

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

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BEALT NAME

COLDWATER, MICH., JUNE 15, 1886.

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REMOVAL!

I have moved my place of business to

115 RANDOLPH STREET, corner of Congress Street, near the Market. The location is the best in the city for sale of Fruits and Produce. I keep a full stock of SEEDS of all kinds, and will fill orders for merchandise of every description as usual; also solicit consignments of such produce as farmers have to dispose of.

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Single Biggy Harness 8 00
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If you contemplate shipping I offer to furnish bags and storage free of charge, and if not sold in 30 days from receipt of same will, if requested, adout interest on the same. I will sell to best advantage, and remit balance due when sold. Rate of commission not to exceed five per cent., and less in proportion to quantity of shipment. Market quotations on wool, beans, etc., furnished on application.

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Cibley's Tested Seed Catalogue free on application. Send for it. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL. dec1t6e

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Agricultural Department.

The Homestead.

Against the wooded hills it stands, Ghost of a dead home, staring through Its broken lights on wasted lands Where old-time harvests grew.

Unplowed, unsown, by scythe unshorn, The poor, forsaken, farm-fields lie, Once rich and rife with golden corn And pale green breadths of rye.

Of healthful herb and flower bereft, The garden plot no housewife keeps, Through weeds and tangle only left, The snake, its tenant, creeps.

A lilac spray, once blossom-clad, Sways bare before the empty rooms; Besides the roofless porch asad, Pathetic red rose blooms.

His track, in mold and dust of drouth, On floor and hearth, the squirrel leaves, And in the fireless chimney's mouth His web the spider weaves.

The leaning barn, about to fall, Resounds no more on husking eves. No cattle low in yard or stall, No thresher beats his sheaves.

So sad, so dear! It seems almost Some haunting presence makes its sign; That down some shadowy lane some ghost Might drive his spectral kine!

O home so desolate and lorn! Did all thy memories die with thee? Were any wed, were any born, Beneath the low roof-tree?

Whose ax the wall of forest broke. And let the waiting sunshine through? What good-wife sent the earliest smoke Up the great chimney flue?

Did rustic lovers hither come? Did maidens, swaying back and forth Rhythmic grace, at wheel and loom, Make light their toil with mirth?

Did child feet patter on the stair?
Did boyhood frolic in the snow?
Did gray age, in her eldow chair,
Knit, rocking to and fro?

The murmuring brook, the sighing breeze, The pine's slow whisper, can not tell; Low mounds beneath the hemlock trees Keep the home secrets well.

Cease, mother-land, to fondly boast Of sons far off who strive and thrive, Forgetful that each swarming host Must leave an emptier hive!

O wanderers from ancestral soil, Leave noisome mill and chattering store; Gird up your loins for sturdier toil, And build the home once more

Come back to bayberry scented slopes, And fragrant fern, and ground-mat vine; Breathe airs blown over holt and copse, Sweet with black birch and pine.

What matter if the gains are small That life's essential wants supply? Your homestead's title gives you all That idle wealth can buy.

All that the many-dollared crave, The brick-walled slaves of Change and mart, Laws, trees, fresh air, and flowers, you have More dear for lack of art.

Your own sole masters, freedom-willed, With none to bid you go or stay, Till the old fields your fathers tilled, As manly men as they!

With skill that spares your toiling hands And chemic aid that science brings, Reclaim the waste and outworn lands, And reign thereon as kings!

Manurial Value of Ashes.

John Greenleaf Whittier.

The value of ashes for manure is a subject of inquiry among farmers and fruit growers, and has given rise to so large a correspondence with this department that I have concluded to group my answers into one general reply in the form of a bulletin.

Tables of analyses of the ashes of plants of great scientific value can be found in the books, especially in Prof. Johnson's "How Crops Grow;" but the very nicety of these analyses, and the careful exclusion of all foreign and accidental substances usually present in ashes as we find them on the farm or at vance one-half its estimated value with the factory, render such analyses of less practical value to the farmer and fruit grower. A quantity of sand and earthy materials adhering to the fuel, of charcoal, etc., is found in ashes made in the usual way, and some allowance must be made for these in estimating their real value. A careful exclusion of all such foreign materials would give greater scientific accuracy to the analysis without adding materially in making an estimate of their value as they were usually found. It is a matter of scientific interest to note the differences in the composition of the ash of different kinds of trees; of the ash of the body wood as compared with that of the branches of the same tree; of the ash of the bark, etc. But when body wood, limbs, and bark are all reduced to ashes in the stove or furnace, with some accidenta

the value of such ashes just as he finds

So in the case of leached ashes, he cares less to know what is the value of ashes from which every trace of soluble materials has been removed by prolonged exhaustive treatment with water, than to know what is their value when leached in the ordinary way and thrown out when further leaching does not pay.

In selecting specimens of ashes for analysis, I have aimed to secure representative specimens directly from the stove, furnace, ashery, etc., in the condition in which the buyer would find them. The market condition rather than the scientific condition has been the object in these selections.

ESTIMATE OF VALUE.

In making an estimate of the cash value of ashes, I call potash worth five cents a pound; insoluble phosphoric acid, five cents a pound, and the mixed carbonates of lime and magnesia oneeighth of a cent a pound, because these materials would cost these sums if purchased separately at wholesale rates in the open market.

Some may ask, why place a value on ashes any more than on any other waste product? The answer is that when these materials are used with skill on farm or orchard, they pay the cost and leave a profit besides in the increased production and improved quality of the

When we consider how large an amount of vegetable matter is represented by a small amount of ash, the value of wood ashes for manure be-comes evident. Thus only ten pounds of ash remain from the combustion of a cord of hard wood, and only five pounds from a cord of soft wood. One hun-dred pounds of ash represent the min-eral matter of 85 bushels of wheat, 85 bushels of corn, or a ton of timothy hay. Eleven tons of gooseberries, grapes, blackberries, peaches, or apples, would each contain only 100 pounds of ash. Seven tons of cherries, plums, or raspberries contain only 100 pounds of mineral matter.

This gives some idea of the large amount of farm or orchard produce speaking of the articles said:

"The list was prepared in my office, and until the list was prepared in my office, and until the list was made up This gives some idea of the large weight of mineral matter. But small as is the amount of ash, it is still indispensable for the production of these crops, and must be present in the soil in available form before profitable culti-

vation is possible. Let it not be supposed that the ash in all these crops is identical in composition. The ash of each class of plants has a composition peculiar to itself, and differing in some respects from that of other classes; yet there is a certain similarity in the ash of all cultivated plants. When the ashes of vegetable substances are served up for any plant by mixing them with the soil, such plant does not of necessity order every dish on the bill of fare, but selects such materials and in such quantities as are adapted to its wants, and leaves the balance for some future meal or some other

If any soil is naturally deficient in any of the ash constituents, or has been impoverished by excessive cropping, the restoration of these materials in the form of wood ashes appears to be the natural and safe process because they contain all the minerals of vegetable

SOILS MOST BENEFITED BY WOOD ASHES.

Discarding ashes of mineral coal as valueless for manure, I may say in general terms that the ashes of wood and of land plants of every kind are of value for manure on every kind of soil which has been reduced by cropping; but the greatest benefit is shown upon sandy and porous soils. On these "light soils" crops of every kind, but especially root crops and corn, will be benefited by a dressing of wood ashes. Fruit trees and fruit-bearing plants having a woody structure, will be benefited by wood

Thirty to fifty bushels to the acre of fresh ashes will be a full dressing, and three or four times that amount of leached ashes may be applied with permanent benefit. R. C. KEDZIE, Prof. of Chemistry.

Agricultural College, June 1, 1886.

dirt present, the farmer wants to know Ingredients Used In Oleomargarine.

The following is a list, taken from the patents recorded in the Patent Office at Washington, of the ingredients claimed to be used in the manufacture of this article. Manufacturers deny that they use all the ingredients named in these patents, but it is certainly not unfair to assume that when they mention a certain ingredient in their explication for a patent, as necessary for its their application for a patent, as necessary for its making, they actually use it. This list was obtained officially from the Patent Office by Assistance of ant State Dairy Commissioner Van Valkenburgh of New York:

Nitric Acid, Sugar of Lead, Sulphate of Lime, Benzoic Acid, Butyric Acid, Glycerine apsic Acid, Butyric Ether, Castor Oil, Caul, Gastric Juice, Curcumine.
Chlorate of Potash,
Perozide of Magnesia,
Nitrate of Soda.
Dry Blood Albumen,
Saltpetre,
Borax,
Orris Root,
Be-Carbonate of Soda,
Caparic Acid,
Sulphate of Soda,
Pepsin,

Lard,
Caustic Potash,
Chalk,
Oil of Sesame (or benne)
Turnip Seed Oil,
Oil of Sweet Almonds,
Stomach of Pigs, Sheep,
Calves,
Mistard Seed Oil,
Bicarbonate of Potash,
Boracic Acid,
Solicylic Acid,
Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Oil, Alum, Cows' Udders, Sal Soda, Forinaceous Flour, Carbolic Acid, Slippery Elm Bark, Olive Oil, Broma Chloralum, Oil of Peanuts,

It is not sought to show that all these ingredients are used in any single process, but the fact is established that nitric acid is used in all, and it is probable that the other acids named are employed when the most powerful agents are necessary for deodorizing putrid or diseased

Speaking of the materials used under these processes, State Dairy Commissioner Brown

"Our hearts grow warm with gratitude deeply stirred, and our appreciation of virtue is most delicately touched as we contemplate with much relief and great comfort the consoling fact that some of these patentees, these alleged promoters of digestion and benefactors of our race, have considerately determined that if this compound of digestion and benefactors of our race, have considerately determined that if this compound of acids and alkalies, animal fats and other stuff must be pitched into the human stomach as an article of food, provision shall be made against the danger of an utter collapse of all the vital forces of the victim by the introduction of such comparatively wholesome ingredients as gastric juice and slippery elm bark."

The publication of a list of sixty ingredients named in the various patents covering the manufacture of oleomargarine and other bogus butter raised a storm of indignation among those engaged in the making of the nefarious compounds; and the organ of that interest, an obscure journal

gaged in the making of the nefarious compounds; and the organ of that interest, an obscure journal that has little patronage save among the manufacturers of an article that is legally excluded from the markets of the State, indulges in gross abuse of Assistant State Dairy Commissioner Van Valkenburgh. That gentleman, in speaking of the article, said:

der my personal supervision. It was made up from the records of the Patent Office in Washington, copies of which were forwarded at my request, and every article mentioned in that list appears in those patents. It is fair to presume that when certain articles are named in an application for a patent as essential for its perfection, those articles will be used. I took it for granted that all the drugs, chemicals, and foreign substances mentioned in these patents were used. If not, what was the necessity for mentioning them? In preparing my list, I used the names of no articles that did not appear on the Patent Office records. In sending it to members of the trade, I took care to use the words: 'And claimed by them(the manufacturers of oleomargaine) to be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine and butterine.' The writer of the article in the organ of the bogus butter trade goes into an analysis of the articles mentioned in my list, and essays to prove that none of them is injurious to public health, but fails to deny specifically the use of any of the articles used. Some he sets down as pratically useless, and others as too ex-pensive, but he does not say that they are not used. Still, he does make use of one significant remark that is worthy of mention. He says: 'The seventeen patentees, if a number of the sixty articles mentioned by Mr. Van Valkenburgh can be taken as evidence, show more wisdom than he, for they take care that many of the constituents or articles used cannot be recognized from the names given in the above enumerated

"To be sure they do, and perhaps it was just as well for them that the articles constituting their product could not be recognized. The fact is that these people see that their counterfeit butter is doomed, and are ready to resort to any expedient to postpone the inevitable. The writer of that article shows that some of the drugs mentioned in my list are largely and bene-ficially used as curatives. So they are. I am ready to admit that; but then the question is, ready to admit that; but then the question is, Do we want medicine spread upon our bread and served at every meal we eat? Salicylic acid, I am told, is good for the rheumatism, but when I suffer from that disease do I need to go to a butter tub for treatment? I should add that on parties I was exercised not to mentice any more. my list I was careful not to mention any names. and also to explain that the sixty articles covered all the patents and were not to be considered as being conjointly used in any one process."

THE British have encouraged the cultivation of wheat in India, and by that means have cut us out of a good deal of our wheat trade, but when it comes to corn it is another matter. There is no other place in the world, except in the valley of the Danube, where corn is grown to any great extent; and for which reason we may not expect to be greatly disturbed by out-side competition in foreign markets. Manu-factured corn products may be shipped abroad with little danger of foreign interferences in the trade.—The Millstone.

"Co-operative stores are breaking down the hard lines between the section property." - Goldwin Smith.

Potices of Meetings.

ALLEGAN COUNTY Pomona Grange will meet with Hopkins Grange Thursday, July I, at IO A.

M. Reports from Subordinate Granges confering degrees and business of the Order until noon.

At 2 o'clock installation of officers and lecture by Sister Perry Mayo.

Afternoon meeting public. Those coming by rail to Bradley or Hopkins Station should correspond with the undersigned in time for arrangements to be made for conveyance to the Grange. Fraternally,

T. C. BUSKIRK, Secretary.

Bradley, Mich., June 6.

THE Manistee District Pomona Grange, No. 21, will meet at Marilla, Tuesday, June 29, at 2 A cordial invitation is extended to all Fourth

Degree members of the Order.

The Secretaries of the different Subordinate Granges in the District are expected to send in their reports in regard to the condition of their respective Granges, intellectually, socially and financially. Chas. McDairmid, Sec.

financially. O District G., No. 21.

Øbituaries,

In Memoriam.

The Grange binds its members together as with a silken cord. We scarcely feel the gentle pressure, but when it breaks to let drop from our number one we learned to love and appreciate for many sterling qualities, 'tis then we know

its power.

Weston Grange has been called to mourn the loss of one who was always with us in health and who thought kindly of us in sickness.

Brother George Rounds will greet us no more. He rests from his labors. A kind man, a devoted friend, a faithful patron. His seat is vacant and we mourn his loss.

cant, and we mourn his loss.

Let us not forget our obligations and duty to those near and dear ones he has left behind. Let us remember the widow and the fatherless and extend a helping hand to those who have none to help them. In our sorrow and bereavement let us drape is mourning the chair our brother so often occupied, and also the emblem of the office he so faithfully filled.

G. B. HORTON,

GEORGE—Sister Ann B. George, a worthy member of Coldwater Grange and also a charter member of Condwater Grange and also a charter member of Branch County Pomona Grange, No. 22, is no more. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by Branch County Pomona Grange at a regular meeting,

April 21, 1886:
Whereas, We have again been visited by affliction in the loss of a beloved Sister, and in her death not only the Grange but society has met with a loss which we feel is well nigh irre-

WHEREAS, There is no atternative for us but

submission, therefore,

Resolved, That while we grieve for the departed Sister, we mourn not as those without hope or comfort, and we tender to our Brother and his son our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and wish them to feel that their loss is our loss also, and that in the hearts of her Brothers and Sisters of the Order the beautiful and consistent Christian character and life of Sister George shall be cherished as worthy of

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for 90 days, as a slight testimonial of our respect for departed worth, and that a copy of these resolu-tions be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, a copy sent to Brother George, and also spread at large on the records of this Grange. COMMITTEE.

HEWETT-Died, on Tuesday, May 11, 1886. Sister Clara HEWETT—Died, on Tuesday, May 11, 1830. Sister Clara Hewett, aged 27 years.

She has been an active, energetic member of Cedar Grange for several years, where all sincerely mourn her loss. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, as Brothers and Sisters, realize with sadness her untimely departure from among us. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved husband and other friends.

Iriends.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the afflicted family; also be spread on our Grange record, and a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

"Co-operation supplements political economy by organizing the distribution of wealth. It touches no man's fortune, it seeks no plunder, it causes no disturbance in society, it gives no trouble to statesmen, it enters into no secret associations; it contemplates no violence, it subverts no order; it envies no dignity; it asks no favour; it keeps no terms with the idle, and it will break no faith with the industrious; it means self-help, self-dependence, and such share of the common competence as labour shall earn or thought can win, and this it intends to have."—G. J. Holyoake.

Why will the married ladies bother themselves making men's shirts when we can sell them a splendidly made, patent-back, unlaundried Men's Shirt for 39c, such as the dry goods stores sell at 75c to \$1.00, with fine linen bosom, cuffs and neckband.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, Grand Rapids.

John April, a Charlotte saloonkeeper sold Wm. Peacock all the whisky he could pay for and naturally enough Peacock died. The widow brought One life, fertile in resources, consecrated to a good cause, may be a giant of society which possesses property and the section which does not possess suit against the liquor-vendor and a jury has just awarded her \$1.342.

Communications.

Views of Chicago-The Tunnel.

