

# THE GRAND GRANGE VISITOR

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

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## Agricultural Department.

### Roadmaking.

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 having them good.

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 time and place, with teams and tools for doing the work. The Overseer is usually 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 desirous of making their time and tools count as much as possible on their tax as the farm has a pressing demand on their time and attention. More work is undertaken than is finished, and at the close of the day a credit is demanded for the amount 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 in his own judgment thinks best. So all return to their farms, waiting and watching for that favorable opportunity to finish the work. It is often the case the balance yet due if paid at all proves of small amount.

Another Overseer notifies those liable to pay a highway tax in his district of the amount assessed against them, and tells some of them to work where they have a personal interest, feeling that the greatest good may be accomplished by this course, while he directs in the work of others in another part of his district; as in the other case, some pay in full, others in part and the balance yet due remains until the time the Commissioner calls on the Overseer for his amount. Other districts, (very few) however, take the same interest in the 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 to give a breadth to the traveled surface and so rounded up that the water fall will seek the drain. On the brow of a hill bars 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 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 turpiking 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 road machine that will plane off knobs and ridges and fill up ruts and holes. In repairing stony roads the stones are

separated from the soil and brought to center of the road and on a line of it. Then they should be picked up and thrown away instead of being thrown on the bank or in the ditch to be brought back at the next time of scraping the road. For repairing hilly roads the new Victor reversible machine is preferable 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 only executive of municipal laws under our form of government is public opinion. If the people sanction a law and are thoroughly convinced of the need of it, they will enforce it; otherwise, it 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 than in making laws. If public opinion were strongly in favor of the oleomargarine laws, those laws would be enforced. 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 that oleomargarine diminishes the amount realized for their surplus butter. The dairymen are too weak in numbers to enforce the law themselves; they must have the support of farmers, and this they have not. The wise course to pursue is not to clamor for more stringent laws, but to awaken the farmers to the fact that the sale of oleomargarine is inimical to their interests, as well as to the interests of the dairymen. And if the city consumers can be made so 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 Removing 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 alone. Such, however, is the fact, and that the law should be enforced against certain ruthless destroyers of the public shade is palpable enough, and we call attention 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 the beautiful, thrifty, rapid-growing and 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 obstruct 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 margins of the highways are public shade and cannot, legally, be injured nor removed, except they obstruct travel.

This fact being planted in the minds

and memories of our readers, may it not be reasonably expected that it will grow and bear fruit, especially as it has become the policy of the State, as it has of all civilized countries, to cultivate and preserve forest trees as windbreaks, as protection against floods, for the prevention 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, one-half 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 using 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 acknowledged, the important 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.

### 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 ruminate 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 is much better to practice regularity in

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 correspondent 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—for four years on his farm at Lake Geneva, Wis., 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. Ensilage 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 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 SWINDLER.—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.

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 alone 18 cents, taking the commercial price of those ingredients as a standard. Probably farmers would do better to buy 25 cents a bushel for good ashes than 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 assafetida (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 enrolled in the University.

### Communications.

#### 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 bureaus, 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 mounds 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 interests 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 which we partake? to receive the protection 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 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 the principles of this Order were first promulgated, their evident justice appealed to the good sense of every man and woman engaged in agricultural pursuits. They thought that here was a plain road across the wilderness laid out 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 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 necessities to two of luxuries and return to their homes which every one held in fee simple—no notes unpaid, no mortgages uncancelled.

Paul truly planted, Apollus 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 were reached on the road which to many were impassable, and they turned back. Others pressed on but the darts of oppression fiercely assailed and they withdrew from the conflict. Fancied inequalities in the way, or the dis-

covery of seemingly 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 interests of their fellows at heart, pressed on. Some of their hopes have been realized. They expected to meet 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 part of chanticleer and expect other 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 going 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 seamen are always in demand and work and pay, too, for any number of energetic landmen.

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 "little lower than the angels," it will be by our own undivided exertions.

F. W. REDFERN.

#### Successful Grange Trade.

Some time since I wrote a short article to the VISITOR asking the question whether "trade in the Grange was considered 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 decidedly than any thing else could.

We were organized in 1872, and after two years of existence decided to discourage all trade in the Grange to make it a popular organization, as the trade part of it was opposed very strongly by men in mercantile circles. We engaged in literary exercises and fairly gave ourselves up to educating ourselves as members of the Grange; but when setting out in the matter of education we numbered about eighty members we found in less than three years we had only twenty paying members on the roll. At a meeting to discuss the 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 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 fill to our satisfaction and their own they would do so; if not they would return the order. I sent an order for \$75.00 worth and they filled and shipped at once.

