

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

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Not only is it desirable but profitable that we have good roads. The average farmer is the most benefitted, while, judging from the way he pays his highway tax, he is the least desirous of hav-A constant mistake in improving our roads is in the time apportioned, the means employed, and our usage of not making but of working our roads. The first Tuesday after the third Monday in May is as soon as the road warrants can be placed in the hands of the Overseers. They, at as early time as possible, as it is a season of the year that work on the farm is pressing, notify all liable to pay highway tax to appear at an appointed

ally a man having little knowledge of how a road should be constructed, and incompetent to take charge of so important a work. All work according to their own peculiar way, all most desiramount paid at the rate of one dollar per day for man, team, wagon, plow, and scraper. Some have paid in full, some in part, not enough yet due to break another day to finish, a release is granted with instructions to work the balance yet due when and where each return to their farms, waiting and watching for that favorable opportunity to finbalance yet due if paid at all proves of small amount.

Agricultural Department.

Roadmaking.

time and place, with teams and tools for

doing the work. The Overseer is usu-

ing them good.

Another Overseer notifies those liable have a personal interest, feeling that the district; as in the other case, some pay ent laws, but to awaken the farmers to in full, others in part and the balance the fact that the sale of oleomargarine vet due remains until the time the Com-

back at the next time of scraping the road. For repairing hilly roads the new to all others. By turning the cutter-bar directly across the road you can move the dirt from the hill into the hollow, and do most of the work going down hill. In working on a side hill you can work both ways, taking the dirt all from one side of the road leaving it smooth and hard. Two men and four horses will do four times the work done in our accustomed way of doing road work. We have pursued a plan admitted on

all hands to be a very poor one for many years, and it must be about time that a better one was adopted.

Oleomargarine.

The failure to stop the sale of oleomargarine does not proceed from any fault in the laws, but from the indifference or sanction of the people. The ous of making their time and tools count as much as possible on their tax as the our form of government is public opinfarm has a pressing demand on their time and attention. More work is un-dertaken than is finished, and at the close of it, they will enforce it; otherwise, it of the day a credit is demanded for the will be dead upon the statute book. We see this illustrated almost every day. Where public opinion is strongly in favor of a strong prohibition law, it is enforced; where public opinion is against it it is not enforced. So with other laws. The people are the government and have a more direct power in enforcing in his own judgment thinks best. So all than in making laws. If public opinion were strongly in favor of the oleomargarine laws, those laws would be enish the work. It is often the case the forced. But the farmers, to begin with, exhibit no interest in the matter. They are sure of the butter they eat, for they make it themselves; and they fail to see to pay a highway tax in his district of that oleomargarine diminishes the the amount assessed against them, and amount realized for their surplus butter. tells some of them to work where they The dairymen are too weak in numbers to enforce the law themselves; they greatest good may be accomplished by must have the support of farmers, and this course, while he directs in the this they have not. The wise course to work of others in another part of his pursue is not to clamor for more string-

center of the road and on a line of it. be reasonably expected that it will grow Then they should be picked up and and bear fruit, especially as it has be-thrown away instead of being thrown on come the policy of the State, as it has the bank or in the ditch to be brought of all civilized countries, to cultivate and preserve forest trees as windbreaks, as protection against floods, for the pre-Victor reversible machine is preferable vention of droughts, as well as for pleasure, ornament and comfort.-Paw Paw Northerner.

Better than Poison.

Now is the time to commence to use insecticides for the protection of fruits, plants, and vegetables. and the best preparation for that purpose is the kerosene emulsion. Prof. Riley, in his address before the American Horticultural Society at New Orleans, said: "It can not be too strongly impressed upon all who use kerosens as an insecticide, that it can be considered a safe remedy only when properly emulsified." The formula for the kerosene and soap emulsion found most satisfactory by Mr. Hubbard is as follows:

Kerosene, two gallons.

Common soap or whale oil soap, onehalf pound.

Water, one gallon.

Heat the solution of soap and add it boiling hot to the kerosene. Churn the mixture by means of a force pump and spray-nozzle for five or ten minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream which thickens on cooling, and should adhere without oiliness to the surface of glass. Dilute before using, one part of the emulsion to nine parts of cold water. The above formula gives three gallons of emulsion and makes when diluted thirty gallons of wash.

The kerosene and soap mixture, especially when warmed, forms upon very moderate agitation, an apparent union; but the mixture is not stable, and separates on standing, or when cooled or diluted by the addition of water. A proper emulsion of kerosene is obtained only upon violent agitation. It is formed, not gradually, but suddenly, in short, to use a familiar phrase,"it comes like butter.' The time required in churning depends somewhat on the violence of the agitation, but still more upon the temperature, which however need not be much above blood heat. The emulsion can be very quickly and easily made by us ing a force pump, so constructed that it can be inserted directly into the liquid, which must be kept in constant and violent agitation by forcing it through some sort of spray nozzle back into the same receptacle. These details have been fully set forth before, but it seems necessary to again refer to them, because, while the value of the kerosene emulsion as an insecticide has been widely acknoweldged, the importaut point of thorough emulsification has not been sufficiently recognized and the agricultural press of the country in this new application of an old remedy have very generally omitted to mention the methods by which a perfect emulsion may be secured. There remains to add to the above full and explicit formula the methods of its application, which may be best done by means of a water-pot with a good nose, or a good force pump with spray nozzle, as the case requires; also that it is the safest remedy known, as it is not poisonous. W. N. Cook.

separated from the soil and brought to and memories of our readers, may it not feeding, and giving an opportunity for healthy digestion, to secure a desirable development of flesh or the production of milk.—Germantown Telegraph.

> FEEDING ENSILAGE.—A correspond-ent of the Breeder's Gazette writes that he has fed ensilage to about thirty-five head of Guernsey cattle — including bulls, cows and young stock—fer four years on his farm at Lake Geneva is., with entirely satisfactory results. The stock keep in splendid condition and are perfectly healthy, and he has never noticed any indication of sluggishness in bulls or of scouring in cows. There have been no abortions, and in the whole time only two had feeble calves, which died. He feeds about half ensilage; the other half being hay and meal. Ensi-lage takes the place of roots and bran. There is abundant testimony that ensilage, fed in this manner, is a good food. The question which we have never yet seen answered to our satisfaction is whether it is an economical food as compared with roots and ordinary fodder.

> How to mark poultry. Clip a toe, and be sure to clip back of the roots of the toe-nail, or else the nail will grow out again. The toe is a little smaller around it just back of the roots of the nail, and that is the place to clip. Clip the chicks when they are first hatched, but it can be done at any age without harm. The toes I always clip are the outside and inside ones of each foot, for no one is likely to keep a fowl more than four years old. If the poultry are clipped on a certain toe (of the four that I have named) it is best to record it in some book, then there will be no forgetting the toe clipped for a certain year. Clip with scissors the chicks and chisel full grown ones.

> "Downing" a Bohemian Oats Swin-DLER .- Edward and John Weatherington, of Wright, Hillsdale County, gave R. Simms, of Morenci, their note for \$300 for 30 bushels of Bohemian oats. Finding that they had been swindled they employed a Hudson lawyer named D. J. Beachford to contest the payment of the note. Beachford saw Simms and demanded that the note be returned in five days, and obtained possession of it. This will be encouraging news to the farmers of that section, for a large number gave notes that are falling due.

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Schoolcraft, Mich.

KALAMAZOO NATIONAL BANK. Capital \$150,000. Surplus, \$10,000. Southwest cor. Main and Bendic Streets. Directors-Jacob Mitchell, John Den Bleyker, Melancthon D. Woodford, Melville J. Bigelow, J. Wilfred Thompson, George T. Bruen, Samuel A. Gibson, Albert S. White, Edwin J. Phelps, E. O. Humphrey, N. Chase. EDWIN I. PHELFS, President : MELVILLE J. BIGELOW, Vice-President : THOMAS S. COBB, Cashier. febryr

amount. Other districts, (very few) road they do in their farms.

At another election a change of Overseer is made, and having notions of his own the new man pulls down what the other has built up, and so we pass along from year to year with unsatisfied results, when in reality but one method should be adopted in the construction of roads in Kalamazoo County, for the

soil, as a rule, while preserved in a dry state will support any weight of traffic, and in order to do this it becomes necessary to raise it above the level of the adjacent ground. Care should be taken alone. Such, however, is the fact, and to give a breadth to the traveled surface | that the law should be enforced against and so rounded up that the water fall will seek the drain. On the brow of a hill shade is palpable enough, and we call atbars should be formed to divert the water to the ditch instead of allowing it to follow a wagon rut and wash all loose dirt and sand to the bottom of the hill. But no good results can be obtained without means. The question arises, what means shall we employ to accomplish this end.

First, at our next town meeting determine that the highway tax shall be assessed on a money basis and paid in money instead of in labor, and let the money be expended where most needed in town. It is often the case that in the beautiful, thrifty, rapid-growing and districts where there is the most wealth the least work is needed. Some may object to this plan for the reason that they would have to pay the tax in money instead of labor. Then I would say lessen the amount of tax to such a rate as will induce the taxpayer to work on his farm and pay his tax in money. And let the work be done under the direction of a Commissioner, and use such implements as are best adapted to the work. We have machines for grading and turnpiking our roads as much preferable to the ones we are now using as the binder is preferable to the cradle and binding by hand.

Work on the road should be commenced in the spring of the year as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry to plow for spring crops, before our roads get dry and hard. Use at such a time a margins of the highways are public shade road machine that will plane off knobs and cannot, legally, be injured nor reand ridges and fill up ruts and holes. In | moved, except they obstruct travel.

is inimical to their interests, as well as missioner calls on the Overseer for his to the interests of the dairymen. And if the city consumers can be made so however, take the same interest in the thoroughly disgusted with oleomargarine as to join the farmers and dairymen, the present oleomargarine laws will be found sufficient. - Western Plowman.

Public Shade, Penalty for Re-moving it.

It may not be generally known that trees along the highway, whether planted for shade trees or growing there naturally, are all under the protection of the law, and cannot be removed at the will of the adjoining land owner certain ruthless destroyers of the public tention to the subject for that very purpose, and with the additional object of preventing further destruction in that direction.

If the good people of Michigan, and especially of Van Buren County, will carefully read the section of the highway laws entitled "Shade Trees in Highways," they will discover, first, that shade trees are to be planted, where there are none, along the highways; second, that all trees now growing along the side of any highway-this includes much enduring oaks, as well as hickories, etc.-"shall be preserved, and shall not be disfigured or removed, unless by direction of the Commissioner of Highways, and with the consent of the owner of the adjoining land, unless such trees shall interfere with, or obstruct the travel of the highway." It will be observed that it takes two parties to remove these trees; that is, it requires the direction of the commissioner and the owner, and neither or both may do so, unless the trees so to be removed obtruct travel in the highway.

The belief or superstition that trees "poison" the land or injure crops near them in the field adjacent, is not a legal reason for their removal, nor is the fact that they will make good posts, rails or firewood. Such trees growing on the

Feeding Stock.

During the meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, on the 15th, 16th and 17th of December, 1885, while the question of feeding cattle was under discussion, some of the prominent farmers of that State declared their belief in the advantages of feeding only at night and morning. James J. Webb, who feeds some forty or fifty cows for milk, stated that formerly he believed in feeding at noon, but since trying the two feed systems he is satisfied of its advantages.

In the human family physicians attribute disease to too frequent eating without opportunity for proper digestion, and we can see no good reason why a similar rule may not apply to animals; in any event, we have for some time believed that animals would be much more quiet if fed regularly at morning and at night, being left to remasticate the food during the intervening time. We deprecate very much the practice of some of "giving a bite" at every visitation to the barn. In a little time cattle come to expect it and will bellow for it and be uneasy without. It

repairing stony roads the stones are | This fact being planted in the minds is much better to practice regularity in rolled in the University.

AT the annual meeting of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, at Chicago, the Committee on Statistics reported that the decrease in value of dairy products in the last two years was nearly six millions of dollars, and this in spite of the fact that the population of the country is increasing faster than the number of cows, which ought naturally to increase values. The report attributed the result wholly to immense sale of substitutes for butter, of which no statistics could be gathered.

ASHES .- The Massachusetts Experiment Station has been considering the value of wood ashes for a fertilizer, and the conclusion is that a bushel of average hardwood ashes is worth for the potash and phosphoric acid done 18 cents, taking the commercial ce of those ingredients as a standar Probably farmers would do better to 1y 25 cents a bushel for good ashes i in to buy uncertain preparations called phosphate.

THAT the pork-packing institutions of this country are of much magnitude may be seen from the following figures: The number of hogs packed in the West during the winter season 1884-85 was 6,460,280, which cost an average of \$4.20 per hundred pounds, and with their average weight of 266.51 pounds, their total cost was \$67,480,303. The value of the pork products exported during the calendar year of 1884 was \$59,662,961.

To cure the roup, try the German double back-action, three-ply roup pills, price 50 cents a box. For something like the same thing in English, get a little assafœtida (about an ounce), add a spoonful of ginger, gentian, black antimony, red pepper and carbonate of iron, mix well and dole it out in pills. A box will cost you about three cents. -Poultry Keeper.

THERE are now 1,390 students en-

Communicatious.

Some Things as They Appear to a Patron of Husbandry.

We are sometimes asked by those without the gates to give a reason for the faith that is in us; and very properly so.

It is a question which would at once occur to you or to me, were we invited to engage in any undertaking with which we were not familiar.

To be able to give an answer which shall be both truthful and comprehensive, it is necessary to look somewhat into the needs of the American farming population. Statistics are dry material, and we do not propose to inflict any upon you. But we will simply ask you to look up at your leisure the amount of business which is now being done by trades unions, co-operative associations, protective burears, united workmen societies, &c.

Every trade worthy the name, every profession, every industry of every kind has to-day its organization for advancing the interests, elevating the characters and promoting the welfare of its members.

The farmers have the Grange-an organization founded in wisdom, having for its basis fraternity, charity, equity. Its aims are to cultivate the feelings of brotherly kindness and esteem and extend the helping hand to the distressed and needy, to aid each other by experience and example, and to secure to farmers their rights under the law as against all trespassers.

The farmers of this country for long years have labored under the disadvantage of isolation. Isolation makes men timid and distrustful, an easy prey to unprincipled men, and banks, if you please, upon which the lightning-rod man, the patent-right swindler, and every other species of rascal could draw sight drafts and have them cashed when presented.

I verily believe that the time was when any scheme, no matter how visionary or impracticable, if there was a glow of money in it, and if it was presented in a specious manner by some well-dressed, good-looking, fine appearing, self-styled gentleman, would draw moots of ignorant American farmers from behind their breast-works of habitual reserve and make them, unwittingly it is true, co-partners in a crime.

