

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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These Low Prices Tell the Story.  
Good Calicos, 3c and 4c.  
Good Crash Toweling, 3c and 4c.  
Good yard wide Brown Cotton,  
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 cts.  
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White Dress Goods from 5, 7, 9,  
10c and upwards.  
We are closing out a large lot of  
fine Plaid Cambrics for 12 1/2c,  
worth from 15 to 25c. These  
are the cheapest we have ever  
seen. SPRING & COMPANY.

**SILKS.**  
Black Gros Grain for 38c worth 56c.  
Black Gros Grain for 42c worth 60c.  
Black Gros Grain for 48c worth 65c.  
Black Gros Grain for 57c worth 75c.  
Black Gros Grain for 63c worth 75c.  
Black Gros Grain for 75c worth \$1.00.  
Black Gros Grain for 93c worth \$1.00.  
Black Gros Grain for \$1.00 worth \$1.50.  
Black Gros Grain for \$1.25 worth \$1.75.  
Black Gros Grain for \$1.50 worth \$2.00.  
Silks selling at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 cannot be ob-  
served in this market at any price, as we have  
exclusive agency of these goods and are entirely in-  
debted by the manufacturers against any reasonable  
claim that may occur from wear, and we make good to  
owners any reasonable damage if any should occur.  
It were possible for us to enumerate all the differ-  
ences in our store worthy of attention. There are  
of dollars worth of merchandise upon our  
and counters that is commanding great attention  
somers all over the country as well as citizens of  
The supply seems sufficient for the increased de-  
and our departments were never as well supplied.  
SPRING & COMPANY.

## Agricultural Department.

### THE HERITAGE.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The rich man's son inherits lands,  
And piles up brick and stone and gold,  
And he inherits soft white hands,  
And tender flesh that feels the cold,  
Nor dares to wear a garment old:  
A heritage it seems to me,  
One scarce would wish to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits cares:  
The bank may break, the factory burn,  
A breath may burst the bubble shares,  
And soft white hands could hardly earn  
A living that would serve his turn;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
One scarce would wish to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits wants,  
His stomach craves for dainty fare;  
With sated heart he hears the pants  
Of toiling hands with brown arms bare,  
And wears in his easy chair;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
One scarce would wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?  
Stout muscles and a sinewy heart,  
A hardy frame, a hardier spirit;  
King of two hands he does his part  
In every useful toil and art;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?  
Wishes o'erjoyed with humble things,  
A rank adjudged by toil-worn merit,  
Content that from employment springs,  
A heart that in his labor sings;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?  
A patience, learned by being poor,  
Courage, if sorrow comes, to bear it,  
A fellow-feeling that is sure  
To make the outcast bless his door:  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
A king might wish to hold in fee.

O rich man's son! there is a toil  
That with all others level stands;  
Large charity doth never soil,  
But only whiten soft, white hands,—  
This is the best crop for thy lands;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
Worth being rich to hold in fee.

O poor man's son! scorn not thy state;  
There is worse weariness than thine,  
In merely being rich and great;  
Toil only gives the soul to shine,  
And makes rest fragrant and benign:  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
Worth being poor to hold in fee.

Both, heirs to some six feet of sod,  
Are equal in the earth at last;  
Both, children of the same dear God,  
Prove title to your heirship vast  
By record of a well-filled past;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
Well worth a life to hold in fee.

### How Are Those Cattle Fastened?

Cattle should be in doors all the time during the winter season except when they are watered once or twice daily or upon sunny days. There is little sense and less profit in leaving stock out doors shivering on the leeward side of the fence or straw stack when there is a warm stable where they can be sheltered free of charge. If corn stalks are fed in mangers the butts which the stock leave may be piled by themselves and burned, thus lightening the labor of manure drawing.

Now we will get to the subject—how shall we fasten the stock? To look at the advertisements of fastenings in stock papers it would puzzle one which to choose. Before the patented articles, came the old-fashioned stanchion—a kind of instrument of torture. One dairyman has a small box stall for each cow, too narrow to allow turning around. This is wasteful of feed and too dirty for milch cows. Among patents, there is the Barnard stanchion which fits into a frame and can be turned around in the frame allowing the cow to lick herself and lay her head against her body when lying down. They say at the Michigan Asylum, where these are used, they are liable to get out of order easily. The spring becomes weak and the hook unfastens, you know with what result—how some enterprising bovine creates a decided sensation when loose. I noticed many of these stanchions mended with straps and ropes. Then comes the endless chain scheme with two pulleys, the animal being attached to the endless chain. A few of these in motion would wake the dead if they hadn't been dead too long.

Now we come to the one which is of the most practical value to the farmer, because unpatented and can be made by anyone who can chop off a smooth hickory limb or drive a nail. A hickory limb free from knots about six feet long, or old pitchfork handles if you are unfortunate enough to have them, about an inch in diameter, on which is slipped a two or three-inch iron ring, is the correct thing. The poles may be set in a frame or nailed to a scantling surface

by nailing a board as large as your hand at the top and bottom to bring the pole out from the surface sufficiently to allow the ring to play freely. A strap and snap, or what is cheaper and just as good, twenty-cent stock ropes around the cows' necks, complete the job. The snap of course fastens into the ring on the pole and the animal has the same freedom lying down as standing—can lick themselves and when lying down lay their heads against the body in natural sleeping position. It also has the advantage of being equally good for calves and yearlings. If one tries this scheme he will never use any other. You say this is not new. True; have you one? Does one farmer in an hundred use them?

Another matter in this connection is the platforms. These are more commonly used, but neglected by many. There is one device advertised consisting of a movable platform, which may be slid forward into the manger and fastened, thus allowing for cattle of different lengths. The diminutive Jersey and the rangy Holstein would each require a different length of platform. This does not apply with much force to the general farmer, whose cattle are mostly grades of average size, with separate places for calves and yearlings.

E. W. S.

### How to Destroy the Pear-slug.

The article on poisoning insects in the last number of the VISITOR is not as well understood as it should be. Farmers and fruit growers will do well to study up the use of Paris green. It can be used with safety and is the surest way of getting rid of many pests that otherwise would destroy and cause untold damage, especially to the fruit trees.

Four years ago I had a cherry orchard and, adjoining, a pear orchard, which had been somewhat neglected during the previous years. In destroying the so-called cherry or pear slug that will in a short time strip the trees of every leaf, my experience has been that two years of such work will be sure death to the trees as they increase very fast. I used the old way of sprinkling air slacked lime all over the trees but found the orchard so infested with them that I could not subdue them. I only checked them for a short time. One day I went out and took a look at the trees and it was a question in my mind whether I killed the slugs or the slugs killed the trees. I went to the house and took a pail of water, mixed in a small spoonful of Paris green, took my hand force pump and sprinkled one tree. The next morning I found every slug killed. Then with a man and team I loaded two barrels of water into a wagon, mixed in each barrel three table-spoonsful of Paris green. With the help of two men I sprinkled two rows at a time by driving between the rows. In three days thirty acres of pear and cherry trees were almost clear of slugs. This was done when the cherries had begun turn red and the Bartlett pears were two-thirds green.

The Bartlett pears were sold in Chicago for \$15 per barrel. Some varieties of cherries rotted on the trees. The rest were sold and brought a good price and, like the professor's horse, I ate the cherries and pears, and I am here yet.

Old Mission. H. K. B.

### Michigan Crop Report, December 1, 1885.

For this report returns have been received from 804 correspondents, representing 634 townships. Five hundred and thirty-nine of these returns are from 382 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The condition of wheat in the southern 4 tiers of counties is 94, and in the northern counties 96, 100 representing vitality and growth of average years. One year ago the condition in the southern counties was 104, and in the northern counties 103. Clover seed will average about one and 66-hundredths bushels per acre in the State. The condition of live stock is estimated about one per cent. below an average.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of September at 325 elevators and mills. Of these, 263 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is forty-six per cent of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 1,072,739, of which 222,352 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 329,-

283 bushels in the second tier; 198,456 bushels in the third tier; 211,014 bushels in the fourth tier; and 111,632 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 31 elevators and mills, or ten per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in August, September, October, and November, is 7,748,870, which is 3,345,445 bushels more than reported marketed during the same months in 1884.

It will be noticed that while the number of reports received from elevators and mills is only six less than received for the November report, yet the quantity of wheat reported marketed in November is less than one-half the quantity reported marketed in October. The number of elevators and mills from which reports have been received for both months is 245. At these the quantity marketed in October was 1,733,305 bushels, and in November, 871,503 bushels, a decrease of fifty per cent.

The nature and causes of the potato rot, now so prevalent in this State, have been carefully investigated at the Botanical Laboratory of our State University by Prof. V. M. Spalding and Mr. Erwin F. Smith, and the latter gentleman has kindly furnished an article for publication in this Report.

This very valuable article will be given in the next issue of the VISITOR.

### PREMIUM LIST.

While we believe from the assurances of our friends that they are entirely in earnest in behalf of the VISITOR, and would willingly work for it without pay, we are ready to make the offers, as stated below, of articles which will be a compensation of real value to agents.

Any one sending the names of five subscribers and \$2.50, will be entitled to a choice of the following:

- One copy of GRANGE VISITOR, six months.
- One copy of "Glad Echoes," song book.
- One copy of Kendall's "Treatise of the Horse."
- For ten names and \$5.00 a choice of the following:
- One extra copy of GRANGE VISITOR, one year.
- One copy of Digest of Laws and Rulings.
- One American Manual of Parliamentary Laws.
- One copy of Pocket Manual.
- One copy of National Grange Choir.
- Three copies of Glad Echoes.
- For thirty names and \$15.00 we will send one copy of Haigh's Manual of Law and Forms. This is a book of 492 pages and comes to us well endorsed.

MR. J. T. COBB.—In the GRANGE VISITOR of Nov. 16, H. Whitney arraigns me and my fence in a very flattering manner. From the nature of that arraignment I shall claim the privilege of defending myself through the same channel. If his claims were true I for one would join with the rest of the farmers of the land in kindly thanking him for his fatherly care over us. But his fence has not come into general use for the following reasons: First, the top board makes his fence catch so much wind that it blows down here in our "little clearing" the same as it does on his big prairie farm. Next, his five board panels are so heavy that our little Michigan men are not strong enough to handle many of them, and our short Michigan men have to climb upon a box or some other device to raise them up so that they can drive his long wooden stakes.

This being a sheep country they have a better use for twine than tying up fences with it. Then they have a better use for their twine than Friend Whitney as he seems to be building fences to "bah" at. His wooden stakes can be driven very well in the spring when the ground is wet, but in the dry part of the season those that have it in use tell me that it is difficult to move and they propose to change it so as to use my post and coupler so that they can move it at any time; also to substitute the wire in the place of the top boards, so as to make the panel light to handle, and prevent its being blown down by every heavy wind that comes. Mr. Whitney says that "iron posts were used before I could remember." True, an old uncle of mine once told me that there was a row of them set between the United States and the British possessions. These posts were some six inches square. There have been others used since then, but the Commissioner of Patents says, none like mine and for the purposes set forth in my claim for letters patent, till now. They say the same of the coupler and panel. I have been showing my fence for the past three months, and not a man during that time has even claimed that it was not something new. We have sold quite a large quantity of the fence, and all parties who have it are well satisfied with it. Many after having examined the fence itself have purchased rights and are preparing to build a quantity of it for their own use the present winter. It is to such as want a fence combining the qualities claimed in our advertisement (which claims we guarantee to be true) that we wish to supply with the fence and to convey the right for its manufacture and use. ALBERT EWER. Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 10.

MORE THAN 3,000 subscribers, with the VISITOR of Dec. 15, secured the last number for which they had paid. As is our custom we send all such another copy in the hope that before the issue of January 15, 1886, we shall receive an order for renewal.

## Notices of Meetings.

The Manistee District Pomona Grange No. 21 will hold its annual meeting with Cleon Grange on Tuesday, January 12th., 1886.

It is expected that this session will be very entertaining, as prizes will be awarded for the first and second best Orations, essays, and declamations delivered before the public meeting of said session.

All P. of H. residing in the district are cordially invited to be present, and compete for the prizes.

The election of officers will take place at said meeting.

CHAS. McDIARMID,  
Sec'y.

The first regular meeting of Newaygo County Pomona Grange No. 11 for 1886, will be held at the Hesperia Grange Hall, January 13 and 14. The installation of officers will take place, and the following program observed:

Reports from the State Grange—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hillman, Counterfeiting Dairy Products—Can it be suppressed by Law?—Nathan Whitney and Louis Keiwohlt.

A Mother's Reply—An original poem—Mrs. Elizabeth Tibbitts.

The Effect of different crops upon the Soil—E. R. Clark and Jared Macumber.

On what crops and in what manner can Manures and Fertilizers be applied to the best advantage?—N. McCollum and W. L. Stewart.

M. W. SCOTT, Lecturer.

The annual meeting of the Ingham County Pomona Grange will be held at Delhi Grange hall on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1886, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. The business will be the election of officers, reports of committees, reports from subordinate Granges, conferring 5th Degree, and attending to such literary work as the Lecturer may have on hand.

ELLIOTT H. ANGELL, Sec'y.

The Pomona Grange of Allegan County will meet at Wayland the 2nd Thursday in January, 1886, in the Grange Hall, at which time the following program will be carried out:

Our duty as patrons to the Grange Visitor—Sister Ethan Smith.