To a stranger visiting the busy city of Chicago every day discovers some new and packing-houses, where for several hours each day a half dozen cattle and as many hogs are killed. Her stock yards Why there? Because there is a spring. One cannot get water here for the digging: hesides in winter the as many hogs are killed every minute; her water tower, with its immense system for the water supply of the city; her extensive cable railway doing the work of hundreds of horses; her wonderful panoramic paintings of the noted battles of Gettysburg, Shiloh, The Wilderness, and the Seige of Paris; and her beautiful parks with their connecting boulevards successively challenge our admiration and wonder.

Although as a model of engineering not to be compared in extent or magnificence to many other structures of the city, yet La Salle Street tunnel, leading under Chicago River from North to South Chicago, is full of interest to one who for the first time drives through its long subterranean passages in summer. This structure, which is built of stone, is about half a mile long, with an average width of twenty-two feet. Its roof gradually rises in the center to form a very artistic arch. Entering from South Water Street we seem suddenly to breathe the atmosphere of another world. Chicago, with its dust and confusion of the sultry June afternoon, seems at once to have vanished as we encounter the damp and almost chilly coolness of the long, silent half-way. On either side is a row of gas jets which, though obviously numerous, seem only to compromise with the darkness to make a deep twilight in which objects and shadows assume various amusing and fantastic shapes quite in keeping with the unusual quietness of the scene. Seen in the distance the floor at the farther end of the tunnel appears to rise very abruptly, but really the inclination is very gradual-in fact is scarcely preceptible on entering or leaving the pas-sage, reaching a level only 500 feet from the center. Some 800 feet from either end, the tunnel becomes somewhat wider, and is divided into right and left drives by a row of massive granite pillars so closely set as to form an almost continuous wall in that part of the structure lying immediately beneath the bed of the river. This route is used almost exclusively by lighter vehicles. With the many ships constantly moving up and down the river, the bridges are often open; but a moment's drive leads to the delightful crossing where one may always enjoy at pleasant drive with no delay, and all unconscious of the various lake craft that are moving about on the sluggish river directly overhead. F. H. SPAULDING.

Elmhurst, Ill., June 5, 1886.

In the Northwest.

The current of these mountain streams is swift. Ferries are constructed in a very simple manner. A strong wire that will roll up into our faces, makes rope is hung across the stream, some 20 this part of our journey exceedingly or 30 feet above the water. On this tiresome. Again at the top and the wonderful panorama of innumerable rope descends to either one or the other wheat fields is resumed and continues end of a large scow. By shoving the boat into the stream and winding up the Dayton, 60 miles from our starting ropes on a windlass, thus alternately lengthening and shortening them, the unwieldly thing is so held to the current that it pulls itself across.

Thus one bright morning last September we found ourselves crossing the Clearwater, perched on the outside with the driver of a coach-and-four, bound for "below." Though the days were exceedingly warm we found an overcoat acceptable in the cool twilight. We descend the Great Snake; our trail keeping close to the river. Sometimes the "valley" is not wide enough for a blasted away for it. Giant cliffs tower away above us on the right; at the left rolls the turbulent water right at our feet. Anon the canyon widens into a level field of some 20 or 100 acres and there is the settler's cabin. A dozen miles of these barren rocks and watery wastes and we are again pulled over.

From the top of the bluff we occasionally see, descending to the river's edge, long thread-like troughs. They are of the activity of the prairies above us. Grain-cleaning aparatuses are placed in the shute that clean the passing column

bright as a dollar. A change of horses and we turn into a tributary canyon leading up to the world above us. We meet load after load of wheat on their way to the boat landing. For the life of us we cannot see whence it all comes. We reach the summit-Alpowa ridge-and the mystery is solved. Wheat fields in every direction! Headers at work on the dead-ripe yellow grain; threshers humming away; sacks piled up in the fields where they have laid for a month, possibly, without fear of rain; and the merry teamster's shout, explain it all. But across the abyss. Wonderful! Great look again and again; one can not see is the munificence of God and magnithe whole at once. Away off to the south are the Blue Mountains-probably 40 miles away. Between them and us is all one vast sea of yellow. And sides show, by the contrast between the and highwrought phrases and, withal, a universal golden and the dark green of tiresome story until in its sublimity we the giant firs, that the hand of man is see it ourselves.

uncut grain. Not a house in sight! Where do all these people live? Ah! we see. Over yonder, sheltered in that gulch, nestling among tall lombardy poplars, with its nicely fenced garden and well kept orchard is a farm house. sweep over this region and the cold in unsheltered locations is much more severe.

The soil so dry is like dust that has gathered for ages. The least puff of wind fills the air with a cloud of it. The teamster cannot see his leaders. Ranchers return from the day's labor black as negroes. In the rainy season the opposite condition obtains, for the wagon is generally in the mud to the hubs.

This section of Washington Territory makes a part of the "inland empire." Its soil is very productive; its people industrious. The great wants are wood and water. Unless one lives near the wood 15, 20 or 30 miles-a serious burden. Water cannot be found always by digging; but is generally obtained at a depth of 70 or 80 feet through solid rock. The numerous springs in the gulches afford opportunities for avoiding this great expense. Of this great country the output is entirely of wheat, oats, barley and stock. Corn makes a poor showing; the best results have been the production of stalks of about pop-corn grade.

The surplus of grain for '85 as shown by the transportation companies is in tons, 400,000, which shows that this great country may yet be an important factor in our producing interests. Taxes in some places are high. In Asotin last year they were 17 mills. Money lets at from one to one and one-half per cent. a month.

Crossing the divide we begin to descend toward the great Columbia. A deep canyon soon is reached in which flows the Tucannon, so named from an Indian story of two cannons left here by a military party years ago. As we approach, the scenery below is refresh-

ing. The bright little stream winding among green trees and green meadows, with the village of Marengo nestling on its margin contrasts strongly with the dead grass, yellow stubble and dusty roads we have just passed over.

A long descent, on a zizzag trail, sometimes passing right under the track over which we have just come, and we are at the village postoffice. This is in one end of a livery and feed stable. In the middle of the room we are pleased to see a brother human undergoing the painful operation of having his teeth filled by a traveling dentist. Graduates from the department of dental surgery of Michigan University will please notice that the enterprising tooth carpenter is invading the great west.

The descent was rapid and pleasant, but the ascent is very slow and tedious, which added to a hot sun pouring in upon us where never a breath of air is stirring to carry away the clouds of dust until the shades of night overtake us at

Outing.

There are occasional spots on this broad footstool that seem set up for a parade stand. Before such nature and man combine in the exhibition of power. At more than one of these focus points a great panorama of power spreads out before a visitor at Niagara. Everywhere is grandeur-vast and great. Midway between the Canti-lever and Old Suspension bridges is such a point roadbed and the solid rock has been from which the sight and sound of the grandeur of nature mingle with the sight and sound of man's work as they

do in few other places in the world. Away from the left comes the muttering thunder of mighty waters, mad with fearful falling. After a course of two miles of comparative quiet the sup-pressed rage of that terrible current breaks out directly below an observer at this point, leaps from its bed and laps back on itself in whitened froth grain shutes and give the only evidence and spray. On and on and on comes the ponderous volume of waters over their percipitous bed, and on and on rushes the gigantic stream. Up at the Falls the water glimmers with a bright green light as it pours like streams of emeralds into the snowy, misty depths below. From that point to your feet it writhes like a great green serpent and the list of great modern essayists. and garners it in the ballot-box. The then suddenly breaks into beauty, transthen suddenly breaks into beauty, transcendent, incessant, awful, in the rapids below.

Above, at first appearing neither in the heavens above nor in the earth beneath, hang the spans of human skill over this torrent. Coiling along, well nigh noiseless in the din of elements below, the great railway trafficers creep ficently endowed the mind of man that involves such wonders.

tive and the inspiration that abounds answered, is pretty sure to lead him to duce our system to a machine. with every trip from home and care. It the great books-or at least to the is the pleasure best felt when harnessed books that are great for him. And we draw in a sense of freedom we queried Michigan would break from the routine and slip away to pastures new and refreshing.
Would that every farmer's wife and

daughter might look forward to a yearly outing among the rocks and glens and poetic rambling places, among far and dear ones, or live for a time along the tented shores, walking wooded paths and associated with cultured, refined men and women at some summer assembly. Any of these that her nature dictates would be such an inspiration! a God-send to many a one who feels the strain almost more than she can bear! The ordinary picnic or excursion to the neighborhood pond or campers' lake is no rest to the ones who need it most. mountains he must haul his supply of It is one of those delusive schemes by which we persuade ourselves we get more than we give.

The genuine rest comes from change of work, companions and scenes. No place can more effectually do this, at small outlay of expense and time, than a few days or weeks at one of the popu lar assembly grounds. Here, tired with and delight over Dickens or Thackeray. heavy work and heavier cares, the Hence each person must determine spirit, contagious, is caught to partake with head and heart of the intellectual in order to come wisely to this decision feasts of lectures and cultured conversation and forgets the body in the activity of new thoughts. These gatherings that the average opinion of educated are a lens for thousands of heroic women who nobly do the stay-at-homework. They collect life and energy of own honesty and individuality. Choose the whole world and warm into action flattering purposes and fainting hope in cause of their integrity and helpfulness, summer that furnishes the sinew of winter to many a true woman battling a hard way in life.

The railroads and those in charge of the living arrangements on any of these careful, discriminating habit in reading grounds have reduced expense to a minimum, and there is no law any more stringent than to do as "everybody else does." Choice of place is determined on by preference and location. Probably Bay View, near famed Petoskey, has the loudest claims in our own State. Its position and program resources are capital and are inviting yearly more and more to its delights. Those who go urge, advise and insist that every one else, even the closest "home bodies," shall go and do likewise. Thus it spreads. The home that teaches us to read good books. machinery will not collapse for the want of a head a few days. Let the old Isaac Burrow on books: "He that head grow wiser, stock up with fresh fuel loveth a book will never want a faithful and widen its power by widening its friend, a wholesome counselor, a cheerfield of interest. What woman has ful companion, an effectual comforter.' done, may not, can not, woman do GRACE.

From My Diary.

CHOICE OF BOOKS-THE BEST READING. giving a faithful picture of Jewish manners, in the time of the writer, but they Old Testament and those of the New.

from Greece our learning and literature, from Rome our government and lawsthe history and literature of these countries.

have the great masters in literature as we have in painting, sculpture, and the other arts. Homer is the great poet; the world will never cease to read and admire the Illiad and the Odyssey. Herodotus is the father of history. Plutarch the great master of biography. Froissart the best known chronicler in mediæval history; and Sir Walter Scott, the "Wizard of the North," has, in the "Tales of a Grandfather," given to the border fends of Scotland and England levers, springs, and gearing this machine the charm of romance, while in his incomparable novels he has given, under skillful hands. You must know just the garb of fiction, much valuable hishabits and manners of the people in its parts; or, if not, you will be sure to the different historic periods of which run into political stumps that will bring he writes. DeFoe, in his Robinson ruin. The political machine cuts wide, Crusoe, was the founder of tales of adventure. Bucan and Montaigue heads cuts it with the sickle of public opinion, modern novel, and Miss Jane Austen turned it into greater usefulness by making it the medium for sketching the force is constantly employed in procurcharacter of the common people in the ing and applying the needed lubricacountry-houses of the English gentry, at tion. The stump orator is the oil-can, the opening of this century; and Miss and has such a capacity that one filling Burney still added to the value of the will last a whole campaign. novel in those interesting pictures and sketches of English life between the middle-class and the society of the English aristocracy of the last century, that she has given us.

the prairie reveal the yellow stubble or It is the thought of the rest, the incen- question, if sincerely put and truthfully certain tendencies that threaten to rebefore that display of hidden torce and had been made, and a truthful answer were given, that something like the fol-Tacitus; Dante, Tasso, and Petrach; Cervantes; Thomas a Kempis; Goethe, and Schiller; Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Bunyon, Addison, Gray, Gibbons, Scott, Dickens, Wordsworth, Thackeray, Irving, Cooper, Hawthorne, Prescott, Motley, Bancroft, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, Lowell, Holmes, Parkman, and Whittier.

There is one thing sure that a man understood that such a list as we have every reader. One may dislike Addison yet admire Wordsworth. One may find the reading of Bancroft more profitable than that of Herodotus. An-Shakespeare. And another may fail in an attempt to master Grote's Greece, or Gibbons' Decline and Fall of the Rofirst of all what is best for himself. But he should consult the best guides, and, as Richardson says, he should not forget men is pretty sure to be a correct opinion; but let him never put aside his your books as you do your friends "begives you."

There are good books, poor books, indifferent books, and bad books. A man who has a correct taste, and a can, like the bee, gather good from even the noxious and hurtful. Such a man need not fear the reading of almost any book that falls to his hands. In fact, the general reader has need of the power to throw away the evil, and retain the good, in reading the newspapers and miscellaneous publications of the day. Tell me the books a person reads and I will tell you the society he keeps; for the love of good associates not only begets a love of good books, but how often do we find that it is the good associate There is a golden truth in the remark of

Teaching Machines.

The universe is a machine. The earth moves on through space with First then, the Bible, that great English classic, must be put down as the results. Winter and summer, spring best of all reading; and whatever you and autumn, day and night are the revolume in reading the Old Testament. ment to impress us with their truth. are not only extremely interesting, as himself? and who has not sometime the earth should wander from her way; fill a void in ancient history of four and ther called upon imagination to centuries between the last book of the solve the problem? Sun, moon, and stars, likewise form their respective From Palestine we got our religon, parts in this great machine, the universe. They all move to a purpose, they all serve for an end. Order is consequently we should be familiar with their watchword, obedience is their boundless space, from infinity to infinity, In regard to the writing of books, we from system to system, from one rolling meet our sight but perfection of action

-perfect obedience to perfect law. We find that man, conscious of the political machine, with its complex arrangement; and, like most machines now-a-days, it is made to ride. Politicians usually make use of this machine presents! It can be managed only by when to touch its various springs, throw reels in the grain with a silver wheel, gusting. political machine is by no means frictionless. It requires a constant and everflowing source of "oil," and a large

People seem to have a tendency to forming machines. There is the social machine, the moral machine, the temperance machine, and last, but not and, shall I say, insulted, at every turn. east, the educational machine.

even spots of prairie on the mountain oft told tale, -a play among adjectives measured by its serviceableness to that well be proud of our public school sysreader. Now, the reader would aid tem. It would seem to be sufficient for himself a great deal if, in taking up a all demands made upon it. The people rents that never visit the school find volume, he would ask himself just why of Michigan have a strong tendency to plenty of fault with the teacher. That even there. In the opposite direction, far as eye can see, the billowy crests of the pleasure of an outing like unto this. Vice it is going to be to him. This and flourish. Yet, my friends, there are plomacy of a lawyer if he gets what is

Without stopping to discuss this, we shall pass on more particularly to the once more in the old traces. As we sat would venture, after such an inquiry subject. While the universe may be compared to a machine, and man uses machines for his particular purposes, he how many others from the homes of lowing names of great authors would be is not himself a machine, Neither can brought to mind: Homer, Herodotus, he be controlled and governed as a Plutarch, and Plats; Virgil, Livy, and machine. Man as a living, thinking being, with varying natures and dispositions, can by no means be made always to conform to the same conditions and produce like results. We, as teachers have to deal with

the human mind; hence teaching machines are an abnormal product. If teachers wish to make their work a success and to rise in their calling and in the scale of public estimation, they must not make machines of themselves. who reads such books will not spend his And yet, how often this is done! You time amiss. But we don't wish to be may perhaps ask me to more closely define or illustrate what I have denomgiven is to be received as a necessity by inated a teaching machine, so that you may form a more definite idea of the same as I have conceived it. The teaching machine takes the place of teacher in the school-room. The teachother may reject Milton, and pore ing machine acts by impulses from within. The teaching machine forms a sort of connection between his pupils and some other man's ideas. man Empire, yet hang with pleasure teaching machine never thinks, plans, or invents for himself; indeed, he imagines this would be treading on dangerous ground should he have the inclination to do so-a thing which he rarely has. The teaching machine teaches arithmetic by rule, reading by rote, and writing by chance; wearies his class with geography, makes them drowsy with grammar, and puts them to sleep on downy beds of history. The teaching machine is often deficient in information, and, being a machine, mankind. They are the sunshine of and because of the pleasure their society never, of course, could make up the deficiency. He is without due preparation; hence must adhere slavishly to the text-book. If the connection were broken the machine would soon stop.

The whole work of a teaching machine might be described by one word—"monotony." Were you ever about machinery that kept up a constant hum and clatter, and did you notice how you became indifferent to its sounds, and how at last it would have a tendency to put you to sleep? Teachers that allow themselves to become machines, beget a worse monotony than that made by clanging wheel or rattling loom—a monotony fatal to every purpose of school work.