What farmers needed, what they still need, is to get acquainted with each other. For this purpose the Grange was organized. Not to make money out of any man or class of men; not to wrong the merchant, the mechanic, the artisan, or day laborer; but to secure to themselves a share of the fruits of their labors; not to overthrow existing political or religious beliefs, but to advocate themselves in order that they might be the better fitted to discharge the high duties of citizenship.

They do not wish to get possession of yours, but you. Are not our inter-ests identical? Can you not believe us when we assure you that we wish you to enjoy the advantages which we enjoy? to partake of the privileges of "little lower than the angles," it will be which we partake? to receive the pro- by our own undivided exer tection from frauds which we receive and to join hands with us in educating our sons and daughters in order that they may be the better fitted to occupy the advanced positions, social and political, to which we feel agriculturists are justly entitled? We, as intelligent Patrons, feel that if you who are outside the gates could only be induced to give this matter the careful consideration which it justly deserves, you would certainly give us your cordial co-operation and support. But right here we are met with this remark: "If all that you tell us is true | ly than any thing else could. why is it that so many who were once active members of your Order have backslidden and to-day are not found working with you." We reply, that when it a popular organization, as the trade the principles of this Order were first | part of it was opposed very strongly by promulgated, their evident justice appealed to the good sense of every man and woman engaged in agricultural gave ourselves up to educating ourpursuits. They thought that here was a plain road across the wilderness laid when setting out in the matter of educaout and opened by some Moses who had removed all obstructions, strewn the wayside with flowers, planted the arid sands on either hand with all kinds the roll. At a meeting to discuss the of delicious fruits, which they had only to reach out their hands to make their own. They could see waving fields of golden grain through openings in the trees, and on the thousand hills beyond, countless herds of domestic animals were quietly grazing. Away in the dim distance could be seen the spires and minarets of their visionary mecca, where, without the intervention of middlemen they were to market their products, reload their wagons in the proportion of one part of necessaries to two of luxuries and return to their homes which every one held in fee simple-no notes unpaid, no mortgages at once. uncancelled. Paul truly planted, Apollos often forgot to water. The delectable views which they had seen, through the neglect of no one but themselves, proved to be mirages. Sloughs of despond soon were reached on the road which to roll. many were impassable, and they turned back. Others pressed on but the darts of oppression fiercely assailed and they

covery of seceningly shorter routes, led others aside. Some were prompted by mercenary motives, and when they saw not the fruition of their hopes withdrew in disgust.

Others, with the highest and best in-terests of their fellows at heart, pressed on. Some of their hopes have difficulties. They knew there would be fierce opposition to overcome; that there would be defections in their ranks; that the weak would fall by the wayside, that wolves in sheep's clothing would perhaps prey upon the flock. They knew, too, that the price of victory was earnest, persistent effort. They counted the cost; they did not, as the saying is, "go it blind."

It is true that they expected, as they had a right to expect, that every man would do his duty, not with the vainglorious though of how big I am and how insignificant are you. Not to play the fowls to admire the way the straws fly when you scratch. Not that you should stand up in your place in the Grange, and with self-important air cry down all opposition.

Think that perhaps the still small voice of some unobtrusive Patron would sound sweeter to the ears of those assembled than the brassy notes issuing from your nickel-plated larynx, and then SIT DOWN in capital letters.

The Almighty either made a great mistake when he made such men to run a Grange, or they are laboring under a mistaken idea of their self-importance. I think the latter must be the proper view, as I should be sorry to attribute it

to the Almighty. It is, however, a lamentable fact, that the spirit of faultfinding, recrimination and intolerance of opposition exhibited in connection with a spirit of "I am go-ing to run this thing" on the part of some members, has ruined scores of Granges in this State of Michigan, and is to-day, I candidly believe, responsible for the apathy existing in scores of others. Decent people hate brawling either in or out of the Order, and no person having the good of the Order at heart will indulge in it. There is too much that is of vital importance to attend to, and I am sure that an appeal to any man's good sense cannot fail to make him take a like view.

With charity for all and malice toward none, let us try to meet the expectations of our superiors, and show ourselves worthy of their esteem and confidence.

To-day the control of the grand ship, "Farmers' Rights," is in the best of hands. She has an intelligent set of officers, a willing crew. More able seaman are always in demand and work and pay, too, for any number of energetic landsmen.

The cruise has but just begun. The decks are cleared for action, covered with the white sands of virtue, honor and integrity. The colors are "apeak." The pennant is flung to the breeze. The Admiral is aboard. Let every Patron stand by their guns. The contest is against vice and oppression and if we ever expect to fill the niche which God, our Father, says we may, only a

bers on roll, and all with new halls business would come to a standstillbuilt since commencing trade in good earnest. In these days of financial depression, the average farmer has much else to engage his attention than making two bushels of wheat where he now raises one, especially when he is told he is raising one too many at present. He been realized. They expected to meet is told he must economize in his ex-

penses, but to economize does not stop the necessity of supplying himself and family with the necessities of life; but if he trics to purchase an article before that both gold and silver change in valfamily with the necessities of life; but it has been marked up with two or three profits before reaching him it is laboring classes might be largely allayed with the principle and practice of cooperation. I am firm in the opinion that the day is not far distant when we must look these matters squarely in the face and devise some way where the part of chanticleer and expect other money earned by industrial pursuits will the only way I can see is in paying full costs for manufacturing an article and a fair profit on the same, and stop right there.

> I have been induced to give my views in relation to the question aforesaid from the many letters I have received asking the name of the firm which we deal with, and our manner of such deal. It shows that Granges are looking as closely to profits as they were in the first days of the organization.

If any should have words of counsel or disapproval in the matter I should be pleased to hear them.

ANDREW L. DAVIS. Hillsdale Co., Mich.

Currency and Coinage.

In the Ohio Farmer of recent date, C. E. Henry has an article on the above named subject, in which he advocates the single gold standard as being the most exact measure of value, and as being the one that conforms to the European standard.

I wish it might be published side by side with Judge Ramsdell's article upon the same subject, so that the reader could observe the comparison, or rather the contrast.

Mr. Henry refers to "false doctrines on the currency." His opponents say the same of his doctrines, and when I say of both what they say of each other, that makes a three-cornered fight.

He refers to fiat money men and to honest money men. I have noticed that all honest money men call the dollar that has the most purchasing power the konest dollar-the 100 cent dollar.

According to that, Bohemian oats are the most honest oats in the world, but he blows a hot blast of disapproval by referring to thousands of his opponents as being composed mainly of that class most easily persuaded into Bohemian oat enterprises. At one time in Rome, a very few grains of gold would buy an ox. Gold must have been exceedingly honest then. Such extreme honesty reminds me of the man who stood so straight that he leaned over backwards.

Americans flatter themselves that they have happily escaped all the trials and tribulations of the Old World. We have been taught that it is monarchy that

fiat money-fiat dollar-soap bubbles." Now I will quote an entire sentence: "If anyone wants to find out the evil and disgrace of fiat money, let him read Irving's Essay on John Law and the Mississippi Bubble."

He yokes up Uncle Sam with John Law. I must confess they make a better matched team than I used to think they did.

ue as relates to other property." Did space permit I would like to make some regarded by many as an act worthy of lengthy quotations, showing with what supreme ridicule. I am firm in the neatness and dispatch, though all unopinion that this restlessness among the consciously, Mr. Henry serves the gold standard as George Washington did the cherry tree; only Georgie did it with his hatchet, and Henry with his pen. The pen is mightier than the hatchet.

He appeals to the history of the world to prove that in all ages gold has been the best standard of value; but he go much further than at present, and neglects to tell us that at one time gold was so scarce throughout the then civilized world, and especially in the Roman Empire, that men could not pay their debts, but were obliged to turn out their children as slaves to their creditors. The most false of all false gods required thousands of parents thus to sacrifice their innocent children. Did such a state of things make the Roman popu-lace peaceful, quiet citizens? Did it make their rulers sympathetic and humane? Did it make Imperial Rome a nation that America should wish to emulate? "O,, ye hard hearts, ye cruel heads of Rome!

Perhaps Brother Henry will tell us all about these things in his next, for he has promised to write more.

GEORGE ROBERTS.

A Land of Roses.

Santa Rosa is situated in Sonoma County and up Sonoma Valley about 50 miles from San Francisco. The lands along the valley are rich and the rugged hills or mountains on each side are green to their very tops with grass, and in places trees, and gay with my-riad blooming flowers. The valley is from five to fifteen miles wide.

Roses are so abundant and large and brilliant,-crowded on the tree-like bushes or clambering far up the sides of the houses in their rich profusion. Roses, roses everywhere! Just across the yard from the window where I write is a rose bush clinging to the side of a house loaded with dark, rich marooncolored roses nearly six inches across.

But don't think I have gone wild on roses,-no, no, it is the roses that are wild in their freaks and nature has not established any law to restrain their luxuriant beauty.

You will be surprised when I tell you the cause of this scribble. It is no less a fact than that it has been raining all the morning, a regular drizzle; but all 'these things are unusual for California," and may perhaps be attributed to the sappy tide that has rolled in from beyond the sage bush.

After dinner my friend, Mr. Blakeley, procured of a neighbor, a generoushearted woman, a horse and buggy, and away we went across the valley, passing ride that please, and most please to do so. These trains of eight large railroad cars run each way every half hour from 6 A. M. until 12 at night, usually crowded.

Oakland is a city of 35,000 inhabitants-rather a nice place, situated on a plain running back from the bay, embowered in roses, with lofty green hills for a background. I was here on business, and while on my way chanced to pass the door of Odd Fellows' Hall. Parties were going in, and I thought the good-looking men and women might be Patrons, so I made inquiry and found my suspicions correct. Being cordially invited to join in their afternoon meeting, I went with them up to the Hall,

This is Temescal Grange, one visited by Brother D. Goodman when here on this coast last winter. The number present was not large, but they formed a very intelligent and pleasing circle.

It was highly gratifying to be greeted in this kindly manner, a wanderer thousands of miles from home, amongst strangers, on this far-away Pacific coast.

Fraternally, EMMONS BUELL. San Francisco, May 11, 1886.

In the Northwest.

VII. A trip to the Cœur d' Alene region is to the tenderfoot as full of interest as it is of experience. The eastern man should visit a mining camp while "out west" if for nothing more than to reap the reward of self-satisfaction. The trip alluded to, undertaken from some point on Snake River, is of peculiar in-terest. To get the full benefit of the western mode one should provide himself with a pack mule, pack saddle, and a good supply of blankets, bacon and beans, and the usual supply of flour and coffee, trying pan and coffee pot. Securing passage "on the hurricane deck of a cayuse pony" you are ready for the start. If the cayuse don't object you are apt to think you are a natural horseman and a good rider; if he does you will immediately begin to review your past life and cast up the account you have registered on the book of life with a view to ascertaining whether you'll land in sheol or the other place. And if your language conveys the result of your calculations the listener is quite apt to infer that you have little faith in reaching the haven of hope. The first performance generally is a right and left sachet on three legs and a defiant toss of the little brute's head. Next a snort, and down goes his nose to his breast. You hold your breath expecting to find yourself trying to stand on your head in the dust and frantically grasp the saddle-horn just in time to avoid being left on nothing by a side lunge of the little fiend. You are somewhat over the scare now and become most confoundedly mad to think that a little 600 pound pony can carry on so. A terrific jerk on the rein brings his ear into your mouth, and the next instant your saddle parts, start off down the road, trying to leave your head behind. But you have made a start, are bothered no more during that day and placidly conclude from the signs of gentility that you are conqueror and almost begin to love the little fellow. Your pack mule you trail along behind with ece of three-eighths rope, and at night find you have made 25 or 30 miles and have caught a terrible appetite somewhere, as you can eat bacon and drink coffee with a relish that you spurn with disgust on other occasions. Securely lariating your animals where they can find sufficient food you put your rubber blanket on the ground, roll up in your woollen ones with your toes toward a fire and sleep the sweet, sound sleep of the mountaineer. Your breakfast is not so hearty, but the trouncing in its green rich vesture of early May. you get from that cayuse is just as severe or severerer than on the former occasion. And every morning the cirflowers everywhere. The mountain cus is repeated. It seems to be a trait of character so thoroughly developed that it is a very uncommon thing to find one of these little fellows, no matter what his age may be, that will not go through all these gyrations before mak-You are surprised at the appearance of the country through which you travel the first two days. An undulating prairie spreads out for miles in every direction, dotted here and there by the settlers' houses and claimers' "cabins." The soil is of the richest, and fabulous yields of wheat and oats are apparent. You are traversing the Palouse country, a part of the "inland empire;" and truly it has all the natural advantages sufficient for its title. The distant Cœur d' Alene Range with its heavy forests make a fine background for the nearer stretch of fields of waving grain and native grasses. The timber reached, you plunge into the delightful shade and soon lose all those fine views. The trail becomes a sort of canyon in wood, the deep green and giant trunks towering 200 or 300 feet above, and so thick on either side that it would be impossible to pick a route through it on horseback. Here is the mine for the future investor. These forests will in time be the scene of busy industry and thrift. The sawmill will create more wealth here and first appeared a little singular to me and do more toward building up the country than all the gold locked in the fastnesses higher up. You pass various little outposts of the mining region. Kingston, one of the ping occasionally to take on and let off first, is a city of one shanty hotel, a stapassengers. Now, the strange part of ble, and tent-and-shanty store. The withdrew from the conflict. Fancied to 20 members for a number of years, shame and indignation—Honest money this is that they do not receive a dime principal stock in trade is, of course, inequalities in the way, or the dis- but stand to-day with 80 to 120 mem- pay their debts in cheaper money— for all this transportation of people. All wet goods. Lake Cour d' Alene is a



Successful Grange Trade.

Some time since I wrote a short article to the VISITOR asking the question whether "trade in the Grange was consided by the older and wiser members of the Order beneficial or otherwise to the Grange."