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 commenced to gain in membership and soon stood over 80 members on the roll.

The same may be said of Pittsford, Cambria and Adams Granges, which I know were dragging along with from 15 to 20 members for a number of years, but stand to-day with 80 to 120 mem-

bers on roll, and all with new halls built 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 is told he must economize in his expenses, but to economize does not stop the necessity of supplying himself and family with the necessities of life; but if he tries to purchase an article before it has been marked up with two or three profits before reaching him it is regarded by many as an act worthy of supreme ridicule. I am firm in the opinion that this restlessness among the laboring classes might be largely allayed with the principle and practice of co-operation. 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 money earned by industrial pursuits will go much further than at present, and the only way I can see 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 honest dollar—the roo 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 leaped 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 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 stick will measure. Ah, Logic! thou wast undone, and Henry did it.

He says, "During the last ten years silver has dropped from a ratio of 15% to one to a ratio of 19 to one." Therefore if silver and gold are measures of value, the same as ounces and pounds are measures of weight, and if pounds and ounces maintain the same ratio that 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 pound.

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 shame and indignation—Honest money—pay their debts in cheaper money—

business would come to a standstill—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.

Mr. Henry says, "I have pointed out that both gold and silver change in value as relates to other property." Did space permit I would like to make some lengthy quotations, showing with what neatness and dispatch, though all unconsciously, 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 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 populace 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 myriad 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 maroon-colored 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 generous-hearted woman, a horse and buggy, and away we went across the valley, passing 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 in its green rich verdure of early May. Around us were clumps of old scraggy oaks and thickets of brush, with wild flowers everywhere. The mountain 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 the grape. Olives are also being planted.

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

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 fifteen cents on ferry. Here is a large depot in which passengers are transferred to cars for Oakland or any other points farther east. Here is a matter that at first appeared a little singular to me and especially in California.

The street cars with engine run from this depot on the pier clear through Oakland, a distance of six miles, stopping occasionally to take on and let off passengers. Now, the strange part of this is that they do not receive a dime for all this transportation of people. All

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 interest. 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 satchet 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 a piece 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 lariat 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 you get from that cayuse is just as severe or severer than on the former occasion. And every morning the circus 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 making a start.

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 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 first, is a city of one shanty hotel, a stable, and tent-and-shanty store. The principal stock in trade is, of course, wet goods. Lake Cœur d'Alene is a



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### Law and Order versus Saloons.

As is alleged, jealousy among the leading saloon keepers of Marquette in 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 and 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 plain and explicit provisions of the law will be enforced. We say this for the 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.

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.

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 mocking 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 linsley-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 was indulged in, otherwise pole springs in the lumber wagon did good service.

But the world has moved in a generation, and although the farmer class is charged with dullness, few are found in the old rut. All have made some progress; and, although wool is approximating those old prices, no farmer is brave enough to invite his wife to exchange her silks for linsley-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 improvements 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 present prices must begin to feel a little 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 capabilities and excellences of the Michigan Central Railway. Frank J. Bramhall of the passenger department of the M. C. R. R. its Editor has certainly 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 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-

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 endorsement 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 educational 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 acceptable 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 Co-operative 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 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 rear or fancied wrongs by a short road and with little delay.

The Master Workman in his address deals in no uncertain phrase of double meaning, and by his outspoken, square-cut statements is relieved of any suspicion of endeavoring to please men of all 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.

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 that office acceptably to the people if the work is assigned him. We have 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 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 recites with some particularity the reprehensible conduct of a couple of the members of the Grange to which he or she belongs. And for the "good of the Order" we are invited to print the letter.

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 communications are rejected, however meritorious.

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 inadequate.

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 discharge a duty they have assumed 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, 359, 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.

OUR readers should read with care an employer's views upon the labor question, which we 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. If 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.

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 articles. In the June number Bishop 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 the Grange.

### An Anomaly.

An exchange tells us of a "Liquor Dealers' League numbering nearly eighty responsible citizens" in Harrisburg, Penn. At a recent meeting a resolution was adopted to have published in all the Harrisburg papers warning all parties who violate the laws of the State relating to the sale of liquor "with 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 of the business the poor fellows who have poor clothes and little money.

