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SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., JANUARY 1, 1886.

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

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at 8, 10 and 121 cts. Linen Lawns 12½, 15, 20, and 25c. Seautiful Satines, 25c.

ine Scotch Ginghams, 20c. Lrocade Dress Goods. $5, 6, 9, 12\frac{1}{2}c$.

Table Linen, 15, 19, 22, 25, 2c, 30c. Linen Towels for 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18. and 21c. White Dress Goods from 5, 7, 9,

10c and upwards. We are closing out a large lot of

fine Plaid Cambrics for 12½c, worth from 15 to 25c. These are the cheapest we have ever SPRING & COMPANY.

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3lack Gros Grain for 38c worth 56c. Black Gros Grain for 42c worth 60c. Black Gros Grain for 48c worth 65c. lack Gros Grain for 57c worth 75c. slack Gros Grain for 63c worth 75c. lack Gros Grain for 75c worth \$1.00. lack Gros Grain for 93c worth \$1.00. lack Gros Grain for \$1.00 worth \$1.50. lack Gros Grain for \$1.25 worth \$1.75. l. ck Gros Grain for \$1.50 worth \$2.00.

Silks selling at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 cannot be obelsewhere in this market at any price, as we have
usive agency of these goods and are entirely ind by the manufacturers against any reasonable
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mers any reasonable damage if any should occur,
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s of dollars worth of merchandise upon our
nd counters that is commanding great attention
tomers all over the country as well as citizens of
The supply seems sufficient for the increased deand our departments were never as well supplied.

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THE HERITAGE.

BY JAMES RUSSFLL 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 wearies 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 from thy lands; A heritage, it seems to be,

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 sunshiny 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 rest were sold and brought a good price cow, too narrow to allow turning around. and, like the professor's horse, I ate the 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 spring becomes weak and the hook unfastens, you know with what result-how some enterprising bovine creates a decided sensation when loose. I noticed ern counties 96, 100 representing vitality many of these stanchions mended with straps and ropes. Then comes the endchain. A few of these in motion would about one and 66-hundredths bushels wake the dead if they hadn't been dead too long.

Now we come to the one which is of cent. below an average. 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

the pole and the animal has the same advantage of being equally good months in 1884.

for calves and yearlings. If one It will be notice one farmer in an hundred use them?

There is one device advertised consisting of a movable platform, which may tened, thus allowing for cattle of different 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 grades of average sine, 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

Four years ago I had a cherry orchard and, adjoining, a pear orchard, agents.
which had been somewhat neglected Any on 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. It 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 tablespoonsfull 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 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, reprelying down. They say at the Michigan senting 634 townships. Five hundred Asylum, where these are used, they are and thirty-nine of these returns are liable to get out of order easily. The 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 northand growth of average years. One year ago the condition in the southern counties 103. Clover seed will average per acre in the State. The condition of live stock is estimated about one per

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 frame or nailed to a scantling surface first or southern tier of counties; 329,- order for renewal.

by nailing a board as large as your hand 285 bushels in the second tier; 198,456 at the top and bottom to bring the pole bushels in the third tier; 211,014 bushels out from the surface sufficiently to all in the fourth tier; and 111,632 bushels low the ring to play freely. A strap in the counties north of the southern and snap, or what is cheaper and just four tiers. At 31 elevators and mills, or as good, twenty-cent stock ropes around ten per cent of the whole number from the covs' necks, complete the job. The which reports have been received, there snap of course fastens into the ring on was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels of wheat freedom lying down as standing-can reported marketed in August, Septemlick themselves and when lying down ber, October, and November, is 7,748,lay their heads against the body in natu- 870, which is 3,345,445 bushels more ral sleeping position. It also has the than reported marketed during the same

It will be noticed that while the numtries this scheme he will never ber of reports received from elevators use any other. You say this is and mills is only six less than received not new. True; have you one? Does for the November report, yet the quantity of wheat reported market-Another matter in this connection is ed in November is less than onethe platforms. These are more com- half the quantity reported marketed in monly used, but neglected by many. October. The number of elevators and mills from which reports have been received for both months is 245. At these be slid forward into the manger and fas- the quantity marketed in October was 1,733,305 bushels, and in November, lengths. The diminutive Jersey and the 871,503 bushels, a decrease of fifty per

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, be a compensation of real value to

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

For ten names and \$5.00 a choice of the fol-

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 ean 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; al-so 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 coupling and panel. I have been showing my fence for the past three months, and not a man during that time has less chain scheme with two pulleys, the animal being attached to the endless counties was 104, and in the northern when the southern animal being attached to the endless counties 103. Clover seed will average and all parties who 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 222,352 bushels were marketed in the of January 15, 1886, we shall receive an

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

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
Reiwoldt.

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. The business will be the election of officers, reports of committees, reports from subordinate Granges, conas stated below, of articles which will ferring 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 mem-E. N. BATES, Lecturer. The following program is for the pub-

lic session of Van Buren County Grange to be held at Hartford, Mich., January 4, 1886, at 2 P. M. Essay-Home, Miss Viola Conklin.

Paper-Intemperance, Thomas Cross Essay-Sunshine and Shadows, Miss Gertrude

Paper-Trials and Pleasures of Farm Life, 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

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 onetwelfth of the whole population of Great Britain. Their capital is \$45,000,000 and they report a net profit of \$10,000,ooo 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 of industrial producers."

In our own county I happen 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 81/2x11 inches, contains 165 pages and the printing is close and fine. The meetings continued for three days and were atsocieties. 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 cooperative 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.

Co. Ga., outside of Atlanta, has been pounds of poultry, paying out therefor increased from \$500 to \$2,000.

Notes by the Way.

Albuquerque, in central New Mexico, is situated on the Rio Grande River by the railroad, and now numbers nearly 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

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, be wearing the French crown to-day. 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 more worthy the attention of our host this is the most God-forsaken region we fully realize its importance in literature excepted. It is Humboldt Desert not that a very successful association has supposed that at some former period perceive the fictitious part of the Bible? rushing train. 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 tended by over 500 delegates from 255 train. One hundred and sixty miles in the mountains are the celebrated Calico Silver mines, valued at several

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 Its branches are stumpy, terminating in tree is used for the manufacture of paper. Near Mohave we begin to climb 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 D. WOODMAN. out before us.

MR. RAY, of Coldwater, has shipped THE retail liquor license in Fulton during the past seven months 385,199 \$43,197.02. .

Paragraphs from My Diary.

CONSIDERATIONS ON HUMAN LIFE. Thackeray, musing on human life, and comprises an old and new town, the says the siste, viator (stop, traveler) latter having been called into existence scarcely holds the wayfarer's foot long enough for him to say, "poor fellow," nine thousand people. This is the and pass on. Thackeray had gone into the uncertainty of life was so evident that it seems only in accord with the 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 unimporenterprise, 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

And then again, as regards the opinon 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, ever saw, the Rocky Mountains and and history. Take the book of the sleepy passengers rousing up to inquire highest value to mankind, do we really what it is that drowns the noise of the 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 from the Needles we reach Daggett or instructive by what may be called irrev-Calico. Five miles north of this place erence, novelties. Not used for the sake of art, or beauty's sake, but for conveying moral and religious truth to men. millions of dollars. A narrow gauge Their art is perfect, though simple, and useful. The oldest novel in existence is probably the Book of Job. Some yet and straight as an arrow. 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 eighteen to twenty inches in diameter. most valuable burden of truth. Nothing in the whole field of literature equals a tuft of dagger shaped leaves. The it in sublimity of imagination, description, arguments and marvelous characterization. The greatest men who ever a spur of the Sierras towards Tehachapi 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, and illustrations instead of quoting the plied, "Tom, I will give you six months in which to write anything equaling the parables of the New Testament." Tom ac-

In the Northwest

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 Salserious reflection on the principle that mon River mountain ranges, all bearing the precious metals. Hailey, Boise, Idaho City, etc., are all mining towns, idea of a beneficently ordered universe or supported by the mining interests. that no individual should be essential 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 tant. For historically considered the it rich" a thousand fail. Where one individual appears to be of the utmost man makes a comfortable bank account importance. The progress of a great 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 he 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

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

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 clime of the deep canyons. At the snow line 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 mounno medium of thought could be more tain sides. And the tamaracks are monsters, sometimes seeming 200 feet high

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 "Why don't you write your own figures sorts of fruits are successfully grownapples, pears, grapes, quinces, plums, strawberries, raspberries, etc., etc., in parables and figures of the Scriptures? I strawberries, raspberries, etc., in can beat them myself." The doctor reendless profusion. But after all the great consideration is water. No success has been attained in those places known as "dry" in sinking wells, though cepted the proposition. Sometime after the formation of the country leads one this, meeting Dr. B., he said to him, "Doctor, I will give up, no human composition can equal those parables." • V. B.