Which is better for our roads, a money tax, or a work tax as at present?—Bro. S. Felton.

What system of farming yields best returns in cash without impoverishing the soil—Bro. Robbins, of Gun Lake Grange, and Bro. Shultes, of Martin.

Do we work too many hours daily? If so, what is the remedy?—Sister Salmon Smith and Sister Whitney.

Road and farm fences; importance of and kind—General discussion.  
Music by Wayland Grange.

Invitation to all fourth degree members.  
E. N. BATES, Lecturer.

The following program is for the public session of Van Buren County Grange to be held at Hartford, Mich., January 14, 1886, at 2 P. M.

Essay—Home, Miss Viola Conklin.  
Paper—Intemperance, Thomas Cross.  
Essay—Sunshine and Shadows, Miss Gertrude Sisson.

Paper—Trials and Pleasures of Farm Life, Wm. Laifer.  
Paper—The Outlook of the Future, Ed. A. Wildey.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.  
Mrs. C. B. CHARLES, Lecturer.

The next meeting of Kent County Grange will be held in Harmony Grange Hall, on Wednesday, January 20, session opening at ten o'clock A. M. The afternoon session will be an open meeting to which the public are invited. The installation of officers will take place at this time, and an address will be delivered by Hon. Thomas Mars, of Berrien County. WM. T. ADAMS, Lecturer.

The next meeting of the Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange will be held in the Hall of Schoofcraft Grange, on Thursday, the 21st day of January, 1886. The session will open at 10 o'clock A. M. Besides the installation of officers a good program has been prepared.  
By order of Executive Committee.

The next meeting of the Ionia County Grange will be held at Ronald Grange Hall, on Friday, January 8, commencing at 10 A. M. The installation of officers will take place at this meeting.  
W. A. INMAN.

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw Co. Pomona Grange will be held with the Salem Grange in their hall at Salem Station on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1886, at 10 A. M. There is a first-class program  
Concluded on eighth page.

## Communications.

## Thoughts on Co-operation

BY DR. W. J. BEAL.

Inclosed you will find a long list of printed pamphlets and small books published by "The Central Co-operative Board, Corporation Street, Manchester, England." I have nearly a complete set of these, as also has our Co-operative Association in North Lansing. At our co-operative meetings we have often a prepared program, and have found these documents of great value. Some of our friends have wished that some of the best or all of these should be on sale at the office of the VISITOR.

One of the fundamental objects of our Order is co-operation, but we can not read of what is going on abroad and in some parts of our own country without seeing that unless we bestir ourselves we shall very soon be outstripped by other associations. I quote here part of an editorial which appeared in the *Detroit Post* not many months ago:

"It is a strong proof of the solid growth of co-operation in England that so cautious a journal as the *London Spectator* predicts that 'before the century is out the whole of our working class will be in association and will have the staple trades of this country in their hands or under their control.' Yet the facts show that the *Spectator* has grounds for its prophecy. There are more than 1,200 societies of working people, numbering 500,000 members. Most are heads of families and may be counted to represent 2,500,000 people, or one-twelfth of the whole population of Great Britain. Their capital is \$45,000,000 and they report a net profit of \$10,000,000 yearly. Besides that they have a wholesale society, now in its twentieth year, which does a business of buying and selling to retail shops of \$15,000,000, with a profit of \$160,000. This concern has branches and depots in London, Scotland, Ireland, France and Denmark, and owns three large steamers plying on its own business.

"The constitution of this great union, which aims to control prices and qualities of goods of all kinds for the benefit of its members, pledges it 'to the promotion of the practice of truthfulness, justice and economy in production and exchange—first, by the abolition of all false dealing, either direct or indirect; second, by conciliating the conflicting interests of the capitalist, the worker and the purchaser, through an equitable division among them of the fund commonly known as profits; third, by preventing the waste of labor now caused by unregulated competition.'

"No society is admitted into the union unless it agrees to accept these principles as guiding rules in business.

"Such success and growth in the light of such excellent principles is remarkable and promising as a great help in the solution of the difficult economic problems of our day. Far better is all this than strikes, and Herr Most socialism, and the demagogue free-trade cry against bloated monopolists, and far more worthy the attention of our host of industrial producers."

In our own country I happen to know that a very successful association has been formed by the professors and students of Harvard, Yale, and University of Michigan, in each university for the purchase of books, stationery, coal and wood and other supplies. The plan works well. I learn there are many other associations in the East.

I have before me the report of the *Seventeenth Annual Co-operative Congress* for 1885, held in Kings street, Oldham, England. The pamphlet is 8 1/2 x 11 inches, contains 165 pages and the printing is close and fine. The meetings continued for three days and were attended by over 500 delegates from 255 societies. On Sunday, intervening, a sermon is preached on co-operation. There are reports of many committees, some able addresses and many discussions, and some reports from foreign countries. They offer prizes for the best papers.

There was a large exhibition of co-operative manufactures and a room crowded with spectators. There were socials, photographs of delegates, and a dinner at a garden.

In reference to America, their report says: "America, as yet, cannot boast much of co-operation."

In their report from Massachusetts, the writer, C. F. Millard, of Haverhill, says, among other things:

"A co-operative shoe factory in Stoneham, Mass., has been in existence for twelve years, and has paid 30 to 40 per cent. a year, and its stock cannot be bought. This State is a very small one, but densely populated, and the conditions of life are rapidly becoming such that the people must resort to co-operation in order to live."

The English report of the congress above mentioned contains accounts of much value from Austria, France, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Sweden, Spain and Australia.

EVERY sheep found dead, killed by dogs, ought to be sprinkled liberally with strychnine. The dogs will come back and eat the mutton just as well, and get so happy they will forget to kill any more sheep.

THE retail liquor license in Fulton Co., Ga., outside of Atlanta, has been increased from \$500 to \$2,000.

## Notes by the Way.

Albuquerque, in central New Mexico, is situated on the Rio Grande River and comprises an old and new town, the latter having been called into existence by the railroad, and now numbers nearly nine thousand people. This is the headquarters of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and mining trade and manufacturers are carried on here to a considerable extent. Along here are the curious cliff and cave dwellings, and the ruins of ancient cities which are crumbling back to dust. Ancient civilization must have existed here centuries before the pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock or Jamestown was colonized. A strange aboriginal race called Pueblo Indians inhabit this region. At Bernalillo, a little north of here, is the largest sheep owner in New Mexico, if not in the United States, his flock numbering over 400,000 animals.

Gold, silver, copper and turquoise are the products of New Mexico, and some of its silver mines are known to have been worked for centuries. (Agriculture amounts to nothing, as far as we can discover, since leaving central Kansas). Here we leave the Santa Fe, Atchison & Topeka Railroad taking the Atlantic & Pacific; and, passing through the western part of New Mexico, which is no improvement upon the northeastern, we enter Arizona soon, striking the Little Colorado River and soon reach the San Francisco mountains whose tops were white with snow. Along here is quite a belt of pine timber from which lumber and ties are manufactured. This is the only timber, worthy to be called such, we have seen since leaving the Kansas River. As we approach the main Colorado River the country is like the Irishman who "grew not much better very fast."

We crossed the river at the Needles (so called after a group of sharp pointed mountains seen in the southeast), and are in the great State of California, great, for its 600 miles north and south and 300 east and west, and in its varied productions of cereals, fruits, timber, minerals, petroleum. In varieties of soil and climate it is unsurpassed by any state in the Union. At the Needles the Mohave Indians are seen in all their primitive habits and fashions, which in this semi-tropical climate are not necessarily very elaborate or expensive. As they gather around the cars looking wishfully for some morsel that may be given them, it reminded me of the old adage that "it takes all kinds of people to make a world," and surely this is a distinct kind. The railroad repair shops are located here and it is a place of some importance. We almost touch the southern extremity of Nevada at this point, and are near the celebrated grand canyon of the Colorado River. After a delay of 26 hours at the Needles (caused by washouts ahead), we are on our way again. We entered the state at or near its southeastern extremity, passing directly across San Bernardino County for two hundred miles. This county has an area of 23,000 square miles. And as far as our observation extended it is desolation "boiled down." For surely this is the most God-forsaken region we ever saw, the Rocky Mountains and Humboldt Desert not excepted. It is supposed that at some former period this desert was a great inland sea, and our opinion is that it might as well have remained so. It is gravel and sand, bluffs, mountains, arid plains, volcanic rocks, black as tar, alkali lakes, streams, etc. It is entirely without vegetation except cacti and a few stunted bushes; the cacti standing like grim warriors bristling with innumerable spears, seemingly guarding their broad domain. At one place on this desert the railroad describes exactly the letter S, and it looked as though the locomotive was about to run into the rear end of the train. One hundred and sixty miles from the Needles we reach Daggett or Calico. Five miles north of this place in the mountains are the celebrated Calico Silver mines, valued at several millions of dollars. A narrow gauge railroad runs from Daggett to the mines.

Arriving at Mohave we change cars, taking the Southern Pacific R. R. Along here grows a new species of tree called palm cactus. Its correct name is Yucca. It is a remarkable tree and grows from ten to twenty feet high and has a trunk eighteen to twenty inches in diameter. Its branches are stumpy, terminating in a tuft of dagger shaped leaves. The tree is used for the manufacture of paper. Near Mohave we begin to climb a spur of the Sierras towards Tehachapi summit. When this is reached we are 4,026 feet above the sea and have 17 tunnels to pass before reaching the valley on the other side. Near the summit is one of the most remarkable triumphs of engineering skill ever achieved. A group of mountains, peaks, and crags here disputed the advance of the road, but by piercing through one of these spurs, then making a detour and forming a loop, all the while ascending until at an elevation of 77 feet it crosses its own track, thus overcoming the difficulty. These mountains are timbered to some extent and are occupied for grazing purposes. We now drop down the mountains and the wide plains of the Horn Valley are spread out before us.

D. WOODMAN.

MR. RAY, of Coldwater, has shipped during the past seven months 385,199 pounds of poultry, paying out therefor \$43,197.02.

## Paragraphs from My Diary.

CONSIDERATIONS ON HUMAN LIFE.

Thackeray, musing on human life, says the *siste, viator* (stop, traveler) scarcely holds the wayfarer's foot long enough for him to say, "poor fellow," and pass on. Thackeray had gone into serious reflection on the principle that the uncertainty of life was so evident that it seems only in accord with the idea of a beneficently-ordered universe that no individual should be essential to the course of events. A great man dies, but the world moves on taking no note of such an event. Yet in another sense we would come to the conclusion that the individual was not so unimportant. For historically considered the individual appears to be of the utmost importance. The progress of a great enterprise, the great forward movement of the race, and of civilization, are often identified with a man or a few men, without whom success would seem to have been doubtful. Take one man out of that little assembly at Philadelphia in 1776, take the action of John Adams out of that Continental Congress, whose individual combination of qualities made him, as Jefferson says, "the Colossus of Independence"—take John Adams out of that Congress, and while it cannot be said that the American colonies would not have gained their independence, yet the course of events would have been different. No one can tell what the result would have been had Adams not been there.

Take Benjamin Lundy from the beginning of the anti-slavery movement in the United States, and the clock of reform in this country would have been set back one quarter of a century. Take Arnold Winkelried from the battle of Shempuch and who shall say what would have been the fate of Switzerland today. Take the girl of Lorraine, known as Joan of Arc, from the French army in Orleans, and an English king might be wearing the French crown to-day.

And then again, as regards the opinion of the masses or majority.

That quaint and able writer, Taylor Lewis, of the old Knickerbocker days, would never assent to the adage of *vox populi, vox dei*. He would say, "the *vox populi* is fickle, discordant, and ambiguous." The majority has no moral value. It has no value whatever except as a convenience. It is a *modus vivendi*. It is a device of civilization to avoid endless altercation and disorder. It means that the larger number have that view, and have the power to enforce it, and it is the part of common sense for those who do not hold that view, and are in the minority, to yield. It is the most convenient way of settling or regulating public opinion. But how often is the majority wrong?

The *vox populi* laughed at and denounced the opinions of Copernicus, yet the *vox dei* of his own science has proved him to have been right. The *vox populi* told Galileo that he lied, but the *vox dei* of his own knowledge told them that he was right.

FICTION.

We seldom, in the usual consideration of, or even in a debate on fiction, fully realize its importance in literature and history. Take the book of the highest value to mankind, do we really perceive the fictitious part of the Bible? Do we think that in that book fiction is not only the proper but best medium of a moral or a lesson. Aside from the sermon on the mount, and why except that, a large portion of the truth proclaimed by our Savior was delivered in the form of fiction. The "certain man" he so much used for carrying the burden of truth, was always a fictitious man. There does not exist in any language a more exquisitely constructed piece of fiction than the "Prodigal Son." We call it a parable—it conveys truth. The gospel histories are made attractive, enlivened, and a thousand times more instructive by what may be called *irreverence, novelties*. Not used for the sake of art, or beauty's sake, but for conveying moral and religious truth to men. Their art is perfect, though simple, and no medium of thought could be more useful. The oldest novel in existence is probably the Book of Job. Some yet read it, I suppose, as veritable history; but it is at the head of fiction; divinely inspired, we grant, because the highest fiction most completely carries the most valuable burden of truth. Nothing in the whole field of literature equals it in sublimity of imagination, description, arguments and marvelous characterization. The greatest men who ever lived admired it as a grand poem. We might say the same of Revelation—a grand novel, conveying truth through typical forms and scenes, and events. Solomon's Songs are exquisite essays in the art of fiction. Esther and Ruth, historical stories with morals, and beautiful stories they are. So are Boaz and Ruth; they might be Heloise and Abelard. The Bible lies at the basis of the best civilization the world has ever known.