Do you say may picture is overdrawn, fanciful and existing only in the writer's mind? Ah, would it were so! But I fear otherwise. My experience and observation tell me a different story. Do not think I would ignore the teachings of experienced educators; I have respect for well known and established principles in education. I advise to study educational works, and profit by the experiences of others; but it is only as we digest these and make them a mathematical accuracy influenced at all part of ourselves, that we shall be able to use and apply them with success. Teachers can not be formed like machines—all over one pattern. Each may think of Josephus' partiality for sults of these unvarying motions through and every individual that attempts the the Jews, you will find his work a most trackless space. We, as living observ-valuable and instructive companion ers of these phenomena, need no arguplan new courses for himself. A teacher must have originality. To say a teacher While, at the same time, his antiquities | Who has not marked all these things for has no originality is to say he is no teacher, but a machine, run by the wondered what would be the result if motive power of external influences. The true teacher must and will develop originality.

Let us now inquire if there are any causes that tend to develop our so-called teaching machines. There are several that I wish to submit. First, a wrong conception on the part of the teacher of the work to be done. To obtain a law; and, if we could move through certificate for teaching seems to be the goal of many a young man and young woman's ambition. Their every energy sphere to the other, nothing would ever has been strained to achieve this end; and they too often imagine the great struggle to be past when this end is reached, yet in reality their work has utility of the machine, has also invented just begun. When they receive a certimachines for his benefit. There is the political machine, with its complex arteach. They then have the work most important and difficult to accomplish. They too frequently come before their school with wrong notions or none at all of the work to be accomplished. Could we, under such circumstances, generally expect excellent results?

Too often the teacher becomes discouraged, submits to fate,-grinds out tory, and an admirable portrayal of the levers up or down, and regulate all his daily grist, receives his daily pay; while the school, at first cheered by the novelty of a new teacher, soon wearies, growns monotonous, uninteresting, dis-

Anoher cause is the want of co-operation on the part of patrons of the school. The world moves on and in no department has such advancement been made as in educational appliances. The teacher recognizes the want of a change of text-book in his school, or the introduction of some new study, or the need of some important and necessary school supplies. Let but the teacher breathe his wants and too often will the whole district rise up in arms against such a proposal. He will be thwarted, snubbed, I have seen men stand out and act as But who has not read, who not heard of the vastness of Niagara? It is an book, to a particular reader, is to be ple provision for education. We may issue, when the immense sum of 25 or 50 cents was at stake, concerning the education of their own children. Paabsolutely necessary to carry out his Nature's wonderous formations, which every ideas of school work and yet make no jar in the district.

Is it any wonder under such circumstances that the most noble-spirited and progressive teachers should become disheartened and discouraged? Could any better process be devised to make teaching machines than this?

The third cause is low wages. The teacher has more expenses than the ordinary workman, yet in many places the wages are shamefully low. Without discussing why the wages are low let us look at the expenses of the teacher.

First, there is the expense for books and schooling incident to a preparation for teaching. Then there is the expense of examination-many teachers having to go by rail and pay hotel bills. There is the annual institute fee, the expense of attending institutes, association fee, reading circle fee, and books for the same. How can teachers afford to sup-

In point of fact, they can not, and hence they too often lose much that would be of advantage and benefit to

Again, teaching is not a constant employment. In rural dirtricts a teacher's term of school for the year rarely exceeds five months, consequently the teacher must devote the balance of the time to other pursuits, which often have

very little connection with education. School Boards should never engage a teacher because he offers to teach cheap; he may prove dear in the end. A School Board that engages a teacher for less than reasonable wages is pretty sure of getting a poor teacher, thus doing an irreparable injury. They injure the children of their district, encourage teaching machines, keep out some wide awake teacher that is qualified, lower education, discourage the proper preparation for the work of teaching, and offer open insult to all friends of thorough education. Better far hire a poor teacher, a machine, to stay out of the schoolroom, than go into it as teacher. One man may be worth \$100 a month in the schoolroom, where another could not earn 100 cents. I am not prepared to say that a cheap teacher always implies a poor teacher. In fact, I do not think so; but teachers of known ability should not have difficulty in procuring a situation at reasonable, fair wages. There is no nobler or higher calling than that of teacher. The teacher has to do with the human mind, to guide and direct it in the proper course, to lead it along over difficulties, step by step, onward and upward in the road to learning. Do we appreciate this grand work? Are we aware of the responsibilities, and are we conscious of the disadvantages under which we labor? Yet, methinks, the true teacher will not shrink back from difficulties, but on the other hand, will accept the situation for the time being, and will patiently strive to bring about a better state of affairs within the schoolroom and without. Because we work to disadvantage, because things do not suit us, is no excuse why we should become machines. As a matter of fact, we accept the conditions when we become teachers. If we had not desired to do this, we never should have found our place in the schoolroom. For the true teacher there are also many encouragements and gratifications; for the machine, nothing but remorse. The true teacher experiences an untold delight in the progress of his pupils under his inventive hand. He teaches for the love of the work, and not for the love of money. He is hand and heart in the work and never fails to create an interest in his school.

The true teacher does not run in a rut, nor is he turned by a crank. If a teacher feels his work growing monotonous, a loss of interest in his class, want of order, a growing tendency to omit class preparation; if he feels an increasing displeasure toward his pupils, and that the day is uncomfortably long, I would say to such: "Beware of the machine!" I fear metamorphosis is taking place. I already hear the clicking of invisible cogs, and the flappings of an intellectual belt. Mrs. J. W. S.

The following address was read at the June meeting of the St. Joseph County Pomona Grange with Colon Grange, and it was voted that it should be sent to the Visitor for publication: Worthy Master and Patrons of Pomona

Grange: How swiftly has passed the last fleeting year, Since that June morning found us all gathered

here,
Of friendliest greetings, each one had a share,
And from baskets well filled, a bounteous fare.
We wondered if ever we'd all meet again,
Each one in their place, the ranks filled as then; For Time never pauses in its rapid flight To ask us our pleasure, but oft claims the right To enter, our homes, an unbidden guest, And claim from among us the fairest and best; Bowing the shoulders, and silvering the hair, And leaving sad traces of sorrow and care.

In the name of our Grange, who have met in this

I bid you thrice welcome, to one and to all. To-day's time and labor may you never regret;
For the object is worthy, for which we are metTo strengthen anew our fraternal ties,
For our greatest success in our unity lies.
And while we expect from our guests much t

We hope some enjoyment to impart in return.

All nature is draped in its bright robe of green, O'er forest and meadow, and hill top 'tis seen; Which proud mortals boast of their fine works of

There are grand scenes in nature, they ne'er can

With pencil or brush-for pen cannot tell

where dwell.

The rock and the mountain, every valley and Through voiceless, yet tell of the fountain su

preme The beauteous Maytime has hastened to bring And strew at our feet the sweet flowers of spring, As if to remind us of man's feeble power, Whose wisdom ne'er formed the tiniest flower; Nor caused, without aid, one grassblade to

For the power that lies hidden, man never can know.

Out in the sunshine, all are happy and gay, And song-birds and flowers enliven the day. May these meetings be fruitful of good to our

Whose power is becoming so great in our land; And whose workings for right, the nation has stirred,

And in the near future their voice shall be May our labors be earnest, faithful and true, For the work is so great, and the laborers few. May the vows we have taken ne'er fade from our

mind. But help us suppress each word that's unkind; port all these expenses at the current wages paid in schools?

But help us suppless each word that's difficult, With charity covering the faults of a brother, Obeying the good precept—to "Love one another."

With efforts united, our strength to maintain, Great good we'll accomplish—and a victory gain O'er our greatest foe—Ignorance—and hardest

to fight; Oft stubborn, and willful, and blind to the right. For the Grange is a school—and here we are

That most of life's evil, through ignorance is wrought. That kind words and kind deeds may the Prodi-

gal win, Doing much to reclaim from dark paths of sin.

This, too, is the place for our children to learn That 'tis no disgrace, their living to earn; That each should be fitted some station to fill, And that hands were not made to be folded and

Then let's bring to the Grange our girls and our

boys,
To glean of its wisdom, and share in its joys—
For soon will the Patrons who had us to-day
Lay down their life's work—and each on their way
Pass o'er the dark river—their pilgrimage o'er.

This earth-labors ended to rest evermore. The seats thus left vacant, the younger must fill, And parents should strive these thoughts to

In the minds of young members-who hopeful and strong May prepare for their duties, mid the worlds busy throng.

And now, 'ere we close, our wish we'll express, May Fortune and Fate your Grange ever bless. May your labors be crowned with good to us all, On ignorance and vice, may your sturdy blows

May you live an example of what you shall teach, Thus living a record, no slander can reach. May your future be prosperous, and may harsh discords never

Enter in at your doors, and old friendships sever, May no evil genius, your members estrange, But long live in peace, your Pomona Grange. MRS. A. S. PROUT.

Postal Jottings.

SPRING crops are looking well; cherries were hurt some by frost and wind. Potatoes are not all planted yet. The bugs are waiting; I saw some on greens I was picking for dinner. I have a lot of young turkeys, and they require so much Perhaps it's like making butter. We cannot have anything without hard work. We get very little though for butter-making just now, as it only brings nine cents per pound. But as we get no pay for grumbling, will do as many others have to make the best of it. Heavy raise less have to, make the best of it. Heavy rains last night makes rest for some to-day. E. A. L. Fargo, May 26.

WELL, the Government is married at last, and gossiping should now cease.

How the jotting page of the Visitor has shrunk the last number, not having half a col-umn. Come back jotters, fill up a page in our paper. The younger members of the Grange should come to the front now. Not a word in the last VISITOR in regard to Sister Mayo's visit to this county in May. Not even a note about our County Grange at Hamilton, May 14. A certain Brother was expected to report, but he failed to do so; too bad, for we had a splendid time. Sister Mayo was there and gave up one shrunk the last number, not having half a col-

Sister Mayo was there and gave us one of the best lectures we ever had. It was a treat indeed, a masterpiece of deep thought and grand eloquence. Her visit to this county was entirely satisfactory. We hope she will come again.

In answer to enquiry in last GRANGE VISITOR. will say the remedy used to remove film from the eye was for domestic animals instead of humans. It would be undoubtedly too harsh to be bourne by anybody but animals. It requires only a small quantity at a time. We regard it as a sure cure if used while the eye is in the inflamatory

Our Grange is making preparations for a grand time Children's Day. We took Sister Mayo's advice, seeing we didn't have many children in our Grange; we will borrow some rather than not celebrate the day. We have invited ten schools in the jurisdiction of our Grange to meet with us on that day. We hope the day will be fine, the pleasure abundant, and the whole a

An article in your last paper on the "Art of Sitting Down," reminds me, as they say, of my schooldays, when graduation time came to the class of which I was a member, it was found that for the satisfactory conduct of a baker's dozen of girl graduates on the small stage required grace as well as skill on their part to make the effect as perfect as it must be. Among the many drills, signs, counter-signs, and tedious manipulations, that we underwent during the six weeks previous to the momentous occasion was the instruction, "Keep your feet flat on the floor!" There must be no twenty six shoemaker's last on heel display that night. I think there was not. Whether the practice so vigorously insisted upon at that time has been adhered to by the class, I have no means of knowing, but the fact remains that such a habit requires its possessor a graceful, lady-like posture, while other sole disposals are hazardous.

THE following resolutions were presented by Bro. R. C. Thayer, Master of Berrien County

Bro. R. C. Thayer, Master of Bernen County Grange, at our last meeting:

Resolved, That we listened with pleasure and profit to the lecture of Sister Mayo on the 26th of last month, and we most heartily commend her to all the Subordinate Granges in the State, whether strong or weak, believing that her lec-tures tend to the development of a better manhood and womanhood.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to our

Berrien County Pomona Grange for instituting the course of lectures by Sister Mayo in our county, of which the above mentioned lecture

The Grange ordered the above sent to the Grange Visitor for publication. Fraternally, M. J. MEECH, Secretary.

WILL W. A. B., of Benton Harbor, or Bro. Cobb, who seems to endorse the suggestions, please explain how farmers are to pay their taxes, family expenses, etc., while themselves, families and lands are resting. Does his debts rest or interest cease to grow? It seems to me in view of the low price of farm products the farmer should work more, raise more for the market if he expects to meet his obligations. W. A. B. and a few others may be able to pursue the course he suggests, but their numbers are few. Most farmers are paying too high prices for labor, there is no question; while all farm products are ruiniously low labor is high. Now, if W. A. B., or any one, will tell us how we can work less, rest more, and meet our obligations, we will thank them for the information.

Crops are suffering for want of rain-none for about four weeks. D. WOODMAN. Paw Paw, June 9.

To THOSE who dwell in mosquito infested localities I would suggest the practability of pro-tecting the head and face with an ordinary bee vail. I have suffered greatly from these tormentors, and know of no remedy until I obtained a veil to use while handling bees and it is just the thing to keep off mosquetos while milking, riding or doing any kind of work. They are made of netting with silk Brussels Net in front, which is so fine as to be scarcely observable while wearing it. It is made to slip over the het with an election band to be a support of the het with an election band to be a support of the het with an election band to be a support of the het with an election band to be a support of the head with an election band to be a support of the head with an election band to be a support of the head with a support of the support of the head with a support of the head with a support of the head with a support of the suppo the hat with an elastic band, the lower edge tucked under the vest or shirt. Costs but 35cts by mail. Send to M. H. Hunt, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich., or to any dealer in bee supplies. You will not regret it.

C. S. KELLMER Arenac, Mich.

A PLEA FOR TRAMPS .- Tramps -- who and what are they? Could we know the life-history of every tramp who begs a morsel at our doors we would find that many of them are the victims of circumstances over which they have no control, and do not deserve the ball and chain penalty inflicted at Port Huron.

We have an annual exodus of tramps here in the fruit growing region, and being located where I have had opportunities of feeding and interviewing large numbers of them. I have found that a far words kindly spaken, with food found that a few words kindly spoken, with food freely given, has almost invariably opened the heart of the most importunate mendicant; and I have listened to many a tale of aspirations crushed, hopes blasted, service unrequitted, and employment sufficient to sustain life refused. It is very true that idleness, vice and intemperance are the primary causes which send abroad the great army of tramps. But idleness is generally enforced, and crime and intemperance usually go hand in hand, the one being the natural sequence of the other.

Prohibit the sale of intoxicants and we will have but few tramps; if the tramp or the honest laborer cannot get whiskey, their manhood will not be crushed, and they will find employment and bread. If not, the tramp will be truly an object of charity. W. A. B. Benton Harbor, Mich.

Is there any need of our public speakers making so many gestures with their hands and arms?

BRO. COBE:-I would like to see through the columns of the Grange Visitor a discussion, pro and con, of what is called the eight hour system, or, if rightfully designated would be, pay without labor.
This system, if forced upon concentrated capi

tal, will bring ruin to manufacturers and a multiplication of evils to such as live by their labor. I believe it to be the height of folly and detrimental to the interests of laborers for them to dictate to their employers the number of hours they shall run their factories and shops. should be willing to conform to the rules of their employers, and if not satisfactory to them quietly and peaceably seek employment in other di-rections and not interfere with those who are

About the worst enemy of labor is the highsounding resolutions of political conventions for the sole purpose of capturing their votes. Who-ever heard of any legislation other than in favor of capital? If any, let them speak. There should be no war between labor and honest capital, and if left to themselves would adjust their differences without the least jar or friction. Rockford, Mich., May 31, 1886. K. OF L.

WARM dry weather brings languor, and a deto shirk real work or exertion of any kind. This is my reason partly for not replying immediately when Bro. Hill so kindly offered me his photo. I shall send and exchange with him

for our mutual pleasure:
Mrs. Steward, I thank you for the pen portrait of this wide-awake Brother who bears with dignity his nearly 80 years, notwithstanding his pio neer hardships. Your description agrees with my preconceived, idea, barring his age and condition matrimonially—I thought him much younger and a bachelor. Tell it not in Gath (?) Yes, I am pleased to know there is a Sister Hill, and that she is an honor to her husband, and the Grange; would that their number might be multiplied. Very lazy weather even for an OLD MAID.

I WILL say in reference to our Pomona Grange of the 19th: we had a good attendance from several Subordinate Granges of Clinton County, as many as we could reasonably expect when we consider the busy time of year with farmers, and also that we are in nearly the northwest corner of this county. The forenoon and afternoon sessions were held in our Grange Hall, which

was as full as could be seated. The time was mostly spent in discussions, which were very interesting, especially in reference to the Grange giving their support to the Knights of Labor. Only one weak voice was in favor of doing so, the rest being very much opposed to it.