The formation of the county formed and the suppose that artesian wells may be formed. Unless one has a running spring on his ranche it is considered a spring on his ranche it is considered as a spring of the county formed.

"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 the 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 lavs 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 visit-ors 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 besieged 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.

raw materials, as wool, hides, metals, etc., without a proportional reduction on the manufactured goods from these has come to hand. Have just read your same materials. 2d. To prevent legislation on interstate commerce and Grange. The closing remarks of that our readers know him personally and transportation. 3d. To prevent the report have set me to thinking of how elevation of the agricultural department to a cabinet position in the National Grange Press, whether printed in our government. * 4th. To demonetize silver, of which we have such an abundance in our American mines, and fix circulation, and have all they can do to the price of labor and commodities on gold alone as a basis of value. In order scribe. I spend \$20.00 a year on newsto prevent the passage of a law favoring papers-five of them Grange papers. these or any other schemes, should not As times are hard I thought I must stop the State Granges unite and demand in positive terms such legislation as will 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 coun-

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 Jottings.

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, s 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.

I. 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 pa tient, 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 marvellous 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. II.

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 al ways 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.

quiet, peaceful citizens; in our dealings GRANGE VISITOR.

own State or not. All reform papers live; we should remember this and sub-

CLEAR CREEK, ILL, Dec. 19, 1885.

Bro. Cobb:- The VISITOR of Dec. 15

some of them, but I can scarcely see where to lop off, and since reading your regulate affairs upon the principle of 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 depen-"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 .-

Grange Press.

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, Rural 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 meeting all they should be.

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 or Bro. J. W. Murphy. In connection was 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 din-

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 care. Mrs. A. T. C.

NOTICE. Brothers and Sisters:

winter season render it imperative that inebriate. 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 Middlebush, 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 horse and have no bad effect. I say it 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 discussions. foundation laid for future crops, and with the acquired means he will apply manure liberally and no doubt harvest Let us not forget the precepts of our paying crops of fruit. His pears are order. Let us add dignity to labor; be mostly Bartletts, which are of course the most profitable, with a percentage of with our fellow men be honest, be just; Clairgeau, Buffum, Vicar and Lawrence. and do not fail to work hard for the in- Mr. Whitehead has also a fine dairy of Jersey cows and a herd of Jersey Red dinner, 605 pecks of apples were dishogs as fine as any we have seen. He tributed among the 740 prisoners at breeds the latter for sale and offer them. Lickson might be a prisoner of the latter for sale and offer them. Lickson might be a prisoner of the latter for sale and offer them. Lickson might be a prisoner of the latter for sale and offer them. crease of the subscription list of the Jersey cows and a herd of Jersey Red dinner, 605 pecks of apples were dis-

breeds the latter for sale and offers them Dickson minn.

to brother farmers at farmers' prices. We are glad to be able to give such a good report of Bro. Whitehead's farmexcellent report as Secretary of State ing, because we know that thousands of will be pleased to read of his success. and farmer at home as he is on the platform and in visiting his brother patare necessarily circumscribed in their rons. Mortimer is a prince among men and we care not who knows it."

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 dence is a vigorous, well patronized 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 out 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.

> 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:

> "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 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 intelli-gence, 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 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 imposses.

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. fore offered for sale.

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 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

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

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 much we owe to our champions, the He is just as much "at par" as a man 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 grow-No business can long be carried on ing old, is the improved surroundings successfully without system, and the which come with age, experience and

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 applica-

The New York Sun calls attention to the curious fact that Mark Twain's article, in the Decem ber 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."

${f REMEMBER}$

-THAT-

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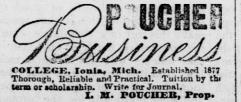
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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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Thanking the readers for the past, expecting their continuance in the future.

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We have reduced our prices to make room for the New Stock.

A large variety SLEIGH BELLS from \$.80, .90, 1.00, to 1.50. HORSE BLANKETS-\$.75, .90, 1.00 to 3.15. CLOTHES WRINGERS—

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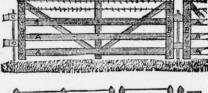
Melis Hardware Store 17 and 19 Grandville Ave., Grand Rapids, M.

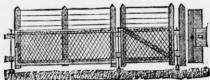
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6. It is a perfect fence brace in the prevent horses and cattle pushing against it and crowding it over as in case of ordinary board and rail fences.

The demand for it is such that persons desiring a permanent business can enter into its manufacture and sale with profit to themselves and the farming comminity.

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Also farm rights. Any person sending us a description of his farm with five cents per acre, will receive from us a certificate of authority with full directions for manufacture for use upon his farm. For particulars call on or address

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J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

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To Subscribers.

Remittances may be made to us in postage stamps, or by postal note, money order, or regis tered 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

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 have nearly all passed away, and to-day 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 creasing the scope of the work of 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 than 3,000 saloons. An agent is emby 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 machine, but a money-saving machine. 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 and the penal institutions. It was safe little faces shine with the hopeful cername of the brother or sister so appointed, is to be forwarded to this office, saved taxpayers at least \$1,000,000, and and we shall enter such name in a reg- through it the high license law had ister 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 help it in its work because it saved not An announcement by Superintendent 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 in all large cities and towns and in nearone. 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 office of farmers and protect them from the systematized frauds of Bohemian oat agents, and other vampires who are this precise oath is practically formal short sermon just then. Both speakers constansly finding in the farmer class and unmeaning, and is generally so unvictims to play upon. The attainment of these objects should be an incentive lated, how much individuals or families 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 and to aid them in their work. We in 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 laws, and it is just as true that the saoffers, 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 a central or national head. 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 1400. 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 itseif, 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, 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 in-League in that city. A few facts by intelligent teachers. brought out in the discussion that afternoon, we think, will interest our readers. Mr. Paxton said that during the last saw of its results on the evening of 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 fortably dressed, and all animated with ployed to collect funds to meet the exlast year to something over \$5,000.

Mr. C. C. Bonney said that the Citizens' League was not only a boy-saving toys from base to top, illuminated from If the increase in crime among children | dles. Near by was another pyramid of had gone on as in 1877 some 40,000 oranges. These with the annual custom boys and girls would have been raised of the institution of providing each to say that the Citizens' League had tainty of getting something nice. League had a right to ask the citizens to only 40,000 boys, but because it was a benefit to taxpayers.

The need of work of this kind is felt ly all the villages of the country. If it were not true that the army of civil of-ficers charged with the duty of executing down the house, and after leaving the their attorneys. This subject will con-tinue to be of vital interest, not only to 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 my ability," the Citizens' League would have no excuse for its existence. But suffer, the officials of nearly every community stand listlessly by, waiting for a compulsory order from an unofficial citenforce 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 lives of vice and crime of this little arcommon with all lovers of good order bad surroundings, there is reason to 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 loon element is prompt to co-operate and work politically for the promotion of their own business interests and for the demoralization of officials and socie-

ty itself. Public attention is being directed to this legitimate method of restraining the VISITOR and invite your farmer neighlawlessness of those engaged in a busi- bor and his family to read it.

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

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

But we did not start out to write of this institution, except briefly what we 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, coma well-founded expectation of getting something nice to take to their cottage penses of the League, which amounted home when the Christmas Day was done. There was a pyramid in the corner of the room, loaded with Christmas within by a score or more of little can-

The exercises consisted in part of some scripture lessons recited in consprung into existence, which brought cert in answer to questions asked by a into the city \$1,250,000 annually. The boy called to the stage for that purpose, concert singing and amusing dialogues. Foster that"The Original Tennesseeans" 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, stage, called back by continued cheer- farmers but other classes as well, so ing, they gave "Poor Uncle Ned," to the long as every citizen who becomes the great amusement of all present. Brother owner of any machine or implement of Luce was present and as usual was any kind is liable to a demand for roycalled on for a speech as was also a reverend gentleman, who, testing the Our readers will examine this report -according to the best of boys by a sort of inquiry as to their with care. It is of great practical impreference for a long or a short talk, portance. We are not likely to agitate found them unanimous in favor of a this subject too much, and the points were pointed and brief as the occasion demanded. An excellent choir composed of teachers and other employes of the institution performed well their road which leads to judicial determinapart, as did Santa Claus, as he crept tion of the correctness of the views excomplainingly from a curtained grate in izen. Hence comes the necessity for the corner of the stage, and sighed for report. the organization of Citizens' Leagues to the "Good wide old chimney that I used

to have." my of children, who mostly came from believe it has economic features that justly entitle it to the consideration of the State.