The celebrated orator, Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, once said to the distinguished clergyman, Dr. Breckinridge, "Why don't you write your own figures and illustrations instead of quoting the parables and figures of the Scriptures? I can beat them myself." The doctor replied, "Tom, I will give you six months in which to write anything equaling the parables of the New Testament." Tom accepted the proposition. Sometime after this, meeting Dr. B., he said to him, "Doctor, I will give up, no human composition can equal those parables." V. B.

## In the Northwest

III.

The only source of wealth in south Idaho previous to the development of stock raising and the present advance in agriculture was mining. North of the railroad are the Wood River and Salmon River mountain ranges, all bearing the precious metals. Hailey, Boise, Idaho City, etc., are all mining towns, or supported by the mining interests. The greater part of the population is centered here, and many fine buildings give evidence of wealth. I will not burden the reader with statistics of the mining output. It is at best a precarious business. Where one man "strikes it rich" a thousand fail. Where one man makes a comfortable bank account for enjoyment in old age or to spend in visiting "the States" a hundred are in abject poverty. Yet there is something alluring in the chase for gold. It is very rarely that one meets with an old miner who, tho' old and in rags, is not jolly and free-hearted, his sole ambition being to make another "grub stake," i. e., enough food and other supplies to last him a summer in the mountains. He works faithfully at wages till the "stake" is made, then cheerfully saunters into the untrod mountain fastnesses, prospecting. Without friends, forgotten even by his relatives, he at last sinks from view. Soon all trace even of his rude grave disappears. Without friends? No. Strong, earnest fellows pay the last sad rites—men who are friends, or—mortal enemies. If the curtain could be lifted upon the theatre of life in this strange western world what an interesting scene should we behold! Men, strong, brave men, rushing into the very jaws of death, braving the savage, the wild beasts and the wilder elements of nature, appearing now on a dizzy precipice, now in the echoing depths of some dismal canon, laboring for weeks to remove some flinty rock to find—nothing! Living a wild, riotous life; gaining an untimely death.

Among the many fine scenes of this section one ought to mention the two falls in the Snake river—the American near Pocatello, and the Shoshone a few miles south of the village of the same name. Approaching the latter, one has no knowledge of its existence except from the ceaseless, distant roar. Soon a break is noticed in the distant level landscape. On approaching one looks down a dizzy depth over sheer perpendicular walls of rock, down which the water rushes in many leaps, seething and foaming to the placid canyon beyond. A heavy mist continually rises from below, adding to the grandeur of the scene. In these great works of nature how she laughs at the futility of man! How small one feels when viewing such stupendous works—the result of such giant forces!

The railroad crosses right over the American falls. A giant iron bridge spans the yawning chasm with its madly rushing waters. The great piers are built on little islands of solid rock that time and the ceaseless toil of the waters have not been sufficient to wear away. These falls are more like huge rapids whose current is blocked with innumerable boulders. The roar is terrific, the sleepy passengers rousing up to inquire what it is that drowns the noise of the rushing train.

But north Idaho attracts one's especial attention, because it seems more adapted to production without irrigation than the southern part. Here every variety of climate can be found. The arctic of the snow-thatched mountains; the temperate of the prairies and mountain sides, and the more genial climate of the deep canyons. At the snowline one may often eat snow on one hand and pluck flowers with the other. Below this is a jungle of forest trees—pines, firs and tamaracks—no hard wood; it is worth \$1 a foot. Among the giant trees are wild strawberries, trilliums and a profusion of other beautiful flowers.

The botanical world here seems all wrong. In Michigan, tamaracks, ferns, and whortleberries grow in wet, low places; here they grow way up the mountain sides. And the tamaracks are monsters, sometimes seeming 200 feet high and straight as an arrow.

Below the forests comes the great feature of this region—its prairies. Never was better soil prepared for the use of man. This season I have seen thousands of acres that yielded 50 bushels of wheat per acre. This is the home of the oat; 100 bushels is a common yield. Indian corn is out of the question except in the narrow valleys of the canyons. I don't know of a single piece larger than 40 acres of all this land left. Every foot is entered—another significant fact. When these out-of-the-way places are so eagerly taken by the settler, where he is quite without market or is at the mercy of a soulless corporation who alone can take his grain to market, it shows that Uncle Sam's farms are mighty few in more desirable localities.

This section of country where there is plenty of rain in the early summer to mature the wheat and oat crops is bound to become of great importance. All sorts of fruits are successfully grown—apples, pears, grapes, quinces, plums, strawberries, raspberries, etc., etc., in endless profusion. But after all the great consideration is water. No success has been attained in those places known as "dry" in sinking wells, though to suppose that artesian wells may be formed. Unless one has a running spring on his ranche it is considered a

"dry ranche" and rated accordingly. I know ranchers who haul water three and four miles for house and stock! Of course it gets pretty rank sometimes before the man finds time to replenish. These prairies are generally 1,000 to 2,000 feet or more above the rivers. The ascent up the right bank of the Clearwater at Lewiston is fully 2,500 feet and extends back five miles. Generally the more elevated prairie, or in other words, the nearer to timber, the more abundant are the springs. Yet great stretches of fine land are rated as dry. This makes no difference in the productive capacity of the soil. For ages this region grew luxuriant crops of the various bunch grasses used only by the buffalo, elk, deer and nomadic Indians. Later the white man brought his horses, his cattle and his sheep, and soon the native grasses showed signs of exhaustion. In some places they have quite disappeared, greasewood taking their places. To be sure such spots are of limited area, yet show that the native grasses are not inexhaustible. After the stockmen came that wonderful leader in civilization—the farmer emigrant. Soon rude houses dot the landscape, and now black patches reveal the presence of the plow. Crops are produced; the machinery of trade put in motion; villages spring into existence; and the pioneer days are o'er. Westward the star of empire has taken its way! Where next?

## LECTURER'S COMMUNICATION.

National Grange, P. of H.

SUGGESTIONS.

We desire to present such questions for discussion as are of importance to the Order and to the agricultural interests, and we trust they may be well considered by members and discussed in every Grange, for the better we understand them in all their bearings the better shall we be prepared to deal with them wisely and justly.

The National Grange has given instructions as to what subjects shall have prominence, by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange be instructed to continue the distribution of subjects for discussion to Subordinate Granges, and that questions of political economy be given prominence, such as gold, silver, greenbacks, national banks, corporations, interstate and transcontinental transportation, tariff as it relates to agriculture, etc.

Patrons, let us commence our work in the Grange for the year by starting right at the beginning; resolve firmly to attend every meeting possible; seek information on topics to be considered, and take part in the discussion; try to exert wholesome influence in communities and with those with whom we associate; last, but by no means least, do not neglect to secure a wide circulation of Grange papers. These weekly visitors to members' and farmers' families are your best lecturers, and will work out grand results, as they inculcate a higher appreciation of Grange principles. These quarterly communications will be sent to Secretaries of State Granges for distribution to the Subordinate Granges, except where addresses of the latter are furnished they will be mailed direct.

SUBJECT FOR JANUARY, 1886.

Question 81.—What are the duties and responsibilities of citizenship as to the legislation of the country?

Suggestions.—A Republican form of government like ours is of the people and for the people; that is, the people govern themselves through their chosen representatives. But legislation for favorite purposes or for favorite classes that discriminates against any legitimate interest, and especially against the productive interests of the country, is not for the people, but for favorite ones, and is therefore antagonistic to the fundamental principles of free government, and in conflict with free institutions, detrimental to the best interests and general welfare, and should be met with disapproval and condemnation. That we have had too much favorite legislation by State and Nation for special purposes cannot be denied, and much of it has been detrimental and oppressive to the best interests of the people, and especially so to the agricultural interests, for much of the profits produced by the sweat and toil of the farmer is gathered into the coffers of other men who unjustly extort it upon the assumed authority based upon special and favorite legislation.

Another great error is the lack or refusal of legislation. The people have repeatedly asked for the enactment or changes of laws more in the interest of the people and for the general good, and is usually met with powerful opposition by selfish corporations and monopolies, who by the employment of part of their ill-gotten gains prevent legislation in the interest of the people.

We see to-day schemes concocted and plans multiplied for special, and the prevention of just, legislation to give monopolized power still greater control over the people. To accomplish these objects plans are deeply laid, lobbies are employed, and members of Congress are beseged every day to favor these schemes, and tempted with money to secure their votes, and it may require a good deal of counterinfluence, in some instances at least, to stiffen the backbone and strengthen the weak-kneed members to withstand these pernicious influences and unholy temptations.

Prominent among these schemes is the removal of the protection with foreign competition in the production of

raw materials, as wool, hides, metals, etc., without a proportional reduction on the manufactured goods from these same materials. 2d. To prevent legislation on interstate commerce and transportation. 3d. To prevent the elevation of the agricultural department to a cabinet position in the National government. 4th. To demonetize silver, of which we have such an abundance in our American mines, and fix the price of labor and commodities on gold alone as a basis of value. In order to prevent the passage of a law favoring these or any other schemes, should not the State Granges unite and demand in positive terms such legislation as will regulate affairs upon the principle of justice to the whole people? Should not Pomona Granges do likewise? And Subordinate Granges should not neglect the opportunity of looking after their interests in the legislation of the country.

How shall the work be done? By setting forth in plain, precise and positive language our grievances as they are, and how they affect the agricultural interests, and then demand of your representatives in Congress to govern themselves accordingly. In addition to this, much good can be done by members writing personal letters to their representatives, setting forth the facts and wishes of the people. Write them plain and manly, but in positive language, so that they may realize that their political prospects in the future may depend much on their legislative acts the present winter. The lower house of Congress can be influenced in this way for good. The Senate is not so hopeful; in fact, there is but little hope in that aristocratic body, composed of corporations and feed attorneys. (Particulars will be given in a future question.)

The National Grange, I can assure all Patrons, will do its part faithfully; let State, Pomona and Subordinate Granges do their part, and members follow the work with personal letters, and it doubtless will prove beneficial. It is our common interest, and we should therefore unite and co-operate together in this important work.

Postal Greetings.

NEW YEAR'S WISHES.

What shall I wish thee? Treasures of earth? Songs in the springtime? Treasures and mirth? Flowers on thy pathway? Skies ever clear? Would this ensure thee A Happy New Year? What shall I wish thee? What can be found Bringing thee sunshine, All the year round? Where is the treasure, Lasting and dear, That shall ensure thee A Happy New Year? Faith that increaseth, Walking in Light; Hope that aboundeth, Happy and bright; Love that is perfect, Casting out fear; These shall ensure thee A Happy New Year. Peace in the Savior, Rest at His feet; Smile of His countenance, Radiant and sweet; Joy in His presence, Christ ever near; This will ensure thee A Happy New Year! -F. R. Havergal.

The Tapestry Weavers.

Let us take to our hearts a lesson—no lesson can braver be— From the ways of the tapestry weavers on the other side of the sea. Above their heads the pattern hangs, they study it with care, The while their fingers deftly work, their eyes are fastened there. They tell this curious thing, besides, of the patient, plodding weaver, He works on the wrong side evermore, but works for the right side ever. It is only when the weaving stops and the web is tossed and turned, And he sees his real handiwork that his marvelous skill is learned. Ah, the sight of its delicate beauty, how it pays him for all its cost; No rarer, daintier work than his was ever done by the frost. Thus the master bringeth him golden hire, and giveth him praise as well, And how happy the heart of the weaver is, no tongue but his own can tell.

The years of man are the looms of God let down from the place of the sun, Wherein we are weaving always, till the mystic web is done. Weaving kindly, but weaving surely, each for himself his fate; We may not see how the right side looks—we can only weave and wait. But looking above for the pattern no weaver hath need to fear, Only let him look clear into heaven—the perfect pattern is there; If he keeps the face of the Saviour forever and always in sight, His toil shall be sweeter than honey, his weaving is sure to be right. And when his task is ended, and the web is turned and shown, He shall hear the voice of the Master, it shall say to him, "Well done!" And the white-winged angels of heaven to bear him hence shall come down, And God shall give him gold for his hire—not coin, but a fadeless crown. -Anson G. Chester, in Our Work.

Let us not forget the precepts of our order. Let us add dignity to labor; be quiet, peaceful citizens; in our dealings with our fellow men be honest, be just; and do not fail to work hard for the increase of the subscription list of the Grange Visitor.

Mrs. MAYO.

CLEAR CREEK, ILL. Dec. 19, 1885. Bro. Cobb.—The VISITOR of Dec. 15 has come to hand. Have just read your excellent report as Secretary of State Grange. The closing remarks of that report have set me to thinking of how much we owe to our champions, the Grange Press, whether printed in our own State or not. All reform papers are necessarily circumscribed in their circulation, and have all they can do to live; we should remember this and subscribe. I spend \$20.00 a year on newspapers—five of them Grange papers. As times are hard I thought I must stop some of them, but I can scarcely see where to lop off, and since reading your report in the VISITOR I am confirmed that I had better take more than less. Very much depends upon our building broad and deep the foundations of the Grange structure, and a main dependence is a vigorous, well patronized Grange Press. "MAGNOLIA."