Seeing no discussion upon the question, with your consent I will say a few words in relation to the matter, and by giving the actual expression of some few Granges will answer more decided-

We were organized in 1872, and after two years of existence decided to discourage all trade in the Grange to make men in mercantile circles. We engaged in literary exercises and fairly selves as members of the Grange; but tion we numbered about eighty members we found in less than three years we had only twenty paying members on situation we resolved to do our own business in buying from first hands what we had to buy, whether it was popular or not, and the same night sent a letter to a manufacturing house asking them to supply us with boots and stick will measure. Ah, Logic! thou shoes in quantities and sizes to suit, for which we would pay prompt cash. In answer the firm said it would be a very novel way of doing business, but I might send an order and if they could fore if silver and gold are measures of fill to our satisfaction and their own they would do so; if not they would return the order. I sent an order for and ounces maintain the same ratio that \$75.00 worth and they filled and shipped

We sold goods to every one and at prices that defied all competition from houses that must have large profits on account of large expenses, and soon pound. commenced to gain in membership and soon stood over 80 members on the

The same may be said of Pittsford, Cambria and Adams Granges, which I know were dragging along with from' 15

transforms the possessors of competence and contentment into either millionaires or paupers, and we have been warned to shun the spirit and power of monarchy as well as the name. But in these later days, the honest money men assure us that it is the proper thing to run the American wagon in the European rut. Mr. Henry puts great stress upon the words, Standard and Measure of Value, and the reason he gives for doing so is too long for me to quote. Suffice it to say, it hits the Greenbacker and the Bohemian square between the eyes. After having repeated, with emphasis, the words standard and measure of value, he says, "Hence a given weight and fineness of these metals have been used for ages to express value, the same that a given length is used to express foot or yard." What does he mean by that? Why does he change from the word measure to the word express? Does he, or does he not, mean that gold and silver are used to measure value, the same that a given length is used to measure foot or yard? If he don't mean that, then where goes his emphasis of the word measure? He says substantially, what everybody knows to be true, that the more dollars there are circulating in the world, the less value each individual dollar will express or measure. Therefore, it follows that the more yard sticks there are in the world, the less each wast undone, and Henry did it.

He says, "During the last ten years silver has dropped from a ratio of 151/2 to one to a ratio of 19 to one." Therevalue, the same as ounces and pounds are measures of weight, and if pounds gold and silver do, then it will soon take 19 ounces to make a pound, and we can have lots of fun calling each other demagogues if we can not agree as to which has changed in weight the ounce or the farther east. Here is a matter that at

Dear VISITOR, it will never do to give the Ohio Farmer a monopoly of this article; and if want of space forbids its publication entire, then please admit the following detached quotations:

"Demagogue - demagogue-mingled

through plantations of young fruit trees. -mostly French prunes-to a lofty mountain which he proposed to take in. or rather to take us to the top of. The path of our ascent wound back and forth on the side of the mountain until we attained the top-four hundred feet up. I will not attempt to describe the prospect spread out before us of valley and far away mountain peaks, and nearer, at our feet, the beautiful city of Santa Rosa, wreathed in roses and gay flowers, and the valley around dressed Around us were clumps of old scraggy oaks and thickets of brush, with wild quail in Quaker garb were tripping from rock to bushy covert.

Portions of this mountain are being cleared of brush and rock and set to grapevines, the soil being well adapted to growth of vine and the maturity of ing a start. the grape. Olives are also being

Our descent to town was more gradual and distant-by way of Santa Rosa Creek-which went rattling musically over its stony bed.

planted.

After our return we visited a brewery in this place. It contains 256 huge casks holding 2,000 gallons of wine each. The grapes from which this wine is made bring from \$10 to \$30 per ton. What a waste of the good things of earth! EMMONS BUELL. Santa Rosa, Cal.

Yesterday was beautiful and bright, so having business in Oakland, I went down to the ferry and stepped on board one of the large and fine boats that ply between San Francisco and Oakland. The boat goes about four miles when we reach the pier built out from the other side one and a half miles-fare fitteen cents on ferry. Here is a large depot in which passengers are transferred to cars for Oakland or any other points especially in California.

The street cars with engine run from this depot on the pier clear through Oakland, a distance of six miles, stop-

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beautiful sheet of water some 25 miles by two or three miles in extent, very irregular, and a paradise for hunters. You catch only a glimpse and pronounce it exceedingly fine. But if you were to row around it or live on its shores a summer you would find it exceedingly monotonous. Only a small portion of its shores is open to settlement, and that is partly occupied by a "mission" established by Jesuits years ago. Uncle Sam's military reservation also takes up quite a portion. Still climbing, you at and these selections of books have been mining localities. Here you find the sluice-box in operation. Your ideas of the business of mining takes of the business of mining takes of the business of takes of the business of takes of the business of takes of takes of the business of takes the business of mining takes a sudden claimed in his weariness, "that of the tumble, the construction of the machine making of books there was no end." is so simple. A few slats are nailed crosswise on the bottom of a trough, or grooves cut therein, the space filled with mercury, and the thing is ready for use. The auriferous sand is thrown in with water that carries it down. The little particles of gold come in contact with the mercury at the "ripples," and by that peculiar chemical affinity forms the amalgam. At the "clean-up" the amalgam is taken out, the mercury retorted over to be used again, and the gold left behind. Water, then, is ne-cessary for the work. Without it nothing can be done; hence great amounts of capital have been invested in enterprises having for their object the furnishing of water to placer claims. Great capital is necessary to develop this region, as the "pay dirt" is from five to twelve feet below the surface and no natural water supply. Eagle had a boom last year. Lots were valued at \$1,200 and \$1,500 that now would be sold gladly at \$50. The residents stay because they can't get away; or, possibly, they stick to it, trusting 'to luck for the fut-ure, and living in the hope of a big find soon.

Farther up is Murray, the great mining town of the region. The site is not so good as Eagle, but the business is here. A single street comprises the town. Stumps, logs and brush-heaps are the principal decorations. The buildings are shanties or log huts or canvas tents, nine-tenths of the whole being saloons or bawdy houses. The "theater," that exponent of a booming mining town, is in full blast, with all its low vulgarisms and gawdy inmates. Gamblers reap the usual harvests, and the enterprising merchant is on hand with his goods at 200 per cent.

Everything is feverish and uncertain. New discoveries are made from time to time, yet on the whole not a great amount of color shows up. True, there is a constant output, but the amount is unknown. Those who are making monev work hard and keep still. Those who are going to make a great strike are very noisy. As placers this region needs a heavy investment of capital, and for quartz mining ready money is indispensable; so the success of this region must await the slow recognizance of capital before it will cause much stir in the world. A ditch company is now organized with headquarters at St. Louis, and, it is said, with ample funds, are prosecuting work very slowly.

The discovery of these placer mines years ago. The manner of the finding of this "lead" was peculiar. A farmer named Davis, living in the Palouse country, dreamed that he prospected through the mountains, up a peculiar gulch, covered with timber growing in striking circumstances, and found a ledge off which he chipped pure gold. A third time he visited the place in his slumbers. He became excited, organized a little party, and started into the deep forest. Eventually he came to a spot that looked familiar. He recognized the brook, the trees, the rocks. Search revealed a ledge of the finest quartz rock discovered in many a day. "Dream Gulch" may become the Comstock of this decade. The "Mother Lode" was discovered and is held by three farmers from the Palouse. That there is gold here in paying quantities there is no doubt, but it is no place for a poor man. A quartz mill was started this summer, but is now discontinued. The Northern Pacific runs just north of these mines. Thompson's Falls is the shipping point now for the mines. Lake Pend de' Oreille, lying between the Cœur d' Alene and the Northern Pacific in Idaho, offers a convenient waterway, but the cost of getting from the water to the mines is as great as from Thompson's Falls over in Montana. The Montana slope of these mountains is covered with the same dense forest. Giant cedars so close together that their trunks nearly touch one another, cover vast areas, and bull pine firs and yellow pine stand in great array. The mountains usually are not above the snow line, but covered with dense forest to their summits. By mid-

From My Diary.

CHOICE OF BOOKS-HISTORY.

Some years ago, Sir John Lubbock gave in a public lecture, a list of the best one hundred books. The Pall Mall Gazette soon afterwards published this list of books, and since that time the reading public have had the pleasure of conning lists of the best one hundred books presented by a number of distinguished authors and writers; If that was true in the crude, ancient days of book-making, what shall we say of the present time when the number of books published in one year are not only as diverse but as innumerable as the leaves in Valambrosa.

The matter of selecting books for ibraries is of especial importance just now to the people of our State, as under the new school law a township library, in charge of a librarian, is library, in charge of a librarian, is formed of those school districts in each Cheviot Hill and the Tweed, and on township that do no not have one hundred children of school age. Districts that have that number of children receive their accustomed portion of the library fund for the support of a District Library. The rest of the fund goes to the support of the Township Library. Thus, as stated, especial attention has lately been given to the matter of selecting books for the new libraries. Besides this, great interest has been aroused in this direction by the various Reading Circles throughout the country, from that of Chautauqua, with its innumerable branches, to those in the large cities, towns and small villages all over the land.

Although advice is cheap, and sometimes conflicting, yet one, taking his own counsel, need have no trouble, in any part of the country, in finding access to good books. Of one thing one can be sure, it is always good advice to keep reading. Any book wiser than yourself will teach you something -yes, a great many things, directly or indirectly, if you are desirous to learn. Dr. Johnson's advice is yet good, and can be universally applied: "Read the book you do honestly feel a wish and curiosity to read, for that wish and curiosity indicate you are the person to get good of it. Our wishes are present-ments of our capabilities." "That," says Carlyle, "is a noble saying, of deep encouragement to all true men; applicable to our wishes and efforts in regard to reading, as well as to other things." But one should discriminate carefully between a true and false desire. The mind like the body grows by what it feeds on. Reading like eating should not be groverned by a false or unhealthy appetite or desire.

.Our object in writing this article is not to give the best one hundred books, but the best books that will afford the best reading to those who seek them for improvement.

We would say then that in choosing books for a library we should be govdates back probably many years; but erned not so much by what we think the quartz claims were found only two people would like to read, as by what the best judges in the matter think they should read.

find fully presented in Gibbon's incomparable work, the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and you are through with the ancient world.

We have next the mediæval period. Begin this with Hallam's Middle Ages, and then take Guizot's History of Civilization. Then take Guizot's History of France, and follow him through his admirable work and he will give you the rise and early history of about every nation in Europe. For France in her long struggle for nationality has been arrayed in arms against nearly every nation in Europe, and has sometimes fought single-handed three or four of them that were leagued against her

Motley's Dutch Republic and United Netherlands comes next. Then De Aubique's Reformation, Schiller's Thirty Years War, and Creasey's Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World. If you wish, you can read also Rambaud's Russia. Now cross the channel and come into the dawn of that greatest of modern nations, save one. For this get Knight's History of England, or if you prefer take Green's-both are ex-Auld Scotia's native heath read Menzie's history of Scotland, and with it read Scott's Tales of a Grandfather, and also those novels of his which illustrate many periods of English and Scotch history better than the historian does. After this, cross the North Channel and read that most interesting of all histories, W. C. Taylor's History of Ireland. Read this work and you will not wonder that the civilized nations of the world are at present wishing Gladstone success in his great measure before the British Parliament, his Home Rule for Ireland.

Crossing the waters, we would commend to your special attention, Bancroft's Revised History of the United States, with which, for the present, we will leave you. V. B.

"I NEVER yet met a man who had seriously forecast the means by which his fellow countrymen could be bettered, who did not detect the readiest means in co-operation. The kindliest and most genial men have laboured for and advocated it; the shrewdest and most prudent have commended it; and if the mass of working men fairly grapple with the problem and undertake to work it out, the present progress of the English nation will be as nothing compared to its future."-Prof. Thorold Rogers, M.P.

A LETTER was received at the State Treasury the other day, inquiring anxiously if the Bohemian oat men had left any money on deposit in the State Treasury to pay for losses. After a careful examination of the funds in the treasury, the Treasurer replied that there was no such money visible anywhere about the premises-not a cent.

Postal Jottings.

KEELER GRANGE has bought and has been fitting up a building for a hall; and it will be finished and the Grange will meet there for the first time—since finished—this week Friday, when we expect Sister Mayo to The hall will not be dedicated to the Grange, as it is small and will be used only until the Grange can afford a better one. The "Patrons Reading Circle" has not been introduced in our Grange as yet, as so much time had to be taken up with the building arrangements. We are glad the VISITOR is to publish a series of papers on the general plan of the work. Farm work is well advanced, and everything in the fruit line promising fruit; several farmers planted large fields to corn in April. The season is so early all hope for an abundant harvest. We are sorry Aunt Prue has to give up her department; but what a stupid set of young people to not keep up their corner "any way." I wish I was one of 'em. I'd propose something to astonish the natives. Now can't some one reply and start a "corner" on some scheme?

To the K. of L. Assemblies, Labor Unions, Grangers, Patrons of Husbandry, G. A. R., and all others interested in the development of our public lands and the advancement of the interests of the producing classes-Greeting:

We, the Knights of Labor of Saginaw. ask that you use all honest endeavors to secure the passage of the following bill by holding public meetings for the purpose of endorsing the bill and sending a petition to your Senators and Congressmen to vote for its passage:

Forty-ninth Congress, 1st session-H. R. 5390. In the House of Representatives, February 8, 1886. Read twice, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Foran introduced the following bill: A BILL supplemental to "An act to secure

homesteads to actual settlers on the public do-

main," approved May 20th, 1862. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ameri-ca in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, any person above the age of twenty-one years who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, and who shall comply with the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 20th, 1862, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and all acts supplement-al or amendatory thereto, and who shall comply with all the requirements imposed by this act shall receive from the Treasury of the United States, out of any moneys not otherwise appro-priated, the sum of five hundred dollars, as a oan, to be repaid as hereinafter provided, which money so loaned shall be expended by the person receiving the same solely in improve-ments upon the land entered and settled upon under the terms and conditions imposed by the homestead laws of the United States, including the erection of buildings, the purchase of seeds and subsistence, implements of husbandry, and such other articles as may be necessary to im-prove and cultivate the lands entered and settled

SEC. 2. That before receiving the loan provided for by section one of this act, the person or persons applying for the same shall file with the register or receiver of the land office of the United States most convenient to the homestead selected a certificate signed by the Judge of the United States Circuit or District Court of the District in which such person or persons last re-sided, which certificate shall certify that the holder thereof does not own or possess goods, chattels, effects or property in excess of three hundred dollars. The Judge issuing said certifi-cate shall require of the applicant therefor an affidavit affirming the truth of the allegations therein, and also the affidavits of two citizens to the effect that they personally know the appli-cant and believe his or her statements in regard to his or her effects, chattels or property to be true, which affidavits shall be filed and pre-served by the Clerk of the Court issuing said certificate, the Clerk being entitled to the fees charged for like services. Upon filing said cer-tificate with the register or receiver of the land office as aforesaid, the holder thereof shall then, or within one year thereafter, also make and subscribe an affidavit before the said register or receiver that the money received under the pro-visions of this act shall be expended for no other purpose than that specified in the first section of this act, which affidavit and certificate aforesaid shall be filed and preserved in the land office of the United States where the proceedings are had.

