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN,

Three Oaks, Berrien Co., Mich.

Prof. Kedzie's Letter to the Ala bastine Company. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

To M. B. Church, Manager:

DEAR SIR,—The Alabastine put on the walls of the Chemical Laboratory more than four years ago is in as good condition and bright in appearance as when first applied, save where water from a leaky roof has injured it, where water from a leaky roof has injured it,
The Alabastine seems to grow harder with
age, making a firm and coherent covering,
and has no tendency to soil the clothing by
contact, as whitewash and calcimine will. I
am satisfied with Alabastine.
Yours faithfully, R. C. KEDZIE,
Professor of Chemistry.

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Some cheap attempted imitations of bastine are being offered in some places to Alabastine dealers, under different names and at very much lower prices than Alabastine could be sold for.

A CHEAP, INFERIOR MANUFACTURED WALL FINISH can be made so as to impose on the public with less chance of detection when first used

ANY KIND OF ADULTERATION. Common calcimine appears to be a very fair finish when first put on, but no one claims that it is durable. Manufactured only by

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This institution is thoroughly equipped, having a large teaching force: also ample facilities for illustration and manipulation including Laboratories, Conservatories, Library, Museum, Classroom Apparatus, also a large and well stocked farm.

FOUR YEARS

are required to complete the course embracing Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, English Language and Literature, and all other branches of a college course except For-

eign Languages.
Three hours labor on each working day except Saturdays. Maximum rate paid for labor, eight cents an hour.

RATES.

CALENDAR.

For the year 1884 the terms begin as follows: Spring Term......February 18 SUMMER TERM May 20
AUTUMN TERM September 2

Examintion of candidates for advanced standing will be held February 18. Candidates for admission, to College on September 2 may present themselves for examination either on May 20, or September 2, at 9 A. M.

For Catalogue apply to
R. G. BAIRD, Secretary.

German Horse and Cow POWDERS

This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The receipt is on every box and spound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price ing. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W.
HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETBOTT,
THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO,
and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (leose), price Eight Cents per lb., 30-lb boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, Ten

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FOR SALE. FIVE JERSEY HEIFERS.

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A CHOICE LOT OF PURE BRED POLAND CHINA SWINE For Sale at Reasonable Rates.

Pigs in pairs and tries not akin. Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record Parties wishing stock of this kind will find it for their interest to correspond with or visit me.

B. G. BUELL,
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A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NURSERY STOCK.

PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, CHERRIES, SMALL FRUITS And GRAPEVINES.

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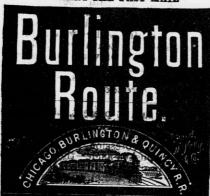
Fall term opens Sept. 1. Send for Journal.



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On Friday last, we closed our Stores to mark

down the balance of our Spring and Summer

Stock, and we are now selling these goods way

below cost, to close them out, and make room for Fall Goods. We will mention

JUST A FEW PRICES.

OVER 100 FINE

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\$27 50 to \$18 00!

OVER 130

selling elsewhere for \$15 00, we have

Reduced to only \$7 50!

Over 240 Odd Coats, different sizes,

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Special Bargains in Boys' and Children's Suits.

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ALL ORDERS RECEIVE PROPER ATTENTION



CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE. December 30th, 1883

TRAINS WEST	WARD,—C	ENTRAL 1	MERIDIAN	TIME.	TRAINS EAST	WARD.—C	ENTRAL M	ERIDIAN TI	ME
STATIONS.	No. 2. Mail, Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.	Pacific Express.	No. 8. B Creek Pass'g'r. Ex. Sun.		No. 1. Mail. Ex. Sun.	No. 3. Limited Express Daily.	Atlantic	Va Ac Ex
e. Port Huron _ Imlay City Lapeer Flint	7 50 " 8 15 "	9 12 " 9 55 "	8 CO PM †9 05 " 9 30 "	4 10 PM 5 19 " 5 43 " 6 25 "	Le. Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale " Valparaiso	10 06 "	4 13 "		6 2
r. Det., G. W. Div. v. Det., D. G.H.&M. Pontiac " Holly "	6 50 " 7 55 " 8 50 "	8 25 AM 8 32 " 9 20 " 9 53 "	8 35 " 9 83 " 10 11 "	4 30 " 5 35 " 6 20 "	" Haskells " Stillwell " South Bend_ " Grangers	12 07 PM 12 42 " 1 30 " 1 50 "	6 44 "	12 10 AM	7
r. Durand " v. Durand Lansing Charlotte r. Battle Creek	11 00 "	10 27 " 10 30 " 11 32 " 12 06 PM 1 05 "	11 06 " 10 45 " 11 50 " 12 22 AM	7 05 " 7 20 " 8 28 " 9 08 "	" Cassopolis " Marcellus " Schoolcraft _ " Vicksburg Ar. Battle Creek	2 16 " 2 45 " 3 08 " 3 22 " 4 00 "		12 51 " †1 16 " 1 36 " 1 46 " 1 40 "	No P. Pas Ex
v. Battle Creek Vicksburg Schoolcraft_ Marcellus		1 25 " 2 10 " 2 20 " 2 45 "	1 03 " 1 28 " 2 17 " †2 28 "	10 20 "	Lv. Battle Creek " Charlotte " Lansing Ar. Durand	4 20 " 5 24 " 6 01 " 7 25 "	8 55 " 10 15 " 11 06 "	2 35 " 3 37 " 4 15 " 5 23 "	43 53 60 74
	No. 12. Vapp'so Accom.	3 09 "	3 19 " 4 08 "		Lv. Dur., D.G.H.&M. Ar. Holly, " Pontiac, " Detroit, " Lv. Det., G.W.Div.	7 25 " 8 05 " 8 45 " 9 50 "		6 25 44	9 1 9 5 10 4 11 4
Valparaiso Redesdale C,RI&P Cros r. Chicago	6 20 AM 7 05 " 7 40 "	5 25 " 6 48 " 7 45 "	0 10 44		" Flint " Lapeer " Imlay City Ar, Port Huron_	9 25 "	11 35 " 12 07 AM 1 26 "	6 00 " 6 35 " 6 53 "	8 24 9 19 9 34 10 4

Way Freights leave Schoolcraft, Eastward 5:35 P. M.;

Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for No. 4 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals.

No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals.

Nos. 3 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Chicago and Port Huron, Detroit, East Saginaw Bay City, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

Nos. 3 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek. Where no time is shown at the stations trains will not stop,
† Trains do not stop for passengers except on signal.
All Chicago & Grand Trunk trains are run by Cen-

within the reach of all.

tral Standard Time, which is one hour slower that Eastern Standard Time, Nos. 3, and 6, daily. All other trains daily, excep

Dining cars on 3 and 6 West Battle Creek. GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager, General Manager E. P. KEARY, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich

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This invention supplies a long-felt want for a cheap portable bed, that can be put away This invention supplies a long-felt want for a cheap portable bed, that can be put away in a small space when not in use, and yet make a roomy, comfortable bed when wanted. Of the many cots that are in the market there is not one, cheap or expensive, on which a comfortable night's rest can be had. They are all narrow, short, without spring, and in fact no bed at all. While The Bedette folds into as small space, and is as light as anything can be made for durability. When set up it furnishes a bed long enough for the largest man, and is as comfortable to lie upon as the most expensive bed.

It is so constructed that the patent sides, regulated by the patent adjustable tension cords, form the most perfect spring bed. The canvas covering is not tacked to the frame, as on all cots, but is made adjustable, so that it can be taken off and put on again by any one in a few minutes, or easily tightened, should it become loose, at any time, from stretching.

It is a perfect spring bed, soft and easy, without springs or mattress. For warm weather it is a complete bed, without the addition of anything; for cold weather it is only necessary to add sufficient clothing.

to add sufficient clothing.

The "BEDETTE" is a Household Necessity, And no family, after once using, would be without it. It is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of repair. It makes a pretty lounge, a perfect bed, and the price is

-PRICE:-36 inches wide by 6½ feet long, \$3 50. 30 inches wide by 6½ feet long, \$3.00. 27 inches wide by 4½ feet long (cover nor adjustable) \$2.50.

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