[This kind of talk hits some of our brothers pretty hard who can't afford to take the VISITOR at fifty cents a year.—Ed.]

The Jotting page is everywhere pronounced a "happy hit" of its honored originator. Its patronage, at the same time, is varied. This should not be. A Postal Page should glitter with scores of bright gems. Gems of our best selves, I take this to mean. In this season of heaviest Grange work suppose members exchange, through this medium, all new and practical "Suggestions for the Good of the Order." Further, for everybody's benefit, I recommend that these be sentence suggestions so far as possible. J.

We are credibly informed that Worthy Master C. G. Luce, will visit five granges in Allegan county sometime about the middle of January, namely: Martin, Gun Lake, Hopkins, Kural and Moline. We have good material in this section, if they would put their shoulder to the wheel and make this Grange work what it should be. If Bro. Luce comes, I am sure we will be well paid for our efforts in doing all we can to make those public meetings all they should be. T. G. A.

In accordance with previous arrangements, Buena Vista Grange, No. 544, Jasper Co., Iowa, celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of the organization of the National Grange at the house of Bro. J. W. Murphy. In connection with the celebration of the wooden wedding of their daughter. Dec. 4, 1885, will be memorable for a real, old-fashioned, downright Iowa blizzard, the first of the season. Notwithstanding the fury of the wind about eighty-five persons were present and partook of an excellent dinner.

After dinner W. M., J. S. Davis, called to order, when a rather lengthy paper was read by Bro. J. W. Murphy (who had been appointed for the purpose) on the origin, founders of the order, its objects, aims, organization, brief history, etc., etc. All present appeared to enjoy the occasion. Thus we celebrated. Grange meetings semi-monthly. M.

I consider Brother Woodman's address to the National Grange, which is published in the VISITOR each year, worth the price of the paper, and more, to every person who will read it carefully. Mrs. A. T. C.

NOTICE.

Brothers and Sisters: Through this winter I shall not be able to make any appointments for work in the lecture field. Home duties and the severe weather we experience in the winter season render it imperative that I remain at home. Please accept this as a reply to many unanswered letters that expressed wishes for lecture work from me this winter. Yours truly, Mrs. MAYO.

I think the following extract from the Farm Journal will be of interest to the readers of the VISITOR as most of us have heard Bro. Whitehead speak. W. E. W.

"We recently paid a visit to our old friend Mortimer Whitehead, of Middlebury, N. J., and was greatly interested in his orchards of apple and pear. Of the latter fruit he has about three thousand trees and of the former about five hundred. His trees are in a thrifty condition showing intelligent cultivation and much watchful care on the part of the owner. Mr. W. set out his orchards about seventeen years ago when quite a young man and without much capital except strong arms and a stout heart; now he is commencing to reap a rich reward in abundant crops of pears and apples. Special care has been given to his pear orchard, all the fertilizers that he could spare from his cereal and grass crops being applied thereto, while his apple orchard received no manure but tillage. The apple trees have grown splendidly on land not rich by any means and without a forkful of manure and now look very thrifty. He did not fertilize them simply because he could not afford to do so. He now has the foundation laid for future crops, and with the acquired means he will apply manure liberally and no doubt harvest paying crops of fruit. His pears are mostly Bartlett's, which are of course the most profitable, with a percentage of Clairgeau, Buffum, Vicar and Lawrence. Mr. Whitehead has also a fine dairy of Jersey cows and a herd of Jersey Red hogs as fine as any we have seen. He breeds the latter for sale and offers them

to brother farmers at farmers' prices. We are glad to be able to give such a good report of Bro. Whitehead's farming, because we know that thousands of our readers know him personally and will be pleased to read of his success. He is just as much "at par" as a man and farmer at home as he is on the platform and in visiting his brother patrons. Mortimer is a prince among men and we care not who knows it."

No business can long be carried on successfully without system, and the more systematically its work is done the more certain is success. Thousands of Patrons have watched the progress made by the GRANGE VISITOR with more or less interest. With some this interest has grown to a deep concern. Warm supporters have here and there appeared who have jealously guarded its name and zealously labored for its welfare. Those who have seen the little circular, as it was at first, broaden into our VISITOR as we proudly say, and have seen its contents keep pace with a like increase of breadth, know how wide its circulation has also been; and we know, too, that the time has come when systematized work is demanded to hold and extend this circulation. A scattered flight of arrows is now of little avail. The fort must be taken by a simultaneous attack. "It must be done," said our representatives in State Grange sessions. Let the ranks reply, "It can, it shall be!" The plan of co-operative solicitation adopted at that meeting, carries on its face a promise of large returns,—if we do our part and duty. We believe in the VISITOR. Let us prove it. G.

Fearing lest the reports read at the late State Grange will not be printed, or if printed, will not be carefully read throughout, because of so much that is best, I put in a plea for this scrap from one of them, all by itself: J. B.

"Let no one say, 'I have little or no interest in these things (teachers and schools) because I have no children to educate.' Society with us is a co-partnership. Every man is interested in the prosperity of every other man. It is for the interest of every man that his neighbor should be wise and virtuous. Ignorance, improvidence and crime are not confined in their influence to the ignorant, the improvident and the vicious.

"The whole community suffers from the errors and sins of every member of it. This results from our social liabilities. We are so constituted as to be mutually dependent upon each other for happiness and prosperity. No community can prosper where a majority of its members are ignorant or wicked. If you would have men industrious, trustworthy, faithful and economical, educate completely and harmoniously the head, the heart and the hands; give them intelligence, virtue and skill. In this grand work we should all feel a deep interest and a solemn responsibility, and none more so than the farmer."

"The beautiful snow" has blanketed the earth once more, and the sound of the merry bells are heard.

Decatur Grange, No. 346, is alive with good prospects, new members are being added to our number and more are expected.

I agree with Aunt Kate upon the cider question. I do not think it possible for a Patron to live up to Grange principles and make cider to sell or give away to persons who are in the habit of getting drunk, nor drink it himself. It is like unto the members of the order of Good Templars going into the lodge-room with the breath of an inebriate.

D. W. has journeyed toward the setting sun and is inhaling the perfume of the fragrant rose and is sitting beneath the fig tree. I hope he will jot down a few items of his travels for the benefit of the readers of the VISITOR. I enjoy reading sketches of travels, if not minutely given. "Sweet Briar" gave a very good description of her journey, and we hope to hear from her again.

To Miss Julia Hunting I would say, you have uttered my sentiments. I hope all Patrons will read and ponder. L.

If A. W. Mumford who asks in the VISITOR of Dec. 15, how to cure Poll Evil will syringe the sore thoroughly for a few weeks with weak lye it will cure his horse and have no bad effect. I say it will because I cured such a case last spring that had been an open sore for a year. I have heard of several cases cured by the use of weak lye. Try it and report in the VISITOR.

G. S. VERMILYA. North Fairfield, Dec. 21, 1885

THE annual meeting of the Minnesota Cheese, Butter and Dairy Stock Association was held on the 15 ult. in Red Wing, Minn. Gov. L. F. Hubbard, Norman J. Colman, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, and a large number of distinguished dairy and stock men, were present and took part in the discussions.

A YOUNG lady, who had no time to spare for making garments for the poor, has been engaged three weeks embroidering a blanket for her pet poodle dog.

In addition to an excellent Christmas dinner, 635 pecks of apples were distributed among the 740 prisoners at Jackson prison. 65210

The Woman's Magazine for January will contain the first of a series of papers on "The New Chivalry; or The School Mistress Abroad," by Miss Francis E. Willard, written in her most delightful and versatile style, and the opening chapters of a new serial—"Lights and Shadows of Farm Life; as Seen from the Kitchen Window." Both will be of special interest to young women.

The greatest consolation to one growing old, is the improved surroundings which come with age, experience and wisdom.

We are reminded of this fact by the appearance of the new Seed Annual of D. M. Ferry & Co., the celebrated seedsmen of Detroit, Mich. Millions of people, gardening both for profit and pleasure, have found ever increasing satisfaction and delight in using their seeds. Every one desiring seeds of the highest type and best quality, should secure their Annual. It is sent free on application.

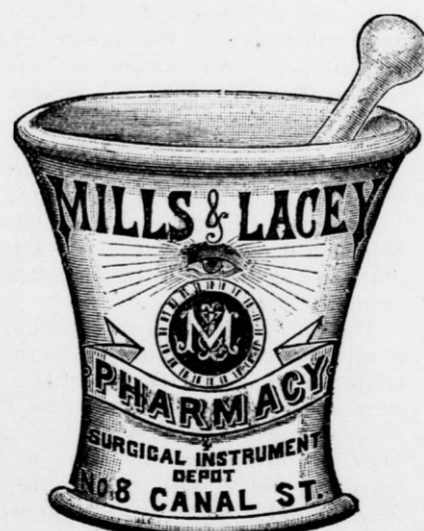
The New York Sun calls attention to the curious fact that Mark Twain's article, in the December Century, entitled, "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed," is, by an odd coincidence, a contemporaneous supplement to chapter 18 in the first volume, just printed, of General Grant's memoirs. It appears that the only time that General Grant was really scared was when he had to meet the little army in which his future publisher was a private. At Palmyra, Grant, then a colonel, was ordered to move against Col. Thomas Harris, who was said to be encamped at the little town of Florida, some twenty-five miles away. In his memoirs General Grant tells how his heart kept getting higher and higher as he approached the enemy, until he felt it in his throat, but when he reached a point where he expected to see them and found they had fled, his heart resumed its place. Mark Twain was one of the "enemy," and that he and his fellow-soldiers were equally frightened appears in his frank confession in the December Century. The difference between the two soldiers was that Mark Twain was thrown into such trepidation that he then and there abandoned forever the profession of arms, whereas General Grant made on that occasion the discovery that the enemy were as much afraid of him as he had been of them. "This," says General Grant, "was a view of the question I had never taken before, but it was one I never forgot afterward. From that event to the close of the war, I never experienced trepidation upon confronting an enemy, though I always felt more or less anxiety."

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Here We Are Again! Happy New-Year TO ALL. 1886.

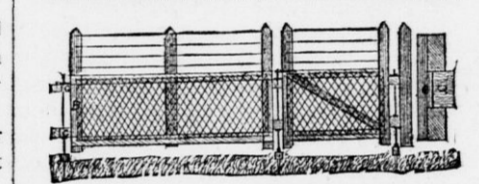
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### To Subscribers.

Remittances may be made to us in postage stamps, or by postal note, money order, or registered letter. If you receive copies of the paper beyond your time of subscription it is our loss not yours. We aim to send every number of the paper for the time paid for, then strike out the name if not renewed. Renewals made promptly are a matter of much convenience, and we respectfully solicit such that no numbers be lost to you.

Advise this office at once of a change in your address, or if numbers fail to reach you.

### The New Scheme.

How to extend the circulation of THE GRANGE VISITOR and secure a larger number of readers, has been, with each succeeding State Grange, one of the most important questions considered by that body. All matters presented, in any way relating to this subject, are referred to the committee on publication, and this committee, in their report, offer suggestions and make recommendations for the consideration of this legislative body of the Order.

But the adoption of any particular scheme, or plan, presented by the committee, has not as such, heretofore met with marked success. We believe the paper has attained its present size, circulation and standing, on its merits as appreciated and endorsed by members of the Order widely scattered over this and other States. These friends have constituted the working force on whom we have relied to maintain and increase the circulation of the paper.

But the scheme presented by the Committee on Publication, at the late session of the State Grange, and adopted by that body, will add a corps of canvassers to that body of volunteer workers from whom we have a right to expect large returns.

The scheme is this. Each representative to the State Grange was required to confer with the Masters of the several granges in the county or district represented by him, and in conjunction with the said Master, appoint a canvasser to solicit subscriptions to the VISITOR. The name of the brother or sister so appointed, is to be forwarded to this office, and we shall enter such name in a register provided for that purpose, that we may know whom to correspond with. Here let us suggest to representatives and Masters, to be particular and send us the postoffice address of the appointee when sending the name.

Now, no one pretends there is any great speculation in this scheme for any one. But there is an opportunity to benefit the Order, not only in Michigan but elsewhere. There is an opportunity to impress upon the farmers of the country the real necessity that exists for greater unity of action for the protection of their individual interests and the rights of the agricultural class of this country. There is through this channel opportunity to caution your brother farmers and protect them from the systematized frauds of Bohemian oat agents, and other vampires who are constantly finding in the farmer class victims to play upon. The attainment of these objects should be an incentive to a diligent discharge of the duties imposed by the State Grange upon its representatives and upon those canvassers who may be appointed by them.

On receipt of the name and postoffice of a canvasser so appointed, we shall forward to such person a list of all the names on our books of persons who have taken the VISITOR at any time at any postoffice in their immediate territory, and shall send suitable blanks for their use. With this work so systematized the result will depend largely on the judicious action of the representative and Master in making a selection of agents in each Grange. If the right persons are appointed and they enter at once upon the work, in a few weeks our subscription books will justify the hope of so many of our readers, that in the near future the VISITOR may be published weekly. The appointed agents will have the benefit our premium list offers, the same as other solicitors. With the facilities and inducements we present, and a system so complete, it seems to us that all present readers may be retained and large numbers added to our list. Solicitors can send names at any time convenient and remit later for all sent.