SEC. 3. That all persons desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of this act shall file with the register or receiver of the land office most convenient to the lands to be entered and settled upon the certificate provided for by sec-tion two, on or before the first day of February of the year during which they desire to enter and settle upon said lands, which certificates shall be entered upon the records of said land office in the order of their reception; and the person filing the same shall receive a receipt therefor, which receipt shall specify by number the order in which said certificate was filed; and upon sub-scribing to the affidavit and complying with the further conditions imposed by said section two, each person, in the order in which his or her certificate was filed, shall receive from the register or receiver five non-transferable conditional vouchers, of one hundred dollars each, for the money provided for by section one of this act, in the m Provided, however, that any person who has been in actual service in the military or naval service of the United States for a period not less than ninety days, and who was honorably dis-charged, may also file with said certificate his original discharge from the army or 'navy, or other competent or satisfactory proof of such actual service in the military or naval service of the United States; and every person making the proof herein provided of actual service in the nilitary or naval service of the United States shall be entitled to preference by the register or receiver in issuing vouchers for the loan herein provided. SEC. 4. That before issuing said vouchers to any person availing himself or herself of the provisions of this act, the register or receiver shall cause to be prepared a mortgage to the United States, to be duly executed by the applicant, conveying the land so settled and entered, and upon which the applicant is to settle, im-prove and cultivate, in which mortgage there shall be inserted a condition for the payment of five hundred dollars to the United States in five equal annual payments of one hundred dollars each, with interest at three per centum per annum, the first of said payments to become due five years from the date of said mortgage. When said sum of five hundred dollars, and the interest thereon, has been fully paid, said mortgage shall be satisfied by the register or receiver, by such other person as may be designated for that purpose by the Commissioner of the Gener-al Land Office. A copy of each mortgage made and executed in pursuance of this act shall, after the original has been duly recorded in the proper office for the recording of deeds most conven ient to the land described therein, under certificate and seal of the register of the land office where executed, be forwarded to the General Land Office at Washington, the original to be retained in the land office where executed; and the said certified copies are hereby declared to be evidence on the part of the United States, and suits for forclosure may be instituted upon them as effectually as upon the originals. The registers shall keep a record of all loans, the names of the persons making them, their places of birth, former residences, and respective ages, the amounts paid upon said loans from time to time, and shall make monthly reports to the General Land Office of the United States of all acts done by them under the provisions of this SEC. 5. That upon a full compliance with the terms and conditions of this act as hereinbefore stated, as well as upon a full compliance with the terms and conditions of the act to which this act is supplemental, so far as the same may be applicable and consistent herewith, by the per-sous availing themselves of the benefits thereof, the receiver of the land office where the proceed ings have taken place shall pay him or her, up-on presentation of the vouchers aforesaid, the sum of one hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars monthly thereafter until the said sum of five hundred dollars shall have been fully disbursed. But before paying any one of said vouchers subsequent to the first one, the said receiver shall be satisfied, by other testimony in addition to the oath of the applicant or holder of said vouchers, that he or she has expended

the money loaned, and will expend the money received, in accordance with the true intent and meaning of this act; and if it shall appear that any money so paid on said vouchers has not been so expended, no further payment in the particular case shall be made, and the mortgage given shall be forthwith foreclosed, and rights and privileges under this act, and the act to which it is supplemented, shall become for-feited, and the title to the land entered shall revert to the United States.

That the Commissioner of the Gen-SEC. 6. eral Land Office shall make and promulgate such rules and regulations for the government and guidance of registers and receivers in carrying out the provisions of this act as he may deem expedient; he shall also fix a schedule of fees, which shall not exceed ten dollars for both said officers in any one case; and he shall, in con-junction with the Secretary of the Treasury, make and establish such rules and regulations as to the mode and manner of the transmission and payment of the money appropriated by this

act as may be deemed proper and expedient. SEC. 7. That the sum of \$35,000,000 is here-by appropriated, out of any available funds of the United States, for the purposes of this act; but not more than five million dollars of said sum shall be used or expended in any one year. The moneys paid the United States in satisfac-tion of the mortgages provided for by this act, in whole or in part, shall constitute a fund which shall be available for the purposes of this act at the expiration of seven years from and after its passage to an amount not to accound for after its passage, to an amount not to exceed five million dollars leach year. At the end of each year after Februa; y 1st, 1887, any part of the five million dollars herein provided for expenditure in the manner aforesaid remaining unexpended shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States; and all moneys received in satisfaction of the mortgages herein provided for in excess of the five million dollars per year for the purposes of this act shall also be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 8. That any person availing himself or herself of the provisions of this act, or any wit-ness in his or her behalf, who swears falsely as to any material matter contained in the proofs, affidavits, or oaths required by this act, the said false swearing being willful or corrupt, he or she shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the same pains and penalties as if he or she had sworn falsely as to any material matter in a cause heard before the District or Circuit Courts of the United States Courts of the United States.

SEC. 9. That it is hereby made the duty of the District Attorneys of the United States in the several districts in which lands may be located and settled under the terms and provisions of this act, upon being notified by the receiver or register of any land office within their several districts that breach of condition has occurred in any mortgage made and executed under the provisions of this act, to forthwith institute proceedings in the proper court for the foreclosure of said mortgage; and upon said mortgage being forclosed the land reverting to the United States shall not be again open to entry and settlement under the provisions of this act except the person desiring to enter and settle upon the same pay to the United States an amount equal to the value of the improvements already made thereon; and said land shall not be otherwise sold except at its actual value.

SEC. 10. That from and after the passage of this act the public domain, and all lands which may hereafter revert to the United States by reason of the forfeiture of railroad land grants or from other cause, shall be forever held solely for the use and benefit of actual settlers under the provisions of this act and the act to which this is supplemental, save and except such lands as may be reserved and set apart for school purposes by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. II. That no patent shall issue under the act of May 20th, 1862, and to which this act is supplemental, where a mortgage has been given under the terms of this act, until such mortgage has been fully paid; and all parts and clauses of the said act of May 20th, 1862, which prohibits from the benefits of the same persons, "who have borne arms against the United States Government, or given aid and comfort to its enemies," are hereby repealed.

Obituaries,

HALL--Resolutions adopted by Central LeRoy Grange, No. 130, on the death of Bro. L. R. Hall, who died April 14, 1886:

summer only patches of snow remain. By a visit to Murray we learn that the miner's life is not strewn with roses. He lives poorly, dresses roughly, associates with many questionable charac ters, and, in nine cases out of ten, does not make a fortune.

THERE was a time when the employer resented complaints on the part of his workmen as insolent interference with his proper function, but that day is over. The workman hereafter can be considered as in some sort a partner in the enterprise.

As history is the basis of all knowledge that books can give, so it is the basis of all reading, and should receive our earliest attention and such a share of our time as its importance demands. I would suggest, in order for you to accomplish the most and reap the fullest harvest from your labors in this field, I would suggest dividing history into periods or epochs, viz-ancient, mediæval and modern. This done, secure the best histories of each period of time. The ancient would extend from creation to the fall of the western empire of the Romans; that is, from 4004 B. C. to 476 A. D. First, then, to get a true picture of the eastern or primitive historic civilization, you have only to secure Rawlison's Seven Great Monarchies, and Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians. Or; you will find nearly the same in Farr's four volumes, viz-Egypt, Assy-ria, Persia and Macedonia. With these you could include Davis's China, and Murray's India, and you will have the entire eastern world in full picturesque background.

Before you start European history, in order to get a grand picture of its prehistoric civilization, you should secure Homer, and you will find portrayed by him the religion, civil polity, customs and manners of the Greeks, who were the schoolmasters to the nations of their own day, and have continued to be the same to the mediæval and modern world. To cover the classic Greek epoch, get Grote's Greece -that is the best work of the kind. Put Plutarch's Lives by the side of Grote, and you are well prepared to continue your labors understandingly in the path of history.

Next comes Rome, the most celebrated pupil of Greece, whose conquering legions made her mistress of the world, and wherever her legions carried the imperial eagle she spread Greek and Roman civilization. This is an era from which, including that of Greece, all that is great and glorious in the modern world has come. We think Arnold's Rome is the best, but if you prefer, read Thomson.

S. P. S. GLASS CREEK GRANGE is in a prosperous con dition; we have a membership of 75, and two ap-plications. We have a program at each meeting which is well carried out.

Bro. Luce lectured through this county last winter, and there has been quite a revival here since.

I send you two more names for the VISITOR, making thirty in all. C. A. NEWLAND.

Barry Co. WINSLOW GRANGE has decided to hold Children's Day on the 10th of June. Pomona Grange meets at our hall on the 26th of May. We hope for a large attendance. I wish Aunt Kate would be more explicit in

regard to her treatment of film, as we have one in our family afflicted. What quantity at a time? and is it not too painful for a child to bear. ANN M. BRIGHAM.

As I HAVE my planting all done I thought] would write a few lines for the VISITOR. Our crops in this section are looking fine. We had a splendid meeting at our last Grange, and are making preparations for Children's Day. I would like to ask if it will pay to underdrain our land? Will some of our Brothers please our land? Will some of our Brothers please answer through the VISITOR. SCRIBE.

LENAWEE County Pomona Grange held its regular quarterly meeting last Thursday, May 13, at Morenci. There was a very fair attend ance, considering the busy season. The program was quite interesting. A discussion on the labor troubles brought out the fact that the Lenawee

troubles brought out the fact that the Lenawee County Patrons do not propose to mix or co-op-erate with the Knights of Labor. The reports from Subordinate Granges were very interesting. The Granges reported are mostly in good working order. The Worthy Lecturer, Geo. B. Horton, of Weston Grange, requests that the reports from different Granges should include the best methods of conducting Granges to make them interesting. Also the Granges to make them interesting. Also the best way to keep them from becoming dormant. The ideas and suggestions brought out by these requests were many of them very important and profitable. The Worthy Master, Bro. Geo. D. loore, occupied the chair for the first time and Now comes the transition from heath-en to Christian history, which you will is entitled to very much credit for doing so nice-ly. Our August meeting will be with Medina Grange. M. T. COLE. M. T. COLE.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Master to remove from us by death our Brother; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Hall our Order has lost a true and worthy member, the community a social and pleasant friend, and the

family a loving husband and father. Resolved, That we tender the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and invoke in their behalf the kind protection of all belonging to our Order.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family; also to the GRANGE VISI-TOR for publication, and also entered upon our Grange record. COMMITTEE. LUDLOW-

WHEREAS, Springport Grange, No. 45, has again heard an alarm at the gate, and the un-bidden' messenger, Death, has entered and severed from our fraternal chain a golden link which can never be restored; therefore,

Rosolved, That in the death of Brother S. H. Ludlow, this Grange has lost a wise councillor, an earnest, worthy, and consistant member, his family a kind and indulgent husband and father, and the community a worthy and nseful citizen.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be and is hereby extended to the bereaved Sister and the family of ours deceased Brother in this their great affliction. Realizing how powerless are any poor words of our to comfort or heal our sorrow, we can only commend them to the Su-preme Grand Master.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Grange, a copy pre-sented to the family of the deceased, and copies sent to the GRANGE VISITOR and Springport Signal for publication, and that the charter be draped in mourning for thirty days. COM.

MOLINEAUX :- Died on Sabbath eve., April

MOLINEAUX:—Died on Sabbath eve., April 25, 1886, Sister Martha M. Molineaux. She was born in Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., August 1, 1834. She became a charter member of South Riley Grange where she left a large circle of friends, and became a member of Carital Connection 1824, where she also large of Capital Grange in 1881, where she also leaves many friends to mourn her loss. Therefore we as brothers and sisters resolve that the members of this Grange realize with sadness her absence from among us, and that we have one more vacant chair. We extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, well knowing that no hand but God's can heal the

would made by Death's relentless hand. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, also spread on our Grange record and a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for mblications ISITOR for publication.

Sister, thou hast gone and left us, Ere we knew thou wert going; Little dreamed we, that so soon We should miss thy smile forever In our Grange fraternal halls. Yet a brightness shines above us With a hope so pure and clear That in the halls where Christ is Master We shall meet to part no more. Other sisters gone before thee Have been waiting long to welcome Thou-their living suffering sister; Thee and they art resting—waiting For the tired and weary ones All along the world's highway.

Talmadge Grange, No. 626.



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

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

Law and Order versus Saloons.

As is alleged, jealousy among the leading saloon keepers of Marquette in springs in the lumber wagon did good the U.P. resulted in a demand upon the Mayor that the law requiring saloons to be closed on Sunday be enforced. The Mayor at once complied the old rut. All have made some proand the only saloon that did not at once comply was promptly educated by the imposition of two fines for two violations of law. The saloon keepers of Negaunee another U. P. town seem not to have been suffering from the same complaint. The wanton and persistent violation of law by the saloon keepers of that city stimulated the best class of citizens to organize a Law and Order League and the City Marshal served a notice on all saloon keepers to conform to the law requiring their places of business to remain closed on Sunday. This organization was met by organization

on the part of the saloon interest. A pool was formed to meet the expense that might result from an open defiance of law and at 2 P. M. on Sunday the 23d of May every saloon in the city opened its doors for business. The Secretary and other members of the Law and Order League took the names of the offenders and of witnesses and lodged complaints against nearly every saloon keeper in the city.

Without the influence of Marquette's judicial proceedings of late date shall have a wonderful effect on the Courts of Negaunee we can hardly expect the Bramhall of the passenger department plain and explicit provisions of the law of the M. C. R. R. its Editor has cer-will be enforced. We say this for the tainly condensed into a small space a reason that we suppose that civilization in the U. P. is not much in advance of the civilization of the Lower Peninsula, and there are very few towns in Michigan that enforce the State law affecting the closing of saloons at a specified time and selling to minors.

WITH an importation of 100,000,000 pounds of foreign wool for the nine months preceding April 1, 1886, and a large supply of manufactured goods on the market, it is not a matter of surprise that the outlook of the market for the new clip is not improving. Nor is the outlook of sheep husbandry in this country at all flattering. With that conclusion forced upon us shall we abandon the business? If yes, what other line of farming shall we substitute in its place? This question must be answered before

we decide to give up wool and mutton. After we have cast about for a substitute we shall probably think it advisable to keep the best sheep we have for breeding and for fattening, sell the culls and hold fast to this branch of farming. In fact, if we can't afford to keep sheep we can't afford to continue farming, and if we can't afford to continue farming what shall we do in its stead? We can't strike and call on other farmers to help support us until prices improve; if we do the answer will be but a mock. ing echo. We are of those who believe the

Michigan farmer cannot afford to farm in Southern Michigan without sheep, and this means that he can't afford to keep poor sheep. We remember when but few Michigan farmers kept sheep, and then the flock that averaged four pounds was of the very best; and the farmer who marketed his washed wool at twenty-five cents a pound was satisfied. But in those days farmers' wives wore linsey-woolsey; wore a sunbonnet to meeting which was usually held in a log school-house. If the farmer was real forehanded the luxury of a carryall

service. But the world has moved in a generation, and although the farmer class is charged with dullness, few are found in gress; and, although wool is approximating those old prices, no farmer is brave enough to invite his wife to exchange her silks for linsey-woolsey, or her carriage for a carryall.