The evening session was an open meeting held in the Christian church, which was well at tended by outsiders as well as Patrons. Brother Courtland Hill, of Bengal Grange, read his auti-biography written by himself. Perhaps he will send it to the VISITOR so as to meet the eye of that Old Maid that wanted his picture. There were essays read by Sister Rice, of the Bengal, and Sister Libbie Anderson of the Essex, which were fine; several recitations and instrumental pieces of music by our members, and select singing by the choir.

At 10 o'clock all hied away to their homes

well pleased with the May meeting of the Clinton County Grange. Mrs. Nelson Jenne.

Maple Rapids, Mich.

I THINK it is not because of lack of appreciation that Sister Mayo's lectures in Van Buren County have not been reported to the VISITOR. We were favored in hearing her, both at the County Grange at Hamilton and Keeler, although a steady rain toward night prevented many from attending. Those who braved the storm and went, expressed themselves well entertained. The warm sympathy with the betterment of the condition of the working classes, gives strength and interest to her subject, and her audience feels that she is one with them, talking about what she knows and feels from personal observawhat she knows and feels from personal observa-tion and investigation; with her perceptive faculties and intuitive reading of character, and her warm interest in building up and giving hope to the timid and discouraged.

We were so favored as to have her at our

home for a few hours, and enjoyed the visit very much indeed, and do not hesitate to recommend her to Granges in need of a shaking up. You may open your heart to her and she will not misunderstand you, or laugh at your fears. We modern improvements.

believe her to be an earnest Christian woman, giving much thought to all that pertains to socie-ty and its privileges, its allurements, and pos-sibilities; satisfied with rothing short of the fact. We are glad to have met her and talked of the things that pertain to our common weal.

We say to her take courage, for in time due
the seed planted will produce an hundred fold. MRS. O. M. S.

Keeler, June 11, 1886.

THE bogus grocery men are through this county taking orders. They hail from Detroit and Chicago. One of our Grangers sent an order by them of \$11.00, and now claims he could have saved three dollars had he sent through the Grange. They have deceived a good many of our farmers as their goods are not what they represent. I would say to all P. of H. stick to the old Grange ship and she will carry us safe through. R. TRELY, Lec. through. Burch Run, June 14.

Miscellaneous.

Back Door Æstheticism. It seems an odd subject to write about

but why not discuss one's back door, or

one's neighbor's, on paper as well as to think about it and talk about it to empty air. I am sure I do not mean to take back anything I have to say on this matter and perhaps it has puzzled some young housekeepers as it once did me, to keep the back door regions decently clean with an ill trained maid-of-allwork and no city swill wagon to come each morning to my relief. The poultry yard was quite a little distance from the kitchen porch in my western home and my remarkable "help," Ida-Lizy by name, insisted upon filling the pails brimming full, before taking them away to empty for the cow or chickens, and then started off with a slatternly overburdened limp, leaving greasy pools to mark her trail the whole length of my neat plank walks. Of course the grass was killed wherever the pails were accustomed to stand, so I had a triangle of broken stone railed in like a flower bed and having had a new sod planted close about it, with a bright bed of common flowers, (of which Ida-Lizy was fond) on the other side of the walk, I watched the result. It took about ten days to fill the stony triangle with dribblings of potato-skins, mop-shreds and untidy overflow of every kind, and the new pails were unrecognizable from the sediment left clinging to them. On the other hand two of the plants had been killed by having hot dish-water thrown out on them and despair filled by soul. Moving the waste water vat for wash and dish-water so far into the limits that Ida-Lizy could not throw water on the grass without passing it stopped that trouble, and a novel scheme born of my distraction finally triumphed over the nuisance of greasy pails, ruined grass plats, and the torment of flies which the sun and swill together seem to call about the back door in armies. First I asked my good-natured colored man to get me a box about a foot deep, two feet wide and four feet long. With a little ing reversed over the spot that I considto string back and forth and up and transplanting morning-glory roots, wild cucumbers and California pinks, all of which are rank growing vines requiring no care, except to protect other plants from their encroachment. To keep them in bounds, a narrow border, not more than four inches wide was boarded in all about the foundation, and close to this the sod was planted, brought from stray corners of the lawn. The next move was to get some pails that could be easily scoured and would not hold the smells of the whole year's refuse. A dealer in hardware helped me out here who contributed two blasting powder cans. These were given a pair of bails and a wooden handle at the tinners for fifteen cents apiece, and the remains of some green blind paint made them look æsthetically cool. A coat of green also covered my curious back-door structure and then I waited for the vines to grow; without regard to various comments from the family on the "slop-arbor," as it was derisively dubbed. The luxuriant habit of the vines transplanted was at once responsive to the rich soil in which they were set, and by June my "slop-arbor" was the envy of my neighbors. The large green leaves shading it all day long and concealing completely the contents, except from the front, while the novelty and the pretty sprays of flaunting blossoms all over the framework really shamed or inspired Ida-Lizy to keep the pails rinsed when emptied and the platform scrubbed with a broom when she did her back steps and porch each morning. The dread of having to attack it with a scrubbing-brush, also made her careful not to fill too full and the two tall sheet-iron pails, with straight sides held more than she could find to fill them. It was such a relief to the eye after previous experiences of my own and my neighbor's back doors in the country, and I hope some one else

BATTLE CREEK Knights of Labor talk of starting a co-operative manufacturing institution in that city.

will try it .- Good Housekeeping.

WAYNE will have a new county poorhouse to cost \$25,000, with all the Ballots, Not Bullets.

The centralization of capital and the centralization of labor are both wrong in principle. Each of them is a danerous engine, but neither of them is so dangerous when both exist as either of them existing alone would be. The centralization of capital after years of unquestioned supremacy is now being counter-balanced by centralized labor. It is a progressive step though founded on wrong principle; because it offers the only available present check to the tyrannical aggrandizement of capital.

Labor has learned in this respect the lessons taught by capital itself. It has learned to combine, to centralize and to use the weapons which such centralization gives. It, in its newly organized and centralized capacity, is also learning that the law is one of those weapons. Centralized capital has been able to make laws, through its centralized power, and having made them to suit itself, has had no sort of objection to operating under them. Centralized labor must unmake some of these laws before it can gain a footing of equality with centralized capital.

This constitutes one of the great battlefields-not between capital and labor per se-upon which the people must struggle with monopoly. It is a contest between two organized intelligencies, but that is not all. It is, also, a contest between organized greed and organized resistance. Physical violence is not a. factor in the struggle, for it is ballots,. not bullets, that will win. Law that hasmade the monopolistic system must be unmade, and that can be accomplished. without striking a blow.—Ex.

SOMETHING ABOUT CHINESE. - Chinese is a queer language. All its words. are only one syllable long. But the sounds in the Chinese language are not. very many, some four hundred and sixty-five at most, and their written language contains about eighty thousand pictures, each picture representing a thing or idea. And these pictures must be committed to memory. This is hard work, and not even the wisest Chinese professor can learn them all. But now comes a difficulty; for, of course, where there are so many words and so few sounds, many different words have tobe called by the same sound. How, then, are they to tell, when several different things have exactly the same name, which of them is meant? Wehave such words. For instance, there is Bill, the name of a boy, and bill, the beak of a bird; there is bill, an old weapon, and bill, a piece of money; there is bill, an article over which the Legislature debates, and bill, a claim for payment of money; besides bills of. exchange, bills of lading, and so forth. But Chinese is full of such words of a: single syllable, yen, for instance, which,. like bill, means many very different things. So they chose a number of lituse of saw and ax this was done and be- tle pictures, and agreed that these shoulds be used as "keys." Each "key" meant. ered most convenient for my structure, that the sign or signs near which it stoods it was settled firmly in its place. To belonged to some large general set of each corner I had strong lath nailed, the things, like things of the vegetable, aniback ones being lowered about two mal, or mineral kingdom, forests, mines, inches. On their upper ends I, myself, or seas, air, or water, or of persons, like tacked other laths, as 'Dolph was too clumsy about it, making a good framework for strong cords which I proceeded guess the article by narrowing down the guess the article by narrowing down the field until certain what it is. But there down the sides. Then I went to work the Chinese writing stopped short, thousands of years ago. There it is to-day. There are now two hundred and fourteen of these "keys," and by intense application, Chinamen learn to use their method with surprising quickness and success .- St. Nicholas.

> DRUNKENNESS no excuse for crime, was the solid, sensible foundation on which stood the prosecution, and the Judge in his charge to the jury, in the case of Fred Foote tried for the murder of a saloon keeper at Fenton, and sentenced to prison for life, on a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." The murderer is only 22 years old. What a fate! And all for the loveof whisky. While it is true that if the liquor traffic was not, this murder would. not have been committed, yet the ground taken by the Judge is an eminently just one. It is time that every court and jury in the land took such a stand; when they do we will hear less of the cowardly brutes who fill themwith "make brave" poison and then. butcher innocents, or beat and mainthe helpless victims of their cursed pas-

> A GREAT writer once said: "The consciousness of being well dressed, givesa satisfaction that religion is powerless. to bestow," and there are few people so superior as to be able to rise above the knowledge that they are badly dressed.

> "THE co-operative societies have arisen out of motives which do the highest honour to the operative class."-The late Earl of Derby.

GRANT Co., WIS. MR. EDITOR:-I find no hesitation insaying that the Paint gives our Grange great satisfaction. It works freely and covers more surface than any paint that I ever used. We consider the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint the best and cheapest paint we ever used. We saved at least 25 per cent., and it has such an elegant gloss, and seems to form a stony surface like marble that defys rain and

sun alike. Fraternally, JNO. JONES. See advertisement of Patrons Paint

The Grange Hisitor.

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

With the Michigan Editors.

Our round trip with the Michigan Press Asseriation began on the bright forenoon of Tuesday, the first day of June. Starting out as we had all along believed, from one of the most beautiful and productive localities of our great State, at the end of the first ten miles we marked the wheat crop of 1886 down to fifty per cent. of an average crop so far, and did not alter the estimate before reaching Coldwater, 55 miles distant from home. A traveling man familiar with Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, said his observation confirmed our opinion and said it held good on the lines of railways from Laporte to Hillsdale, but that farther east the damage by insect was less.

I'ne oat fields looked well, the crop uning the ground handsomely, very

ready to pray for rain. The beautiful green of many meadows was sadly broken up by the presence of patches of sorrel. In this joint occupancy, if the question of title had been determined by extent of present possession, the record would be painted

The checkered corn fields were perfect in appearance, and if the present promise is made good by a favorable season, we shall have full cribs of golden corn next November. And if we don't forget it, we are to tell you next September how to harvest and feed this mer. One of our friends, a good patron and a successful farmer, has told us more than once that while the farmers of the State have learned how to plow, to plant, to cultivate, and raise the crop, very few have learned how to make the best use of it, and this brother says we are about as far behind in knowing how to manage the crop to the best advantage from and after the first of September as we were when we used one horse and the single shovel plow to check row the ground before planting and to cultivate the crop afterwards. We are not going to tell you what he knows about farming until the first of September lest you forget it. The scheme is labor saving and as we believe, has not been patented.

Reaching Coldwater just before 2 P. M., we had no sooner stepped from the platform than we were saluted by Bro. George, who notified us that he was there to provide transportation to Coldwater Grange Hall, a half mile distant, for all of us who desired to find the Pomona Grange of Branch County in session. We told him that just then that was our objective point. and that we in this instance meant Bro. Luce, who came on the train at Bronson, and Miss Jennie Buell, our office assistant, who for the time being is of the Michigan Press Association.

We soon found the fine Hall of Coldwater Grange well filled with earnest patrons at work. Brothers were making brief reports of the estimated percentage of the wheat crop of 1885 still in the hands of farmers in their several localities, and as we now remember 20 per cent. was about the figure.

A brief recess brought us face to face with the owners of many familiar names, and we had occasion to again deplore the omission in our mental make-up of that very convenient and valuable quali-

ty known as a good memory. When business was resumed under the direction of Sister Horton, the Worthy Lecturer, we soon found out that to make a meeting of the Pomona Grange of Branch County a success, there was no need to have the brothers present at all, except to help fill up the hall and make an audience. The papers read by the sisters were no ordinary schoolgirl productions, but suggestive contri- along at a speed of 35 miles an hour than they do that we present it entire. on the investment.

itable alike to their authors and the

has exerted on its members. Bro. Luce was furnished a subject and course he did, and we were not long in finding out the weakness of his faith in and rare treat. bogus butter and that he favors the bill since passed by the Lower House of cents per pound on all imitations of but- at Niagara to remain for a day and a ter, and makes ample provision for its half.

Of course, we had a chance to make å speech-we always do on similar occasions, but we thought best to be consistent with our habits and not waste our wisdom on a few dozen patrons when we have such splendid opportunities twice a month, where there is no

We were well pleased with the business promptness of the Master and all who had anything to say or do. We saw that 4 o'clock had been designated as the hour for closing. There was no parthis was a marked feature of the session. We are sorry to say that this is not a characteristic feature of Grange meetings. There is often one-third of the matters that properly belong to an executive committee. When patrons come ten to fifteen miles,or more,the program should be complete and worked with a County Pomona Grange in this matter is worthy of both praise and imitation. closed and the members at once dispersed. We accepted the proffered grand. hospitality of Brother Williams for the night and had abundant evidence of the devotion to the Good of the Order of this Brother and his self-sacrificing given them a place in the front rank of the patrons of Branch County.

We reached the Opera House of Coldwater in time to find the citizens gentleman who gave us some figures of the city were proving their interest paid by the State for condemned propin the meeting of the Association by their presence. We listened to the music, the prayer, the Mayor's welcome, the response, and the very able paper of the famous Nasby. He made some humorous hits, threw away some good professional advice and good suggestions on the 200 editors present, and secured the approving endorsement of a full house from the first to the last of a approach to this one of Nature's great-

lengthy paper. Some other excellent papers were read, as announced on the program, and the session closed with a most ludicrous "How not to do it" sort of a talk from H. Potts, of the Grand Haven Courier-Journal.

The editorial fraternity, with all the wives, daughters, and friends who came with them, were the accepted guests of the citizens of Coldwa er, and were entertained in a right royal manner during their stay. Wednesday morning carriages were provided for the entire company of not less than 300, and after driving around the city through its clean and shaded streets for an hour, the State lands, bridges and hurrying waters seem-Public School, a mile away, was visited. | ingly anxious to reach the brink of the As we have had something to say of that State Institution, we will only add here that on their return we only heard good words in every reference to it from those who visited the State Public School. We shall take occasion at some other time to describe this School

and give something of its history.

The Lewis Art Gallery has a State reputation for completeness and excellence. Here, through the courtesy of Mrs. Lewis, the lovers of art came and went with entire freedom during the stay of the party in the city.

The evening of Wednesday was made especially memorable, as by invitation of Mrs. Lewis, the gallery was open and made the starting point of the Association for the special train at 10 P. M. Not only was the gallery open and illuminated by gaslight, but Mrs. Lewis kindly opened her house and invited all to view the splendid paintings which everywhere adorn the walls. Nature has not qualified all to enjoy and appreciate the beauties of art, but none could fail to appreciate the lavish liberality of Mr. H. C. Lewis and the courteous attention of Mrs. Lewis on this occasion. The members of the Association were unanimous in their praise of Coldwater hospitality and we heard but one complaint from the other side. One editor had by mistake or otherwise missed the great supply of Coldwater and overloaded with Firewater for which the reception committee and the good citizens of this beautiful city were not held re-

At ten P. M. we boarded a special of six elegant sleepers furnished by the N. Y. Central Sleeping Car Co. These, with two L. S. & M. S. coaches, a dining room car and a baggage car made

up the train of the excursion party.

For each and every one of the 220 married and single weary ones to find their allotted places in the first or second story of a sleeper, even with the aid of a colored chambermaid of the male persuasion, required time, patience and lamplight down to near the short hours of the next day. But when the morning dawned we found each one well fixed and far on our way, having passed Cleveland, and were whirling patrons should comprehend more fully outlook some chance for a little profit a satisfaction quaranteed; sodress

butions of wit, wisdom, and sense, cred- under orders to reach Buffalo at ten o'clock. The crops in sight after day-Grange for the educational influence it light were fair, the meadows looking better than nearer home. A light rain and cooler weather made the ride a deinvited to make a speech, which of lightful one, fully appreciated by very many to whom such a trip was a new

At Buffalo we were turned over to the faithful care of the Michigan Cen-Congress, which imposes a tax of ten tral and an hour later were sidetracked

Of Niagara, Nature's noisy wonder, and of man's marvellous engineering successes, all side by side, we shall say but little, leaving these for the more facile pen of Miss Buell to describe, only briefly referring to an hour spent close down to the rushing rapids between the railway bridges. We reached the rocky one to talk back for a couple of weeks. narrow margin by a rickety stairway running parallel with a seven-inch castiron sectional shaft 300 feet long that for 37 years had transferred the motion of a waterwheel in the river to a mill on the heights above. A proprietor of the leying, no dallying for anything, and mill, born within sight of the cataract, invited us to make the descent with the assurance that no finer view of the rapids could be had than at the foot of the stairway and we think he was right. time wasted in unimportant talk about Above us on either hand high in air were the two railway bridges with trains every few minutes moving leisurely to and fro over the vast chasm.