### Citizens' Leagues—Are They Needed.

The first Citizens' League, of which we write, was organized in the city of Chicago, November 25, 1877. Its object and purpose were expressed in its motto, "Save the Boys," by enforcing State and Municipal law as applied to minors. The saloons of that city at that time were frequented by boys of 12 and 14 years who were freely supplied over the bar with liquor. The arrest of these youths for crime showed an alarming increase from year to year.

In 1876, 6,000 children were arrested for various crimes. In 1877, 6,800, and in 1878, when the Citizens' League had been organized one year, there was a decrease of arrests, says Mr. Paxton, of 1,400. The saloon keepers, for a time, hooted at this attempt of a few resolute men to interfere with their business. But the successful prosecution of a few cases, attracted to the support of the few originators of the League some of the best men of the city—men of ample means who saw in this movement not only protection to the morals and peace of the city, but also saw that they could afford to give it such financial aid as would keep its agents at work suppressing the growth of that dissolute and criminal element of society that has become such an important factor in the sum total of taxes. The growth and influence of the League in Chicago have, like the city itself, been wonderful. It has become an important adjunct of the police department, and is so recognized by all the city authorities, from the Mayor to the policeman of the least consequence in the city government, and commands respect everywhere, except among that law-breaking class which is continually at war with the peace of society and the most vital interests of man. "The difficulties the League had to encounter in its infancy, have nearly all passed away, and to-day it can prosecute cases before any justice with success." So says Mr. Paxton, who is known all over the country as standing at the head of this movement to enforce law.

In November last a meeting of business men was held in the club-room of the Palmer House for the purpose of conferring upon the best method of increasing the scope of the work of the League in that city. A few facts brought out in the discussion that afternoon, we think, will interest our readers. Mr. Paxton said that during the last month the League had prosecuted 199 cases against saloon-keepers for selling liquor to minors and drunkards in violation of law, of which 125 were fined a total amount of over \$2,300. The League has six paid agents to watch over more than 3,000 saloons. An agent is employed to collect funds to meet the expenses of the League, which amounted last year to something over \$5,000.

Mr. C. C. Bonney said that the Citizens' League was not only a boy-saving machine, but a money-saving machine. If the increase in crime among children had gone on as in 1877 some 40,000 boys and girls would have been raised as candidates for the insane asylums and the penal institutions. It was safe to say that the Citizens' League had saved taxpayers at least \$1,000,000, and through it the high license law had sprung into existence, which brought into the city \$1,250,000 annually. The League had a right to ask the citizens to help it in its work because it saved not only 40,000 boys, but because it was a benefit to taxpayers.

The need of work of this kind is felt in all large cities and towns and in nearly all the villages of the country. If it were not true that the army of civil officers charged with the duty of executing State and Municipal laws were neglectful of the official duty they assume when they individually swear to "support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of this State, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of—according to the best of my ability," the Citizens' League would have no excuse for its existence. But this precise oath is practically formal and unmeaning, and is generally so understood. No matter how laws are violated, how much individuals or families suffer, the officials of nearly every community stand listlessly by, waiting for a compulsory order from an unofficial citizen. Hence comes the necessity for the organization of Citizens' Leagues to enforce existing laws that society may have more of the protection intended to be secured to it, by laws enacted solely for its use, benefit and safety.

That this necessity is being felt is shown by the organization of those voluntary associations here and there, all over the country, not to make law, not to ask for more law, but to demand of civil officers that they perform the official duties which they have assumed and to aid them in their work. We in common with all lovers of good order deplore a state of things that seems to make this sort of a "vigilance committee" necessary, but it is obviously true that officers will not enforce existing laws, and it is just as true that the saloon element is prompt to co-operate and work politically for the promotion of their own business interests and for the demoralization of officials and society itself.

Public attention is being directed to this legitimate method of restraining the lawlessness of those engaged in a busi-

ness destructive of the morals and a burdensome tax upon the people individually and collectively. From the scattered and isolated Citizens' Leagues that came into existence under the pressure of a great necessity have come a consolidation into State organizations with a central or national head.

There is no room for a charge of partisanship in politics, or fanaticism in religion, or Puritanism in morality; for with the motto, "Obedience to law is the bed-rock on which we build," none can cavil who believe that laws are essential to the existence of society.

IN JUSTIFICATION of our faithful correspondent, Myra, we want to correct the assertion she was made to say in our last issue that "she is obliged to use the axe to split kindlings and cut wood." She "is obliged" to do nothing of the kind. In behalf of Myra, we said, this correction is made, but, on second thought, we do it in justification of Myra's husband.

### Christmas at the State School.

We accepted an invitation to visit the State Public School at Coldwater on Christmas Day, or rather the evening of Christmas Day. This School was established in 1871, and was an experiment on the part of the State. From personal acquaintance with some of the other State Institutions, we are satisfied that this experiment has become under the judicious and watchful guardianship of Hon. C. D. Randall, resident member of its Board of Control, the best investment the State has made. With a capacity for the care and training of 300 children, during the dozen years it has been in operation several thousand children have been taken from county poor houses, poor homes, or no homes, of the State, and after a few weeks, months, or years, at this State School, have been placed in good homes. When so placed the State still maintains its authority of guardianship through its agents, and exercises a paternal interest in its wards until they reach near the age of responsible citizenship. In cleanliness, in morals, in the primary branches adapted to their years, in that order and method which goes so far in the make-up of good citizens—in all these things, the education of these children is scrupulously attended to while in this State School by intelligent teachers.

But we did not start out to write of this institution, except briefly what we saw of its results on the evening of Christmas Day. We found on our arrival in the chapel of the institution 240 children between the ages of four and twelve, seated in squads in charge of their teachers, clean in appearance, comfortably dressed, and all animated with a well-founded expectation of getting something nice to take to their cottage home when the Christmas Day was done. There was a pyramid in the corner of the room, loaded with Christmas toys from base to top, illuminated from within by a score or more of little candles. Near by was another pyramid of oranges. These with the annual custom of the institution of providing each child with a Christmas gift, made their little faces shine with the hopeful certainty of getting something nice.

The exercises consisted in part of some scripture lessons recited in concert in answer to questions asked by a boy called to the stage for that purpose, concert singing and amusing dialogues. An announcement by Superintendent Foster that "The Original Tennesseans" were present and would entertain the visitors with a song, brought to the stage half a score of colored children. We shall make no attempt to tell what, or how well they sang. They brought down the house, and after leaving the stage, called back by continued cheering, they gave "Poor Uncle Ned," to the great amusement of all present. Brother Luce was present and as usual was called on for a speech as was also a reverend gentleman, who, testing the boys by a sort of inquiry as to their preference for a long or a short talk, found them unanimous in favor of a short sermon just then. Both speakers were pointed and brief as the occasion demanded. An excellent choir composed of teachers and other employes of the institution performed well their part, as did Santa Claus, as he crept complacently from a curtained grate in the corner of the stage, and sighed for the "Good wide old chimney that I used to have."

There is general complaint everywhere this year of higher taxes and lower prices, but no citizen of the State if present on that evening, would have grudged the amount appropriated for the maintenance of the State Public School at Coldwater. Setting aside that first idea of a great State charity, and considering its saving influence from lives of vice and crime of this little army of children, who mostly came from bad surroundings, there is reason to believe it has economic features that justify its title to the consideration of the State.

THE OUTLOOK for the VISITOR, in some directions, is encouraging. At the price, you know we must depend on the friends of the Order to extend its circulation. Will they do it?

SEND for specimen copies of the VISITOR and invite your farmer neighbor and his family to read it.

### Co-Operation.

We invite the attention of every reader who takes any interest whatever in the future of this country, either as a Nation or in the welfare of the great body of the people whose daily labor provides their daily bread, or in that large middle class of freeholders who constitute in this country the conservative element—the balance-wheel in the machinery of government, to the communication of Dr. W. J. Beal of the Agricultural College.

We are both surprised and pleased with the fact that the Detroit Post from which the Professor quotes, has looked outside of the political party of which it has assumed to be an exponent in this State, for some manner of relief from the disorders that are almost everywhere present in the business relations of capital and labor. Political partisanship, in this country, is not burdened with much charity, and as a rule knows no remedy for apparent ills other than party ascendancy. Any departure from this course that includes a broader view of the rights of man, as man, we hail with satisfaction, and this article from the Post is a marked and commendable instance of a departure in the interest of humanity, and, as we believe, in the interest of a stable government, as well as from the ordinary line of partisan editorial work.

Here the evidences of discontent among the laboring class, crops out so frequently that the cause has become a serious question, and its solution when reached, must, to be of real value, suggest a remedy. It will be remembered that in our review of "Dangers Ahead" by Dr. Lyman Abbott in the VISITOR of Dec. 1, we fully endorsed the opinion expressed by this high authority that in the direction of cooperation there seemed the most promising way of escape from perils that are fast culminating in a worse condition than now of the great mass of the people. If the poor are growing no poorer, the rich are growing richer, the distance between them is all the while increasing with a corresponding growth of distrust and enmity.

Our public domain is being rapidly occupied. Soon we shall have no new lands to fall back upon; our population will become more dense and cramped, and history will be repeated in efforts to right real or fancied wrongs by a resort to the most approved killing processes known to man. It is high time the people of this country began to study and understand this subject or business of co-operation, for to it we must look for protection from the overshadowing evils that threaten the peace and prosperity of the people of this country.

With this article we received from Professor Beal some catalogues of book and pamphlets relating to co-operation published by the Central Co-operative Board, Manchester, England. We have ordered some of the pamphlets and shall keep them on sale. Catalogues with prices will be given of those kept in our supply department as soon as received.

### Shall Users Pay Royalty.

The report of the Committee on Patent Rights, adopted by the State Grange at its late session, is a renewed protest against the patent laws of the United States. Every attempt to so amend the patent laws that an innocent purchaser in the open market of a patented article, will be protected in the use of such article, has been baffled by the combined influence of patentees and their attorneys. This subject will continue to be of vital interest, not only to farmers but other classes as well, so long as every citizen who becomes the owner of any machine or implement of any kind is liable to a demand for royalty from some patentee or his agents. Our readers will examine this report with care. It is of great practical importance. We are not likely to agitate this subject too much, and the points presented in this report are, some of them, new to even our most intelligent citizens. It seems quite probable that we are in a fair way to enter upon that road which leads to judicial determination of the correctness of the views expressed by the Committee in their report.

D. C. & H. C. Reed & Co., of Kalamazoo, have served notices on parties who, they allege, bought harrows of a certain make of an irresponsible manufacturer, and by such purchase they allege these purchasers have become infringers on a patent they own, and are liable for a royalty of \$5.42. We were instructed by the Executive Committee of the State Grange to call upon this Company and ascertain if they proposed to enforce collection of the amount claimed. In case such was their expressed determination we were to ask them to arrange for a test case in the courts. We have complied with our instructions and the representative of the firm, with whom we conferred, declined to do anything about the matter. It is only left for us to repeat the advice of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange to all owners of spring-tooth harrows, "Refuse to pay royalty to any and every party who may make a verbal demand upon you, and do not answer any written or printed demand of this kind."

HAS YOUR subscription to the VISITOR expired? If so please renew at once. Our interests in this matter are mutual, and we are anxious to do our part. Will you attend to yours which, in this matter, comes first.

### To Secretaries.

We are required to "Publish annually a complete register of the name and number of all Subordinate and Pomona Granges in the State, with the name and address of the Master and Secretary of each, and send a copy to the Secretary of each Subordinate and Pomona Grange on or before the first day of March in each year."

It will be seen readily that before we can discharge our duty as required by a law of the State Grange, Secretaries must report to this office the names of the Master and Secretary elect with their post-office address.

This statement should be sufficient to insure prompt returns by postal cards, or otherwise, from Secretaries, but as sometimes these officers do not see the VISITOR as regularly as they see their local paper, we suggest to Masters to look after this matter a little. It is a small matter but it will not take care of itself. So far we have received but few reports, but hope this notice will be sufficient to ensure the completion of the list at an early day. Remember we don't ask for the names of all the officers, only those of Master and Secretary. Before turning over your books and business to your successor, be sure and make your Quarterly Report for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1885.

### Bad Precedents.

In a late daily paper we read three statements which, to the average citizen who has too little money to hope to secure a seat in the Senate of the United States, don't read well so near together.

The first, "There is reason to believe that Mrs. Grant will realize \$500,000 on the first edition of the first volume, and on the entire book of Gen. Grant, due to be completed on April 1st next, she will receive \$1,000,000 or over."

This first item seemed to make this second item quite unnecessary, and the opinion we entertained of Senator Edmunds was discounted one hundred per cent. as we read that "The distinguished Senator had introduced a bill to place the name of Mrs. Grant on the pension rolls, giving her the snug little sum of \$5,000 per annum."

The third item establishes our character as a generous people, for by it, in the form of a bill, the Congress of the United States is to make the autograph of Mrs. Grant on the upper corner of a letter written by herself equivalent to a two cent. postage stamp for the remainder of her natural life, which may amount all told to \$5.00. We suppose this is to be construed as a mark of respect. But that is a forced construction, and smacks of the little follies that seem more at home in a monarchical government.