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Good yard wide Brown Cotton, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 cts.  
Good Bleach Cotton, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 cts.  
Ginghams, 5, 7, 9c and upward.  
Wide and fine printed Cambrics at 8, 10 and 12½ cts.  
Linen Lawns 12½, 15, 20, and 25c.  
Beautiful Satines, 25c.  
Fine Scotch Ginghams, 20c.  
Brocade Dress Goods, 5, 6, 9, 12½c.  
Table Linen, 15, 19, 22, 25, 2c, 30c.  
Linen Towels for 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18, and 21c.  
White Dress Goods from 5, 7, 9, 10c and upwards.  
We are closing out a large lot of fine Plaid Cambrics for 12½c, worth from 15 to 25c. These are the cheapest we have ever seen. SPRING & COMPANY.

## SILKS.

Black Gros Grain for 38c, worth 56c.  
Black Gros Grain for 42c, worth 60c.  
Black Gros Grain for 48c, worth 65c.  
Black Gros Grain for 57c, worth 75c.  
Black Gros Grain for 63c, worth 75c.  
Black Gros Grain for 75c, worth \$1.  
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.

## SPRING & CO.

### THEIR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN!

Having purchased in the neighborhood of Twelve Hundred Suits, at a great sacrifice, from a manufacturer going out of business, we have placed the entire lot on sale

### At Unheard of Low Prices.

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 BUSINESS SUITS, neatly made, good quality, well trimmed, at \$6.00; former wholesale price, \$8.25; former retail price, \$8.**

**Men's Splendid ALL WOOL SUITS, \$6.00; 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

**FINE CASS and WORSTED SUITS**

IS UNLIMITED.

## BOYS' SUITS

at same basis of value, commencing at \$1.75 for good, substantial every day suits.

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

## GIANT CLOTHING CO.,

**Grand Rapids, Mich.**

(A. MAY, Prop'r.)

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 confidence; hostile remedies are likely to destroy its usefulness, and in many cases render its termination inevitable. Any useful remedy must be calculated 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. Arbitration 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 conclusion. Is this remedy available? It has been found so in other countries. But it would probably 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 established and permanent here than in older countries. Nevertheless, there is a broad field for the remedy here, and it is especially available in the great manufacturing and mining centers and with the railroads. How is the remedy to be introduced? Various methods are suggested.

1. The law may make it compulsory to 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 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. They could not be given compulsory power except where the question involved concerned a violation of legal rights. They could not fix the basis 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 compelled 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 Board 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 cooperation of employers and men, to which complaints from either side may be made; the submission 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 umpire 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 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 company 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.

4. 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 manufactories 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 well endorsed.

Notices of Meetings.

PROGRAMME of the Oakland County Pomona Grange, to be held at Waterford, June 8, 1886: Music, Garland Grange Choir. Address of welcome, H. A. Bacon. Report of Subordinate Granges. Music. Dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION—PUBLIC MEETING. Discussion—Are lawyers better fitted for public duties than other men? Wm. Satterlee and Geo. W. King. Recitation, Miss Edla Park. Discussion—Is legislation needed in the interest of agriculture, if so for what purpose? M. V. B. Hosner and D. M. Garner. Essay, Mrs. A. E. Green. Scrap bag, Miss Clara Landon. Question box.

The Pomona of Lapeer County will be held with Montgomery Grange, June 10, 1886. All Fourth Degree members are requested to be present. Meeting will be called to order at 1 o'clock P. M.; Grange opened in the Fourth Degree.

PROGRAM. Music, by all. Address of welcome, W. Montgomery. Response, Ira Reed. Essay, "Fear," Mrs. M. Lamb. 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. Howard. Fruit growing as a part of mixed husbandry, N. Stover. Growing and care of orchards, Mr. Sinclair. Power of habit, H. Bradshaw. Should railroads be taxed the same as farms according to their value, J. Schell. How to protect our orchards from sneaky thieves, F. Muir. Utilizing the waste upon the farm, E. Bartlett. The little Leaks, Mrs. S. Tenny. Objects of the Grange, Sister Odell. E. E. OWEN.

THE next regular meeting of the Pomona Grange of Ingham County will be held with Felts Grange, No. 347, on June 4, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The meeting in the forenoon will be open to all Fourth Degree members. The afternoon meeting will be open to the public. 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 Degree meeting in the evening, should there be work in that degree. E. H. ANGELL.