If then it is impossible to return to the simple and inexpensive ways of pioneer life we must, by improvments in stock and better methods of farming, be able to match the changed conditions of our wants. The farmer whose average is less than six pounds has not kept up with his opportunities, and at apprehensive about the outcome of his business for the year.

Talk this matter over at your Grange meetings, exchange experiences and profit by what others have learned. Keep what sheep you can keep well; to keep more than that number is to make a greater mistake than to keep none.

FACTS and Figures about Michigan is a most complete Hand Book for 1886 covering a multitude of facts on its ninety pages besides its portrayal of the Michigan Central Railway. Frank J. tainly condensed into a small space a collection of facts that will surprise and interest any and every person who may chance to open this little book. We had thought to enumerate the subjects embraced within its covers but soon gave it up. It is sufficient to say that the compiler seems to have found and systematized everything in the geographical, civil, political and religious

ton, who has been for many years identified with the educational and agricultural interests of the country, and who was one of the founders of the Patrons of Husbandry, or "Grangers," as they are popularly called. He has received the united indorsement of that society, which has a membership of over half a million, and he is also pressed for the appointment by the Pacific coast influence. Mr. Wright has made the edu-cational systems of this country and Europe an especial study, and a series of letters from him on industrial education in Germany and England published in The World in 1876, not only attracted widespread attention but were the cause of many important changes in public school methods, as well as the establishment of special industrial courses. He is a Southern man by birth, a Northern man by education and a Western man by residence, so that those pressing his claims assert that his appointment would be ac-ceptable to all sections. There are between thirty and forty candidates for the position.

LABOR Laws of America-a pamphlet of over 80 pages just issued by the Cooperative Publishing Company of Detroit-is presented to the public at an opportune moment. It is edited by Henry A. Haigh, and that to those who have examined his Hand Book of Law, is sufficient recommendation. The existence of the organization is a protest against existing usages if not against existing law and every intelligent Knight ought to become so familiar with the laws of the State affecting labor that he can seek through legislation to correct any defects that he may find.

While the organization claims not to be political yet it is hardly probable that in its efforts to secure what it demands it will ignore the ballot. It is clearly the duty of every Knight of Labor to first become acquainted with his rights as a working citizen and employe under existing laws, and we believe from this compilation this information can be gained.

The work has been prepared for the industrial classes and it will be found useful for reference to employers as well as the employed.

The price is within the reach of men of small means and as it is asserted that one of the prime objects of the organization is the education of its members it would seem that this sort of education is the kind about as much wanted as any other. We will send the Book to any one sending us four subscribers and two dollars.

THE circular of Master Workman Powderly to the Knights of Labor of America, issued early in May, is a document well calculated to establish and confirm the good opinion entertained present prices must begin to feel a little by the general public of the head of the organization. His advice to the Knights is sound, and the tone and temper of the paper could not well be improved.

Of course it has fallen upon some unappreciative ears, for this large organization of mushroom growth has a large element of unreasoning men not qualified to fully comprehend in its breadth the purposes of the organization, but more disposed to right real or fancied wrongs by a short road and with little delay. The Master Workman in his address

capabilities and excellences of the deals in no uncertain phrase of double meaning, and by his outspoken, squarecut statements is relieved of any suspicion of endeavoring to please men of sorts of opinions. He is clearly no managing politician. He has only words of censure for strikes and boycotts. This circular comes at a very opportune time, and will serve to check the flow of public opinion which had set in against the Knights of Labor on account of the reckless course pursued by Executive Committees of Assemblies and district organizations.

IF INSTEAD of continually clamoring for the enactment of new laws, people would content themselves for awhile with rigorously enforcing the statutory provisions already in existence, there would be less occasion for finding fault with the laxness of legal restraints. Vice and crime go unpunished simply because of a failure to bring the offenders before the proper judicial tribunal, and not because the laws are inade-curate quate.

And this writer might have truthfully added, vice and crime go unpunished because the officers elected to preserve the peace and punish those who violate its provisions, in the main neglect to its provisions, in the main neglect to discharge a duty they have assumed Good Bleach Cotton, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and which they had no intention of performing when they took the oath of office.

The time is past due when we should support a man for office simply because he belongs to our party when we know from his past record that he will not regard the obligations he has assumed. We shall soon have a chance to attend to this business, and the man who does not discriminate against the inefficient, easy-going official is unfaithful to his citizenship.

SECRETARIES and Masters will oblige by seeing that the number of their Grange does not remain on the following list of delinquents, if now on. Several are back on quarters previous to Dec. 31, 1885, but are not given here. The long list of tardy reports for the March quarter shows that some one will be disappointed next fall when representatives are selected for the State Grange if these reports are not made. Delinquents for Dec. 31, 1885-160, 320, 332, 417, 651, 658.

For quarter ending March 31, 1886-18, 19, 38, 39, 45, 83, 56, 73, 80, 81, 89, 90, 106, 108, 114, 125, 137, 159, 162, 163, 167, 168, 175, 182, 185, 190, 194, 200, 212, 219, 223, 228, 229, 230, 245, 248, 257, 277, 278, 296, 298, 301, 304, 338, 350, 355, 361, 372, 389, 415, 443, 458, 476, 503, 505, 509, 528, 530, 566, 574, 619, 657, 659.

THE Editor of the Farmer's Friend Bro. R. H. Thomas of Mechanicsburg, Pa., has any amount of enterprise and push. Wanting in these qualities he would never have undertaken the new scheme of educating the farmers of the country which is set forth in a supplement to the Farmer's Friend. Here is given a full explanation of the plan of the Reading Circle which he has introduced and which if taken hold of by the Patrons and other farmers of the country will tend to educate, improve and promote the objects of the Grange organization. Bro. Thomas makes a good paper and it is really what its name sets forth a Farmer's Friend and Grange Advocate. Like the Order it represents it has improved with age and experience until now it comes to us as one of the very best of our exchanges.

an employer's views upon the labor question, which ve print on another page. It has the merit of a candid expression of opinion from a man who has evidently studied the subject carefully, and has without prejudice expressed his views. It employers generally would look all the facts in the face, making due allowance for the ignorance and narrowness of many of their laborers as has this employer the chances for amicable arrangements would be so multiplied that extreme measures would seldom be resorted to by either party. Don't fail to read the article.

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These Low Prices Tell the Story.

Good Calicos, 3c and 4c. Good Crash Toweling, 3c and 4c. Good yard wide Brown Cotton,

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Ginghams, 5, 7, 9c and upward. Wide and fine printed Cambrics at 8, 10 and 121 cts.

Linen Lawns 12¹/₂, 15, 20, and 25c. Beautiful Satines, 25c. Fine Scotch Ginghams, 20c.

Brocade Dress Goods. 5, 6, 9, 121c. Table Linen, 15, 19, 22, 25, 2c, 30c. Linen Towels for 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18. and 21c.

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We are closing out a large lot of fine Plaid Cambrics for 12tc, worth from 15 to 25c. These are the cheapest we have ever SPRING & COMPANY. seen.



Black Gros Grain for 38c, worth 56c. Black Gros Grain for 42c, worth 6oc. Black Gros Grain for 48c, worth 65c. Black Gros Grain for 57c, worth 75c. Black Gros Grain for 63c, worth 75c. Black Gros Grain for 75c, worth \$1. Black Gros Grain for 93c, worth \$1. Black Gros Grain for \$1, worth \$1.50. Black Gros Grain for \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Black Gros Grain for \$1.50, worth \$2.00.

The Silks selling at \$1.00 \$1 25 and \$1.50 cannot be obtained elsewhere in this market at any price, as we have the exclusive agency of these goods and are entirely indemnified by the manufacturers against any reasonable damage that may occur from wear, and we make good to our customers any reasonable damage if any should occur.

We wish it were possible for us to enumerate all the different articles in our store worthy of attention.

There are thousands of dollars worth of merchandise upon our shelves and counters that is commanding great attention from customers all over the country as well as citizens of our city. The supply seems sufficient for the increased demand, and our departments were never as well supplied.



entire lot on sale

At Unheard of Low Prices.

There is a growing interest among the better class of people all over the country in this matter of law enforcement.

The question is being more and more discussed-Shall the only class of men whose business at this time pays a large profit, and the prosecution of which adds immensely to the crime and cost of municipal and State governments, be allowed to set at defiance the express provisions of the laws of the State? The more aggressive the law-defying element becomes the sooner we shall reach that point where the enforcement of law will become a real necessity for the protection of life and property. And we are therefore always pleased to see the issue forced upon a community, and the men who mean no harm and have no time to offend anybody lest it should injure their business compelled to take sides with the worst element in the community or stand up for the enforcement of law.

At several of the towns in the Upper Peninsula the outlook now is that this point will soon be reached. All agitation of this kind will result in good, for no defense of persistent violation of a statute clearly in the interest of morality and good order as well as economy can be set up and sustained.

The liquor interest of this country in the prosecution of its business respects law only as compelled to and its persistent violations of law will hasten the day of greater restrictions and their enforcement. If this is not true then are we on the down grade in our civilization.

We have faith to believe that a sentiment of obedience to law is growing and will prevail.

PORT HURON will decorate the tramps who seek her hospitality with ball and chain and set them to cleaning the streets.

history of the State. Nor are the various societies forgotten but each with its officers is assigned a brief space. There are dozens of things in this little Book that one can think of and find out all about and then there are scores of other matters equally well treated that one would not think of until he finds the facts all boiled down into the least possible space.

An Alphabetical Index completes the most complete collection of facts and figures in relation to Michigan that we have ever seen. We notice the price is 15 cents and suppose it can be had by addressing Passenger Department M. C. R. R. Chicago, Ill.

In the New York World of a late date under the heading "What will be done to complete the work of the session?" we find the following item. The gentleman referred to is the author of the Declaration of Purposes of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry and whatever the Order may do in the future this Declaration of Purposes will stand the test of time and go down the ages as the embodiment of a noble endeavor to elevate the agricultural class of this country.

If this "leading candidate" shall be selected we shall accept it as another evidence that the farmer class are being more recognized from year to year and we trust it will not be long before farmers will have their interests looked after in legislative bodies by farmers. The world moves and those who have patience and persistence are best satisfied with the progress made from year to

year. The leading candidate for Commissioner of Education is J. W. A. Wright, a graduate of Prince-

An article in a Harrisburg, Penn., paper comes to us marked, and we find the marked article to be a very cordial endorsement by a District Grange composed of a half dozen counties of Southern Pennsylvania of Bro. R. H. Thomas, Secretary of the State Grange, for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

From what we know of him we should say he could discharge the duties of noticed he is full of enterprise and always casting about for something new to work at. If in this matter he maintains a faithful adherence to the principles of the Order to which he has given so many years of faithful service, we shall be well pleased if his friends are able to confer upon him this office. Farmers must not be ignored, but must come to the front and take the labor and responsibility as well as the honor the Grange. of position. We shall be pleased to learn of the success of Bro. Thomas.

Some Patron of good intentions has hid behind three very good initials at the foot of a communication, which the members of the Grange to which he

Withholding the name of the writer is sufficient reason for declining the request; and, besides, we are not able to see what possible good could come by the publication of the letter. The writer should know that anonymous meritorious.

THE jotting of W. A. B., of Benton Harbor, found on our 5th page, is worth an average two-column article. We hope the Lecturer of every Grange in Michigan will read it at the next meeting of the Grange. It should and will bring out profitable discussion.

The Forum is to continue its very interesting series of personal experience that office acceptably to the people if the work is assigned him. We have Huntington will tell the story of his religious life, and Dr. Vincent, Chancellor of the Chautauqua Circle, will describe how he was educated.

> THE article in this paper by F. W. Redfern was read at the dedication of Bengal Grange Hall recently, and although somewhat lengthy for these columns it contains many good answers to questions often asked members of

An Anomaly.

An exchange tells us of a a "Liquor Dealers' League numbering nearly eighty responsible citizens" in Harrisburg, Penn. At a recent meeting a recites with some particularity the resolution was adopted to have publishreprehensible conduct of a couple of ed in all the Harrisburg papers warning all parties who violate the laws of the State relating to the sale of liquor "with or she belongs. And for the "good of the Order" we are invited to print the letter. State relating to the safe of inquo. "Do any of the penalty of prosecution." Do any of the "eighty responsible citizens" think to make the best citizens of Harrisburg and the country that by getting together and adopting a nice resolution that they are such law abiding citizens as they advertise themselves; of course not. And all they mean by this show of respect for the law is to frighten out communications are rejected, however of the business the poor fellows who have poor clothes and little money.

We name a few prices:

MEN'S SUITS, substantial, well made, at \$3.75; former wholesale price, \$4.25; former retail price, \$6.00.

A SPECIAL feature of this sale is the tremendous lots of Good BUSI-NESS SUITS, neatly made, good quality, well trimmed, at \$5.00; former wholesale price, \$6.25; former retail price, \$8.

Men's Splendid ALL WOOL SUITS, \$6.50; former wholesale price, \$7.87; former retail price, \$10.

Fine Cassimer and Blue Flannel Suits, ALL WOOL, \$7.50 and \$8.00. At **\$8.**50 and **\$10.00** OUR ASSORTMENT OF

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You are advised to lose no time in securing a suit at this great sale.

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\$1.75 for good, substantial ev-

ery day suits.



JUDGE COOLEY is reputed a very level-headed man. We present part of a lecture delivered by him in the law lecture room of the University. We are pleased to find arbitration-the Court of the Patrons-endorsed by such eminent judicial authority as Judge Cooley. He says:

In no class of cases is it more important that remedies be peaceful than in those which arise between employer and laborer. The relation is one in which the parties are mutually concerned in its continuance; it is largely one of confi-dence; hostile remedies are likely to destroy its usefulness, and in many cases render its termination inevitable. Any useful remedy must be cal-culated to prevent the breaking up of friendly relations, and it should also avoid disturbing the business while the controversy is pending. Nothing but arbitration can do this. Arbi-

tration is a friendly remedy; that is the leading idea. When parties find themselves unable to agree, it is assumed that both sides mean to be fair, but that interest may have warped the judgment. They, therefore, call in others who may assist them in coming to the just conclu-sion. Is this remedy available? It has been found so in other countries. But it would prob-ably be found more difficult to introduce it generally in this country than any other. Laborers have a greater feeling of independence here and are less inclined to trust their disputes to others. They are also migratory and change more from business to business. Business also is less es-tablished and new person to business also be less established and permanent here than in older countries. Nevertheless, there is a broad field for the remedy here, and it is specially available in the great manufacturing and mining centers and with the railroads. How is the remedy to be introduced? Various methods are suggested.