It was well to honor Gen. Grant in his life time for deeds performed, nor could we withhold any evidence of our appreciation of the great service he had rendered his country when he had fought his last battle and went bravely down to death. It is well to respect his widow, and would be quite the thing to provide liberally for her if occasion should arise at any time before her death. We can see no propriety, however, in pensioning Mrs. Grant; and it adds no luster to the name of the dead hero, and has no defense except a precedent that we should honor more in the breach than in the observance.

To do a worthy act is well—to overdo it is to detract from its real merit; and pushed a little farther needs the apology of mental weakness for its justification.

The average Senator is a long way from the people, and has more faith in buncombe than in economy, and those who have not, in a case of this kind, seldom have the courage to protest in behalf of those they represent.

NORTH LANSING, Dec. 21, '85.

BROTHER COBB.—I cheerfully surrender my claim to the "unexpended balance." Hoping it will remain as a permanent defence fund, and should any more help be needed to carry on the good work I will willingly contribute ten dollars or even ten times ten dollars. Fraternally,  
G. M. TOWAR.

The writer of the above letter shows the same spirit that we remember letters inclosing the dollar, four years ago, generally exhibited. We expected as much from the most of those who held this small claim against the Driven Well Defence Fund.

A gentleman, not a patron, living in a neighboring county, was in our office the other day when this matter came up, and he was quite as emphatic in his protest against receiving a cent of this unexpended balance as Brother Towar, of North Lansing. There is a real protection in that Defence Fund to the farmers of the State, and we are glad they see and know it.



Ladies' Department.

WHILE WE MAY.

The hands are such dear hands— They are so full; they turn at our demands So often, they reach out, With trifles scarcely thought about, So many times they do so many things for me, for you— If their fond wills mistake, we may well bend, not break.

They are such fond, frail lips That speak to us; Pray if love strips Them of discretion many times, Or if they speak too slow or quick, such crimes We may pass by; for we may see Days not far off when these small words may be Held not as slow, or quick, or out of place, but dear

Because the lips are no more here. They are such dear, familiar feet that go Along the path with ours—feet fast or slow, And trying to keep pace—mistake Or tread upon some flower that we would take Upon our breast, or bruise some seed, Or crush poor Hope until it bleed, We may be mute,

Not turning quickly to impute Grave faults; for they and we Have such a little way to go—can be Together such a little while along the way, We will be patient while we may.

So many little faults we find; We see them, for not blind Is love. We see them; but if you and I Perhaps remember them some by and by, They will not be

Faults then—grave faults—to you and me, But just odd ways—mistakes, or even less. Days change so many things—yes hours, We see so differently in suns and showers. Mistaken words to-night, May be so cherished by to-morrow's light; We may be patient, for we know There's such a little way to go.

American Era-Lite.

THE OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE.

There is an old-time school-house, It stands upon a hill; 'Tis built of yellow sandstone; I think I see it still. Glistening in the sunlight, Just as it did of yore, When, a fair-haired, barefoot lad, I entered through the door.

Its walls are square and solid, And pointed is its roof; Constructed for duration, Against the storms 'tis proof; But the good souls that planned it Long since have passed away; The hands so strong that reared it Have moldered back to clay.

Ah, well do I remember— Those days so sweet and fair; The sun came up in beauty, And balmy was the air; The grass was wet with dew-drops, And bathed my naked feet; While meadow-lark and robin Made melodies sweet.

I trudged then to that school-house, With freshly-buttered bread Within my dinner-basket— By mother hands 'twas spread— Her kisses was on my forehead, And I can ne'er forget Those loving eyes so tender, I see them smiling yet.

And gathered there were playmates; Bright boys and rosy girls; Floating on the air again, I see those golden curls; I hear the merry laughter, The shout and lusty call, And join the jolly party, In race, and bat, and ball.

I hear the chiming school-bell; Its mem'ry will not die, The call to which I listened And quickly did comply; Nor how we took our places, Each in his chosen seat; O, how the stillness settled As quiet grew our feet!

Nor those long hours of study, How drowsily they passed! Those days were each like ages, So long they seemed to last; But joyful was the moment When we were all dismissed, And round our patient teacher We gathered to be kissed.

O days so bright and golden! O days of life's best June! Like open morning-glories, Ye closed up all too soon; With misty eyes I see you, And beautiful ye seem— Again will ye not greet me Beyond the mystic stream? —G. W. Crofts in Chicago Inter Ocean.

New Year Thoughts.

We like to begin the new year with good resolutions. Somehow there is something in the human heart, that as the old year draws to a close and the new year dawns, we look back with a pang and forward with a joy. We would like to wipe the page of a year in life's history clean and white, and start anew. Let us try to make some one happy this year—try to carry some of the sunshine of our lives into others' hearts, where shadows perhaps have fallen, and have lain for years—for "He who lifts his fellow man in turn, is lifted by him." Most of us have such an abundance of good reading matter in our homes that we waste it, forgetting that other homes lack much of this blessing; can we not, out of our store-house of papers and periodicals, send to those that have not. Some copies of Harper's Magazine or of The Century that you have read and still prize may be loaned to some other family, that else would spend the evenings in trifling conversation, low jokes, games at cards, smoking and lounging at the corner grocery—if at no worse place. Do not wait to be asked for them, for the chances are that they will never ask; but send them, or better take them yourself. Some of those children's papers that yours have read may create in some other child's mind a love for reading, a love for knowledge which is almost proof against vice.

MRS. MAYO.

HOW TO MAKE A LOG CABIN.—Make dough same as for cookies, roll out, leaving it about twice the thickness of a thin cookie. With a sharp knife cut

out your logs in strips, eight and ten inches in length and half an inch wide, and bake on long tins. For the roof roll out two sheets, seven by nine, and bake. For the chimney cut out a dozen small logs, two inches in length, thinner and narrower than the first ones. Make two dough boys, also a small dough "Santa Claus," and bake. Now you are ready to build your cabin. You must have a smooth surface for your foundation, and for this purpose a box cover of the proper size is as convenient as anything. Cover it neatly with a napkin; then proceed to lay your logs. Handle them carefully, for if your dough was very short they will break easily. An opening, representing a door can be made by breaking the logs where the door is wanted, insert a piece under the end of each log to keep them in shape. Before placing the roof, stand the dough boys inside, then put up your roof; next the chimney; tie a sprig of evergreen on the back of your miniature "Santa Claus" and stand him by the chimney, and your cabin is complete. Snow the whole with granulated sugar, or, if you prefer it, ice it all over with sugar frosting.

Try it, mothers; it is not a difficult thing to do, and it will delight and surprise the children to see a real log cabin on the New Year's dinner table. MRS. F. A. WARNER.

A Dakota reader writes she has tried Aunt Hattie's way of preparing chickens with cream, and says with her it is "splendid." She would like Aunt Hattie's directions for cream batter pudding, which were promised if called for.

SOME 9,700 barrels of salt were ruined by the burning of Murphy & Dorr's mill sheds at Bay City recently.

Health and Amusement.

ABOUT OUR WORK.

To the Patrons of Husbandry in Michigan:

In appearing before you in this new role we feel that in justice to all a little explanation as a preface is necessary. At the last meeting of the State Grange it was suggested that two new departments be added to grange work this year, viz., health and amusements. This suggestion or recommendation was adopted by the Grange, and the originator, Mrs. Belknap, named your humble servant as superintendant of the health department, which was confirmed by a mandate from State Master Luce.

We hardly know what is expected of us, but if there is one thing that in our childhood was not neglected it was being taught to obey, and we find it has been one of the best lessons we ever learned, and we are only repeating the lesson over in obeying those now in command, and in trying to do just as well as we can, and should we not meet the expectations of our brothers and sisters you can only say, "a mistake in appointment."

We shall endeavor once in each month to present to the Patrons, through the columns of the VISITOR, various subjects for essays and discussions in your granges, pertaining to health. We know the meetings are generally held throughout the State once in two weeks, and we would wish that the questions suggested be brought before the granges by an essay read by some brother or sister, who shall be appointed by the Lecturer, then let them be discussed—kindly not critically, and with only this end in view of deriving good, benefitting ourselves and others and growing stronger, mentally and physically.

We cannot come into your granges this winter and talk with you face to face, but we can sit here in our little quiet sitting-room, and send you thoughts and suggestions that are prompted only by the kindest intentions, and that, we trust, may help you grow strong and fit you to bear grandly, heroically, some of the burdens that each life must hold. Of one thing you may be assured; the subjects will not be profound, but quite common-place, and such phases of them presented as bear directly upon the life that farmers live.

We solicit, from the patrons, any suggestions or helps, and would like to hear from you as to how this theme is treated by your granges, whether it is productive of good or not, and all communications addressed to us will be kindly received and promptly answered.

You may think the subject of sewerage and drainage rather far fetched, for a winter theme, and that pertaining to farmers' homes. But we are on the prevention plan, and are going to prepare against the time when spring debility, poor appetites, and a sort of general disorder pervades our systems, and see if some of the causes for these ill feelings may not be found at our own back doorways. The subject of sewerage is of such vast importance as conducive to the general health, that cities make and enact laws that make the streets, byways and alleys as free from foulness as possible. But in our own country homes we can do as much as we please, we can live if possible with our back doorway reeking with filth, and our drains, if we have any, stopped with ice and rubbish, provided it does not become offensive enough to be intolerant to the public, but we can breath the bad air emanating from a pile of apple and potato parings that has been growing larger from the help of the dishwater and the slops

that accumulate from the kitchen all winter; which the kindly snow will spread over with its white mantle, and which we will continue to heap until the warm south wind and the rays of the sun fall direct enough to thaw the mass somewhat level and then it reeks and steams, blisters and festers, and sends out spores that will engender disease, and then we wonder why we are sick! With all this preamble we will suggest a few questions which you may perhaps think of enough importance to form the groundwork for a few thoughts.

Are our back door yards as clean as it is possible to keep them through the winter season? If not, why not? And how can they be kept so that in the spring no foul air may emanate from them? Are drains from the sink, both from the hand washing sink and the dish washing sink, practicable in the winter and healthful in the summer? If so, how should they be constructed? If they are not practicable in the winter, what shall we do with all slops from the kitchen, such as the suds from the weekly washings, hand-bowl slops and all wash waters that those scavengers, the pigs, will not eat? MRS. MAYO.

Youths' Department.

JUST HOW IT WAS.

In the rush of early morning, When the red burns through the gray, And the wintry world lies waiting For the glory of the day; Then we hear the faint rustling, Just without upon the stair, See two small white phantoms coming, Catch the gleam of sunny hair.

Are they Christmas fairies stealing Rows of little socks to fill? Are they angels floating hither With their message of good will? What sweet spell are these elves weaving, As like larks they chirp and sing? Are these palms of peace from heaven That these lovely spirits bring?

Rosy feet upon the threshold, Eager faces peeping through, With the first red ray of sunshine Chanting cherubs come in view; Mistletoe and gleaming holly, Symbols of a blessed day, In their chubby hands they carry, Streaming all along the way.

Well we know they never weary Of this innocent surprise; Waiting, watching, listening always With full hearts and tender eyes; While our little household angels, White and golden in the sun, Greet us with the sweet old welcome,—"Merry Christmas, every one!" Louise M. Alcott.

Next Year.

Dear Nieces and Nephews: I am going to wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, for the one will have passed and the other be here when this reaches you.

I think we all must have gone to the State Grange last week and left the Department to take care of itself from appearances. I plead guilty, do any of the rest of you? J. J. B. will not, for I found one of her bright articles had been appropriated by the "Communications" column.

Well, boys and girls, what are we going to do this new year? Have you any suggestions for the good of the Department?

I have reason to believe that a number of new "cousins" will join us soon, which is exceedingly encouraging, but does not do away with the necessity for each of us to do our best to make a success of this column.

I recently received a letter from a dear friend from which I will read you a few lines, feeling sure she will pardon the liberty. "Your work in the Youths' Department is a noble one and will surely have a good helpful influence over all interested. So much future good depends on the young people forming true ideals of life!"

These earnest words raised the query, are we making this work as helpful as we might? The universal cry from ambitious youths is, give me the opportunity then I can do something. Now here is one offered you which, if improved, would at least help you to make good use of other opportunities that the future will bring to you. How many when too late realize the great need of preparation.

Our new nephew, whose letter will be found below, we heartily welcome, hoping he is one of the many soon to join our ranks. AUNT PRUE.

The Best or Nothing.