As the mighty river is narrowed just business dispatch that will make us feel above the cantilever bridge the rapid that we have business habits. Branch under current from the falls catches the great upper strata of comparatively at least, we think, inspection, and the still water that forms the lake navigated bogus article will be sold for what it is At 4 o'clock the session was formally by the Maid of the Mist, the turmoil of rushing waters becomes indescribably

The Empire State undertook a few years ago to have something free at Niagara. The established reputation of the place for getting the last dime from wife, before we left them the following all comers has been somewhat relieved morning. Their Grange hospitality, in- by the action of the State in condemndustry, and general helpfulness, have ing, in 1884, all the private property adjacent to the Falls and the Islands in the river above the Falls. In our rambles we made the acquaintance of a

> A paper mill company was paid \$156,-000 for the little island, and the mill property is now removed from highest tower to basement stone.

> Other large and valuable buildings were taken down and others, still standing, are to be carted away, that a magest wonders. The total amount paid for property condemned was \$1,325,ooo. So far the property condemned has paid for all improvements. The park was formally opened to the public July 15, 1885, with great pomp and cere-

> At seven P. M. on Friday the train slowly crossed the wonderful cantilever passenger trains of the Michigan Central make a stop of five minutes opposite the falls the shape of which is such that a fine view can be had, not only of but also of the river above with its isunseen precipice and make a plunge to the fathomless depths below.

A ride over the Canada Southern, one of the smoothest level roads in this country, brought us to Detroit long before morning. But we kept our places in the sleeper turning out at about the usual hour in the morning.

From this point the members of the Association dispersed, the most of them taking the early trains to their homes. The President of the Association, Mr. A. J. Aldrich, of Coldwater, was eminently successful in his efforts to make the meeting at Coldwater pleasant and profitable. For the completeness of the officers of the other railway lines of this State, the members of the Association are indebted for the most enjoyable excursion that it has been our good fortune to share.

In coming out from Detroit we noticed the wheat along the line of the Central looked well, showing little or no injury from insect work. Oats and meadows especially needed rain. The stand of corn seemed perfect and where diligently worked will do well for some days without the rain so much needed in many places by other

For thirty years James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass, has been dis-States until his name has become a household word in the house of nearly every farmer, and the seeds have estabreputation. The value of a crop of any kind is always determined by the value of the seeds that are sown. Gregory's Seeds never fail, therefore the thirty years of successful business. Look up his advertisement in our columns of this

THE article on another page, entitled 'Teaching Machines," was written for a meeting of teachers, but it contains

"INGREDIENTS USED IN OLEOMAR-GARINE," found on our first page, presents a collection of sundries that from its drug-store look must alarm the country butter-maker, and if cows could read would make them take to the woods.

There may be butter made and sold that is harmlss, but we so well know that Yankee ingenuity is seldom restrained by conscientious scruples that we feel there is no safety in eating the bogus article so long as rigid inspection laws are not enacted, and so long as public opinion does not demand the careful inspection, condemnation and confiscation of adulterated goods prepared for the table and represented by the manufacturer's brand or label as

If the dairymen and farmers lose in this fight on the point of taxation we think great good will come of the agita-

It is notorious that we import ship loads of white clay into this country annually for the purposes of adulteration, and until it can be shown that the adulterated articles kill one man in ten outright, we shall go on running all lines of manufacturing where adulteration is possible in such a way that a manufacturer must eschew honest goods or be driven into bankruptcy by his competitors.

Out of all this agitation we shall get —and we hope we shall get even more. We hope it will be ground into the heads of the farmers of the country the important fact that if their interests are to be recognized and protected they must know who represents them in the legislative departments of the government.

So long as they have more faith in their several political parties than they have interest in their own business as farmers they will suffer for the want of protection legislation, and it is not becoming to complain or continue to use lawyers for legislators, and continue to suffer; and it is after all about the fair

If we had no level-headed farmers and business men there might be some excuse for allowing the whole matter to pass into the hands or heads of professional men. But when we find competent men all over the country identified with agriculture, and as farmers ignore that fact, we should cease to complain of bogus or any other fraud that we we have it in our power to remedy if we will but attend to our business as busi-

Some of our city cotemporaries are wisely prescribing the farm cure for the unemployed workmen of city and counbridge bound for Detroit. All daylight try, but neglect to tell these needy citizens just how the remedy is to be applied. Homesteads are mostly quite remote from metropolitan cities, and it the falls on both sides of Goat Island, takes money and time to spread before a hungry family a good square meal of your own raising, even if you have the skill to wring a living from willing or reluctant soil. No, gentlemen, the medicine can't be had, and if the city laborer were transfered to "western wastes of Prairies wilde" he would have a chance to starve to death a score of times before his industry would see returns from mother earth.

On the first page will be found so much of Bulletin No. 15 from the Chemical Department of the Agricultural College as we thought of real practical value to farmers. It would, of course be well for every farmer to understand the constituent elements that arrangements with President Newell, of make up the soil on which he depends the L. S. & M. S. R'y, O. W. Ruggles of the M. C. R'y, and the courteous emhas so many things to learn before he has so many things to learn before he ployes acting under them as well as the undertakes to master the chemistry of soils that we omitted that portion of the Bulletin which would not be well understood, and present so much as can be brought at once to a practical use. Read the Bulletin and be governed by its sug gestions, and we think it will pay.

> THE Bar Committee has consulted lawyers in different States, and found that the average length of a law suit is in some States six years, and in others only eighteen months. The largest number of reversals on appeal was fortyeight out of seventy-three, and the least forty four out of two hundred and forty-four. In on set of State reports the committee found eleven hundred and eighty appeal cases affirmed, and eleven hundred and sixty reversed.—Exchange.

And yet it is alleged that this is a progressive age, and that we have learned tributing his Seed all over the United how to do a thousand things better than our fathers. If in litigation we are do ing better we shall be greatly obliged to the profession to tell us when, where lished for themselves an inter-national and how that improvement can be dis-

> THE wool clip is being picked up this year in many places by men who have a little money and some faith in wool.

When the best clips are bought for twenty-five cents per pound in a country that depends on importing annually a large amount of wool to meet the demand for home consumption there is so many points that parents and school little room for loss and with the present

Dependent Children

The State Public School at Coldwater for the care of homeless and dependent children was the pioneer institution of the kind in this country. Since its establishment nearly 1,509 children have been consigned to the guardianship of the State and have been provided with homes in families that have extended a welcome to these wards of the State. No one longer questions the excellence of this charity.

From time to time charitable institutions in Eastern States have presumed on the benevolence of our people and consigned in the care of agents to various points in our State their surplus dependent children, finding homes for them in families and turning their backs on them forever. The legislature has so far failed to protect this territory from this sort of invasion.

Our State School send out children on trial for 60 days. And children are often returned when they are not found acceptable. There is therefore a decided advantage in taking a child from the State Public School of Michigan over the chance solicitation of a pauper child from the cities of New York or New England.

We have notice from the Secretary of the State Board of Charities that 32 children in the care of a Rev. gentlemen of Boston with their assistants have just landed in the county of Midland in search of homes.

Aside from the fact that it is much safer to take children from the State School that can be returned if not desirable, the important fact should be recognized by every family in Michigan that Selfishness begins at home and our first duty in this matter lies in taking care of our own dependent children. It will be time enough to import pauper children when we have none of our own needing homes. The press of the State should give this matter such publicity as will make it impossible for these agents to palm off these children on our kind hearted citizens who are willing to accept the care and responsibility of rearing and educating the unfortunate children of other people.

WE have a new ad from Bro. Thomas Mason, of Chicago. It is for farmers and should receive their attention. Bro. Mason is active, honest, and will do the best he can for those who patronize him. His commission is less on wool than common men usually charge, and he has equal facilities for reaching the best markets. It is certainly safe to try him with your wool or other farm products.

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 BUSI-NESS SUITS, neatly made, good quality, well trimmed, at \$5.00; former wholesale price, \$6.25; former retail price, \$8.

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

Fine Cassimer and Blue Flannel Suits, ALL WOOL, \$7.50 and \$8.00

At \$8.50 and \$10.00

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

IS UNLIMITED.

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., Crand Rapids, Mich.

(A. MAY, Prop'r.)

satisfaction guaranteed; address, SILL & REEVE, Dexter, Mich.

WITH no rain since the middle of May meadows are not good for more than half a crop. Oats that were very forward at that time will be so short that the farmer may be thankful that binding twine is substituted for short bands in the harvest field. With a mowing machine, a horse hayrake and a short crop having will not interfere with corn culture very much and the farmer who don't keep his cultivators running through his cornfield this dry weather twice a week will find his corn crop has followed the lead of the meadows and yields but half a crop. Cultivate continually not to kill wee is, for we suppose there are none to kill in your cornfields, but cultivate to prevent the corn from suffering from the drouth.

How does it happen that there is general complaint of enforced idleness among those who depend on their daily labor for their daily bread and yet farm labor commands almost war prices. Day laborers demand the price of two bushels of wheat for a day's work at any kind of common farm labor. With cheap clothing, the farm hand who does not in a few years save up a little capital to start out in life with, is either the patron of saloons, or buys experience in patent rights, paying therefor in honest money that he never sees again, or impatient to become rich, tries speculation in a small way and gets beat.

WE shall look with great interest to the action of the Senate on the Bill taxing oleomargarine, and to the action of the House on the Bill prohibiting the acquisition of government lands by foreigners. These are two of the most important measures that have engaged the attention of this Congress, and their passage is demanded by the people. Representative Congressmen pay better attention to the demands of the people at the session preceding an election than they do the off year. Now is the time to show them that they are watched by their constituents.

Bro. D. H. English under date of June 4 writes: "We had a very interesting meeting of the Lowell District Council on the 2d inst., and it is a mystery to me why farmers will not work together and make a success of our noble Order."

A great many sensible, practical farmers have been trying to solve that "mystery" for ten years, and farmers of the next generation will still find it a problem. It can only be disposed of by referring it to professors of mental philosophy.

WHERE there is june grass, meadows should be cut early. If left to ripen june grass is worthless. Only poor farmers will neglect such meadows and such farmers don't read agricultural papers and when they do seldom see that they are the ones addressed.

THE annual roadmaking is nearly done and whether well done or half done the roads will get but little attention for the next e n months in th well settled part of the country. In the woods where they must, people will do

WITH Wheat at 75 cents don't give up wool raising at 25 cents. With the same attention the wool crop is more reliable than the wheat crop, requires less hired help, and don't impoverish land as does wheat with poor farming.

WE respectfully call the attention of every subscriber to the seed advertisement of James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass. His large and complete catalogue sent free.

REPORT of a special committee appointed at the annual session of the State Grange, December, 1885:

Farmers of Michigan view with amazement the continued effort in Congress to ruin the business of wool growing among them, which it has taken years of intelligent breeding and care to build up. In the three years since the last reduction of the tariff on wool, the price of both wool and sheep has steadily declined, and during the last year the number of sheep in our State has been lessened more than one hundred thousand, with a prospect of a still further re-

duction the present year.

The history of the changes in the laws affecting the duties on wool and its products has proved that neither the continuation of evil following a reduction, nor the prosperity resulting from an increased duty, are at once felt in the conquences sure to proceed from the change. The reduction of 1883 gave a new impulse to foreign wool production, and the effect is now felt in the vastness of the importations of both wool and manufactured goods. Every fleece of wool and every skein of yarn that arrives takes the place of a fleece and a skein that should be furnished by our own farmers and factories.

The effect of free wool will be to sustain and

maintain a market in the United States wholly in the interests of the owners of vast flocks on boundless plains of perennial pastures, a hemisphere remote, and to reduce the increase of every farmer, and to lessen the value of every farm where flocks of sheep have heretofore been a a source of moderate profit.

Simple justice to the farmer demands that the tariff of 1867 be again restored with a guarantee of perpetuity instead of the antithesis of wool and its products being admitted duty free.

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,

Children's Day.

Christians' Joys.

The following touching incident is not without

"Here is something that will interest you, Robbie," said the mother, as she handed to her boy a copy of the VISITOR containing the procla-mation of State Master Luce for a general Children's Day for the farmer's boys and girls of the

His bright eyes sparkled, and his face beamed with smiles as he eagerly read the edict.
"Good, good; another day of fun. Won't we

have a grand time? But, pshaw-mamma, the 10th of June-why that will be right in strawberry picking, and you know all must be at work then. It is just too bad!" and the face that had beamed with joy only a moment before was saddened for none felt more keenly than this bright gay boy the privation of being obliged to stay at home on Children's Day.

The mother was silent in thought for a moment,

The mother was silent in thought for a moment, there were two ideas struggling for supremacy, one was the securance of the fruit, and the other the securance of the day of profit and pleasure for her child—a day wherein might be planted in her boy's heart the seeds of that which is good and true, and which would certainly yield bountiful fruitage all along the road of life.

"Robbie, you shall go; some way will be provided to take care of the berries, and you and the other children shall have your day. Yes, your day, you know Robbie. It is all yours to improve, to enjoy, to grow strong and good in, and you shall go."

The boy's faith in mother's promises was sure and strong. He well knew she would never promise him any thing and then not keep her word, (would that every child had the same reason for trust in mother's word that Robbie had.)

"All right, mamma; that's good! another day of fnn;" and Robbie began to look forward with all the eagerness of young life to the anticipated pleasure, and count each day one less to the

time of the promised treat.

But there came a day when a sad messenger stopped at that home, and said with such assurance as to admit of no mistake that Robbie's little life must go out here; here where it had been like a bright snnbeam, gay and joyous, to that other life which we call eternal, and where they

never say "I am sick," but in its blissful relations "passeth all understanding,"

The keen intelligence of the boy was not dulled by the pain and fever, but his watchful eye and knowledge of the dire scourge diphtheria told him that he must die. Then again, stronger if possible came that undirection of the inif possible, came that unflinching faith in mother, and questioning began: "I've not been a bad boy, have I, mamma?" "No, Robbie; not a bad boy, but you have been a good boy, our dear good child; always a comfort to papa and I." "Mother, will I die?" Oh the agony and the torture that came into that mother's beart, but would also tell has been the statement of the common tell has been the common tell has been the common tell has been a good boy, our dear good child; always a comfort to papa and I." "Mother, will be a common tell has been a good boy, our dear good child; always a comfort to papa and I." "Mother, will be a comfort to papa and I." "The common tell has been a good boy, our dear good child; always a comfort to papa and I." "Mother, will I de?" Oh the agony and the common tell has been a good boy, our dear good child; always a comfort to papa and I." "The common tell has been a good boy, our dear good child; always a comfort to papa." heart; how could she tell her boy what she so well knew. With a mute but appealing cry to the helper of the helpless for strength, she said, oh so bravely and sweetly yet so assuredly: "Yes, Robbie, you must died; every thing that can be done has been done, and the doctor says there is no help, and you must die." "Mamma, if I die will I go to heaven?" "Yes, Robbie; God is good, God is just, and He never gave such a sweet, pure life as yours without again taking it to himself. Yes, Robbie, you will

urely go to heaven."

His face that had shown almost with a radiance saddened for a moment and again he questioned: "Mamma; will there be any fun in heaven? tell me, truly." "Yes, Rob; yes. God never made such a bright, fun-loving, joyous nature as yours and let it go out here and then in heaven give it nothing to enjoy, nothing to take its place. Yes, Robbie, there will be fun for you there. If not fun and frolic, as you call it, there will be joys for you to take its place; and my boy you will be satisfied." "Truly, mamma; truly? shall I be satisfied?" "Yes, truly; you will be perfectly satisfied." "Then I am all ready. I am not afraid;" and after tender kisses and loving good-byes, Robbie went to heaven.

went to heaven.

Children's Day found him free from pain and enjoying the new yet perfect delights of the other life; and who shall say that his bright spirit did not behold and enjoy Children's Day here?

So many times has this thought come to me.

Do we make what we term religion something

to be desired by the young and by the children also? Do we make it joyous and bright, happy and gay, or are we so long-faced and solemn and of such sober mind as to almost frighten children? Surely a Christian, one who has the spirit of Christ in their hearts ought never to be gloomy, never sad. We should have the best of life here, and we shall have a joyous one over there. No cross words and looks for Christians no selfishness, no anger, no fretfulness; but the fruits of it are purity, peace, happiness and joy. Do our lives bear such fruits? "Except you become as little children you cannot enter the kingdom of heaven." "I shall be satisfied when I awake in his likeness." MRS. P. MAYO.