I. The law may make it compulsory and create a statutory Board for the purpose. Statutory Boards exist in some other countries with large powers. In England, however, where the prevailing ideas resemble our own more than do those in other countries, parties do not resort to the statutory tribunals. I do not believe they could be of much value in this country. Then could be of much value in this country. They could not be given compulsory power except where the question involved concerned a violation of legal rights. They could not fix the ba-sis for future employment, for that would be making contracts for parties. They could not fix the rate of future wages, except by way of advice merely, for neither party could be com-pelled to abide by anybody's judgment on such a question. A law undertaking to compel it would introduce a species of slavery.

2. The law may provide a Statutory Boards to which, by consent, the parties may bring their complaints without being compelled to do so. This might be of some service but probably not much.

3. Standing tribunals may be established in any particular trade or business by cooperatio n of employers and men, to which complaints from either side may be made; the sub-mission having no legal force but implying an honorary obligation on both parties to abide the result.

This sort of tribunal is found exceedingly valuable in England. It is composed of equal numbers of employers and men, and it is always understood that an endeavor shall be made by these to settle the controversy without calling in anybody else. But if this proves impracticable an umpiré is agreed upon, whose decision is to control.

Such a tribunal may be limited to a single business or it may embrace all who are engaged in the same line of business. Controversies may be brought before it which concern single individuals only, or which embrace the whole trade. It is always understood that business shall go on undisturbed while the attempted settlement is in progress, and thus strikes and lockouts are avoided. In England it very seldom happens that either side refuses to abide the agreement. This would be the tribunal particularly valuable in this country, especially in the case of railroads. Each company with its men might establish a Board of Arbitrators for the active and its very astablichment would for themselves and its very establishment would create a bond of union and tend to make service with the company permanent, and build up a feeling of common interest that would make the company more regardful of the man and the man more likely to be the champion of the com-pany in any crisis which should make their aid important. There is no difficulty whatever in establishing such a tribunal except the unwillingness of the parties.

THE GRANCE VISITOR.

who has gone from us to return no more forever. Hall of Schoolcraft Grange, No. 8, May 15, '86.

gotices of Meetings.

PROGRAMME of the Oakland County Pomona

AFTERNOON SESSION-PUBLIC MEETING.

Discussion -Is legislation needed in the in-

terest of agriculture, if so for what purpose? M. V. B. Hosner and D. M. Garner.

The Pemona of Lapeer County will be held

with Montgomery Grange, June 10, 1886. All Fourth Degree members are requested to be

Meeting will be called to order at 1 o'clock P. M.; Grange opened in the Fourth Degree.

PROGRAM.

Government of the tongue, W. E. Moore. Give the girls a chance, Mrs. P. H. Foot. How to keep the boys on the farm, Mr. How-

Fruit growing as a part of mixed husbandry, N. Stover.

Growing and care of orchards, Mr. Sinclair.

Should railways be taxed the same as farms according to their value, J. Schell.

How to protect our orchards from sneak thieves, F. Muir.

The little Leaks, Mrs. S. Tessy. Objects of the Grange, Sister Odell.

Utilizing the waste upon the farm, E. Bartlett,

The afternoon meeting will be open to the

Rev. G. W. Tuthill will address the meeting on a subject of general interest to the farmer. Able speakers will also be present to discuss the labor question. There will also be a Fifth De-

gree meeting in the evening, should there be work in that degree. E. H. ANGELL.

THE next meeting of Montcalm County Po-mona Grange will be held at Douglass Grange Hall, June 17, 1886. A change in the by-laws is contemplated. All Fonrth Degree members are invited. Work in the Fifth Degree. E. W. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

THE summer meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will convene in the hall of

Capital Grange, North Lansing, on the evening of June 15, at 7:30 o'clock. This meeting is held in acceptance of an invi-tation from Capital Grange, and will continue through Wednesday, the 16th, and close with an

evening session. The headquarters of the Executive Board will

The Semi-Centennial Celebration of Michi-

gan's admission as a State into the Union will

occur on the 15th of June, and our meeting is

arranged to follow closely, so that the horticul-turists may take in both entertainments at the

same trip. It is desired that delegates bring samples of

fruits that are ripe at this season, as well as

packages and any horticultural contrivances

For railway rates and other information ad-dress Secretary Garfield at Grand Rapids.

SCHEME OF TOPICS-TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

8:30 o'clock. Exercises in charge of Dr. W. Beal, of the Agricultural College, by members

7:30 P. M. Opening Exercises. Strawberries for market.

9 A. M. Opening Exercises.

be at the Hudson House.

that may be of interest.

of his class in Botany. Adjournment.

E. E. OWEN,

Address of welcome, W. Montgomery.

Response, Ira Reed. Essay, "Fear," Mrs. M. Lamb.

Power of habit, H. Bradshaw.

Report of Subordinate Granges.

Recitation, Miss Edla Park.

Essay, Mrs. A. E. Green. Scrap bag, Miss Clara Landon. Question box.

Music.

Dinner.

W. King.

present.

How

public.

Music, by all.

WELDON-; WHEREAS, Van Buren Co. Grange has been Grange, to be held at Waterford, June 8, 1886: Music, Garland Grange Choir. Address of welcome, H. A. Bacon. called upon to bid a long farewell to another honored member-Sister George Weldon; therefore be it

Resolved, That while yielding to the inevitable we sadly miss from our gatherings the bright smile and cheery voice of our sister. *Resolved*, That we tender our heartfelt sympa-thy to the members of the household her depar-

Discussion-Are lawyers better fitted for public duties than other men? Wm. Satterlee and Geo.

ture hath left sorrowing. *Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread up-on our record book, printed in the GRANCE VIS-ITOR and a copy of the same presented to the family of the deceased. Com.

Those in need of HORSE NETS should send to JOSEPH SHAW, of Charlotte, and get as good a ONE DOLLAR NET as is made. Patrons please send under seal of Grange. JOSEPH SHAW,

Charlotte, Mich.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1886.

PURE SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf per 10	
Pulverized per 108	
Standard Granulated per D	1
Standard A White per Ib	Z
Best White Soft A per *	8
Good White Soft A per th	1
Extra C White per fb	2
Standard B per fb	Ż
Extra C Yellow Bright per b	5
C Yellow per b	1
Brown per 1b	2
New Orleans Extra Light per b	4

SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels.

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 addition-al and the cost or package. THE next regular meeting of the Pomona Grange of Ingham County will be held with Felts Grange, No. 347, on June 4, commencing at Io o'clock A. M. The meeting in the fore-noon will be open to all Fourth Degree members. The afternoon meeting will be oven to the COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASTED.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.
 Black Pepper per b.
 18

 White
 28

 Ginger
 12

 Cinnamon
 9

 Cloves
 17

 Allspice
 9

 Mace
 50
 Cloves Allspice Mace Nutmegs ····· 50 60 PURE GROUND SPICES.



For the Cure of Bilious Rheumatism, Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and Impurities of the Blood.

Perfectly free from Intoxicants; compounded from Roots, Herbs and Berries. It is the most perfect remedy for the cure of Malaria and Bilious Rheumatism known. Those that know of my remedies know that I sell no humbug. Read what the people say of these bitters. Too good not to publish the following letter:

MANTON, MICH., June 23, 1885. Mr. Geo. G. Steketee—Dear Sir: For years I have been troubled with constipation or cost-iveness, dizziness and wandering of the mind. At times it seemed as though there were thousands of needles penetrating my arms, fingers and legs, with hot and cold flashes running all over me, bad breath and coated tongue. I have taken one bottle of your Steketee's Blood Bitters as you directed when I was at your place. I can say that it has done me more good than anything that I have ever found before. In fact, I feel like a new man. No one should be without a bottle of Steketee's Blood Bitters. M. VANDERCOOK.

Long life to Mr. Steketee and his Blood Bitters.

Thus writes Mr. J. C. Van Der Ven, of Grand Haven, Mich., Oct. 1, 1885: "For the past year I have scarcely been without pain in my bowels. I used remedies from the doctors, and house remedies, all without cure. Two bottles and one-half of your Steketee's Blood Bitters has entirely cured me; so I say long live Mr. Steketee and his Blood Bitters.

J. C. VAN DER VEN."



A special tribunal may be created by the parties merely for a particular controversy. This is often serviceable.

There is, then, no difficulty inherent in this remedy. It ought to come into general use. And every successful instance of the use of it has a valuable educating influence to prevent hostile resorts. But it can have no application to a case in which outside parties, for reasons of their own, undertake to compel employers to discharge all or any of their men.

Short Hours on the Farm.

BENTON HARBOR, May 25.

With wheat and nearly all products of the farm selling at lower prices than known since 1862, would it not be well should farmers plant less, buy less, and work less? Working men in our manu-factories are clamoring for eight hours' work and ten hours' pay. Many lines of manufacturers are willing to concede short time, but cannot afford to pay extra prices for labor, when the markets are filled with goods which do not sell.

With the vast area of production, the aggregate of farm crops produced can never be less. In view of these facts will it pay the individual farmer to give the prices demanded for farm labor, and work himself 12 and 14 hours daily? If not, why not give a rest to his land, himself and his family? W. A. B.

PREMIUM LIST.

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

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

One copy of GRANGE VISITOR, six months. One copy of "Glad Echoes," song book. One copy of Kendall's "Treatise of the Horse.'

For ten names and \$5.00 a choice of the following:

One extra copy of GRANGE VISITOR, one year. One copy of Digest of Laws and Rulings. One American Manual of Parliamentary Laws. One copy of Pocket Manual. One copy of National Grange Choir. Three copies of Glad Echoes.

For thirty names and \$15.00 we will send one copy of Haigh's Manual of Law and Forms. This is a book of 492 pages and comes to us vell endorsed.

strawberries for home use. Raspberries. Blackberries.

AFTERNOON. 1:30 O'clock. Grapes.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

2:30 o'clock. Exercises in charge of Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Agricultural College, by mem-bers of his classes. 4 o'clock. Cherries.

EVENING.

7 o'clock. The State Fair: What shall Horticulturists do for it? Cucumbers.

7:45 o'clock. Exercises in charge of Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the Agricultural College, by mem-bers of his classes.

9 o'clock. Experience Meeting: Mistakes we have made; successes we have achieved. Committee reports. Adjournment.

THE next meeting of Shiawassee Pomona Grange, No. 31, will be held on Wednesday, June 16, 1886, at the Grange Hall in Laingsburg. All members of the Order are most cordially invited to attend and participate in the exercises. By order of Laingsburg Grange. Fraternally yours, MAY STONE, Sec. yours,



KLINGENSMITH—Died, May 17, 1886, aged 28, Sister Emma V. Klingensmith, wife of the Worthy Secretary, of Rutland Grange, No. 145, and drughter of A. G. Culver.

Patiently enduring ill health for nearly three years, cheerfully through the last months of suffering, with kind and pleasant words for all. We mourn our loss.

A member of our Grange about 11 years, even prepared to do the work assigned her when health would permit her meeting with us. We can truly say, "We shall meet but we shall miss thee.'

The members of our Grange hereby tender their sympathy to her husband and relatives, in this their hour of deep affliction. For the second time since our organization, in December, 1873, is our Charter draped in mourning.

DUNCAN-From far off San Jose comes sad intelligence that Edwin F. Duncan, a worthy Brother, and once an honored member of Schoolcraft Grange, lies dead. In the prime of a noble manhood he has been overtaken by that Grim Messenger, at whose command we shall all sooner or later go hence. Long years have passed since he left us, but hanging in this hall is a beautiful and permanent proof of his generous and fraternal remembrance. To multiply words would not more fully express our sorrow at so great a loss or prove our fraternal sympathy for the afflicted family and friends of our deceased Brother.

Therefore, it only remains for us to order copies of this evidence of our regard transmitted to these relatives-spread upon the record-and in our future lives to emulate the virtues of him





Mr. E. Leedham of Aroyo, Grande, Cal., and my strain of seeds, they raised Marhlehead Marm out Cabbages weighing of and of bs. Seed of the seeds of the seeds of the seed of the seed of the seeds of the seed of the set of the seed of the seed of the set of the seed of the seed of the set of the seed of the seed of the set of the seed of the seed of the set of the seed of the seed of the set of the set of the seed of the seed of the set of the set of the set of the seed of the seed of the set of

James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.





Centennial Grange Farm Gate.

Centennial Grange Farm Gate. West CHESTER, BUTLER Co., O., Aug. 18, 1884. This is to certify that I have had in constant use on my farm, Richardson's Centennial Grange make and use them for ten times the cost. I have never had any trouble with them. I have never had to repair them. For my gates, 12 feet long and five boards high, I use posts six inches square. The posts stand as straight and plumb as when I first put them up five years ago—The Centennial Gate does not sag the post, it will raise and swing over snow banks, up or down a side hill, opens both ways, fastens itself open when the wind blows, will divide large from small stock, one person doing it alone, children can work it easily, and after five years' use I can confidently recommend it as the best gate I have ever seen or used. Me, the subscribers, have given thorough examination of Bro. J. P. MILLER, Past Master West Chester Grange, No. 752, West Chester, Butler Co., O. We, the subscribers, have given thorough examination of Bro. J. P. Miller's Gates and know they have been in use for five years, that they are as good as when first put up, and we fully endorse Bro. Miller's statement in every respect. Past Master Butler Co. Pomona Grange, Director Butler Co. Agricultural Society, and formerly Ohio State Grange Stock Agent, at Cincinnati, West Chester, Butler Co., O. PERRY WRIGHT, Master West Chester Grange, West Chester, Butler Co., O. DOHN L. VAN DOREN, Master Wyoming Grange, Glendale, Hamilton Co., O. DOHN L. VAN DOREN, Master Wyoming Grange, Glendale, Hamilton Co., O.

JOHN L. VAN DOREN, Master Wyoming Grange, Glendale, Hamilton Co., O. GEO. W. RAYMOND, Secretary Wyoming Grange, Glendale, Hamilton Co., O. R. M. COX, Farmer, Mason, Warren Co., O. For information, address **REI. BATHBUN**, care of J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich.

15mayt2



Ladies' Department.

The Harvest Battle.

The bravest battle ever fought! Shall 1 tell you where and when? ' On the maps of the world you will find it not; 'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with the cannon, or battle-shot, With the sword, or nobler pen; Nay, not with eloquent word, or thought, From the mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart-Of woman that would not yield, But bravely, silently bore her part-Lo! there is the battle-field!

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song; No banners to gleam and wave! But, oh! these battles they last so long-From babyhood to the grave!

Yet the faithful still as a bridge of stars, She fights in her walled-up town-Fights on, and on, in the endless wars, Then silent, unseen-goes down!

O ye with banners and battle-shot, And soldiers to shout and praise, I tell you the kingliest victories fought Are fought in these silent ways!

Oh! spotless woman in a world of shame, With a splendid and silent scorn, Go back to God, as white as you came

The kingliest warrior born? JOAQUIN MILLER.

John B. Gough.