THE OUTLOOK for the VISITOR, in some directions, is encouraging. At the price, of the Order to extend its circulation. Will they do it?

SEND FOR specimen copies of the

Co-Operation.

body of the people whose daily labor ter, comes first. provides their daily bread, or in that large middle clase 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 partizanship, 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 human- cal paper, we suggest to Masters to look ity, and, as we believe, in the interest of a stable government, as well as from the ordinary line of partizan 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

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 re-

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 conalty from some patentee or his agents. 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 pressed by the Committee in their

D. C. & H. C. Reed & Co., of Kalamazoo, have served notices on parties There is general complaint everywhere who, they allege, bought harrows of a this year of higher taxes and lower certain make of an irresponsible manuprices, but no citizen of the State if facturer, and by such purchase they alpresent on that evening, would have lege these purchasers have become ingrudged the amount appropriated for fringers on a patent they own, and are the maintenance of the State Public liable for a royalty of \$5.42. We were School at Coldwater. Setting aside that instructed by the Executive Committee first idea of a great State charity, and of the State Grange to call upon this considering its saving influence from 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 confered, declined to do anything about the matter. It is only left for us to repeat the advice of to any and every party who may make a verbal demand upon you, and do not of this kind."

HAS YOUR subscription to the VISITOR We invite the attention of every expired? If so please renew at once. reader who takes any interest whatever Our interests in this matter are mutual, in the future of this country, either as a and we are anxious to do our part. Will Nation or in the welfare of the great you attend to yours which, in this mat

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 loafter 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.

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 fon 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 buncomb 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 you know we must depend on the friends the Executive Committee of the Michi- his protest against receiving a cent of gan State Grange to all owners of spring-tooth harrows, "Refuse to pay royalty Towar, of North Lansing. There is a Towar, of North Lansing. There is a real protection in that Defence Fund to answer any written or printed demand the farmers of the State, and we are glad they see and know it.

The Visitor Endorsed.

.With this number the VISITOR enters upon the twelfth year of its existence. Its first issue was a sheet of little more than one-fourth its present size. Its large subscription list is good evidence of its value to its readers. We expect its popularity to depend on its merits rather than on editorial commendation. With the new year some changes have ble us to present to our readers in future. a better paper every way than heretofore. We shall most certainly make an honest, earnest effort to do so. We are very glad to be able to present such an unprejudiced testimonial in favor of the VISITOR as the following letter from the Worthy Master of the State Grange of

> Algona, Iowa, Dec. 18, 1885.

To the Subordinate Granges of Iowa: -At the accordance with the vote of the subordinate catalogue of wrongs to the people granges, THE GRANGE VISITOR was selected as our paper for one year at least. A paper upon which we should concentrate our correspondence, and subscriptions, thus making it a means of communication for the membership in the State. In past years we have felt the want of some such arrangement, and it is hardly necessary to recapitulate its advantages now. Brother Cobb kindly consents to it and the question for us, is, how shall we reap the greatest benefit from it?

All concur in the importance of the Grange press as a means of educating, strengthening, and building up our Order. Brother Eshbaugh, Lecturer of National Grange, says: "These VISITORS to members and farmers families are your best lectures and will work out grand re-

This number of the VISITOR will probably reach every subordinate Grange in the State, and perly appreciate its merits you will see that hereafter it is a regular visitor. I hope that each Grange will immediately take measures to secure its general circulation. If you have money in your treasury, to place a copy in each family in the Grange, you cannot, in my opinion, find a better investment for it. In any case I would recommend the appointment, in each Grange, of some active Brother or Sister to act as solicitor for the VISITOR. See to it that this solicitor is one who will not be satisfied, till not only the members, but every farmer in the neighborhood has been solicited to subscribe. Get a farmer to read the VISITOR for six months and if you do not secure him as a member, you will certainly as a friend. This is said to be one plan for manufacturing Patrons in Michigan. It is not necessary for me to say that the selection by the State Grange, of the YISITOR, met with my hearty approval. I have canvassed somewhat thoroughly the merits of different Grange papers, and was satisfied that among the many good ones, none were better, and none so well suited for our purpose as the VISITOR. Its price will insure its general circulation, and puts it within the reach of everybody; and those who now take some other paper, and will continue to do so, can easily be induced to add the VISITOR to their

I hope you will all appreciate the pleasure and benefit that the Patrons of Iowa may derive from this effort, and lose no time in getting it into thorough operation. Don't delay. Attend

to it at your first meeting.

That you may be successful in all your plans to further the interests of the Order is the earnest

Yours Fraternally. J. E. BLACKFORD, Master Iowa State Grange.

Our readers will observe some changes in this first number of our twelfth Volume. A change in the folding machine has permitted this Department to resume its old place on the fourth page. quite at home on the first and second pages. We much prefer having our say all in sight. We shall not make any very loud promises of what we are going to do this year, but we intend that the VISITOR shall go to its numerous readers a better paper, with more system in its arrangement and make-up, with fewer errors typographical and otherwise, and come nearer the ideal of a paper that shall meet the wants of that great class of intelligent, progressive farmers who are its patrons, and on whom we rely for continued support.

now than I have time to read," that we desire to know whether farmers have actually reached that point in education ment, require an accounting of profits or in wealth where they can afford to and an assessment of damages, and that do better by business interests not in either case the Court may in its disdirectly related to their own vocation cretion give treble damages. than they do by papers devoted to the interests of farmers.

medicine and theology, and so on with a local paper, the chief merit of which consists in local news, nine-tenths the owner, and that the provision of the of which has no sort of permanent section which empowers the Court to afford to neglect for himself or his children any value; to which is added all the accidents, scandals and fires that a lively three times the actual damages found by To this is sometimes added a city paper with a liberal supply of stories, and this is how "I have more papers now than I And we also submit as our opinion can read" shows up. Would the great agricultural interests of this country 4921 also quoted above, does not give continue to improve as they have in equity jurisdiction to the courts where the last twenty-five years if all papers but one or two implements have been devoted to the promotion of agriculture used, and the use is no personal injury were to be discontinued at once? We to the patentee, or where the injury think not. If farmers do not support growing out of the use is trifling. papers devoted to their business, who will? We do not wish to see people devices that the use is their principal clanish, but we do ask farmers to look and almost their sole value; as when acter so noble and beautiful that others shall The harvest we gather is like the seed sown. this matter squarely in the face and tell machines are invented for the manufac-

us if you think it is quite the fair thing ture of particular articles of commerce to pay more for all sorts of papers, than for those periodicals that are doing what they can to advance the great agricultural interests of this country, to improve the farmers of the country-appreciate our improved," we should hear no more that by its repetition, has become a reproach to the farmer class.

Report of Standing Committee on Patent Rights to the State Grange--Session of 1885

To the Master and Members of the State Grange of Michigan:

Your committee to whom the subject of patent right was referred have conferred together upon the matter, and upon reviewing the former reports made to this Grange upon this subject have late meeting of the Iowa State Grange, and in deemed it unnecessary to add to the growing out of our patent laws as now in force. It would be piling Pelion on Ossa and Ossa on Olympus to add to this catalogue the new pretentions and extortions which are being claimed and exacted under the provisions of the patent laws.

Our wrongs and the wrongs practiced upon the people generally and especially upon the agricultural class are so well known and so keenly felt that it is unnecessary for us to repeat them here. But our rights as they are, and the remedy for the injury that we are legally liable to sustain under the law as it is, are not so well understood.

Your committee therefore have deemed it best to confine their attention during the short time they have to consider the subject to these special matters.

Section 4884 of the revised Statutes of the United States reads as follows:

SEC. 4884. Every patent shall contain a short title or description of the invention or discovery, correctly indicating its nature and design, and a grant to the patentee, his heir or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to make, use and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the territories thereof, referring to the specification for the par-ticulars thereof. A copy of the specification and drawings shall be annexed to the patent and be a

It is under and by virtue of this section that all the rights of patentees and their assigns rest. Section 4919 reads:

Damages for the infringement of any patent may be recovered by action on the case name of the party interested, either as patentee, assignee or grantee. And whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff the Court may enter judgment thereon for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages sustained, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the

Section 4920 provides for the defence which may be made and the manner of making it. This section is too long to copy here.