Reports of Children's Day.

In obedience to the proclamation of Worthy Master Luce, Schoolcraft Grange No. 8, conwened at their hall on the tenth inst. at I P. M-The children of the Patrons as well as of those outside the gate, responded readily to the invitation to be present. They came with glad hearts and smiling faces, and entertained us with

their recitations, songs, and dialogues. They were then seated at the tables which were tastefully decorated with flowers, and partook of the strawberries, cake and ice cream that had been bountifully provided.

We were at loss to decide which were the happiest, the parents as they looked into the future and saw these their representatives of this noble order, or the children who, for the time being, were of the most importance.

We believe Children's Day will be from hence forth an established feature of the Grange, and hope the Granges of this State have generally bserved it this year.

CHILDREN'S DAY at Capital Grange Hall was a grand success, one long to be remembered by the children; and when the children are happy

the balance of the crowd are happy too.

Tables were spread for one hundred and forty, and probably from ten to twenty lunched after the crowd had been filled. Ice cream and strawberries, with an abundance of everything in the way of pastry and meats, composed the bill of

A literary program was prepared by Sisters A. Gunnison and Lydia Graham. All seemed pleased with the promptness with which the children responded when called upon. We think Children's Day one of the best institutions connected with the Grange. Train up a child connected with the Grange. Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he gets older

The State Pomological Society meets in Capital Grange Hall immediately after the exercises are ended of the Semi-Centennial birthday of Michigan on the 15th inst.

he will be a Patron.

A GOODLY number assembled at our hall to participate in our Children's Day festivities.

The weather was sunny and bright, with a cool, refreshing breeze from the lake.

The Worthy Master called to order at about 12 o'clock. The officers appeared in their places with regalia on. After an opening song, and prayer by the Chaplain, Worthy Master Luce's proclamation was read, and an address was given to the children, when the Worthy Mas-Charlotte, Mich. ter called a recess for dinner.

About 100 children partook of a dinner gotten up in the style usual with Grangers, and thanks to an early season plenty of strawberries to go with it. A large number of adults were served at the tables after the children were through. About 2 o'clock order was called again, and

the children went through exercises in reading, declamations, and select pieces in singing, acquitting themselves very creditably.

On the whole we had a very enjoyable time, and I think the children will long remember this first Children's Day under the patronage and guidance of the Grange. Ganges, June 10.

THE Sturgis Grange observed Children's Day with appropriate exercises last evening at their

The children gave their parents and friends an entertainment, consisting of selections in music and recitations, in a well arranged program, opening with "Children's Jubiliee" and closing with "Jolly Farmers." The little fellows came with hearts full of gratitude to their parents for the opportunity, and parents went away with feelings of pride in the success of their children. Under the able management and direction of Miss Cora Kelly nothing short of complete success could be expected.

The most refreshing and palatable part of the entertainment was its "after-piece," consisting of cake and ice cream—none of your skim milk and corn starch ice cream—but the genuine stuff, fresh from the dairy, sweet and delicious, and such cake and such a variety as the farmers' wives and daughters know so well how to pro-

The Patrons of the Grange, old and young, all seem to take great interest in the welfare of the Order. Under the guidance of such men as Rawson, Sharp, Cressler, Palmer, and others, with their better halves as assistants, failure in an entertainment of this kind would be out of

A PARTICIPANT IN THE "AFTER-PIECE."

On account of circumstances it was decided to hold Children's Day in Colon Grange on the 22d day of May. Accordingly preparations were made for a good-sized time, and it came with some two hundred and fifty present, about 100 of which were children. Dinner, such as the mothers and Sisters of the Grange only know how to prepare, was served up to about 230 per-sons, many coming in to the feast rather late. Sons, many coming in to the least rather late.
Dinner being over, we all repaired to the Grange
Hall and listened to an address by Bro. Anderson, of Bronson Grange, after which came the
program set down for the occasion consisting of recitations and select readings, interspersed with good music by both band and choir. The little folks responded nobly, as did also the larger and older ones called out by our Lecturer. Thus the afternoon was occupied. All seemed gay and happy. The program was concluded by Bro Geo. Keyes dancing the boomstick dance to the amusement of all, and especially to the little folks. The day was fine and all seemed to enjoy it very much, and it was pronounced by all a decided success.

A. S. P.

THE 10th of June was heralded with delight by the children in the vicinity of Flushing Grange. The morning was fair and bright, but clouded up about 9 o'clock making it very cool and pleasant. They commenced gathering at 10 o'clock in a beautiful grove owned by Brother Partridge, on the banks of the Flint River; the children enjoyed themselves while the process of preparing tables and making ready a sumptuous dinner which was all ready at precisely 12 o'clock. The bugle sounded, and the little folks were given the preference to the first table, and were waited upon in such a way that they would all like to be little Grangers and busy workers in the hive. After dinner the exercises commenced by a song of welcome by the Grange choir, and prayer by Rev. John Sweet; the W. M. then made some very appropriate remarks, giving the children the reason why the day was set apart as Children's Day. The little folks entertained the children's Day. The little folks entertained the audience one hour with singing, declamations, dialogues, &c., doing ample justice to themselves, showing that a large degree of interest was taken. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in all manner of games and boat riding on the placid waters of the beautiful stream. All went home well paid for a day spent for the children and with the children. JOHN PASSMORE.

Flushing, June 12, 1886.

BUTLER GRANGE, No. 88, celebrated Chillengthy and very interesting program, picnic dinner, and Jumbo boards, was the order of the day. The parents seemed to enjoy the occasion as much, if not more, than the children. When night came they all went home feeling benefited for this bright spot in their lives, and vowing to come again next year if their lives were spared. The Grange furnished candy for the children, which was enjoyed with a keen relish.

A REPORT of Children's Day in each Grange was requested. I will give you a little idea of what was done at Montour, No. 49. We were slow in getting together; but the lunch hour brought them in. Some 80 children took dinner at once. We expected Galesburg Grange to unite with us, but as more of them reported or lent their presence, and some of our own members were also delinquent, I fear that heart disease has got among them. Bro. C. will you be kind enough to look after their welfare? Nevertheless we had a good program and well carried out, with plenty of good music and good supply of flowers Each and every one said to then selves or neighbor, grand success!

FARMER JAY. Scotts, June 11, 1886.

KEELER GRANGE observed Children's Day, and the children voted it a grand time; one fea ture was a martial band composed of children 11, 7 and 5 years old. Other children sang and recited; and all fell into line at the supper table and did justice to the viands. Pa children enjoyed the gathering and think this new feature of the Grange a happy addition.

MRS. O. M. S.

WE held Children's Day on June 10th. We had a good program and well carried out. Forty-one children sat at the first table and about 30 adults at the second table. An able address was given us by Elder Emrock, of Clio, a great temperance orator. The day was well spent by the children, and with pleasure to all present. Burch Run Grange, No. 574.

To-DAY was Children's Day at our hall, and 91 children sat down to the first tables. All seemed to have a good time. After dinner was over, all went from dining room to the hall above where music and speaking was called for and all done well, and hope to enjoy many such days. Otsego Grange.

CHILDREN'S DAY in Bengal, Thursday, June 10, was observed as "Children's Day" at Bengal Grange Hall. The day was lovely, the roads were good, and at noon 70 children were seated at the first table of a sumptuous feast, and this is not half the number that should have been there. After dinner was over, and young and old were well fed, the intellectual feast began. A good program had been arranged, and each actor when called came forward and performed actor when called came forward and performed the part assigned to him or her without a single failure. Grey-headed men were astonished to see little girls of six or seven years for the first time face such an audience, and perform their

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.

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 any trouble with them. I have never make and use them for ten times the cost. make and use them for ten times the cost. I have never had any trouble with them. I have never had to repair them. For my gates, 12 feet long and five boards high, I use posts six inches square. The posts stand as straight and plumb as when I first put them up five years ago—The Centennial Gate does not sag the post, it will raise and swing over snow banks, up or down a side hill, opens both ways, fastens itself open when the wind blows, will divide large from small stock, one person doing it alone, children can work it easily, and after five years' use I can confidently recommend it as the best gate I have ever seen or used.

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.

JOSEH ALLEN,
Past Master Butler Co. Pomona Grange, Director Butler Co. Agricultural Society, and formerly Ohio State Grange Stock Agent, at Cincinnati, West Chester, Butler Co., O.
PERRY WRIGHT, Master West Chester Grange, West Chester, Butler Co., O.
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 REI. RATH BUN, care of J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich.

15mayt2

part so well. After the program was exhausted, Sister Mayo, of Battle Creek, was introduced, and talked to the children for half an hour or more as only a loving mother can. And who can tell the influence for good that will follow those children all through the lane of life from those children all through the lane of life from those gentle words, so sweetly spoken by the main mover in getting up "Children's Day" in Michigan. One such day of intellectual train-ing and moral teaching to the youthful mind is worth more to the children of our town than two weeks schooling in the heat school in the weeks schooling in the best school in the COURTLAND HILL. county.

Clinton County. AGAIN I take my pen to write a word or two this time, and will be careful to take a sheet that is stamped with the Grange seal, for my last I

expect found its way into the waste basket.

We have just returned from celebrating Children's Day; had a picnic in Bro. P. Holises's grove, and a very nice time we have had. We think everybody went home satisfied that the day was well spent, and will look forward for many more such days. There was recitations, singing and dialogues by the children, and speaking by the M. E. minister, music by the Fargo Cornet Band, and a Grangers' dinner, which was enjoyed by all present.

Grove Grange is still prosperous. We will visit at Fremont Gravge on Saturday evening. The wool: what shall we do with it? is now the question before the house. Fargo, June 10, 1886.

CHILDREN'S Day at Hopkins was a success. Held the exercises in the woods with stage and seats; dinner on a long table; 125 children participated. The smallest ones made the best show; day cool; no accidents, no fights, everyshow; day cool; no acceptance thing lovely and plenty to eat.

Fraternally, T. C. Buskirk.

Fraternally, Bradley, Mich., June 10.

WORTHY SECRETARY:- I suppose the Brothers and Sisters would like to know how Grange No. 248 celebrated Children's Day. Its members who run the Grange said it would be observed, so we invited our mother and a friend to come on the train, and with our filled basket we got there early to entertain them till the Patrons should arrive. Well, to make it short, at the last meeting they decided not to have Children's Day this week when every one else was having Children's Day, as it would take their children out of school. Fraternally, June 10.

WE observed the spirit of the State Master's proclamation, but not the letter, as the day cbserved as Children's Day in the Methodist church comes the second Sunday in June, we thought it would be most too much for the children to prepare for both in such close connection. We observed it on our regular Grange evening, Tuesday, the 7th. It was a beautiful evening, and the town hall in which we held our exercises was filled to overflowing with an attentive dren. We adopted Sister Mayo's suggestion and opened the Grange in regular order, after which the friends were welcomed. Then followed recitations and readings, interspersed with many fine pieces of music and songs by both the young people and little children. This occupied an hour or so, and was very pleasing to all. Then a long table was bountifully filled with good victuals and lemonade for the children, who ate first, with a sufficiency for all the older ones too. The children had a short time for play, and all telt obliged to Worthy Master Luce for ap-

pointing a day for the children, for otherwise we should not probably have observed it, and we hope he may live many years to do the same, and also hope he will be the one to appoint the day of Thanksriving for all of the control o of Thanksgiving for all in the State another year. HERMIE E. ELLIS. Kalamo Grange, No. 224, Eaton Co., Mich.

CINCINNATI (O.) CORRUGATING CO.

15mar12t

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

15mayt2

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

 Cut Loaf per b
 7

 Pulverized per b
 63/607

 Standard Granulated per b
 63/6

 Standard A White per b
 64/6

 Best White Soft A per b
 65/6

 Good White Soft A per b
 55/2

 Extra C White per b
 53/2

 Standard B per b
 53/2

 Extra C Yellow Bright per b
 54/2

 C Yellow per b
 5

 Brown per b
 5

 New Orleans Extra Light per b
 5

 SYRUP AND MOLASSES—In Barrels
 PURE SUGARS. SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels

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

COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASTED.
Fancy Rio per b
Green Maracaibo choice per b 121/4@13
Roasted Rio No. 1 per b
Roasted Java best per B

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

| Currants, new Turkey, per b. | 100 | 1234 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10 WHOLE SPICES.
Black Pepper per b.
White
Ginger
Cinnamon
Cloves

* Louis-build PURE GROUND SPICES.
 Pure Pepper, black, per m.
 20

 " African Cayenne, per m.
 28

 " Clunamon per m.
 17

 " Cloves per m.
 24

 " Ginger per m.
 16

 Allsp ce per m.
 15

Allsp ce per ib. 15

GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

Sal Soda. 112 ib kegs, per ib. 13/4
Flour sulphur, per ib. 13/4
Flour sulphur, per ib. 13/4
Bi-carb soda, loose, 112 ib kegs. 5

""" 25 th boxes. 5

""" 10 ib boxes. 6

""" in ib packages. 6/4

""" in 1/4 ib packages. 6/4

""" in 1/4 ib packages. 6/4

""" in 1/4 ib packages. 6/4

Corn starch Gilbert's. per ib. 7

Starch, lump, Duryea's, 40 ib boxes, per ib. 6

Gilbert's 5

Corn starch new process. 5/4

Starch, new process, 10 ib boxes. 6

""" 6 ib boxes. 6

Grain bags, 2 bushels. 20

Chocolate, Baker's Prem. No. 1 per ib. 37

Barnes' Perfect Baking Powder in 1/4 ib tins, per doz. 12

Barnes Perfect Baking Powder in 1/5 ib tins, per doz. 20

Barnes Perfect Baking Powder in 1 ib tins per doz. 25

Barnes Perfect Baking Powder in 1 ib tins per doz. 25

Bice, new crop, Fancy Head, per ib. 63/4

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Ladies' Department.

To Busy Housewives.

Slack a little! Slack a little, Darling wife!
Why such breathless haste and hurry All thy life? Slack the vigor of thy striving; Ere to late Tell those monsters, Care and Labor, Just to wait.

Slack a little! Slack a little, Busy hand! Slack thy rubbing and thy scrubbing; Drop the sand.
Minister thy blessings slowly,

And the longer Bind love's thousand precious tendrills All the stronger.

Country Gentleman.

Experience of a Young Matron Do you want to peep into Bedlam Town? Then come with me as the day swings down

Into his cradle, whose rockers' rim Some people call the horizon dim. All the mischief of all the fates Seem to center in four little pates.

Just an hour before bed, we say: "It's time for bed now, stop your play." Oh, the racket and noise and roar, As they prance like a caravan over the floor,

With never a thought of the head that aches, And never a heed to the "Mercy sakes!" And "Pity save us!" and "Oh, dear, dear!" That all but the culprits plainly hear,

A monkey, a parrot, a Guinea hen, Warrior's elephants, Indian men, A Salvation Army, a grizzly bear, Are all at once in the nursery there. And when the clock in the hall strikes seven It sounds to us like a voice from heaven,

And each of the elves, in a warm nightgown, Marches away out of Bedlam Town.

"Who Am I, that I Should Heed?" Some one has said that to be passively pumped into like a bucket is exhilarating to no creature. We think of this passive process often when in a meeting where a program is required. We have seen meetings - not necessarily in Grange-where every one impressed us as dependent on some one else to

make a sensation or do or say something to cover the allotted time. The impression was quite oppressive and always is excepting where the spirit of willingness is a distinctive feature of the

gathering. The Lecturer of a Grange, by virtue of his office, stands responsible for a good program at each meeting, and the power that a good Grange has to attract and hold its members depends largely on its Lecturer. This officer holds more control over the character of his Grange than any other officer. He is entertainer and host, and if his wit or talent, or ingenuity fails him, it is probable his Grange will not be a success. It certainly will not succeed so-

cially nor intellectually. But a Lecturer alone avails little.

When those in authority over us assign tasks to us, it is supposed we and the duty have something in connection. Having been deemed fit for the task no matter if we do not agree as to our fitness—it is a privilege to perform that duty and make it a means to a better. More, it is a duty, and as a duty should not be set lightly aside. If we have put our hand to this plowing, let no one look back. If you have joined the Grange or any organization because you believed in its principles, you thereby pledged your support to its cardinal principle, and one to be held inviolate, that when any part of a program is given to a person that person should prepare for and perform that duty or secure a competent supply. We have heard of a Grange whose command was. "Do or Die." It is not so harsh an idea as at first it seems, for willful or needless failure in these respects does mean death in time to the ability to do them.