That is the way her story ended, and that was, in my opinion, the time she dashed to pieces her beautiful picture of word painting. In looking over the VISITOR of Dec. 1st. I read an article by one Grace entitled, "Within and Without," meaning by this I suppose to say to the reading Public, just what kind of books and papers they should read. Now, Grace, in attempting to answer your very ably written article I expect to lay myself liable to criticism and I sincerely hope that you, as well as others, will give my mind whatever kind of a nudge you deem best or think I need. In looking over my assortment of books and papers I asked myself the question who made the choice, and the question is easily answered. I think it a God-given privilege that we can choose for ourselves, as our taste for reading matter is sure to vary according to our nature, and I am thankful that we have such a variety to choose from. Should I extend the privilege to friends or neighbors to look my reading

matter over, be it books or papers, with a view of sorting them to fit their individual tastes I fear that, small though it may be, it would soon become beautifully less, for what would appear dry and trashy to them might possibly be my favorite authors. Although I am not much of a friend to novels or novel reading, yet I freely acknowledge that Virginia F. Townsend's and Mrs. Holmes's stories have kept me interested and awake way into the "Wee sma' hours." But this is a world of criticism, and books, dress and manners, must all be tried and if they don't fit they are laid aside. And yet out of the abundance we can all find a fit if we wish to, but must not expect to please everybody, as for myself, if my clothing is clean and comfortable, and suited to my station in life, and last but not least is paid for, it will do me. And if my books and manners meet the approval of public opinion I would of course be suited just as well. But if they should not, where, O where is the remedy? Fraternally yours to criticise, DENNIS WRIGHT, JR., Essex Grange.

GRANGERS!

You have known us of old; many of you know us yet. Our prices are such that no one can compete. You receive your goods at lower prices than our competitors can buy, as we manufacture our clothing right here and consequently pay no manufacturing profit.

REMEMBER,

we sell you better goods for lower prices than anyone can or will sell.

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Farm Harness complete, 1 1/2 in. trace round lines. \$29 00 Farm Harness complete, 1 1/2 inch trace flat lines. 28 00 The same without breeching less. 3 00 Light double nickle trimmed from \$25 to 40 00 Single harness flat strap nickel trimmed. \$10 to 40 00 Single harness double stitched from \$6 25 to 25 00

Ordered work of all description will receive close and prompt attention. All orders received with seal of Grange will be shipped at once and may be returned if not satisfactory.

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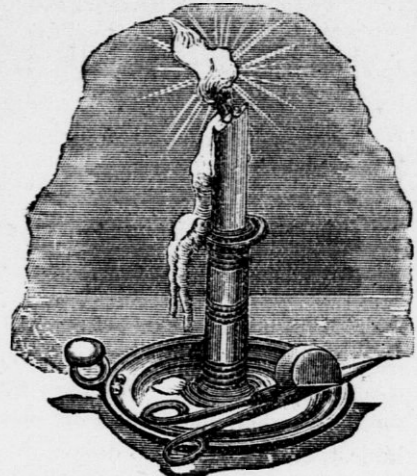
Sheet Music, Music Books, and Musical Merchandise.

PRICES LOW, Terms Easy. Satisfaction Guaranteed!

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WHITE SEAL BURNING OIL!

The New York Board of Health estimates that 30,000 lives have been destroyed by the explosive qualities of petroleum. If every household would adopt the White Seal Oil for family use, none of these unfortunate accidents would occur.

White Seal Burning Oil has none of the defects usually found in common oils. It cannot be exploded, does not char the wick, will not smoke, emits no offensive odor, and prevents the breaking of chimneys.

White Seal Burning Oil is a rich oil for illuminating purposes. It is as light in color as pure spring water. It gives a strong, steady light, and burns much longer than common oils. If the White Seal Burning Oil is not sold in your vicinity, send your order direct to us for a barrel or a case containing two neat five gallon cans. BROOKS OIL CO., 55 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

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THE WHITE BRONZE

Is absolutely free from all objections known against stone. For further particulars apply to H. W. GREEN, Manager, Eagle Hotel Block, Grand Rapids, Mich., and C. S. PECK, Kalamazoo. C. C. SHERKILL, Kalamazoo, Agent for Barrien and Cass Counties, Mich.

By All Means Purchase NIMROD

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PREMIUM GOODS. Every box has a ticket in it entitling the holder to a share in the distribution of Fine Gold Watches and Chains, Quadruple Silver Plated Ware, Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Knives, Forks and Spoons. Nimrod is the best Chew and the greatest Seller, always in grand order and gives good satisfaction. It is packed in styles which preserve the Pleasant, Ripe, Cheesey condition. It is the Choice of the Chewer and never sticks on the dealer's hands. For sale by all Jobbers and Retailers. S. W. VENABLE & CO., PETERSBURG, VA.

10000 FARMS HARDWOOD FARMS IN MICHIGAN

For sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. CO. Sugar maple the principal timber. Advantages: Railroads already built, numerous towns and cities, one of the healthiest parts of the United States, purest water, good markets, and the greatest Seller, always in grand order and gives good satisfaction. It is packed in styles which preserve the Pleasant, Ripe, Cheesey condition. It is the Choice of the Chewer and never sticks on the dealer's hands. For sale by all Jobbers and Retailers. S. W. VENABLE & CO., PETERSBURG, VA.

PATENTS.

LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes, Trade marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, Mechanical and Patent Drawings. Circulars free. 105 E. Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. Branch office, London, Eng. Notary Public. apr17

SEED ANNUAL FOR 1886.

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 180 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting all varieties of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Michigan. Jan16

DERICK'S HAY PRESSES. the customer keeping the one that suits best. Order on trial, address for circular and location of Western and Southern States, and Agents, P. O. DERICK & CO., Abbeville, S. C.

Horticulture.

SOME JAPANESE FRUIT.

KIZO TAMARI.

Although Japan is naturally abundantly supplied with fruits, still pomology is not in a developed condition as in this country.

In most of our provinces fruit culture is a small part of the general farming, however in some limited areas the citrus fruits, grapes, pears, persimmons and peaches are the chief agricultural products.

There are even now persons who are engaged entirely in new fruit culture on a large scale. As high as 700 acres are in grapes in one locality, this as yet being the most profitable fruit yet tried.

You are trying some Japanese fruits in this country with fair success; may I be allowed to make a few suggestions in connection with this matter?

We have no apple growing in southern or middle provinces of any value; but in the northern districts, we have large fine varieties of which "Linkin" is perhaps the best.

In the north, we find more wild tangled vines bearing sour inferior fruit. There are but two native cultivated varieties, white and brown "Kosline," both are sweet and are used for table grapes.

Among peaches, we have the Chinese honey juice or "Suimitsu-To," an excellent variety of large size. One variety, "Itsui-Sai," may be a fine thing for you from its habit of bearing beautiful flowers on the first year's growth from the seed.

Among table plums, we have "Hadankio," or "Botankio," which is the largest and sweetest of all, growing often to be two inches in breadth and three inches in length, is quite conical in form; our next best sort is "Yocumomo," of round shape two inches in diameter.

Our pears have merit according to time of ripening, bearing qualities, taste, size and habits of growth. They are all round in shape and of a pretty nature.

Of Japan persimmons, which have been tried with success in this country, south of Washington, D. C., we have forty or fifty sorts, which are conveniently classified into "Kiza-washi," sweet and "Shibu-kaki," austere.

I understand that many of the importations to this country have been of the sweet varieties, which will prove satisfactory. I fear, however, some may bring in the austere sorts and condemn Japan persimmons entirely without discriminating.

In persimmon districts, there is quite an industry developed in putting up dried persimmons. The outer peel is removed, and the fruit is put up in various grades. The juice of the sour persimmon is employed in coloring fishermen's nets.

We grow nearly all species of the citrus family except the lemon. We are especially rich in sweet mandarins, of which I would recommend very highly for trial in your southern country the seedless "Wunshiu."

The Chinese orange or "Kuamquat,"

as it was named at New Orleans Exposition, but known as "Kinkan" with us, may be a valuable plant for you to grow in pots for ornament, for the nature of its growth is dwarfish.

I was asked during the recent pomological convention, by a southern gentleman, if we did not have a seedless variety of Japan plum. I understand now what is wanted, and I will search my country, and find the desired variety, introduce it in this country to meet the demand and possibly make my fortune.

A Michigan Horticulturist.

GOOD ADVICE FROM COMMODORE VANDERBILT.—William's first deal in Wall Street was on his own hook, and it was his father, the old Commodore, who scooped him in.

"I should hope not," observed the Commodore, "particularly when I'm running the trap. I got that money away from you, young man, and here it is. Now you take it, and don't you ever sell anything you haven't got nor buy anything you can't pay for."

We have seen it stated in the New York papers that but one farmer was elected to the Legislature in that State at the late election. Is it any wonder that the farmers are forgotten by our State Legislature, when they will not exert enough influence in a great agricultural State like New York to elect more than one of their number to represent the 377,460 farmers within her borders?

To KILL lice on cattle, a mixture of one bushel of dry sand and five pounds of dry sulphur will clear fifty head. Get them into a huddle, if you have a large lot, then go to the windward side, and throw it or sprinkle, as best you can get it on.

Among peaches, we have the Chinese honey juice or "Suimitsu-To," an excellent variety of large size. One variety, "Itsui-Sai," may be a fine thing for you from its habit of bearing beautiful flowers on the first year's growth from the seed.

RUST, EATON, & Co., of Zilwaukee, distributed 90 barrels of flour, 150 shawls, and 100 pounds of candy among the families of their employees, not forgetting the widows and orphans of men who had formerly worked for them.

METHOD is the very hinge of business, and there is no method without punctuality.—Cecil.

Obituaries.

WHEREAS, Death has entered our midst and claimed a brother, whose labors have been most indispensable to the best interests of our order; therefore

Resolved, That the death of Brother Charles Snyder has been a severe loss to Montcalm Grange No. 318, and that our sympathies be extended to the bereaved family, and a copy of this resolution be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

By ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

LEACOCK—Mrs. Sarah Leacock died at her home in Dover, December 8, 1885.

In her is lost a faithful wife and mother, a self-sacrificing neighbor, and in the time of sickness one who could not think of self. Madison Grange No. 384, has lost a faithful member, and its loss is keenly felt.

WILBUR—Departed this life Nov. 30, 1885, Easton Wilbur, member of Adams Grange.

WHEREAS, The messenger of death has again entered our fold and severed the mystic tie, and removed from our midst Brother Easton Wilbur.

Resolved, That, while we mourn the loss of our worthy brother, who was always faithful and true, we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That as sisters and brothers, our heartfelt sympathies be extended to the bereaved family, and that we commend them to our great Shepherd, believing that He can comfort them in this their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of Adams Grange, No. 286, and a copy be sent to the Hillsdale Standard and a copy to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication; and a copy be presented to the family of our brother.

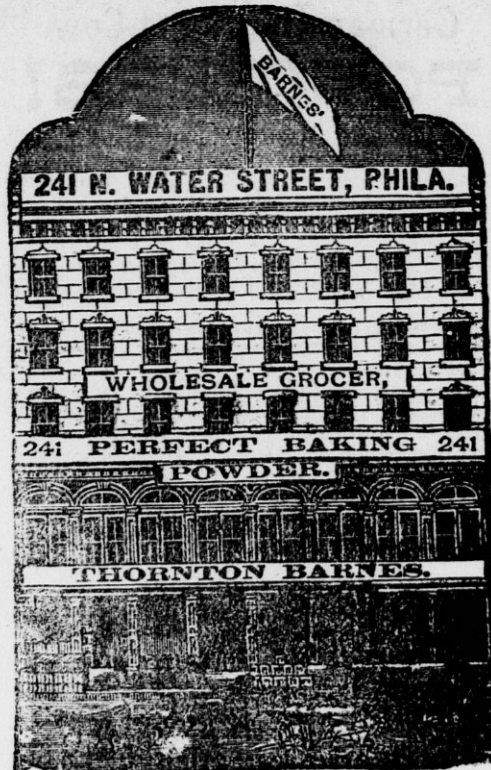
Wm. Kirby, Jr., Willis H. Swift, Committee.

R. S. POOLE—Late Master of Calhoun County Grange.

WHEREAS, By dispensation of Providence our worthy Master, R. S. Poole, has been removed from our midst by the hand of death; therefore,

Resolved, This Grange has lost a most valuable and esteemed member, endeared to our hearts by his unvarying kindness and courtesy; the community an honorable and upright citizen. We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement.

E. White, C. C. McDermid, Wm. Simons, Committee.



Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, 241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED AND FOR SALE.

A few of our subscribers have taken the benefit of our offer to do a little free advertising, and we are glad of it. We introduce this feature at the instance of a contributor who made reference to the Husbandman, and as the Husbandman has the credit in this instance we may as well appropriate its excellent rule governing this class of advertising as well as its plan.

The WANT COLUMN is for the use of subscribers only. Notices not exceeding six lines will be admitted once free. For every subsequent insertion twenty cents a line will be charged, and for first publication all over six lines will be charged at the same rate.

I have for sale thirty-five bushels of clover seed of the Alsike variety which I raised from twenty-five lbs. of seed. Address for further particulars, James Yauney, Centreville, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

FOR SALE. A first-class driving team, six years old; mares, dark bay or brown, well matched, weight about 2400 lbs. H. N. Addison, Leonidas, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

FARM FOR SALE. 100 acres, situated in the great Michigan fruit belt; together with stock and tools. For further particulars and price, address C. A. Seymour, West Casco, Mich.

A. D. DeGarmo, Highland Station, Oakland Co., Mich. Farm one half mile north of the station, breeder of Shorthorns of Pomona, Young Phyllis, White Rose, Bell Mahone and Sally Walker families.

GERMAN CARP. Orders filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed; address, Sell & Reeve, Dexter, Mich.