Section 4921 provides that

The several courts vested with jurisdiction of cases arising under the patent laws shall have power to grant injunctions according to the course and principles of Courts of Equity, to prevent the violation of any right secured by patent, and upon a decree being rendered in any such case for an infringement, the complainant shall We like this change as we never felt be entitled to recover in addition to the profits to be accounted for by the defendant, the damages the complainant has sustained thereby; and the Court shall assess the same or cause the same to be assessed under its direction. And the Court shall have the same power to increase such damages, in its discretion, as is given to increase the damages found by verdicts in actions in the nature of actions upon the case.

> Another section gives to the United States Court exclusive jurisdiction in cases arising under the patent laws.

It will be seen from a reading of the It will be seen from a reading of the sections above quoted that the patentee, his heirs and assigns or grantees have the exclusive right to make, use and vend a exclusive right to make, use and vend a Solicitors for the Visitor are so the nature of an action on the case to that there is dignity and nobility, only in edaoften answered, "I take more papers collect damages for infringement of his patented rights. Or if the nature of the in equity to restrain further infringe-

The question which most concerns the agricultural class now is what are the rights and liabilities of the owner Progressive mechanics take papers and user of a patented implement devoted exclusively to their line of which has been manufactured and sold work. Professional men patronize in violation of the rights of the patenpapers that make a specialty of law, tee, and of which violation the owner was ignorant at the time of purchase. through all the lines of special work. We submit that a fair construction of Do a majority of farmers take an agri- Sec. 4919 above quoted, would only cultural paper? We think not. Un- give to the owner of the patent the fortunately they are too often satisfied actual damage he has sustained by render judgment for not more than telegraph can forward to the press. the verdict of the jury, can only be applied in cases of violation which are intentional, willful or malicious.

We are aware that in some patented

-in such cases the demand for machines may be limited, while the market for the product may be extensive, and the manufacture, with the patented defarmer and educate his family in the vice, profitable, while the manufacture profession of their present, if not of and sale of the machines would afford their future lives. In short, did the but little profit to the inventor on account of such limited demand. In such motto, "The farmer is of more conse- cases the Court of Equity by virtue of quenee than the farm and should be first its power of enjoining such injurious use ought to have jurisdiction to prevent irbeen introduced that we believe will ena- chronic answer to the solicitor, which, reparable injury to the owner of the patent. It is a rule of law that when a Court of Equity assumes jurisdiction of a case for a particular purpose, such as restraining by injunction, it will hold jurisdiction of the case until the rights of the parties are fully determined. But the words, "shall have power to grant injunctions according to the course and principles of Courts of Equity" contained in Sec. 4921, have a meaning, and, in our opinion, are restricted, and confine the jurisdiction to such cases as would call for a writ of injunction under the course and principles of the Court of Equity, as administered under the business. Our school boards should be filled by general powers of that Court. And we men who have business of their own to transact, are firm in the belief that no judge or court ever has or ever will hold that the mere use of any farm implement, no matter how desirable or valuable its use may be to the farmer using it, is such an injury to the patentee as to make it necessary to call into requisition this most powerful and arbitrary adjunct of the law. If the case has been or is properly and fairly presented to that judge or court, we have too high an opinion of that branch of our national jurisprudence to believe that it will ever prostitute its powers or stoop from its dignity so far as to become the willing tool of unconscionable adventurers. That the inventor, under the law, has a technical claim against even an innocent user we do not deny, but we say that claim is only for damages actually sustained, which damages must be determined by the verdict of a jury rendered upon the facts of each particular case.

But the law, as it is under our construction, is oppressive, as it enables the patentee to exact exorbitant sums for royalty under threats of litigation in distant and expensive courts.

To remedy this evil the law should be so amended that innocent owners and users of patented articles, bought in the open markets shall not be subject to demands for royalty, or forced into litigation by the patentee.

And we recommend that the Executive Committee be directed to prepare or cause to be prepared a bill to amend the patent laws, which shall, by its provisions, remedy this evil, and we would suggest that the bill be so drawn that under its provisions the plaintiff, in any suit under the law, shall recover no more costs than damages.

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. RAMSDELL, A. W. DAVIES. ALLEN CURTIS. A. S. WISE, JAMES YAUNEY. Committee.

Report of the Committee on Education.

It was well said in the Worthy Master's address that education is the rock on which the Grange rests. Again and again have the sentiments he represented been repeated and forcibly expressed by him and others through the press, and from the platform. The breadth of the subject, the depth of meaning it has for every citizen, makes it of pre-eminent importance. In order to educate we must agitate and re-agitate. Proper agitation will result in education. One of the ablest papers ever presented to the hearing and consideration of our State Grange, was at its last session, by the Committee on Education, J.

patented article or device. Also that with other professions, and has taught him that something better, to put his occupation on a par cated, well-directed effort. It has taught him that the development of the mind must play the principal part in elevating the farm and the injury will warrant it, he may file a bill farmer to an enviable vantage ground. That the cultivator and educator must be inseparably wedded, and to divoree them, were it possible would be an act of spoliation against the people at large." "That the most fruitful means of producing agricultural wealth, is to improve farmer. That the tiller is a more important factor than the soil. That the world over, the soil is impoverished by the touch of ignorance, and that what is now needed is the application of brainpower and science to the cultivation of the soil, and this can only be secured by education. The Grange. by bringing together, at stated periods, its members to interchange views, discuss ques tions pertaining to agriculture, literature, and science, and to cultivate the social faculties, may do much to elevate and educate the farmer and his family. Every Grange should make the edu-cational feature the leading one in Grange work. Libraries should be established; and in the words of our Worthy Master, "Every Grange hall in our land, should be a reading-room and a think-ing-room." Agriculture is an occupation requiring more knowledge and skill than almost source of knowledge within his reach. The farmer will be left behind in the race unless he has a fair share of intelligence and some acquaintance with the sciences on which agriculture, as an art, is built. For the profits of in-dustry will always be divided along the plane of knowledge and skill, and not of mere muscle.

A Prussian maxim says, "Whatever you would have appear in the nation's life, you must put into its schools." We would rather say, what-ever you would have society become, you must train it to from the infaney of its members. The fruit which the orchard bears, is determined by the budding which the young trees receive in the nursery. The boy is father to the man. The man is the boy grown up, developed. He is the second edition, "enlarged," but seldom "im-proved." If the man shall ever possess a char-

his young soul and made up his form were wise and faithful in their work.

Now if these things are true, have we not weighty responsibilities resting upon us? Are And work for the Grange in spirit and letter; there not important duties we owe to our schools, in which these young minds receive those early impressions which shall stamp their characters either with the scars and fire-marks of vice, or the outlines of grace and the lineaments of virtue?—duties which we cannot evade and hold ourselves guiltless of wrong. Some of these dusies we desire briefly to point out in this report. First-every man who has children to be aducated, and every man who desires to secure the highest public and private interests of society, should promptly attend the meetings for the election of school officers. This business should not, as has too frequently been the case, be left to the control of some half dozen voters, either those who happen to have a special interest in the matter, or those who, having nothing else to do, manage in this way to while away an hour. And when the electors come together, let them make choice of the wisest, most prudent and public spirited of their number for the offices to be filled. And let no man of this character decline to accept the trust which his fellow citizens would commit to his charge. The plea too often made by our best men, that they have no time for the discharge of such duties, should never be accepted. The man who has nothing else to do, and can find nothing else to do, should seldom be trusted with important official and who know how to perform it. And when good men are placed on our school-boards, let them consider that the business is worthy of their best endeavors. Let them act with all the wisdom which would characterize their doings were they engaged in their own personal business.

These uneducated children are in a few years to become the men and women upon whom will rest the responsibilities of the nation. These boys whose minds are running to waste will be come men into whose hands the sacredness of the ballot is to be entrusted. Well may we tremble. A great champion of universal education has well said that "an uneducated ballot is the winding sheet of liberty."

The mind of man can picture no semblance of

the destructive power of the ballot box in the hands of an ignorant people. The Roman co-horts were terrible. The Turkish Janizaries were incarnate fiends; but each was a babe for harm compared with universal suffrage without mental illumination and moral principle. "In the uneducated ballot is the nation's greatest danger, but the educated ballot is the main tower of its strength." Armed with this, and agrarianism with its rashness and recklessness, so certain to destroy the patient it aspires to cure, and social-ism with its empiricism so ill adapted to the constitution of humanity, will obtrude their pretentions in vain. The future is full of grave responsibilities which await the youthful generation. Our duty as a part of the great conservative class of our people should urge us to do our part to secure to them that mental and moral culture which will fit them for the duties of citizenship; that the liberties and honors of the country may be secure in their hands, while the age in which they live shall be rendered glorious by a full moral and intellectual development, which shall crown the labor and hope present with a rich fruition. Nor let us despond if, owing to untoward influences, we see not in the present the full fruit of our efforts. If we cannot after all our labor make all high-minded citizens, let us console ourselves that, but for these efforts, they might have made worse men. If we cannot let a Washington or a Lincoln in, the Republic will be equally thankful if we can keep a Benedict Arnold or a Jeff Davis out. Let us entertain the hope that the time may come when, in the words of another, "we shall present the spectacle of an educated people; educated to the top of their faculties as physical, moral and intellectual beings; educated above want and above pride, above fear and above reproach; educated to know what truth is, what charity what justice is, what liberty is; educated to be generous and peaceful, free and happy; educated to feel and respond to every call of duty and patriotism: educated out of vice and meanness, and into lofty thoughts and noble sentiments; educated for home, for pleasure, for business, educated for themselves, their families and their kindred. for their friends and their country."