THE next meeting of Montcalm County Pomona Grange will be held at Douglass Grange Hall, June 17, 1886. A change in the by-laws is contemplated. All Fourth 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 invitation from Capital Grange, and will continue through Wednesday, the 16th, and close with an evening session. The headquarters of the Executive Board will be at the Hudson House.

The Semi-Centennial Celebration of Michigan'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 horticulturists 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 that may be of interest. For railway rates and other information address Secretary Garfield at Grand Rapids.

SCHEME OF TOPICS—TUESDAY, JUNE 15. 7:30 P. M. Opening Exercises. Strawberries for market. 8:30 o'clock. Exercises in charge of Dr. W. J. Beal, of the Agricultural College, by members of his class in Botany. Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16. 9 A. M. Opening Exercises. Strawberries for home use. Raspberries. Blackberries. AFTERNOON. 1:30 o'clock. Grapes. 2:30 o'clock. Exercises in charge of Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Agricultural College, by members 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 members 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.

Obituaries.

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

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

WELDON—1 WHEREAS, Van Buren Co. Grange has been 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 sympathy to the members of the household her departure hath left sorrowing.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our record book, printed in the GRANGE VISITOR 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.

Table with columns for various sugar and molasses products and their prices. Includes items like Cut Loaf per lb., Pulverized per lb., Standard Granulated per lb., etc.

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

Table listing various coffee and tea products and their prices. Includes items like Fancy Rio per lb., Green Rio extra choice per lb., etc.

Table listing various foreign dried fruits and their prices. Includes items like Raisins, New Muscatels, London layers, etc.

Table listing various whole spices and their prices. Includes items like Black Pepper per lb., White Pepper per lb., Cinnamon, etc.

Table listing various pure ground spices and their prices. Includes items like Pure Pepper, black, per lb., African Cayenne, per lb., etc.

Table listing various grocers' sundries and their prices. Includes items like Sal Soda, 112 lb kegs, per lb., Flour sulphur, per lb., etc.

Table listing various 92-lb. cabbage products and their prices. Includes items like Mr. E. Leedham of Aroyo Grande, Cal., and J. C. Ward of Plymouth, Me., etc.

Mr. E. Leedham of Aroyo Grande, Cal., and J. C. Ward of Plymouth, Me., write me that from my strain of heads, they raised Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages weighing 92 and 92 lbs. Seed taken from the same lot from which these winter cabbages were grown, accompanied with a statement of how they were grown, supplied at 15 cents a package. I will pay \$1.00 per lb. for the largest Cabbage from this seed (weight prepaid), provided it weighs not less than 70 lbs. when received. My large Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue will be sent free to all who write for it. James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

92 lbs. CIDER MACHINERY. Send for our NEW FREE CATALOGUE mailed. C. G. Hampton, Detroit, Mich.

INGERSOLL'S QUICK-ACTING SOAP—Guaranteed not to injure the Finest Fabric. A Ten-Kettle heats all the Water. No Steaming Suds and Wearing Labor. No Mending-day following the Wash. Makes the Skin Soft and White. An Hour's Light Effort does an ordinary Wash. Elegant for Toilet.

Sample Cake mailed for the postage, 14c. Sample box, 36 cakes, delivered, freight free, \$3.

Steketee's Blood Bitters!

No Whiskey Here.

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 costiveness, 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."

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S BLOOD BITTERS. TAKE NO OTHER.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor, Grand Rapids, Mich. PRICE, - 50c and \$1 Per Bottle.

THE GUIDE.

We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 304 pages, 8x11 inches in size, 28,576 square inches of information for the consumers. It describes, illustrates and gives the price of nearly all the necessities and luxuries in daily use by all classes of people, and is sent free to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to pay the cost of carriage. We charge nothing for the book.

All of the goods quoted in the Guide we carry in stock, which enables us to make shipments promptly and as ordered. We are the original Grange Supply House organized in 1872 to supply the consumer direct at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. We are the only house in existence who make this their exclusive business, and no other house in the world carries as great a variety of goods as ourselves. Visitors are invited to call and verify our statement.

Send for the Guide and see what it contains. If it is not worth 10 cents, let us know, and we will refund the amount paid without question.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., (Near Exposition Building) CHICAGO, ILL.

GROCERIES!

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

Wholesale Grocery House ARTHUR MEIGS & CO.

Have Opened a Mammoth Retail Department, and are selling all goods at much LOWER PRICES than any other dealers. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS will be given large purchasers. OUR STOCK IS LARGE, and embraces everything in the line of Groceries and Provisions. When in town don't fail to call on us.