FOR SALE.—A few choice young Bulls and Heifers, all registered and from extra milk and butter strains. Prices low. Correspondence solicited. Stone & Biggs, Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Hastings, Mich. jan17

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The best possible work done at lowest possible prices. Special rates for Holidays.

Cabinet size \$3 per dozen. Card size \$1.50.

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Time is valuable. The Grand Rapids Business College does not "flourish" in the way of birds and feathers. It is a practical trainer, and fits its pupils for the vocations of business with all that the term implies.

C. G. Swensburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ed. Struensee's Harness Emporium, No. 73 Waterloo St., Eagle Hotel B'k, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Keeps always on hand of his own make a complete assortment of Heavy and Fancy Harness at the lowest possible prices. Also a large variety of Saddles, Whips, Robes, Blankets and Turf Goods.

JOHN J. SALES, MANUFACTURER OF Artificial Freer Stone, Vases, Dogs, Side-walks, Carriage Blocks, etc. Plain and Ornamental Plasterer.

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STEKETEE'S Condition Powders

For Horses, Cattle and Hogs, to be given for Loss of Appetite, Roughness of Hair or Coat, Stoppage of the water and Bowels, Coughs and Colds, Heaves, Blood Purifier and Worms in Horses or Hogs.

Steketee's Condition Powders. Price 25 Cents Per Package.

Well, Here We Are Again. We not only Cure Human Beings, but relieve the Dumb Animals from their Ailments.

The undersigned, a resident of the township of Paris, Kent Co., Mich., wishes hereby to openly express his thanks to Mr. Geo. G. Steketee for recommending him his medicine which cured my stock.

JELTJE BULTHUIS, Paris Township, June 3, 1885. If your druggists or dealers in medicines do not keep these medicines, then send direct to the undersigned and I will send it on receipt of the price.

GROCERIES!

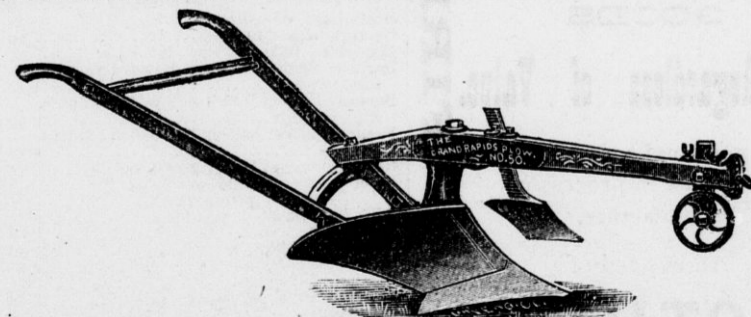
It will be interesting to every Farmer in the vicinity of Grand Rapids to learn that the

Wholesale Grocery House OF ARTHUR MEIGS & CO.

Have Opened a Mammoth Retail Department,

and are selling all goods at much LOWER PRICES than any other dealers. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS will be given large purchasers. OUR STOCK IS LARGE, and embraces everything in the line of Groceries and Provisions.

ARTHUR MEIGS & CO. Retail Department, 77 and 79 South Division Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



GRAND RAPIDS NO. 50 PLOW.

This is our latest Improved Plow. Buy one of these Plows for \$10 full trimmed, with one extra point, of your dealer, and if it does not please you after a trial of one day, you may return it to the dealer and your money will be refunded.

BUSINESS AGENT MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE. THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant, 161 South Water St., Chicago.

Respectfully Solicits Consignments of Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c.

BONDED AGENT of the N. Y. Produce Exchange Association, Chartered Feb. 13, 1878.

All Orders Receive Proper Attention.

Continued from first page. in readiness. The address of welcome by the Master of Salem Grange; response by Bro. S. P. Ballard, of Fraternity Grange. Bro. Austin, of Salem Grange, will read a paper. Declamation by Sister Mary Lord, a paper by Sister Gorton, of Salem Grange, and others of equal note, whose names we have not in this paper. The evening session will be given to the election of officers. Let all come. The brothers and sisters of Salem Grange will make you all welcome. J. W. MEGAN, Lecturer.

The next meeting of the St. Joseph County Pomona Grange, No. 4, will be held at Centreville Grange Hall Thursday, Jan. 7, 1886, at 10:30 A. M. The officers elected for the ensuing year are to be installed at this meeting.

A full attendance of 5th degree members is desired. All 4th degree members are cordially invited to be present during the afternoon session. A. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

CAPITOL GRANGE, No. 540. PROGRAM. January 2, 7 P. M. Music.....George Gregory Installation of Officers.....H. P. Gladden Oration....."Our Grange, its Past, Present and Future," Prof. W. J. Beal, J. D. Towar, A. S. West and others. "Why I am a Patron,".....John Holbrook, Geo. Graham. January 9, 7 P. M. Music.....Geo. Limebeck Declamation.....Perry Towar Reports of retiring officers and suggestions by the new ones. Reading the Declaration of Purposes,.....W. J. Walker January 16, 7 P. M. Program conducted by the new lecturer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE STEAM DYE HOUSE, No. 27 CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., AUGUST 12. Ladies and Gentlemen: On account of hard times I have reduced my rates of prices, and, furthermore, in order to give general satisfaction, I just engaged two of the best dyers in the State; therefore, if you have any work in cleaning and coloring of clothing, dresses, crapes, as well as woolen shawls, ulsters, laces, ribbons, hosiery, etc., take such to the Eagle Steam Dye House, No. 27 Canal street, where you will get better work and lower prices now than you ever had before. Repairing, relining, refitting and re-binding of gents' clothing done better than at any place in the city.

MR EDITOR:—The people in this neighborhood think the Patrons' Ingersoll Ready-Mixed Rubber Paint far ahead of any ever used here. My father is more than pleased with his. THOS. S. BROWN. [See advertisement of Patrons' Paint Works.—EDITOR.]

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE. \$25,000 FIRE. FIRE. FIRE. Is the estimate put upon the damage by fire of Sunday Sept. 13.

The loss having been adjusted by the insurance companies, we are now prepared to close out the entire stock, amounting to over \$75,000! Sale commences on MONDAY, SEPT. 21, and will continue until all goods damaged by fire and smoke

Are Entirely Closed Out! GOODS

Sold Regardless of Value.

For we must make room for new goods now in process of manufacture.

All in need of CLOTHING

should avail themselves of this Chance of a Lifetime.

Come One! Come All! ASSURED BARGAINS FOR EVERYONE.

GIANT CLOTHING COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.

Buy the Boss Zinc and Leather Ankle Boots. (Others become worthless as soon as wet.) The Zinc lined bowl keeps the boot in shape and lined with weather, and lasts a lifetime. Sold by harness makers on 60 days' trial. Manufactured by Dexter Curtis, Madison, Wis. Jan 1st

That there is a line of business in which such frauds are possible, as in the making and selling of clothing, a dishonest or tricky dealer can get up a suit that to the eye of most people will stand a comparison with goods costing double the money. But the eye cannot always tell whether the goods are not carded with shoddy, whether the sewing is done in tenement houses, convict labor, or by good, honest workmen, whether the sewing is done with good linen or silk thread, or rotten cotton. So it behooves people to buy their men and boys' clothing where they will be honorably dealt with. Houses that do not cater for a man's trade just to "do him up" once and never see him again, but cater for the best trade and always guarantee satisfaction to their customers. The Star Clothing House in Grand Rapids is a house that carries more stock than any house in western Michigan.

By fair and square dealing they have built up a reputation for honest and square dealing, and any one in need of goods in their line will do well to give this popular house a call.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, 36, 38, 40, 42 Canal St., Grand Rapids.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. (Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Produce Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Table with columns for various goods like Cut Loaf per lb., Standard A White per lb., etc. Includes sections for SYRUP AND MOLASSES, COFFEES—GREEN AND ROASTED, and TEAS.

Table with columns for various goods like Imperial per lb., Young Hyson per lb., etc. Includes sections for FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS and PURE GROUND SPICES.

Table with columns for various goods like Sal Soda, Flour sulphur, Bi-carb soda, etc. Includes sections for GROCERS' SUNDRIES and PERCHERON HORSES.

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. & \$1.00. Cienn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c. German Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black and Brown, 50c. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c. Bean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

PERCHERON HORSES. Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Ile, Mich. All stock selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputation and registered in the French and American Stud Books. We have a very large number of imported and grade stallions and brood mares on hand. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Send for large illustrated catalogue, free by mail. Address, J. M. SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

German Horse and Cow POWDERS!

This powder has been in use many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The recipe is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. Oberholzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. 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 in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them while molting. It is sold at the lowest possible wholesale prices by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo; GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 Woodbridge St., Detroit; THOS. MASON, 181 Water St., Chicago, Ill.; and ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose). Price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes of 6 1/2-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM Poland China Swine a Specialty. Breeders Stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Correspondence and inspection invited. B. G. BUELL, LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, Cass Co., Mich.

CARDS 60 Fancy Pictures, and 25 elegant Cards in Gift Edge, Silk Fringe, Hidden Name, &c., 1 Souvenir, 180 Prize Puzzle, and 8 parlor games, all for 10 cts. Game of Antiquities 10 cts. 150 CARDS CO., Clintonville, Conn. Write in new styles, Embossed, Hidden name, Gold Edge, Transparent, &c., of latest designs and lowest prices. 50 samples with names on 10 cts. Todd Card Co., Clintonville, Conn. Nov 16-17

Agents Wanted. The Story of My Life and Art of Money Making. By P. T. New, finely illustrated. Low priced, selling by thousands. Address FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O. 6/Jan

Sibley's Tested Seeds Catalogue free on application. Send for it. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL. dact660i

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE—MAY 18, 1884. Standard time—9:00 meridian.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No. 29 (east) at 5:10 P. M. and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 12:45 P. M.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time—9:00 meridian. GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL.

Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R.

It is the only line with its own track from CHICAGO TO DENVER, Either by way of Omaha, Pacific Junction, St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas City. It connects in Union Depots with through trains from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND & CITY OF MEXICO. It traverses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO with branch lines to all their important cities and towns.



THE WORLD'S BEST! SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY THE GUNN HARDWARE CO., 5 and 7 SOUTH IONIA STREET, And at RETAIL by W. S. GUNN & SONS, Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Examine the great bargains offered by us before you buy your Cook and Heating Stoves. We sell a No. 8 "HOME GARLAND" Cook Stove for \$15.00; No. 9 for \$17.00; older patterns 10 per cent. less. The "MODEL GARLAND," our Elegant Square Coal Stove, we offer at \$25.00 for No. 33, and \$28.00 for No. 44; the same size with Oven at \$31.00.

W. S. GUNN & SONS, Grand Rapids, Mich. CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE, NOV. 16, 1884.

Table with columns for Stations, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20.

Way freights leave Schoolcraft eastward 4:20 P. M. Way freights leave Schoolcraft westward 9:15 P. M. Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for meals. No. 4 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals. No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals. Nos. 2 and 6 have a dining car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek.



FAIR AND SQUARE DEALING. Believing that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellow men his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of Farmers, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed soil, (first seedsmen raise the seed they sell) I was the first seedsmen in the United States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness. My new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent FREE to all who write for it. Among an immense variety, I send FREE to all who wish (and in none other) a new drumhead cabbage, just about as early as Henderson's, but nearly twice as large! James J. H. Gregory, Marquette, Mass.

Reduction in Price of Paints. THE PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have made another reduction in the price of Paints, notwithstanding they are cheaper than any other Paints in the market, even if the others cost NOTHING. Why? Because TEN THOUSAND PATRONS TESTIFY THAT THEY LAST FOUR TIMES AS LONG AS WHITE LEAD AND OIL MIXED IN THE OLD WAY. WE DELIVER 10 GALLON ORDERS FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR DEPOT. WE SEND YOU AN ELEGANT PICTURE OF SOME OF THE LEADING MEN OF THE ORDER. A pamphlet, "Everyone their own Painter," sample of colors, references of many thousand Patrons, etc., free upon application. Masters and Secretaries, please name your title in writing. PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, 64 Fulton St., New York.

GRAPE VINES Niagara, Empire State, and all the best varieties. Low prices for first-class stock. Jewell, Parry, May King, etc. NEW AND OLD RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, etc. Plants by mail a specialty. Descriptive Catalogue, with colored plates, FREE, contains \$1.82, \$3.50 and \$5.00 collections, and instructions for planting. JOEL HORNER & SON, Merchantville, N. J.

MARK WELL! The "Buyers' Guide," No. 38, for Fall and Winter, 1885, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 Cents to pay expense of mailing—we charge nothing for the book. It is now a regular Dinotherium Giganticum in size and as full of wisdom as a goat. All of the goods quoted therein (not in the goat but in the other thing) we carry in stock. Now don't delude yourself with the idea that we cannot save you money on all the goods you are obliged to buy or borrow. We are here to accomplish that end and you will find us at the business end of it every day. Morally we are of benefit to the community, because it is much cheaper to buy goods of us than to steal of any one else.

We are the original Grange Supply House, organized in 1872, to supply the consumer direct with all classes of goods at Wholesale Prices in quantities to suit the purchasers. We handle about everything known to mankind and part of New Jersey, and while our stock of Tombstones is not complete just at present we will wager a nickel "with a hole in it," that we have got anything else you want. Just send for "The Guide," and see how near we come to the truth, or call and see us when in our city.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, Near Exposition Building, CHICAGO, ILL.