J. Q. A. Burrington, T. A. Johnson, I. LEONARDSON, O. E. CLARK, Mrs, W. E. WRIGHT, L. M. MARSH, M. C. PHELPS,

" F. HAVESS,
" W. F. JONES,
Committee.

Report of Pomona at the 13th Session of the Michigan State Grange.

Worthy Master and Members of Michigan State Grange:

A report, says the Master, from each degree, A report, then, from me; oh, what shall it be? Of duty performed, of seed kindly sown? Of work we have done in garden and home? Of our love for the Order and its principles grand;

The noblest ever given by man; Of our work in the Grange as each passing day Is borne on the swift wings of time far away? Shall we tell of our sorrow when members grew

Of helping their fellows, and duty seemed dreary; When they go from among us, from hearts tried and true, And lay down their life work for others to do?

Shall we tell of our gladness, rejoicing and thanks When others "God's noblemen," filled up the ranks? They come, the true-hearted, the noble, and

stand. Waiting shoulder to shoulder for the word of command. Since the garden of Eden saw woman's disgrace

Fruits have held in all ages a prominent place. The tree of knowledge bore fruit very tempting, But we wish Father Adam had eaten instead Of Eve, then perhaps some the sins we so mourn On the shoulders of innocent man would be

borne. Fruits are healthful and numerous, common and And should form a large portion of our daily

No place is so small but, in some corner or nook, A spot could be found for the planting of fruit. Fruits are oft mentioned in the Bible, you'll find Christ likened himself to a tree and a vine. Every tree that bringeth not good fruit, he said, Shall be hewn and onto the fire be spread. As we backward look through the years passed

away, We feel sad that so many fall out by the way. The sharp ax of envy, indifference and ease Was laid at the root and down fell the trees Into the fire of selfishness, where scorched and

consumed,
Their ashes are laid in oblivion's tomb. Some left us by death, whose worth can't be told, They're like pictures of silver and apples of gold. Our acts and our deeds are the fruits of our years, Whether joy or of sorrow, of smiles or of tears. If good unto others we do, or if ill, The measure we mete returns the same meas

By their fruits ve shall know them, Christ said of his own;

lowed, it will be because those who stereotyped | That our fruits are the good fruits in word and in

That each passing year we may strive to do bet-

And when we're at last at the sunset of life. Are free from its cares, its sorrows and strife, We may go to the Master bearing some sheaves, And not hear him say, You bring "nothing but leaves.

May we hear the glad plaudits and gain the reward, "Well done, faithful servant, taste the joys of thy Lord.'

MRS. W. T. REMINGTON.

Communications.

The State Grange.

The 13th annual session of the Michigan State Grange was held at Armory Hall in the city of Grand Rapids from the 8th to 11th of December. The keepers of the city hotels were solicited to entertain the Patrons at reduced prices as had been the custom at Lansing, and the proprietor of the Eagle, the largest hotel near the hall, said he would keep the "Grangers," for probably there would not be more than 20 or 30 out, but long before the session opened, and before half the delegates got in, the Eagle was running over with guests, and scores of applicants turned away. The number of delegates in session was 168, and the number of visitors still more, Bengal Grange furnishing nine visitors. The Master's annual ad dress was prepared with careful thought, and is given to the public in the VISITOR, so that no comments are necessary. All the officers of the State Grange were prepared with their reports, and acquitted themselves with great credit. Worthy Flora, consort of Master Luce, was excused on the ground that one reporter in a family was enough.

Worthy State Grange Lecturer Mayo suggested that the present system of furnishing lecturers was not for the good of weak and dormant Granges. Strong and wealthy Granges were able to hire lecturers at any time, while weak and feeble ones who needed help the most were slow to ask for what they could not pay. He thought the State Grange should furnish lecturers to those who were too timid to ask for aid, and the strong would take care of themselves. He alluded to his ami-able wife, who is special lecturer, and who had delivered 53 lectures during the year, and words of commendation and praise were heaped upon her wherever she went, and he was glad to see the people of Michigan confirm the choice that he himself had made twenty years ago. Sister Mayo suggested that Patrons paddle their

own canoe in their defense against patent right swindlers. Outsiders would put a few dollars into the defense fund, and then clain that they had helped to bring the swindlers to grief, while the Patrons procured all the evidence, defended the suits in court, and bore all the burdens of the trial.

Ample arrangements had been made for a public meeting on Thursday evening, to which the city officials, business men and everybody were invit-Worthy Master Luce said he had written to Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, a dis-tinguished orator, to the Commissioner of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, also to J. J. Woodman, but failed to procure a speaker; and now, said he, what will the Grange do for a speaker? And they all, with one accord, said, "Master Luce shall be the speaker." I thought it was asking too much, on the spur of the moment, but night came, the hall was filled to its utmost, and Master Luce was there, in good spirits and with high heeled shoes on, and held his audience spell-bound for more than an hour with the best address I have ever heard him

On Friday the spirit of rigid retrenchment took session of some of the members on the floor, and they were very willing to reduce the salary of the Worthy Master from \$400 to \$200 a year, and the salary of the Worthy Secretary from \$500 to \$250. They also urged very strongly that the delegates to the State Grange should work for \$1.25 instead of \$1.50 per day, and this to include hotel charges and street-car fare. I am glad this miserly policy was voted down. Members of the Legislature get \$3 a day and are allowed to be at home half of the time and work only half of the time when they are at the capi-Drain Commissioners in many localites get 53 a day, and the Patrons who employ them board them for nothing. And the representatives of the noblest Order on the American continent-the tillers of the soil, the owners of the land, the producers of all our wealth, the men who feed and clothe this great nation—they are asked to work for 25 cents less than one-half per day what a Drain Commissioner gets for laying a ditch in the mud. Oh! shame!

An amendment to the National constitution was also submitted for ratification, reducing the monthly dues from 10 to 2 cents a month, this amendment found but few advocates. I have learned in my ripened manhood that there is nothing on earth that will effectually run an institution into the ground as to make people believe it is worth nothing. It has been decreed by the great Ruler above that a thing that costs nothing is worth nothing. Reduce the monthly dues to 2 cents a month, and a year from now the same parties will want them reduced to 2 cents a year. next downward step to be taken will be to dig a hole in the ground for the final resting-place of our noble Order. And over its honored remains should be erected a slab with this epitaph inscribed upon it: FAREWELL!

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE! Proud in thy youth, strong in thy manhood, But two cents a month Has starved thee to death!

CORTLAND HILL.

[In his review of "The State Grange" Bro. Cortland Hill has the facts a little mixed. To set the general reader right we are impelled to make some corrections in reference to the work of the grange in fixing the compensation of officers and members.

The report of the finance committee which was adopted by the Grange, fixed the salary of the Master at \$200. with the understanding that this is to cover office work and not to apply to field work as his salary has heretofore covered all work for the Order in the state. The salary of the Secretary was fixed for the ensuing year at \$400. And the representives to the State Grange next year will receive a per-diem of \$1.25 instead of \$1.50 as heretofore. There was a move made to make the reduction in per-diem apply to the members of the thirteenth session but that failed.

We are always glad to hear from Bro. Cortland Hill. He is generally right and when he is not, as in this instance, we know that he will take no offense because we assume to correct him.]-Ed.

Before the next paper is issued we hope to receive the names of a large number of solicitors that we may know the work imposed on representatives to the State Grange has been done and if well done our subscription list will make rapid growth this mon"

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

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 tak: 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 Iraslite,

THE OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE.

There is an old-time school-house, It stands upon a hill: 'Tis built of yellow standstone; 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 kiss 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 pastime,

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 s 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?

New Year Thoughts.

-G. W. Crofts in Chicago Inter Ocean.