"Him that overcometh will I make a pillar of my God, and he shall go no more out."

Like missing the delicate odors That out from the roses distill, Like silence that falls on the spirit When quick the music is still, Like shadow that follows the sunset When golden is turning to gray, We stand in the midst of our losing In the midst of our grieving, to-day.

So rare was the fragrance that followed The track of a wonderful life--So thrilling the passionate numbers

Of victory, mingled with strife-So golden the skies of the evening, When day in its glory went down,

That, weeping for friend and for brother, We shout for the hero that's crowned.

Oh! soul that hast struggled and conquered How looks the sharp pathway you trod, How seemeth the field where you battled,

Looking down from the hiltops of God? Oh! surely it pays to have borne it, With all of the measureless pain, To find that the soul that o'ercometh Is heir of an infinite gain.

Gough dead! Say the same of the sunshine When evening comes over the hill. Say music is dead when in slumber The hand of the player is still. Behold! the dimmed splendor has broken In the morning, eternal and calm, And listen, the player is sweeping The chords of an infinite Psalm.

-Mary T. Lathrop.

Distance.

On softening days, when a storm was near, At the farmhouse door I have stood in the

gray, And caught in the distance, faint but clear, The sound of a train, passing, far away. The warning bell when the start was made, The engine's puffing of smoke unseen, With the heavy rumble as the wheels obeyed-Across the miles between.

And so sometimes, on a moonless night, When the stars shine soft and the wind

low, To my listening soul, in the pallid light, Come the trembling voices of long ago; The tuneful echoes when hope was young.

The tender song of love serene, . And the throbbing rhythm of passion's tongue-Across the years between. Margaret W. Hamilton.

than those that prescribe pills and paregoric and attach long fees to their remedial powers. The human system be had to satisfy the natural cravings of appetite for such foods. Hygiene authorities prefer fruit at breakfast if not to be had at all meals and recommend eating it first. The main point however, is that it be made a part of the daily diet and if possible a regular part. Thanks to our correspondent for

timely suggestions relating to strawberries.

Fruit on the Farm.

Your request for an article on "Fruits for farmers' tables" is noted. Firstly, then, I haven't a minute's time to devote to a studied paper that might hope to find grace in ye editor's eye. Second-ly, I havn't the good sense to put into it that the subject demands. However it has occurred to me this morning while busy sweeping, dusting and baking (my legitimate calling) that I might tell you some of the things "John says" on this important question.

He says, "There's no use talking that a farmer hasn't time to raise fruit for his family, and that he can buy what little they want."

The bottom fell out of that theory long ago. He has got to do without or raise it himself. He can't afford to do without; therefore the point on this question is to make him feel it a necessity, and see that he can raise it himself. The farmer has just as much time as anybody else, and he can better afford to spend a fraction of it in planting and tending strawberries, raspberries, black-berries and grapes that will give a succession of fresh fruits the entire season than to spend that amount of time any other way. This list may be enlarged to suit the family palate, but these, with cherries and apples, are the staples.

Now a word as to its use. Please allow me here to say there are few, if any, meals at "our house" where fruit in some form is not used, for John says "it is cheaper than medicine and much pleasanter to take." But many who have an abundance say we, with our great family, cannot afford fresh strawberries every meal, it takes too much sugar. Now I understand sugar, like agent's wares, supplies a "long felt want."

Why should the farmer with the wealth of the world at his feet deny himself its greatest blessings. I would have him partake freely of the small fruits in all their glory and freshness - unbaked. John says good bread, sweet butter, and fresh, dewey strawberries make a breakfast fit for the gods.

I do sometimes make pies, but I don' like to for I believe the fruit better suited to our needs taken, nearly as may be, in "the natural way." I shall hail with joy the day when pies, like rye and Indian bread and old fashioned johnny cake baked on a board pass into histo-

Did you ever dry strawberries? Many think they are too juicy to dry. My plan is to scald them up with a little sugar just as I do to can, only less sugar will do just as well. Skim out all the perries, lay them on earthen plates, set A portion of the summer's campaign in the oven, boil down the juice all it is already mapped out for the thrifty will bear, spread on the berries, if kept hot as they will bear, and stirred often, they will be dry enough to put away in Doubtless the first thought of each twenty-four hours. I have put thirty quarts of fresh berries into a two quart HOUSEWIFE.

to hide defects in the pedal extremities. man over; other parts of his work stiff-Girls do not think of this when they .en the joints and bend him under the "flop" down into a chair, as many of burden of heavy labor. Desk work elerequires less fatty food at the time when fruit acids and flavors can most easily of sitting down before a cheval glass be-frequently have one low shoulder—a fore they perform in public. At a dance recently given in this city a man present took the trouble during the German to walk round the room and make a count of the various degrees of open work hose visible. Out of about thirty couples only five girls knew how to sit down, the rest showing more or less ignorance or indifference in or to the art. That men do not like to see girls sitting down like this is certain, as the remarks that are constantly made testify, and surely they need only be once told of it to rectify what detracts seriously from the appearance of many a sweet, pretty, and simple girl .- New York Hour.

Cuvier on Tight Lacing.

[Selected for the VISITOR by a Reader.] The great naturalist, Cuvier, was walking one day with a young lady who was a victim of tight lacing in a public garden in Paris. A lovely blossom upon an elegant plant drew from her an expression of admiration. Looking at her pale, thin face, Cuvier said: "You were like this flower once; tomorrow it will be as you are now." Next day he led her to the same spot and the beautiful flower was dying. She asked the cause. "This plant," replied Cuvier, "is an image of yourself. I will show you what is the matter with it." He pointed to a cord bound tightly around the stem, and said: "You are fading away exactly in the same manner under the compression of your corset, and you are losing by degrees all your youthful charms, just because you have not the courage to resist this dangerous fashion."

Things to Remember.

That a brush broom is just the thing to clean horse radish graters and silver.

That soda will clean unpainted sinks, tables and floors. Rub soda and soap on all grease spots; wash with hot water and behold the result.

That soda is excellent to purify dish cloths and wiping towels.

That a true test for eggs is to drop them in water; if the large end comes up they are not fresh.

That a nightly gargle of salt and water will strengthen the throat and keep off bronchial attacks.

That salt sprinkled over anything that is burning on the stove will prevent any disagreeable odor.

That beeswax will make smooth flatirons. Put a little wax on several thicknesses of brown paper, rub the hot iron over the wax, wipe with a cloth, and the result will please the most fastidious.

STRONG COFFEE AND HOT BOILED MILK .- Even in the best hotels, it is sometimes difficult to get boiled milk. In restaurants it is seldom given without a special order. In many private houses the article is practically unknown, in many homes where they pride themselves on their good coffee, only cream it takes on as the thick yellow substance drops down into it is a joy forever; but it is, alas! indigestible. I believe that many of the people who have decided that they cannot take coffee, would find themselves nourished and strengthened, without injury, by equal parts of well made strong coffee, and hot boiled milk. Susan Hale, in Good Housekeeping.

venient and less expensive physicians made and best fitting chausure will fail seat for hours at a time, tends to drag a heavy grip tells why. Unconsciously the trade mark of one's calling is stamped into his physical frame, but none have the right to wear a defacement that can be removed or prevented.

Farmer boys have no right to walk the streets of town with bowed bodies and drooping shoulders while natty city fellows step briskly past. If one for appearance's sake has kept his body straight and erect, the other should strive equally for that posture because a fine, manly form is a credit and recommendation to every boy. It is also capital of inestimable value in times of disease.

The True Nature of a "Cold."

Years of study and observation have forced me to the conclusion that the disease which manifests the symptoms popularly supposed to indicate that a cold has been caught is to all intents and purposes a filth-disease, arises largely from indigestion, and forms the basis, so to say, or is in fact the first stage of all the so-called filth-diseases. Whatever interferes with digestion or depuration, or depraves the vital organism in any manner, produces an impure condition of the body-a condition of disease; and a continuance of diseaseproducing habits must inevitably result in periodical or occasional "eruptions," the severity of which will depend upon the degree of one's transgression. Among the causes of this impure bodily condition are (1) impure food, (2) excess in diet, and (3) impure air. Our homes, offices, shops, halls, court-houses, churches, and, with rare exceptions, all living-rooms, private or public, are insufficiently or not at all ventilated; and, except while in the open air, a very large proportion of our people, in all the walks of life, habitually breathe an atmosphere vitiated by being breathed over and over again; they are starving for want of oxygen, and are being poisoned by carbonic acid. In default of sufficient oxygen the best of food can not be transformed into pure blood-there will always be a corresponding indigestion; nor can the carbonic acid be eliminated freely in an impure atmosphere. We have, then, serious "interference with digestion and depuration," whenever we remain even for a single hour of the twenty-four in an "indoor" atmosphere, i. e., an atmosphere that is not in tolerably free communication with the great body of air without. The only offset for restriction in oxygen is restriction in diet and exercise; but a combination of this character would produce enfeeblement of the system, though if a proper balance were maintained there would arise no febrile symptoms such as we are considering. We have plenty of people living in unventilated rooms who, so far as exercise is concerned, live a well balanced life; but seldom do these, any more than the robust and active, practice any sort of JUNE 1, 1886.

DON'T TAKE OFF YOUR FLANNELS .-Remember that it is better to suffer a few days with the heat at this season than to get even one chill. North of 40 degrees north latitude, as it used to be said by a distinguished physician, winter flannels should never be taken off before the 10th of June, and very often not then.

INVALIDS who are not fortunate in having soapstone foot-warmers, will find bags of sand, heated in the oven, an excellent substitute.

Miscellaneous.

The Barefoot Boy. Blessings on thee, little man, Barefoot boy with cheek of tan!

With thy turned up pantaloons, And thy merry whistling tunes; With thy red lip redder still, Kissed by strawberries from the hill; With the sunshine on thy face, Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace; From my heart I give thee joy— I was once a barefoot boy! Prince thou art-the grown up man Only is republican. Let the million dollard ride! Barefoot, trudging at his side, Thou hast more than he can buy In the reach of ear and eye-Outward sunshine, inward joy; Blessings on thee, little boy.

Cheerily then, my little man, Laugh and live as boyhood can Though the flinty stones be hard, Stubble speared the new-mown sward, Every morn shall lead thee through Fresh baptisms of the dew; Every evening from thy feet Shall the cool wind kiss the heat; All too soon those feet must hide In the prison cell of pride; Lose the freedom of the sod, Like a colt, for work be shod, Made to tread the mills of toil, Up and down in ceaseless moil: Happy if thy track be found Never on forbidden ground; Happy, if they sink not in Quick and treacherous sand of sin; Ah! that thou couldst know thy joy, Ere it passes, barefoot boy.

-Whittier.

An Employer's Views.

ADJUSTMENT BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPI-TAL.

A strike or lockout is, in itself, a ridiculous affair. Whether a failure or a success, it gives no direct proof of its justice or injustice. In this it resembles war between two nations. It is simply a question of strength and endurance between the contestants. The gage of battle or the duel is not more senseless as a means of establishing what is just and fair than an industrial strike or lockout. It would be folly to conclude that we have reached any permanent adjustment between capital and labor until strikes and lockouts are as much things of the past as the gage of battle or the duel has become in the most advanced communities.

Among the expedients suggested for their better reconciliation, the first place must be assigned to the idea of co-operation, or the plan by which the work-ers are to become part owners in enterprises, and share their fortunes. There is no doubt that if this could be effectvoluntary restriction as to quality or ed it would have the same beneficial efis used in the mixture. Coffee with quantity of food—nausea and lack of appetite being the only safe-guards. fect upon the workman which the own-Persons of this class are great sufferers has hitherto tilled the land for another. The sense of ownership would make him more of a man as regards himself, and hence more of a citizen as regards the commonwealth. But we are here met by a difficulty, which I confess I have not yet been able to overcome, and which renders me less sanguine than I should like to be in regard to co-operation. The difficulty is this, and it seems to me to be inherent in all gigantic manufacturing, mining, and commercial operations. Two men or two combinations of men will erect blast furnaces, iron-mills, cotton-mills, or piano manu factories adjoining each other, or engage in shipping or commercial business. They will start with equal capital and credit, and to those only superficially acquainted with the personnel of these concerns, success will seem as likely to attend the one as the other. Nevertheless one will fail after dragging along a lifeless existence, and pass into the hands of its creditors; while the neighboring mill or business will make a fortune for its owners. Now, the successful manu-facturer, dividing every month or every year a proportion of his profits among his workmen, either as a bonus or as dividends upon shares owned by them, will not only have a happy and contented body of operatives, but he will inevitably attract from his rival the very best workmen in every department. His rival, having no profits to divide among his workmen, and paying them only a small assured minimun to enable them to live, finds himself despoiled of foremen and workmen necessary to carry on his business successfully. His work-men are discontented, and, in their own opinion, defrauded of the proper fruits of their skill, through incapacity or inattention of their employers. Thus unequal business capacity in the management produces unequal results. It will be precisely the same if one of these manufactories belongs to the workmen themselves; but in this case, in the present stage of development of the workmen, the chances of failure will be enormously increased. It is indeed greatly to be doubted whether any body of workingmen in the world could to-day organize and successfully carry on a mining or manufacturing or commercial business in competition with concerns

What for the Table?

housekeeper by the present prospects for an unusually fine fruit crop.

farmer's wife, as she contemplates this not unpleasing prospect, will be of the can when dried. We like them very row upon row of lusciously filled cans much as a change from canned fruit. that shall accrue to her cupboard shelves before another winter. Supplemented to this nowise unpleasing sight will arise visions of long hours in a hot kitchen with weary aches and tired bones that must be undergone before that result shall crown her labor. It loomes up before her like hard "extra" work; but a wiser second thought discovers nature's ever handy "law of compensensation." To gain time for canning she will, if forehanded, substitute fresh fruit for pastry work. She may during the season, it is not improbable, more than offset the one with the other and secure the customary count of quarts and many a bit of leisure for rest and books besides.

Our correspondent, Housewife, in her plea that more fruit be added to the ordinary farm bill of fare states some wholesome facts with which we are wholly in sympathy. The vivacity that is in her letter provokes the suspicion that what "John says" is politic as well as practical on his part. However that may be, with sugar at six and seven cents per pound and physical and mental strength rising in value each day it brings a straight problem to the solving of each housewife. She has a right to introduce a fruit diet (or any wholesome innovation) into the economic housekeeping the same as a labor-saving machine is procured for any other part of the farmwork. The time and strength will be hers and may fall in better blessings on her family by way of other channels.