ARTHUR MEIGS & CO. Retail Department, 77 and 79 South Division Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. dec85y1

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 Gates for five years, and am so well pleased with them that I would not be without the right to make and use them for ten times the cost. 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. 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. JOSEPH ALLEN, Fast 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. 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. ERASTUS COX, Farmer, Mason, Warren Co., O. For information, address REL RATHBUN, care of J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich. 15mayt2

PATRONS SOAP WORKS

INGERSOLL'S QUICK-ACTING SOAP—Guaranteed not to injure the Finest Fabric. A Ten-Kettle heats all the Water. No Steaming Suds and Wearing Labor. No Mending-day following the Wash. Makes the Skin Soft and White. An Hour's Light Effort does an ordinary Wash. Elegant for Toilet. Shaving and General Uses. The Price saved many times in Labor, Fuel and Wear of Clothes. Home-made Soap dear even if it costs nothing. For Washing Machines unequalled. Masters, Secretaries and others, write for full particulars. Pamphlet with Pictures of Leading Patrons, FREE. Address PATRONS' SOAP WORKS, 64 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.





ONE of the most interesting, but one of the most unfamiliar, portraits of Benjamin Franklin is the fine bust of 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 June *Century*.

JOHN P. SANBORN has opened a silo on his farm. It was filled with eighty tons of corn stalks, cut just as they began to tassel and show the silk, and the cattle like this fodder so well since the silo has been opened that they will eat nothing else. The silo is built of timber, and was comparatively inexpensive. —*Port Huron Times*.

GIVE the calves and young things generally that generous care that surely starts them on a successful career. Neglect of the young is the first step toward shiftless farming.

ALL experience goes to show that the farmer who has smooth land which can be cultivated by horse power, and neglects to raise a root crop, fails to live up to his privileges.

"JERSEY LIGHTNING" has seen its most popular days. The New Jersey Senate has passed a local option bill by a vote of thirteen to eight. —*Framingham Gazette*.

THE watering troughs are liable to get full of filth and rubbish, and will need attention every day. The water for horses should be as pure as can be secured.

TURNING sod under and immediately seeding down again by sowing grass seed, is one of the best and cheapest ways of improving impoverished land.

THE best authorities agree that one pound of cheese and one-half pound of bread contain as much nutriment as two pounds of beef.

THERE are 80 graduates of Michigan University in Washington, most of whom are holding Government positions.

THOSE who have used the Boss Zinc and Leather Collar Pads and Ankle Boots say they are the best and cheapest, because most durable. They will last a life time. Sold by harness makers on 60 days' trial. DEXTER CURTIS, feb1m3 Madison, Wis.

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For flat or steep roofs. Cheap, durable and easily applied. FIRE PROOF PAINT. Send for prices.

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\$14 Try One, \$14

A better Harness than you can buy for \$20.

A FLAT STRAP SINGLE HARNESS,

Full Nickel, or Davis Rubber Trimming, Best Oak Stock, for \$14.

FOR 30 DAYS

I will fill all orders received under seal of the Grange, and may be returned if not satisfactory.

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Send 10 Cents to Green's Nursery Co., Lancaster, N. Y., and get 3 copies of Green's Fruit Grower and our 100-page Fruit Guide illustrated with 5 colored plates. How to Propagate and Grow Fruit, a new book of 160 pages, 10 illustrations and colored plate. It has saved me \$40. B. L. F. Price 50 cts. 15mar6t

Farmers' Implements,

Sash, Doors,

Glass, Nails,

General Hardware,

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ASSORTMENT OF

Pumps,

Barb Fence Wire,

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ALL TO BE GOT AT THE

Melis Hardware,

17-19 Grandville Ave.,

Opposite the Engine House,

Grand Rapids.

German Horse and Cow POWDERS!

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



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College, Kalamazoo, Mich.