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 against the time when spring debility, 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 enact laws that make the streets, byways others, will give my mind whatever kind never ask; but send them, or better take and alleys as free from foulness as possithem yourself. Some of those children's papers that yours have read can do as much as we please, we can of books and papers I asked myself the may create in some other child's mind live if possible with our back doorway a love for reading, a love for knowledge which is almost proof against vice.

leaving it about twice the thickness of ings that has been growing larger from from. Should I extend the privilege to a thin cookie. With a sharp knife cut the help of the dishwater and the slops friends or neighbors to look my reading

MRS. MAYO.

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 prefer it, ice it all over with sugar

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 Michi-

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 subjects for essays and discussions in ment? your granges, pertaining to health. We 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 discussedkindly not critically, and with only this end in view of deriving good, benefitting the liberty. 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 the young people forming true ideals of quiet sitting-room, and send you thoughts | life!" 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 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 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 ble. But in our own country homes we dough same as for cookies, roll out, ing from a pile of apple and potato par- that we have such a variety to choose Grand Rapids, -

that accumulate from the kitchen all matter over, be it books or papers, with winter; which the kindly snow will a view of sorting them to fit their inspread over with its white mantle, and dividual tastes I fear that, small though which we will continue to heap until the | it may be, it would soon become beautiwarm south wind and the rays of the sun fall direct enough to thaw the mass trashy to them might possibly be my somewhat level and then it reeks and favorite authors. Although I am not steams, blisters and festers, and sends much of a friend to novels or novel readout spores that will engender disease, ing, yet I freely acknowledge that Virgiand then we wonder why we are sick! With all this preamble we will suggest a stories have kept me interested and afew questions which you may perhaps wake way into the "Wee sma' hours." think of enough importance to form the groundwork for a few thoughts.

is possible to keep them through the aside. And yet out of the abundance winter season? If not, why not? And we can all find a fit if we wish to, but how can they be kept so that in the must not expect to please everybody, as spring no foul air may emanate from for myself, if my clothing is clean and them? Are drains from the sink, both comfortable, and suited to my station in from the hand washing sink and the life, and last but not least is paid for, it dish washing sink, practicable in the will do me. And if my books and manwinter and healthful in the summer? It ners meet the approval of public opinso, how should they be constructed? It ion I would of course be suited just as they are not practicable in the winter, well. But if they should not, where, O what shall we do with all slops from the where is the remedy? Fraternally yours kitchen, such as the suds from the weekwhole with granulated sugar, or, if you ly washings, hand-bowl slops and all wash waters that those scavengers, the pigs, will not eat? MRS. MAYO.

Douths' 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 fitful 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, list'ning 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"

Well, boys and girls, what are we gomonth to present to the Patrons, through | ing to do this new year? Have you any the columns of the VISITOR, various suggestions for the good of the Depart-

I have reason to believe that a numknow the meetings are generally held ber 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

"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

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 improvsubjects will not be profound, but quite ed, 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 prepara-

> 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 Sheet Music, 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 of a nudge you deem best or think I need. In looking over my assortment question who made the choice, and the reeking with filth, and our drains, if we question is easily answered. I think it have any, stopped with ice and rubbish, a God-given privilege that we can provided it does not become offensive choose for ourselves, as our taste for enough to be intolerant to the public, reading matter is sure to vary accord-How to Make a Log Cabin .- Make but we can breath the bad air emanating to our nature, and I am thankful

fully less, for what would appear dry and nia F. Townsend's and Mrs. Holmes's But this is a world of criticism, and books, dress and manners, must all be Are our back door yards as clean as it tried and if they don't fit they are laid to criticise,

DENNIS WRIGHT, JR.,

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.

CALL AT OUR STORE.

Houseman, May & Co.,

NO. 4 MONROE STREET.

Grand Rapids, 359 sorts Fruits, Plants. Trees, Low prices. Catalogue free. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N.J.

${f HARNESS!}$

Farm Harness complete, 1½ in. trace Single harness flat strap nickel trim-

\$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.

A. VANDENBERG.

92 Monroe Streeet.

octa13, yr1 GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

The Leading Music House In Western Michigan.

FRIEDRICH BROS.,

30 and 32 Canal Street,

Grand Rapids, M.



Weber Pianos,

Knabe Pianos, Fischer Pianos, Peek Pianos.

Chase Organs,

Smith American Organs, Taylor and Farley Organs, Valley City Organs.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Music Books, and Musical Merchandise.

PRICES LOW, Terms Easy.

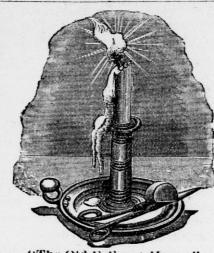
Satisfaction Guaranteed!

Allen Durfee,

FURNISHING

FUNERAL DIRECTOR. No. 103 Ottawa Street,
Mich

Residence, 193 Jefferson Ave.



"The Old Folks at Hom 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

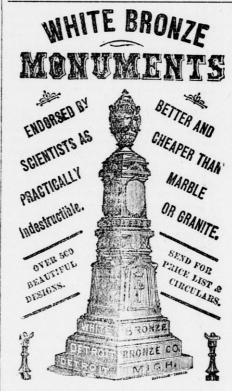
has none of the defects usually found in common oils. It cannot be axploded, does not char the wick will not smoke emits no offensive odor, and prevents the breaking of

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 While Seal Burning Oil is not sol-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.. Cleve-land, Ohio.



THE WHITE BRONZE

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

By All Means Purchase NIMROD PLUG

PREMIUM GOODS.

ox has a ticket in it entitling 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 good order and the greatest Sener, always in good order and gives good satisfaction. It is packed in styles which preserve the Pliant, Ripe, Cheesey condition. It is the Choice of the Chewer and never sticks on the dealer's hands. For sale by all Johbers and Retailers S. W. VENABLE & CO.,

PETERSBURG, VA.



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, fine fruit, good roads, schools, churches, large agricultural population, best building material at low figures, good soil, low prices, easy terms, perfect title. For books, maps, charts, and all additional information, address

W. O. HUGHART, Land Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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.





Porticulture.

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. This is owing to the limits of the empire and the added fact that the Japanese have not as yet developed a want for desert fruits.

In most of our provinces fruit culture is a small part of the general farming, however in some limited areas the citrous fruits, grapes, pears, persimmons and peaches are the chief agricultural products, and in these districts we may be given credit for having a pomology. Within the old Japan, a new fledgling has been hatched, with higher purposes and a desire for a broader civilization, and with the advancement in other directions there will come new wants in horticulture, which will be gratified by the results of increased thought given to the culture of fruits.

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.

The government has become so interested in these new vineyard ventures, that it has established an experimental grapery, where above 120 foreign varieties are being tested. These all seem to be doing well, save a few sorts from the south of France.

be allowed to make a few suggestions in the south, where the mercury does not go to zero. Some of our dry fruits, however, it seems to me, would do excellently well here in the north; for instance our walnuts and chestnuts. Among the former, we have a variety called "Chohi" which is our best softshell sort and grows in the cold districts. Among the latter "Tamba-guri" is the largest; a smaller sort, "Sasa-guri," grows as a shrub and is capable of enduring a pretty severe winter.

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 per-

haps 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, having little vinous flavor.

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

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 "Youemomo," of round shape two inches in diameter. These grow in our warm climate.

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. I believe there is money for the people in favored locations, who will plant persimmons. In our country, although there are some sweet varieties of good size, we grow the austere sorts more largely for market. They are more profitable, because larger, finer in appearance, more prolific, and really more palatable, when put through our developing process. It seems to me, that the people of this country ought to be patient enough to also make the austere varieties the most profitable and satisfactory. In our country, we pluck these sorts when they begin to turn yellow, as the fruit is liable to be injured by bad weather or crows, notwithstanding the fruit at this time is very sour. We then subject them to the drawing process "Shibu-nugi." The process is simply this: "The fruit is placed in a sack, or sherry cask recently emptied, and kept air tight for three days. If the cask be an old one a little of the liquor is sprinkled over the fruit. This process reduces the sourness and gives the fruit of our brother. a sweet and vinous flavor.

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 fisher-

men's nets. especially rich in sweet mandarins, of which I would recommend very highly in this their hour of bereavement. 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. We use them as pot plants for purposes of embellishment. An oblong variety, however, we grow as a standard, say three yards high, and the fruit is used as a pickle.

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. William H. was selling some New Jersey bonds short. His father was buying them. The son had about \$8,000, and when his margin disappeared he had to lie down. He was in a very unhappy frame of mind. His father, who, during early life, had treated him with great contempt and severity, had softened toward him some, but William was afraid to notify him of his loss. Some men who knew of the younger Vanderbilt's operations took occasion to inform the old man, and he summoned William before him, when the latter admitted his losses and expressed a determination not to get into such a trap again.