Lecturers need the hearty co-operation of members. If they propose good things, do not let them drop because of a weak notion of your incapacity. "Can't never wins." "I'll try" wills to win and does. No one person can long amuse, interest, or instruct a body alone, but when the mantle of responsibility rests on all, the leader has his legitimate work to do in arranging its folds.

JENNIE BUELL.

"Mind Cure." In the issue of the VISITOR for May 1st, appeared a short article under the above heading, or caption, in which the writer, A. M. Bingham, speaks of the strong influence the mind has over the body in overcoming the imfirmitives of the flesh, and calls for the opinions of others who have read on the subject. Now, as I have made that subject—the subject of sanitary science—a study for the last six years, having been an invalid myself, I would offer a few thoughts that might be of benefit to some who are suffering from bodily ailments.

and from the very nature of their existence there is a continued reciprocity of action between them while life lasts; and in this precarious condition it legitimately follows that the impairment of the one necessitates a corresponding impairment of the other. This is too plain to need any demonstration farther than to say that whoever passes through der memory for the old holly hock, severe mental affliction, whether from though some think they suggest the the loss of some near friend, or in sortide "poor but honest." How high row and regret for some wrong act or they did grow by the dear old home acts committed, &c., where the grief has -I remember they reached to the very beastly hen would show you everlasting to strike down the first unfortunate child of these two diseases, 578 persons. been deep and protracted, will find his eaves of the house; (the caves were not gratitude, and give you a look of love that enters. It is possible that it may They are then "dangerous to the pub-

physical health has been taxed and a functions, and vicaversa.

The mind and body act upon each other beneficiently or detrimentally, according to circumstances. Yet we see that the mind is superior to the body. It is the intellectual, preminent to the animal, and consequently the seat of closely connected with my earliest love the ruling power. Mind controls the body, or should. Therefore, a strong will power overcomes the greatest of difficulties. The old adage, "where Elm covered cottage, not elm shaded, difficulties. The old adage, "where there is a will there is a way," is practically true. Strong minds have done wonders in the world.

With these facts before us, it follows that the better condition the mind can be placed in in the treatment of disease the better we make our bodily condition. And in order to accomplish this we should feed the mind with healthful food by giving it ideas that will thrill it with interest and delight, and cause it to take on a healthy action and manifest itself normally; not let it be idle and inactive, as some teach, claiming that it wants rest, for as surely as the body would die with all rest-inactivity-and no nourishment, the mind will experience a like death, though peculiar to itself, if so treated. While it is true that we should not overwork the brain, it is also true that we should not starve it. In order to have a good and healthful action of the stomach and the rest of the digestive apparatus, we must have a good state of mental digestion. treat the mind with good things. Every thing that will tend to make us value life and our own existence, with some grand object in view of making the world better for our being in it, will serve to stimulate the mind to a healthy condition.

But in the treatment of the intellectual man we should not entirely ignore that of the physical. We should establish right bodily habits. For, as we have just observed, that which will help one will help the other. We can assist nature by observing hygenic rules. To help the body that it may feel better and throw a healthful action on the mind, we must assist it by whatever physical agencies necessary that we can bring into requisition. I would prescribe as some of them that the patient, if not too feeble, observe:

1. On rising in the morning, go for about one hour's stroll, and get around at breakfast time with an increased appetite. It is better than pills.

2. Eat regularly as possible, and of the most nutritious food, taking care to not over eat.

3. Retire to bed with a cheerful mind, and at an early hour, so that nature can do her work for the patient in the forepart of the night, and rise early in the

4. Keep the skin clean by not taking less than two baths a week, being sure to get up a good reaction.

5. Take gymnastic exercises daily in the open air, but never overdo it, &c. Carry this out with a heroism and you will develope body and brain, and have consequent good health and be of benefit in the world. I have tried it K. C. KERR. and am satisfied.

Rest Amid the Flowers.

How often we have been taught the would be successful in conducting our home so that all may be happy. Freting about little things is a habit easily acquired, never was known to do any good, and if indulged in by even one member of the household causes annoyance and unhappiness.

It would be but repeating an oft expressed truth to say, let our house which God has given us be ruled in love, with patience and forbearance. Let each seek to make others happy beside themselves, and in doing so our own hearts will be warmed with love, and happiness will seem to come without an effort.

One might be long suffering and kind, yet the home seem to lack something, not seem complete. We must be all that and not leave the other undone. What a splendid lesson Sister Mayo has given us on this subject, and timely too -our home surroundings, from the garret even down to the cellar. No place, however little used, must be left to accumulate dust or unsightly rubbish. No place in all the house where the argus eye of its mistress does not often rest. How watchful we must ever be that no place is left unaired; no room where the health-giving light of the sun cannot reach at least once every week. And when all is made tidy within, we have not finished by any means. There is the yard to be looked after; the shrubbery and the flowers to be trimmed, which not only need taste but strength to prepare them to add beauty, and if and at least a few flowers. The many ragged robbin; any one could have these with very little trouble. I have a ten-

so very high, but the flowers must have from her beautiful eyes, but what does be borne in the air for short distances. consequent impairment of the bodily been.) Who of us have not been carried she do when you place her tenderly on back in memory, to that loved spot, our early home, by the sweet perfume of some friendly lilac. In imagination we have wandered again with the dear ones and gathered with them great handfuls of the fragrant blossoms. They are dear friends-not so romantic as that; the bark had been peeled off from the to. If you do get her to sit she will poor shade trees and used instead of shingles for a roof; and the garden was just in front of the house. It consisted it kindly either if you attempt to interof a lilac and a quince bush, a rose bush (was ever roses quite so red), some bend to circumstances so easily and horseradish and some pieplant, all brought from her far away home in Massachusetts. They were set close together, and surrounded by a log fence to protect them until other fences could be made. We used to climb over when we wanted to be very near to them and smell the sweet fragrance of the, to us, dear delightful blossoms. We feel a sort of pity for one who does not have time to care for and cultivate a taste for flowers; for any one who cannot turn aside from the busy life on a farm and find rest amidst the flowers. They need hide away somewhere, and sit day and not be expensive nor troublesome; there are so many kinds that ask but a little place, and they will cheer us with their brightness and fragrance all the long summer days. There are so many facilities for hastening our work, indoors as well as in the field, that we seem to have more time to look after and enjoy the pleasant things with

which we are surrounded. And well for us it is if we spend the time thus gained in rest and recreation. The husbandman must of necessity be much in the field, with nature in all her truthfulness; but not so with the housewife. She must make an effort to leave her work and enjoy the many pleasures be a better illustration of the way womnature provides for us outside her little en do their work as compared with the the means by which it is generally yard. That there are such pleasures way men do theirs, than the comparison one has but to practice looking for them, and lo! they spring up in every village of a thousand families on a Monnook and corner. We learn to forget day morning. In a thousand little the pressing cares of every day life for a little time, and our hearts grow light, our strength is renewed thus making us more capable of filling the place God has assigned us, whether it be wife, backs over a thousand little washboards mother, sister or friend. Surely such a home, thus guarded within and surrounded without, will help prepare us for that "Home over there" with its "Evergreen trees" and its "River of Life." MRS. S. BIDWELL.

Woman' Sphere.

Essay read before Branch County Pomona Grange at its June meeting in the city of Cold-

The subject of woman's sphere occurred to my mind, Monday afternoon, after washing, baking, churning, feeding chickens, setting hens, carp, calves, birds, cats and dogs, not to mention breakfast and dinner, and I thought what a broad field for thought and action, especially action, has the average farmer's wife, if she were to be questioned about her true "spere," as Samanthy Allen calls it, her answer inebriate from his doom. Like an anwould be about as clear as the explananecessity of never failing patience; of tion of the Hibernian, who defended perseverence under adverse circum- himself when charged with cracking his stances; and unselfishness, is surely neighbor's kettle; he made three points: something which we must possess if we 1st, The kettle was whole when he returned it; 2d, It was cracked when he borrowed it; 3d, He didn't have it at all. She would undoubtedly make three It shines forth in every act, and flows in points but they would each begin and end with work (with a big W) I'm afraid.

Perhaps it will console the tired, overworked wife if she will but cast a glance along the pathway of the vanished centuries, she can see a vast contrast between the women of to-day and the women of earlier ages. In heathenism women are miserable. As a girl-infant she is scarcely permitted to live, and as she becomes herself a mother she may be seen casting her own helpless babes to the Nile and its crocodiles, but through Christianity woman has advanced to a loftier position and a happier sphere. Sometimes

"They talk about a woman's sphere As though it had a limit; There's not a place in earth or heaven. There's not a task to mankind given, There's not a whispered yes or no, There's not a life or death or birth, That has a feather's weight of worth, Without a woman in it."

Courage and heroism have sometimes been thought to be the peculiar province of man. There are and have been women fairly on a par with any man, such as Joan of Arc, who has never been surpassed as a leader in battle; but the courage and heroism the farmer's wife knows so much about and which forms the greater part of her sphere, is to meet cheerfully and grace-Our experience and observation upon this, lead us to the conclusion that mind beauty is a joy forever." No home is and body are co-relatively associated; quite complete without a pretty yard, your cupboard is almost as bare as the the contagium of scarles. little dog's Mother Hubbard's was. It new varieties, with their long Latin is courage we need to cause us to smile names, are really beautiful and somecloth for patches! Talk about the patience of Job! Why, it can't be comwhich you have prepared with so much

her soft nest with many words of encouragement, but go to work and try to scratch the whole thing out of existence, keeping up a loud cackling as much as brood of chickens from the old rubbish with which you decorated it. Even an act of Congress can not break up a hen when she thinks she has a call to incubate nor make her sit if she don't want as they appear, and she won't take cede in behalf of the chicks; but women cents in your pocket if you had never with the little fellow in Sunday-school, who when asked if he did not wish to be born again replied with decision and promptness, "No, marm, for I might be born a girl next time." Men wouldn't night on a door knob. They would say "Sit if you want to." One of the provon all occasions, if it was nothing more lie for them, we'll cry for them, and if dress. we could, we'd fly for them. Why not let us talk and die for them? You all remember the old saying, "A man's in this disease the discharges from the of Helen E. Starrett? "Look over a seen thrusting wood in a thousand little stoves, heating water in a thousand little wash boilers, bending their aching and hanging their clothes on a thousand clothes lines. If the men of such a village were to underake to do the same thing, they would get up a stock company, invest money in buildings and machinery, so organized that about half a dozen men would do the work, receive good salaries therefor and the rest of the men would go about their business on Monday the same as any other day." Woman's work has grown and strengthened day by day, until now, in this present century, the moral force of her labors is felt, like rays of light, all over the world. The real and true work of women goes out beyond the pale of manual servitude to toil. She stretches forth her hand in alms giving, and while clasping the sin-stained palm of a fallen sister, she pours comforting words into the sinful heart; and she rescues the gel of mercy she pleads for his manhood, his honor, his home. Our soldiers, as they lay sick in their hospitals, tell of the ministrations from gentle hands. Woman's influence is wide and extended. It beams from her eve and rings out even in the tones of her voice.

torrents from her pen. To beautify her home and it with joy to fill, That all who thither come her influence may feel; To comfort those who grieve, the drooping heart

The needy to relieve, this is woman's sphere. To use the ready pen, if God this gift bestows. While from the fount within, a stream of bless-

ings flows, To heal the broken heart, to dry the mourner's New courage to impart, this is woman's sphere.

To lead all whom she may to walk the narrow way, To seek for those who stray, to win them back

To bear a steady light, that shineth fair and clear. Ever serene and bright, this is woman's sphere." J. L. R.

Bealth and Amusement.

Prevention of Communicable Disease. (From a paper by John Avery, President of the State Board of Health.)

I shall attempt no argument to prove the communicability of the diseases I have named, but shall assume as true what sanitarians, physicians, and communities, all over the country, have demonstrated time and time again. But in order to be able to combat these diseases intelligently, we should know something of their different modes of

The contagium of scarlet fever is probably the most subtle and least understood of any of them. We know pleasantly when one's husband inquires that it may be communicated by direct what expensive; but the dear old-fashioned pinks, and pansies, four-o'clocks,
sweet Williams, lady slippers, and the

for a piece of cloth like his pants to
contact; that it will cling to the clothing, hair, and whiskers of attendants and
neighbors will know he can afford the
visitors, and be carried from family to family in that way. Cats and dogs may become its carriers. Books and papers, pared with the patience it requires to articles of clothing and ornament may induce a hen to incubate in a place be the means of conveying it. It will cling to the walls of the house, to the of Health that during the last ten years taste and care that you expected that carpets and furniture for months, ready there have died annually in Michigan,

The fine particles thrown off during desquamation, or the process of peeling, seem to contain the germs of the disease in their greatest activity and are the most difficult to manage. The seto say, "You can't come it," "you can't cretions from the throat, mouth, and come it." Then she walks slowly back to the old nest and tries to hatch a hering to the clothing of those in athering to the clothing of those in attendance will also convey it. One method of communicating it is illustrated by a case which came under my observation a few years ago. A lady living some ten or twelve miles from Greenville visited friends in Wisconsin. probaby butcher her young ones as fast In the family where she was staying a child was sick and died with scarlet fever. She assisted in the care of the little patient and often held it upon her lap. Soon after the death of the child gracefully because they are early taught | the lady started home. The dress she to bend to stern necessity. Sometimes had worn while caring for the child was when life looks dark you can't help but simply hung out of doors one day, and feel that it would have been twenty-five then put with other clothing in her trunk and brought home. On her way been born, then you can sympathize home she stayed over night near Greenville with a daughter who had a little girl about two years old. Of course she held and played with her little granddaughter. The next day she went on home. Nothing came of this visit. But fret over a hen that will run mad and three months afterwards she paid her refuse to be comforted unless she can daughter another visit, and this time wore the same dress in which she had cared for the child in Wisconsin. Before she had concluded this second visit erbs from Talmnd says, "Ten meas- her granddaughter was taken with scarures of talk were sent from heaven let fever and died. There can be no and woman took nine." If that be question but the germs of the disease so, it would certainly be her bounden were brought from Wisconsin in that duty to do the talking for her husband dress. About this time scarlet fever broke out in the neighborhood where than to mortgage the farm, to pay the this lady lived. Its origin was at first a boot money in a horse trade. We'll even mystery, but was finally traced to this

work is from sun to sun, but a woman's nostrils, mouth and throat seem to be work is never done." Could any thing the most noxious; and by adhering to whatever they come in contact with, are spread. Since the preparation of this paper was commenced the following letter has been received through the Secretary of the State Board of Health, kitchens a thousand women would be from Dr. Peckham, the very intelligent and efficient health officer of the town-

ship of Hope, Barry County:
CEDAR CREEK, BARRY Co., MICH.,
Feb. 16, 1886.

H. B. Baker, M. D .: SIR—Two young ladies by the name of Hammand went to Kalamazoo on a visit. While there both were striken with diphtheria, and one of them lived nine days; the other eighteen days. The mother took care of them. After their death she returned to her home in Hope Township. The next day after her return I called upon her. She stated to me that the health officer had caused a thorough disinfection of all the rooms and her clothing. I thought best to order her to remain indoors. Within ten days her youngest child, three years old, came down with the disease and died. Another one twelve years old recovered. While the father of the family was taken and died, Mrs. Hammand and her son did not have the disease. The premises were closely guarded. Ho one allowed to go there or come away. The disease. The premises were closely guarded. no period of incubation was about eight days. The restriction was complete, * * * I think the health officers in Kalamazoo were not thorough enough. They should have retained her longer.

Very Respectfully, H. F. PECKHAM, M. D., Health Officer, Hope Township. This letter illustrates three things:

(1) The exceedingly dangerous character of the disease; (2) The ease with which it is communicated; and (3) What an efficient health officer can do to restrict it. The usual means by which typhoid

fever is spread is by first poisoning the water-supply of a household or communlty with the bowel discharges of a typhoid patient, and then to drink the water. Of course this is a filthy practice; and at first thought it might be said that no person or family would do such a vile thing. If, however, you wish an illustration, read carefully the history of the recent epidemic in Plymouth, Pa. The way these discharges are often disposed of is to throw them on the ground or into the privy vault. At Plymouth, the discharges from a young man who had contracted the disease in Philadelphia, were thrown upon the frozen ground or snow. When the snow melted and the ground softened, they were carried directly into the general water-supply of the city. From this one case more than a thousand persons were poisoned and over one hundred died. In many places on farms and in towns, the well and privy vault are near neighbors; the ground often porous and the drainage from the vault to the well perfect. The well often receives the surface drainage from an area equal in diameter to twice its depth. So we can readily see how the watersupply of a whole community may be polluted by the thoughtless act of an attendant upon one of these cases; and in this way, all who use the water be exposed to this slow and wasting disease. Possibly typhoid fever may be communicated in other ways; but this is believed to be the most frequent. Attendants are not necessarly liable to contract the disease. Knowledge of how the disease is spread suggests at once the means by which it can be stopped. Keep the water-supply pure!