The medicinal advantages of fruit when made a large part of one's diet are gaining ground, more slowly in the no means so apparant as it is in this country, it is true, but even there, where country. At dances, more particularly, the best of fruits often spoil for lack of a market it is being substituted for rich are more hurried, and the place, music, dishes and labor-savored viands. The home market for all kinds of fruit is minor details, and the display of ankle nome market for all kinds of hute is insomewhat alarming, and often by no never surfeited so long as it is not made is somewhat alarming, and often by no the common daily food of its producers. means captivating. Very few women the common daily food of its producers. means captivating. Very few women "Apples and abstinence" are more con-have really pretty feet, and the best ting in a heap on a cultivator or binder we wish to be happier.—LaMotte.

What is Life?

Day by day we toil on, wondering what is in store for us next, and as day advances some new problem is laid before us and we move onward hoping for something good or better. What a blessing is hope, cheering up with her sunny face, bidding us never despair! One of the old authors says life is what we make it; and whether good, or whether bad, depends on how we take it. But it seems to me that this is not always the case. Events and circumstances are sometimes crowded upon us which it seems our duty to weave into the web of our lives which do not always make a thread of golden filling for us. Let us weave on bravely, doing our work, no matter how coarse coarse and rough the fabric may be, and all will be well in the bright days to ANN M. B. come.

The Art of Sitting Down. [Sent to the VISITOR by a reader.]

Not a woman out of a thousand is able to sit down in a chair gracefully and elegantly. A few, a very few, sit down, and their opposite neighbors cannot determine whether their shoes are of English, French, or American manufacture, but these are quite the exception, and in a very small majority. In England all young girls are as regu-larly taught to sit down properly, just as they are taught how to play the piano and sew, and that is by practice. Consequently female shoe leather is by

WHITENING CLOTHES WITH TURPEN-TINE .- A little turpentine in the washboiler will make clothes very white, and will often remove incorrigible stains from white goods. A tablespoonful of turpentine to a large boiler, or a teaspoonful to two gallons of water. There is no smell, the boiling preventing it.

Health and Amusement.

THIS week chronicles the death of one of the world's benefactors, Dr. Dio Lewis, of New York City. Not widely popular, for he stemmed a stream of popular indifference, he has in his lifetime done much to change individual opinion in regard to health matters. His fearless, plain talks and much writing have been sent unerringly to the common sense of every listener. Many a one holds physical life a dearer, holier

boon for the simple lessons he taught. One of the most frequent, as it is also the easiest remedied defects of a sound body is round shoulderedness. Children, with soft, unmolded muscles and tendons; youths, with litheness, grace, and noble bearing at their command; middle-aged and old men and women, wearing the heavier crowns of years, too often bear in their bodies this self-imposed deformity. It comes from ignorance or indifference: A little care to throw the shoulders often back into square position, or frequent erm exer-cise, if the habit is of long standing, will, if persisted in, effectually straighten and strengthen the muscles that hold them in rightful place. No truly graceful position can be taken, nor movement made, with the back and shoulders humped, rounded, or bowed out of shape. All kinds of work more or less encourage deformity of some part of the body. Farm work, that requires stooping, sit-

from colds .- Popular Science Monthly.

Good Advice to Young Men.

You take a basin of water, place your finger in it for twenty-five or thirty seconds, take it out and look at the hole that is left. The size of that hole represents about the impression that advice makes on a young man's mind.

Don't depend too much on your fam-ily-the dead part I mean. The world wants live men; it has no use for dead ones. Queen Victoria can trace her ancestors back in a direct line to William the Conquerer. If you cannot get further back than your father you are better off. Your father was a better man than old William. He had better clothes to wear, better food to eat and was better housed.

If you are a diamond be sure that you will be found. Cheek, brass or gall never gets ahead of merit.

I love a young man who is straightforward. Ask for what you want. If you want to marry a rich man's daughter or borrow \$500 from him, ask him for it; it amounts to the same thing in the end. It is always better to astonish a man than to bore him.

Remember that in the morning of life come the hard working days. Hard work never killed a man. It's fun, recreation, relaxation, holidays that kill. The fun that results in a head the next morning so big that a tub could hardly cover it is what kills. Hard work never does.

Those who come after us have to work just as hard as we do. When I shovel the snow off my sidewalk, if perchance I take a three-quarter piece off my neighbor's walk, I put it back, because if I didn't I should be doing him an injustice.

You can't afford to do anything but what is good. You are on dress parade all the time.

Don't be afraid of pounding persistently at one thing. Don't be afraid of being callad a one-idea man or a crank. If you have one idea, you have more than most men have. It takes a smart man to be a crank.

WE are no longer happy so soon as

JUNE 1, 1886.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

owned by men trained to such affairs. If any such co-operative organization succeeds, it may be taken for granted that it is principally owing to the excep-tional business ability of one of the managers, and only in a very small de gree to the efforts of the mass of workmen owners. This business ability is excessively rare, as is proved by the incredibly large proportion of those who enter upon the stormy sea of business only to fail. I should say that twenty co-operative concerns would fail to every one that would succeed. There are, of course, a few successful establishments, notably two in France and one in England, which are organized upon the co-operative plan, in which the workmen participate directly in the profits. But these were all created by the present owners, who now generously share the profits with their workmen, and who are making the success of their manufactories upon the co-operative plan the proud work of their lives. What these concerns will become when the genius for affairs is no longer with them to guide, is a matter of grave doubt, and, to me, of foreboding. I can, of course, picture in my mind a state of civilization in which the most talented business men shall find their most cherished work in carrying on immense con-cerns, not primarily for their own personal aggrandizement, but for the good of the masses of workers engaged therein, and their families; but this is only a foreshadowing of a dim and distant future. When a class of such men has been evolved, the problem of capital and labor will be permanently solved to the entire satisfaction of both. But as this manifestly belongs to a future generation, I cannot consider co-operation, or common ownership, as the next immediate step in advance which it is possible for labor to make in its path upward.

A PLAN OF ARBITRATION.

I would lay it down as a maxim that there is no excuse for a strike or lockout until arbitration of differences has been offered by one party and refused by the other. No doubt, serious trouble attends even arbitration at present, from the difficulty of procuring suitable men to judge intelligently between the dis-putants. There is a natural disinclination among business men to expose their business to men in whom they have not entire confidence. We lack so far in America a retired class of men but friendly, the owners miss much; of affairs. Our vile practice is to keep on accumulating more dollars until we die. If it were the custom here, as it is and even the admiration, of his workin England, for men to withdraw from active business after acquiring a fortune, this class would furnish the proper arbitrators. On the other hand, the expresidents of trades-unions, such as Mr. Jarrett or Mr. Wihle, after they have retired from active control, would com- ent. mend themselves to the manufacturers and to the men as possessed of the necessary technical knowledge, and educated to a point where commercial rea-sons would not be without their proper weight upon them. I consider that of all the agencies immediately available to prevent wasteful and embittering contests between capital and labor, arbitration is the most powerful and most beneficial. The influence of trades-unions upon the relations between the employer ever this year nor any dissatisfaction. and employed has been much discussed. Some establishments in America have refused to recognize the right of the men to form themselves into these unions; although I am not aware that any concern in England would dare to take this position. This policy, how-ever, may be regarded as only a temporary phase of the situation. The right of the workingmen to combine and to form trades-unions is no less sacred than the right of the manufacturer to enter into associations and conferences with his fellows, and must be THE STEPS TOWARD PEACEFUL RELATIONS. sooner or later conceded. Indeed, it gives one but a poor opinion of the American workman if he permits himself to be deprived of a right which his lieve that the next steps in the advance fellow in England has conquered for himself long since. My experience has been that trades-unions upon the whole are bencficial both to labor and to capital. They certainly educate the portion to the prices received for prodworkingmen, and give them a truer conception of the relations of capital and labor than they could otherwise form. The ablest and best workmen eventually come to the front in these organizations; and it may be laid down as a rule that the more intelligent the workman the fewer the contests with employers. It is not the intelligent work- of differences which the owners and the man, who knows that labor without his mill committee cannot themselves adbrother capital is helpless, but the just in friendly conference. blatant ignorant man, who regards Fourth-No interruption blatant ignorant man, who regards capital as the natural enemy of labor, who does so much to embitter the relations between employer and employed; and the power of this ignoran: demagogue arises chiefly from the lack of If these measures were adopted by an establishment, several important advanwhich their real voice can be expressed. This voice will always be found in favor of the judicious and intelligent repre-sentative. Of course, as men must become intelligent more deference must be paid to them personally and to their antagonism would be gone, and a feelbe paid to them personally and to their rights, and even to their opinions and prejudices; and upon the whole a greater share of profits must be paid in the day of prosperity to the intelligent than to the ignorant workman. He can not be imposed upon so readily. On the other hand he will be found much readier to accept reduced com- in the last resort strangers were to be

and it is better in the long run for capi- family affair, the cases would indeed be know what is due to them, both as to treatment and compensation.

* * *

It is astonishing how small a sacrifice upon the part of the employer will greatly benefit the men. I remember that at one of our meetings with a committee, it was incidentally remarked by one speaker that the necessity for obtaining credit at the stores in the neighborhood was a grave tax upon the men. An ordinary workmen, he said, could not afford to maintain himself and family for a month, and as he only received his pay monthly, he was com-pelled to obtain credit and to pay exhorbitantly for everything; whereas, if he had the cash, he could buy at 25 per cent. less. "Well," I said, "why can not we overcome that by paying every two weeks?" The reply was: "We did not like to ask it, because we have always understood that it would cause much trouble; but, if you do that, it will be worth an advance of 5 per cent. in our wages." We have paid semi-monthly since. Another speaker happened to say that although they were in the midst of coal the price charged for small lots delivered at their houses was a certain sum per bushel. The price named was double what our best coal was costing us. How easy for us to deliver to our men such coal as they required and charge them cost! This was done without a cent's loss to us, but with much gain to the men. Several other points similar to these have arisen, by which their labors might be lightened or products increased, and others suggesting changes in machinery or facilities, which, but for the confer-ences referred to, would have been unthought of by the employer and probably never asked for by the men. For these and other reasons I attribute the greatest importance to an organization of the men, through whose duly elected representatives the managers may be kept informed from time to time of their grievances and suggestions. No matter how able the manager, the clever workman can often show him how beneficial changes can be made in the special branch in which that workman labors. Unless the relations between manager and workmen are not only amicable hor is any man a first-class manager who has not the confidence and respect, men. No man is a true gentleman who does not inspire the affection and devotion of his servants. The danger is that such committees may ask confer-

per year should be regarded as suffici-THE GREATEST CAUSE OF FRICTION.

ences too often; three or four meetings

* * * * Wages should be based upon a sliding scale, in proportion to the net prices received for product month by month. And here I gladly pay Mr. Potter, Pres-ident of the North Chicago Rolling Mill

Company, the great compliment to say that he has already taken a step in this direction, for to-day he is working his principal mill upon this plan. The resuit is that he has had no stoppage what-All has gone smoothly along, and this in itself is worth at least as much to the manufacturer and to the men as the difference in wages one way or another which can arise from the new system. The celebrated Crescent Steel Works of Pittsburg, manufacturers of the highest grades of tool steel, pay their skilled workmen by a sliding scale, based upon prices received for product-an important factor in the eminent success of that firm.

tal to be served by the highest intelli- few which would not be amicably adgence, and to be made well aware of justed by the original parties, without the fact that it is dealing with men who calling in others to judge between them.

> An interesting estimate of the amount in weight of one inch of rainfall on one acre of ground is thus given: An acre of ground contains 6,272,640 inches square. Rain one inch deep would give that many square inches; 1,728 cubic inches make one cubic foot. Rain one inch would give 3,630 cubic feet. A cubic foot of water weighs 62½ pounds; 2,000 make a ton. This will give 226,-875 pounds, or 113 tons and 875 pounds, to the acre, of rain one inch deep.

ONE of the simplest and readiest of ways to loosen a rusted screw is to apply heat to the head of the screw. A small bar or rod of iron, flat at the end, if reddened in the fire and applied for two or three minutes to the head of a rusty screw will, as soon as it heats the screw, render its withdrawal as easy with the screw-driver as if it were only a recently inserted screw. This is not particularly novel, but is worth know-

CUMBERLAND CO., N. J. MR. EDITOR:-I find the paint has the most brilliant gloss and will go twice as far as common paint, rendering it much cheaper than any other paint in the market. It came promptly to hand, and I wish all success to the Patrons' Paint Works that manufacture Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints. Fraternally,

J. W. F. JOSLIN, Grange 70. See ad. Patrons' Paint Work.-[ED.

It's easier to secure a confirmation in the United States Senate than run a saloon in Ishpeming. Recently Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis got judgment against one liquor seller for \$1,500, and another for \$800-the men were convicted of selling liquor to a minor, and the amounts were for civil damages-and every other dealer in the city is trembling in his boots.

"Our foremost thinkers have made us familiar with the ideas of co-operative banking, co-operative farming, and co-operative manufacturing villages, all of which must be thought out and worked out, before we have made England the best place for working men to live in the sun ever shone on."-Thomas Hughes.

Six thousand dollars' worth of notes are in the hands of Fostoria parties, which were obtained of farmers in that vicinity by sharps selling emery wheels, and getting the farmers to sign an order, which was in fact a note.

L. S. & M.	S. R	. R.	
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MANUFACTURING CO. ALBION, MICH. /

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE, MARCH 21, 1886.

Circulars sent on application. Correspondence solicited. Mention this paper. Address

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Dismissing, therefore, for the present all consideration of co-operation as not being within measurable distance, I betoward permanent, peaceful relations between capital and labor are:

First-That compensation be paid the men based upon a sliding scale in prouct.

Second-A proper organization of the men of every works to be made, by which the natural leaders, the best men, will eventually come to the front and confer freely with the employers.

Third-Peaceful arbitration to be in all cases resorted to for the settlement

tors shall be made to take effect from the date of reference.

tages would be gained:

First-The employer and employed would simultaneously share their pros-perity or adversity with each other. The scale once settled, the feeling of

pensation when business is depressed; called in to decide what should be a

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

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

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		READ UP.
6 05 p. m.	LvDetroitAr.	10 50 a. m.
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Marquette, Mich.

50 Chromos or 25 Hidden name Cards, Samples and terms, 4c. Crown Ptg. Co. 1

Masters and Secretaries, please name your title in writing. Jan 1 t12 PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, 64 Fulton St., New York.

ONE of the most interesting, but one the celebrated French sculptor, Houdon, which is now in the Metropolitan Museum of New York. Benyon Cox has made a drawing from this bust, and Whitney's engraving from the drawing will appear as the frontispiece of the

on his farm. It was filled with eighty cattle like this fodder so well since the nothing else. The silo is built of timber, and was comparatively inexpensive.

GIVE the calves and young things

ALL experience goes to show that the

THE watering troughs are liable to

TURNING sod under and immediately

THE best authorities agree that one

THERE are 80 graduates of Michigan

THOSE who have used the Boss Zinc DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis.





THE GRANGE VISITOR.

JUNE 1, 1886.