"I should hope not," observed the You are trying some Japanese fruits Commodore, "particularly when I'm in this country with fair success; may I running the trap. I got that money away from you, young man, and here it connection with this matter? Those is. Now you take it, and don't you which I recall as most promising are for 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? Have the farmers of this country so tamely surrendered to their masters?

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. One good sprinkling will kill and clean out every one. Sulphur, coal oil and lard oil will clean fowls of lice and scaly legs. Rub it on the feet and legs, and run your greasy hands through the feathers.

Rust, Eaton, & Co., of Zilwaukee, distributed 90 barrels of flour, 150 shawls, and 100 pounds of candy among price, address

Rust, Eaton, & Co., of Zilwaukee, distributed 90 barrels of flour, 150 shawls, and 100 pounds of candy among price, address

C. A. Seymour, shawls, and 100 pounds of candy among price, address the families of their employes, not forgetting the widows and orphans of men who had formerly worked for them. Capital, manipulated by such men, blesses labor, and in return labor magnifies and blesses such capital, and they become handmaids in the world's up

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 ex-tended 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 sicks ness 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 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

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.

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 unrecoving kindness and courtesy: We grow nearly all species of the cit-rous family except the lemon. We are

E. WHITE, C. C. McDermid, Committee.



THE-

Patrons' Grocery House.

Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Pennsylvania and New York State Granges and recognized by the State Granges of Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware to furnish Granges with all kinds of Groceries. We carry a large and complete stock of all Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Spices, etc. We fill all orders from Patrons when the order is under Seal of Grange and signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange, and upon receipt of goods and found satisfactory payment to be made within 30 days from date of bills. We are now filling Orders from Patrons in Michigan as the through rates from Philadelphia are very reasonable, as the railroads are cutting through rates. A trial order from Granges in Michigan will convince them that they can Purchase Groceries to advantage in Philadelphia. If you desire information in regard to prices on any goods in our line of business or freight rates do not hesitate to Write us, as we endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily. We will mail free upon request our Complete Price List of Groceries, giving the wholesale prices of all Goods in the Grocery Line.

nornton 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 rule is as follows, and will be adhered to:

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. Nothing will

FOR SALE. A first-class driving team, six years old; mares, dark bay or brown, well matched, weight about 2400 pounds.

H. N. Addison,

Leonidas, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

West Casco, Mich.

D. DEGARMO, Highland Station, Oak-A. D. DeGarmo, Highland Station, Oak-land, 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. Stock of both sexes for sale. Terms easy, prices low. Correspondence solicited.

GERMAN CARP. Orders filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed; address,
SILL & 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 Cattie, Hastings, Mich.

C. L. Merrill & Co., Photographers.

Gallery 55 Monroe street, and 93 Ottawa street, Grand Rapids, Mich. The best possible work done at lowest

possible prices. Special rates for Holi-

Cabinet size \$3 per dozen. Card

We Lead-Others Follow is valuable. The WWW Grand Rapids Bus-iness 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. Send for Journal. Address

C. G. SWENSBURG, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ed. Struensee's

Harness Emporium, No. 73 Waterloo St., Eagle Hotel Bl'k, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Fancy Harness at the lowest possible prices. Also a large variety of Saddles, Whips, Robes, Blankets and Turf Goods. He will not be undersold on goods of decivi the same quality. deciyi

JOHN J. SALES

walks, Carriage Blocks, etc. Plain and Ornamental Plasterer.

533 Park Street. Cor. Park and Walnut Streets, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

STEKETEE'S

Condition Powders

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

For Worms in Horses or Hog Cholera, Use

Condition Price 25 Cents Per Package.

Well, Here We Are Again.

We not only Cure Human Beings, but relieve the Dumb Animals from their Ailments. Read the following testimonial, and if you do not believe it, interview the undersigned and he will readily comply with your request.

farmer readers, as for instance: Farm property, animals, implements, machinery for sale or wanted, information wanted, etc., etc.

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

The undersigned, a resident of the township of Paris, Kent Co., Mich., wishes hereby to open-stock. Previous to this I had lost twenty-two fine hogs through various hog diseases and kidney complaint, the first symptoms of which were pains in the throat, back or kidneys, and lameness in the hind legs, running, etc. Every hog thus taken with these complaints died. I used everything calculated to do any good but to no avail. I then went to Mr. George G. Steketee and bought a pound of Steketee's Condition Powders, and a bottle of Steketee's Horse Liniment. The Powder I mixed with water and poured down the throat of the hog—three tablespoonfuls three times a day. The Liniment we rubbed on the back of the hog—principally in the hollow of the back and on the hind legs, and to my astonishment, before we had used one-half of the bottle of Liniment the hog was cured. It is now one of the best hogs in the pen. I cannot recommend Steketee's Condition Powders and Horse Liniment too highly as they far surpass the achievements of any veterinary surgeon or any medicine that I have ever used for my cattle.

For SALE. A first-class driving team, six years old; mares, dark bay or brown,

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. It will pay you to club together and send for one-half or one dozen pounds if your druggist or dealer will not keep it on sale. Ask for Steketee's Condition Powders and Horse Liniment; the Liniment cures any lameness or bleeding. Send for prices. Address

GEO. G. STEKETEE. Grand Rapids, Mich. [Mention this paper.]

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

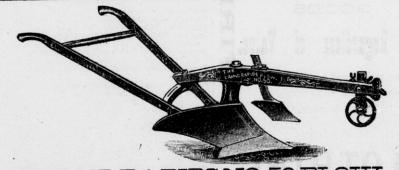
Wholesale Grocery House ARTHUR MEIGS & CO.

Have Opened a

Mammoth Retail Department, and are selling all goods at much IOWER 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. When

in town don't fail to call on us. RTHURMEIGS&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 it does not please you after a trial of one day, you may return it to the dealer and your money will be re-GRAND RAPIDS MANUFACTURING CO. dec1m6

a complete assortment of Heavy and BUSINESS AGENT MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

THOMAS MASON, Commission Merchant,

161 South Water St., Chicago, Respectfully Solicits Consignments of

Artificial Freer Stone, Vases, Dogs, Side-walks, Carriage Blocks, etc. Plain and 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. Ballad, 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.

invited to be present during the afternoon session.

A. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

CAPITOL GRANGE, NO. 540. PROGRAM. January 2, 7 P. M. Geo. Graham.

January 9, 7 P. M.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, crape, 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 rebinding 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.]

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

\$75,00

Sale commences on MONDAY, SEPT. 21, and will continue until all goods damaged by fire and smoke

Are Entirely Closed Out! GOODS

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

All in need of

should avail themselves of this

Chance of a Lifetime.

Come One! Come All! ASSURED BARGAINS

FOR EVERYONE.

COMPANY. Grand Rapids, Mich.

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 place in wet weather, and lasts a lifetime. Sold by harness makers on 60 days' trial. Manufactured by Dexter Curtis, Madison, Janreot

That there is a line of business in which such frauds are possible, as in the making and selling of clothing, a dismaking and selling of clothing, a dishonorable 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. linen or silk thread, or rotten cotton. So it behooves people to buy their men All 4th degree members are cordially 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 Grange Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water St., and Grange Selling Philadelphia, Pa.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1886.

PURE SUGARS.
Cut Loaf per lb
Pulverized per fb
Standard A White per lb
Best White Soft A per
Good White Soft A per ib
Extra C White per fb 61/8 Standard B per fb 61/8
Extra C Yellow Bright per fb
C Yellow per tb
Brown per lb
New Orleans Extra Light per th
SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels.
Sugar drine pure sugar per gallon 99

IMPORTANT—The above quotations are for syrup in whole barrels only. All syrup in half barrels 4 cents per gallon extra and no charge for package. In 5 and 10 gallon packages 5 cents per gallon additional and the cost of package.

ar and the control backers.	
COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASTED.	
Fancy Rio per tb.	21/22
Roasted Java best per fb	?
TEAS.	
Imperial per lb	50

Young Hyson	per lb25	, 35, 40, 50, 55	
Oolong per &.	25	30, 35, 40, 50	
Japan per tb		35, 40, 45, 50	
Gunpowder pe	er 1b30.	40, 45, 50, 55	
	OREIGN DRIED FRI		1
Raisins, New M	fuscatells. per box	\$2 75	1
" Old M	luscatells, " on layers, "	1 75	-
" Londo	on layers. "	3 95	1
" Londo	on layers, 1/4 boxes	1.00	1
" Valen	cia per b	01/003/	1
" Seedle	ess, mats, 50 to per ma	4 70	1
" Onder	ra, box, 28 lb	111/	1
" Olidar	" 14 fb	111/2	1
Drunge Franch	boxes, per fb	12	1
Now T	urkey, per ib	8%4@11%	1
Comments now	per ib		1
Currants, new,		6 @ 61/2	1
	WHOLE SPICES.		1
Black Penner D	er lb	19	1
White "	4.	28	1
Ginger	*	12	1
Cinnamon	"		1
Cloves	*		1
	"		1.
Allspice		10	1.