ESTABLISHED 1859. Takes the lead, does not corrode like tin or iron, nor decay like shingles or tar compositions, easy to apply, strong and durable at half the cost of tin. Is also a SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at half the cost. CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogues and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J. 15apr12t

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Catalogue free on application. Send for it. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., AND CHICAGO, ILL. dec16t

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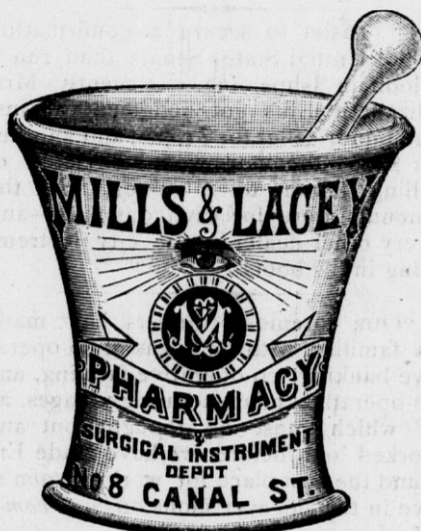
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We especially solicit the trade of farmers and will guarantee Quality and Prices on every article that goes out of our store.



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Weber Pianos, Knabe Pianos, Fischer Pianos, Peck Pianos.

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A LARGE STOCK OF Sheet Music, Music Books, and Musical Merchandise.

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WHITE SEAL BURNING OIL!

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

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

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

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PATENTS

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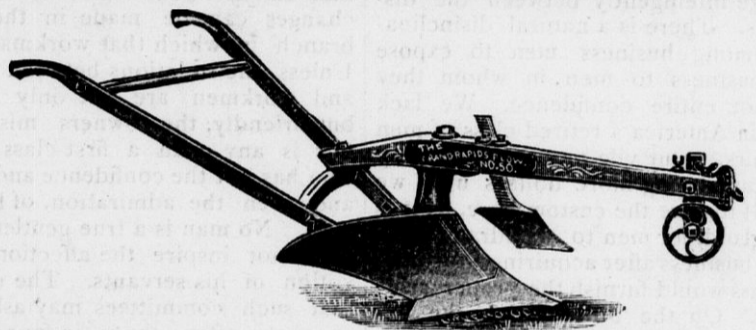
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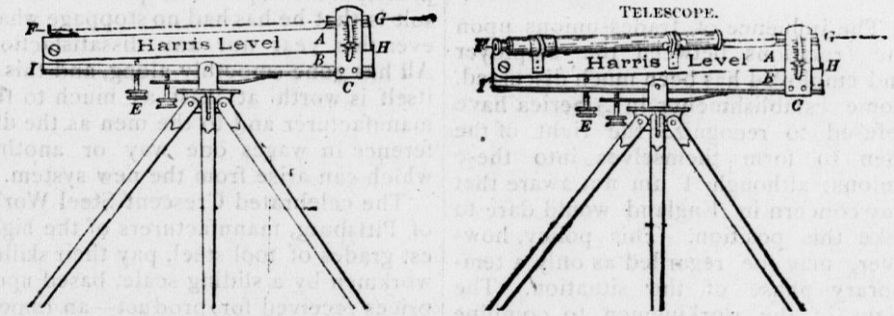


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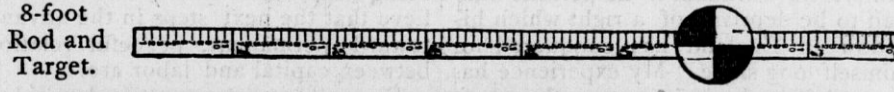
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For Farmers, Ditchers, Sewer Builders, Plumbers, Contractors, Builders and Everybody wishing to Establish New Grades.



A—Grade Bar. B—The Level. C—Registering Scale. D—Thumb Screw to Level. E—Thumb Screw to Grade Bar. F—Back Sight. G—Globe Sight. H—Pointer on Scale. See Fig. 2.

The Level is made of cherry, nicely trimmed with brass, with brass bearings, center pin, back and front sights, thumb screws, etc. A malleable turned tripod-head, bolts and screws; second growth ash legs; all finished up in a neat and tasty manner. The GRADE for 100 feet or for one rod is shown by the pointer on the registering scale H in inches without the trouble of adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing as no other Level will do.



OUTLET FIG. 2. LEVEL AT WORK. Do no ditching by GUESS and risk losing tile and labor, but BUY one at the following low price, put up in a neat package to ship by express: Level and Tripod complete, with Globe Sights, \$10 Level and Tripod complete, with 15 in. Long Range Telescope, 20 An 8-foot Rod and Target, complete, 2

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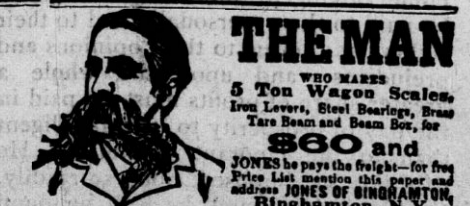
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