Black Pepper per fb	19
White "	28
Ginger	
Cinnamon	10
Cloves	
Allspice	10
Mace	50
Nutmegs "	60
PURE GI	ROUND SPICES.
Pure Pepper, black, pe	
" African Cavenne	, per fb
Ginnamon per th	
" Cloves per th	
" Ginger per th	
Allspice per fb	16
	RS' SUNDRIES.
Sal Soda. 112 lb kegs, p	er lb 13/4
Flour sulphur, per lb	5
Bi-carb soda, loose, 112	1b kegs 4
	th boxes 5
10	1b boxes 6
III 10 paci	rages 61/2
	ackages 71/2
Corn starch, Gilbert's, 1	or th
Stanck lumm Durwoods	per th
Starch, lump, Duryea's, Gilbert's	
Corn starch. new proce	41/2
Sterch new process in	mp 6
Starch, new process, lu	b boxes
11	b boxes 51/2
Grain bags, 2 bushels	24
Georgia bags, 2 bushels	
Chocolate, Baker's Pren	n. No. 1 per 15 37 @38
Chocolate, Baker's Pren Barnes' Perfect Bakin	Powder in 3/ th
tins, per doz	
Barnes' Perfect Baking	Powder in 1/6 lb
tins, per doz	
tins, per doz	Powder in 1 lb tins
per doz	
Rice, new crop, Fancy	Head, per lb 634
good, p	er lb
prime.	per lb
Corn Brooms No. 3, per	doz 90
No. 4,	2 00
No. 5,	2 40
No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, Best parlor brooms.	
Lye, Babbitt's, per case	of 1 dos
Lye, Penna,	01 4 002 4 00
Lye, Penna, Lye, Phila.,	
Saltpeter, granulated, p	or its
" pure per th	er 15 10
Nome The charge	

Note.—The above quotations are carefully correct-d every week, and all orders for groceries are filled at prices quoted. Hale's Honey the great Cough cure. 25c.. 50c. 25 Clenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 250, CermanCornRemover kills Corns & Bunions Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye-Black and Brown, 50c. Pike's Toethache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 254 Bean's Rheumatie Pills are a sure cure, 504



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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE—MAY 18, 1884. Standard time—goth meridian. WESTWARD.

	A. IVI.	r. M.
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves	4 45	
Kalamazoo Express arrives		0 40
Evening Express	1.00	9 40
Pacific Express	2 00	
Mail	2 27	
Des Ferrence	11 38	
Day Express		1 45
EASTWARD.		
N' A. F	A. M.	P. M.
Night Express	3 17	
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves	6 45	
Kalamazoo Express arrives	45	10.00
Mail		10 00
Day Express		12 03
New York Express		1 40
Atlantia Express		8 10
Atlantic Express	1 00	
New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses ing Express west and Night Express east dai urdays. All other trains daily except Sund trains carrying passengers out from Kalamaz No. 29 (east) at 510 P. M. and No. 20 (west) passengers from cast at 12145, P. M. H. B. LEDVARD, Gen. Manag J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago	ly exceptages. It is a second as for as for as for as for at 8:10,	reight ollows: bring
O. W. Ruggles, G. P. &. T. A., Ch.	icago.	

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time-90th meridian. GOING SOUTH.

	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way 1
Lv Grand Rapids. Ar Allegan Ar Kalamazoo Ar Schoolcraft. Ar Three Rivers. Ar White Pigeon. Ar Cleveland. Ar Buffalo.	9 07 " 10 05 " 10 42 " 11 11 " 11 40 " 5 10 PM	5 58 " 6 55 " 7 33 " 8 02 " 8 30 " 4 15 AM 8 20 "	5 00 A 9 07 12 05 P 2 00 2 55 14 30 14 6 30 A
GOING NO			
	NY&B	NY & C	Way I

	NY&B Ex & M	NY & C Express	Way	
Lv Buffalo	11 55 AM	11 55 AM		
Ar Cleveland	6 40 PM	6 30 "		
Ar Toledo	11 15 "	10 40 "	8 30 1	
Ar White Pigeon	5 50 AM	3 30 PM	8 15 A	
Ar Three Rivers	6 18 **	3 56 "	9 45	
Ar Schoolcraft	6 47 "	4 24 "	11 45 '	
Ar Kalamazoo	7 39 "	5 00 "	1 35 F	
Ar Allegan	8 32 "	5 58 "	3 05	
Grand Rapids	9.50 "	7 15 "	6 58 4	

M. E. WATTLES. Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamaz

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Chicago and Council Bluffs,
Chicago and Council Bluffs,
Chicago and St. Joseph,
Chicago and Kansas City,
Chicago and Topeka,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Sioux City,
Peoria and Council Bluffs.
Peoria and Kansas City,
St. Louis and Omaha,
St. Louis and Omaha,
St. Louis and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Denver,
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CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE,

Very Port Huron	TRAINS WESTWARD-CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.			TRAINS EASTWARD-CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.						
Image	STATIONS.	Mail & Express,	Day Express.	Pacific Express.	B.Creek Pass'g'r	Stations.	Mail Except	Express.	Atlantic Express.	Valn'so
**Halles Accom.	'Imlay City. ' Lapeer. ' Flint. ' Detroit, G.W. Div. ' Detroit, G.W. Div. ' Detroit, D.G. H&M ' Pontiac ' Holly. ' Tourand. ' Durand. ' Lansing. ' Charlotte. ' Battle Creek. ' Vicksburg. ' Schoolcraft. ' Marcellus. ' Cassopolis. ' Grangers. South Bend. ' Stillwell. ' Haskells. ' Valparaiso. Redesdale. ' C. R. I. & P. Crg.	7 46 " 8 12 " 8 12 " 6 55 " 6 55 " 7 55 " 8 50 " 9 30 " 10 47 " 11 31 " 12 30 PM Valp so Accom. E 6 05 AM 6 45 " 7 30 "	#9 10 ,, 9 28 " 10 05 29 " 11 10 05 " 12 20 P M 12 20 P M 11 20 P M 11 20 P M 11 20 P M 11 30 " 11 30 " 11 30 " 11 30 " 11 30 " 11 30 " 11 30 " 11 30 " 11 30 " 11 30 " 11 30 " 11 30 " 11 30 " 11 30 " 11 50	*9 16 9 34 9 10 10 10 11 10 12 25 12 22 13 19 13 19 14 10 15 52 17 12 17 12 18 12 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	5 18 " 5 40 " 10 25 " 10 25 " 10 40 " 12 30 M 7 20 " 8 28 " 10 10 10 "	"C, R, I, & P, Cr'g, "Reedesdale. "Valparaiso. "Haskells. "Stillwell. "South Bend. "Grangers. "Cassopolis. "Marcellus. "Schoolcraft. "Vicksburg. "Ar Battle Creek. Lv Battle Creek. Lv Battle Creek. Lu Battle Creek. "Charlotte. Lansing. Ar Durand. Lv Durand. Ar Holly. "Pontiac. Detroit. Lv Flint. "Lapeer. "Imlay City.	9 10AM 10 09." 10 55." 11 50." 12 40. M 12 40. M 12 46. M 13 46. M 2 45. M 3 15. M 4 03. M 4 03. M 4 03. M 5 02. M 5 03. M 10 10.	3 25PM 4 20" 5 32" 5 46" 6 52" 7 29" 8 06" 8 15" 8 55" 9 43" 10 14" 11 08"	8. 30 FM 9 27 " *10 08' 10 41 " *1 17 " 12 10AM *1 17 " 1 37 " 3 35 " 4 10 " 3 35 " 4 10 " 5 55 " 5 55 "	5 21PV 6 25" 7 17" 8 00"

Way freights leave Schoolcraft eastward 4.20 P. M. Way freights leave Schoolcraft westward 9.75 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, 3 and 6 have a dining car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek.

Where no time is shown at the stations trains will not stop.

stop.
*Trains do not stop for passengers except on signal.
All Chicago & Grand Trunk trains are run by Central
Standard Time, which is one hour slower than Eastern
Standard Time.

Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 daily. All other trains daily except

Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 daily. An other trains said.

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