Measles and whooping-cough are both contagious diseases, and are generally communicated by direct contact; though it is probable they may be spread by infection also. It is estimated by the secretary of the State Board

lic health." The way to prevent the spread of the disease is to keep away from them, and to keep those who have them at home. A child with whooping-cough has no more right to be in school than though it had the small-

An eminent physician in New York is re. ported to have said that many lives are lost by starvation, owing to an over-estimate of the amount of nutrition contained in beef tea and meat juices, and that in typhus and typhoid fever there is no good substitute for milk and eggs. It is well known that the body is fed by the albumen in the meat; this is congulated by boiling, and converted into a solid, which is left behind when the beef tea is strained, and so the most nourishing part is lost. Beef tea causes indigestion and diarrhea when taken in excess, but it is appetizing in appearance and smell, if it is nicely prepared, and a little may be given occasionally as a change from milk, which may become distasteful if it is used too exclusively. Chicken broth or mutton broth may be substituted at times, but in serious illness, when liquid food alone is allowed, the chief reliance must be upon milk, and the greatest care should be taken to vary the manner of serving it, that it may not pall on the delicate appetite. In typhoid fever, the lining of the bowels is ulcerated; in favorable cases, these ulcers soon heal, and no harm follows. If proper precautions as to food and rest have been neglected, this ulceration may assume a severe type; the ulcers eat through the coats of the bowel, violent inflammation is excited, and the patient dies. For this reason, the food is one of the most important parts of the nursing in diseases of this nature, or in any that affect the stomach and digestive organs.

A HEALTH journal says you ought to take three-quarters of an hour for dinner. It is well, also, to add a few vegetables and a piece of meat.

THE white of an egg is almost pure albumen, and so a very important addition to the invalid's diet list. Break the whites of two eggs into a self-sealing jar; add a pint of milk, and screw the top on tightly; shake the jar until the contents are thoroughly mixed, and then give cold. This is far superior to plain milk as a fever food, and, if well shaken, the presence of the egg cannot be detected. A whole egg, well beaten, can be taken in a glass of milk.

MILK really disagrees with very few people when the taste is disliked, it must be disguised in various ways. It should never be allowed to stand in the sick room, as it quickly absorbs im-

WHAT shall the children read? This is a question that every mother should decide herself, and judge whether it is good or bad before the child reads the first line. Don't say you've not the time-take the time to read a large share of the book, or glance over the paper, before it is laid on the table for public use. A quick, intelligent eye, and a mother's eye, also, will do wonders in a turning over of leaves, reading here and there a few words, seeing if the language is pure, the style graceful, and the moral healthful. Much of harm is done to the young people by their reading sensational stories of the "blood and thunder" style, smuggled in and read secretly, or in some cases, openly, in illustrated weeklies have caused many boys to rob and fly from their homes, seeking for "worlds to conquer," "bringing up" in a police station and returned home.

Much of the blame is to be traced to the mothers-too much indulgence from a mother has ruined more families than a father's harshness-bad books, and bad companions being easy stepping-stones to wickedness.

Architecture for Women.

Southern papers suggest architecture as a profession for women. There are magnificent and costly houses whose kitchen arrangements are a marvel of inconvenience; and the women of the house often say with a groan: "No woman would have planned things so." By all means let women be architects than men, for the reason that they have more practical knowledge of convenience and economy, especially in the arrangement of dwellings and other buildings appropriated wholly or in part to the use of their sex. There are, or could be, a thousand little intricacies the natural outlet for the dairy products about our homes which the masculine of the three great dairying States, Iowa, mind could never conceive, but which Illinois and Wisconsin. These States would add immeasurably to the comfort and convenience of the tidy, ambitious while New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio housewife. Since the trace of a woman's have less than 400. With a region so hand is so easily discernible in indoor extensively devoted to dairving to draw decorations and adornments, why should she not cultivate and develop this, as any other talent, giving to her the United States. varied genius a wider field of activity and usefulness .- Chicago Times.

CLIPPINGS.

The flockmaster who has once thoroughly introduced the use of hurdles in handling his sheep generally finds the innovation a valuable one.

The word "improve" should be the motto on every farm. Improved condition of the soil, improved cultivation, improved stock, improved care, improved crops, and improved happiness and contentment.

Tne time spent in oiling machinery and sharpening tools is not lost. A great deal more and much better work can be done with properly kept imple-

In Central Nebraska alone the loss by hog cholera this year will reach fully \$2,000,000. All the science that live stock breeding has called to its aid has failed utterly to check the terrible scourge. The effect upon farmers is very discouraging.

An Iowa farmer has dehorned 225 cattle with no bad results, and regards it as a great economy. He thinks that Suit, worth \$15.00, only \$8.75. horns do \$1,000,000 damage annually STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, in Iowa alone.

HON. HIRAM SMITH, one of Wisconsin's leading dairymen, says: "It is no benefit to me or any one else, to hear a man say his ten or twenty Holstein cows gave 10,000 or 20,000 pounds of milk in a year; each without telling how many acres of produce they consumed, and how much butter or cheese such milk did make. Large yields of pounds of milk may help sell certain breeds of cows, but they are no certain criterion of value. I have made more money from a cow weighing 900 pounds, giving 4.000 pounds of milk in a year, making 222 pounds of butter, than I did from another cow, weighing 1,200 pounds, giving 6,000 pounds of milk, and making 200 pounds of butter; the small cow made \$6.66 more butter, and the cost of keep \$1.10 less, a difference in profit of \$16.66 annually, which would make the small cow richly worth \$100, and the large cow only worth what her hide and meat would bring."

A REPORT from Washington says that Representative Payson, of Illinois, has prepared a favorable report on the bill to prevent aliens from acquiring real estate in the territories of the United States. The bill provides that no alien or foreigner who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, nor any corporation onetenth of whose stock is controlled by aliens or foreigners, shall have the right to acquire real estate in any of the territories of the United States. The bill will probably be reported one day this week. It is a move in the right direc-tion. When it is known that foreign associations and individuals control over 28,000,000 of acres of land in the United States, eight millions more than the entire area of Ireland, it will be admitted that foreign ownership of land has gone far enough.

RECEIPT FOR COOKING CHEESE.—Take a quarter of a pound of grated cheese (good cheese), add to it a gill of milk in which is dissolved a half-drachm of bi-carbonate of potash; that is, at the rate of a quarter of an ounce to a pound of cheese; mustard a teaspoonful; half a teaspoon of white pepper; a grain of cayenne; the sixth of a grated nutmeg; two ounces of butter; two tablespoonfuls of baked flour (malt flour is best); put them into a porcelain-lined sauce pan, all thoroughly mixed, over a slow fire, constantly stirring till it becomes like smooth, thick cream (but it should not boil); add the well beaten yolks of six eggs, beat for ten minutes; put the mixture into a tin mould and bake in a quick oven for twenty minutes and serve hot .- Heath, in Jersey Bulletin.

THE good people of every community, as a rule, are responsible for the crime and disrespect of the law that disgraces it. Inattention to their duties as citizens and neglect to discharge the very simple but very serious obligations that rest on them as men of influence, go very far towards encouraging the lawless and vicious to do as they please, while organizations for the encouragement of liberal lawlessness are ever alert and on hand to look after what they deem their interests. A community is just what its "good" citizens care

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA, long noted for her vast wheat fields, is being rapidly converted into a dairy district; the fields are being sown with grass for pasturage and meadows. The farmers are becoming dairymen. The leaven from the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association is spreading into Southern Minnessota, and working a grand revolution there. This region with its fine lakes, abundance of pure water, rich pasturage and favorable climate is adapted to this pur-

CHICAGO is favorably located, and is have nearly 1,000 cheese factories, supplies from, Chicago must become the most important cheese market in

In the Seed Catalogue of J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., page 10, is found the following extract from a letter of D. S. Lyon, Sollsville, N. Y.: "This makes twenty-one years we have used your seed and always to our complete setisfaction." In our advertising column Mr. Gregory offers to send his catalogue of such seed as this, free to

"THE interests of all classes are identical, and it is only ignorance which prevents them uniting for each other's advantage; to dispel that ignorance, to show how man can help man, ought to be the aim of every philanthropic person." - The late Prince Consort.

WE have over fifty of the real all-wool Sawyer's Cass. Suits, such as most stores sell at \$15.00 to \$18.00, we will let them go at \$11.95. Any body that ever wore a Sawyer Cass. suit will see what a bargain this is.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, Grand Rapids.

Just the thing for evening wear or Sundays-a fine all-wool black Worsted Grand Rapids.

L. S. & M. S. R. R KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time-ooth meridian GOING SOUTH.

Lv Grand Kapids Ar Allegan Ar Kalamazoo Ar Schoolcraft Ar Three Rivers Ar White Pigeon	9 07 " 10 05 " 10 42 " 11 11 "	5 58 " 6 55 " 7 33 " 8 02 " 8 30 "	5 00 AM 9 07 " 12 05 PM 2 00 " 2 55 " 4 30 "
Ar Toledo	9 30 "	8 20 "	6 30 AM
GOING NO			1
	NY&B Ex & M	NY & C Express	Way Pt
Lv Buffalo Ar Cleveland Ar Toledo Ar White Pig-on Ar Three Rivers Ar Schoolcraft Ar Kalamazoo Ar Allegan	6 40 PM 11 15 " 5 50 AM 6 18 "	3 30 PM 3 56 " 4 24 " 5 00 "	8 30 PM 8 15 AM 9 45 " 11 45 " 1 35 PM
		5 58 "	3 05 "

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME-TABLE-MAY 18# 1884.

WESTWARD. Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves A. M. |
Kalamazoo Express arrives | 1 00
Pacific Express | 2 27
Mail A. M. P. M

Day Express. EASTWARD.		1 45
EASTWARD.	I L L	
	A. M.	P. M.
Night Express	3 17	
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves	6 45	
Kalamazoo Express arrives		10 00
Mail.		12 03
Day Express		I 40
New York Express		8 10
Atlantic Express		328

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No. 29 (east) at 5:10 P. M. and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 12:15. P. M. passengers from east at 12:45, P. M.
H. B. LEDVARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit. J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago, O. W. Ruggles, G. P. &. T. A., Chicago

Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette R. R. "The Mackinaw Short Line."

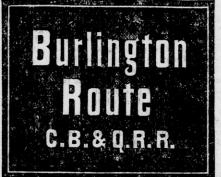
Only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

WEST.	TIME TABLE. Taking Effect Dec.23,'85.	EAST.	
6 o5 p. m.	LvAr.	10 50 a. m.	
7 45 a. m. 9 30 " 9 56 " 10 40 " 12 05 p. m. 12 45 " 2 05 "	St. Ignace Newberry Dollarville Seney Munising Au Train Marquette	8 15 p. m. 5 57 5 50 4 50 3 25 2 50 1 49	
3 38 " 3 50 " 7 30 "	Negaunee	12 25 " 12 10 " 8 30 a, m	
8 30 "	ArLv.	7 15 "	

Express Trains daily the year round make close connections with trains from Canada and the East, to all Lake Superior points.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Superior Geu'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Marquette, Mich. Marquette, Mich.

THE LINE SELECTED 3Y THE U. S. COV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL.



It is the only line with its own track from CHICAGO TO DENVER. Either by way of Omaha, Pacific Junc., St. Joseph,
Atchison or Kansas City.
It connects in Union Depots with through trains from
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON
and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to
SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND & CITY OF MEXICO
It traverses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS,
-10WA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO
with branch lines to all their important cities and
towns.

from CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, it runs

From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, it runs every day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between Chicago and Denver,
Chicago and Gouncil Bluffs,
Chicago and St. Joseph,
Chicago and Atchison,
Chicago and Atchison,
Chicago and Cedar,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Sioux City,
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
Peoria and Kansas City,
St. Louis and Omaha,
St. Louis and St. Paul,

St. Louis and St. Paul,
St. Louis and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Denver,
Kansas City and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Omaha,
For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest.

Its equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all important points interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring com-

Switches and signals are used, that included fort and safety.

For Tickets, Rates, General Information, etc., regarding the Burlington Boute, call on any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address T. J. POTTER 1st V.P. & GEN. Mar., CHICAGO. HENRY B. STONE, ASST. GEN. Mar., CHICAGO. PERCEVA: LOWELL, GEN. PASS. AGY... CHICAGO.







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lars sent on application. Correspondence solicited. Mention this paper. Add

GALE MANUFACTURING CO., ALBION, MICH.

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

TRAINS WESTWARD-CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.			TRAINS EASTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.				
	No. 18, Express	No. 4 Express.	No. 6, Express.	6.0	No. 1, Mail.		No. 5. Express.
rt Huron, Lv peer	A. M. 6 15 7 05 7 15 7 36 8 03 8 46 10 24	9 28 " 10 05 " 10 39 " 11 37 " 12 11 P. M. 1 00 " 1 20 " 2 23 " 2 45 " 3 13 " 4 00 " 5 32 "	9 34 " 10 10 " 10 48 " 11 50 "	Chicago, Lv Valparaiso South Bend Cassopolis Marcellus Schoolcraft Vicksburg Battle Creek, Ar Charlotte Lansing Durand Flint Lapeer. Port Huron	11 50 " 1 26 P. M. 2 15 " 3 04 " 3 04 " 3 15 " 4 08 " 5 02 " 5 38 " 7 05 " 7 55 # 8 42 "	5 32 "	10 41 " 12 10 A. M., 12 52 " 1 17 " 1 37 " 1 48 " 2 49 " 2 45 " 3 35 " 4 10 " 5 16 " 5 55 "

Way Freight carrying passengers going East, 4.20 P. M.; going west, 9.15 A. M.

*Stop for passengers on signal only.

Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 run daily.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all parts of Canada and United States.

For through rates and time apply to G. M. WATSON, Local Agent, Schoolcraft; W. E. DAVIS, Assistant Gen*
senger Agent, Chicago; W. J. SPICER, General Manager, Detroit.



NN HARDWARE CO 5 and 7 SOUTH IONIA STREET, And at RETAIL by

W.S.GUNN & SONS -Dealers in-

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

W. S. GUNN & SONS, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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THOMAS MASON. General Commission Merchant,

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

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All Orders Receive Proper Attention.

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THE PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have made another reduction in the price of Paints, notwithstanding they are cheaper than any other Paints in the market, even if the others cost NOTHING. Why? Because TEN THOUSAND PATRONS TESTIFY THAT THEY LAST FOUR TIMES AS LONG AS WHITE

LEAD AND OIL MIXED IN THE OLD WAY.
WE DELIVER 10 GALLON ORDERS FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR DE-POT. WE SEND YOU AN ELEGANT PICTURE OF SOME OF THE LEAD-ING MEN OF THE ORDER. A pamphlet, "Everyone their own Painter," sample of colors, references of many thousand Patrons, etc., free upon application.

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Jan 1 :12 PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, 64 Fulton St., New York

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OF EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.
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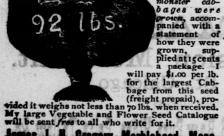
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Stock Fanciers should send to ufor a sample of our combined Pedigree Blanks and Letter Heads HASSLOCK & AMBROSE,

Printers and Publishers, Nashville Tenn

92-LB. CABBAGE!

Mr. E. Leedham of Aroyo Grande, Cal., and J. C. Ward of Plymouth, Me., write me that from my strain of seeds, they raised Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages weighing 91 and 92 lbs. Seed taken from the same lot from which these monster cab-bages were



mos J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

A D. DEGARMO, Highland Station, Oakland, Co., Mich. Farm one half mile north of the station, breeder of Shorthorns of Pomona, Young Phyllis, White Rese, Bell Mahone and Sally Walker families. Stock of both sexes for sale. Terms easy, prices low. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE. A lew choice young Bulls and Heifers, all registered and from extra milk and butter strains. Prices low. Correspondence solicited. STONE & BIGGS, Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Hastings. Mich. jant7

\$14 Try One, \$14

A better Harness than you can buy

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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Where to get the materials in the cheapest form; how to make up formulas for different crops; seven ways to make plant food or bones, ground and whole; all about fish for manure and where to get them, and wood ashes, &c.,&c. A book of 120 pages, crowded with valuable information, all given in the plain, common sense way farmers can understand. By mail 40 cts. Also books on Onion, Squash, Cabbage, and Carrot and Mangold raising, at 30 cents each, or the five for \$1.35 by mail. Two of these have been through to and 15 editions. My large Seed Catalogue free to all who write for tt.

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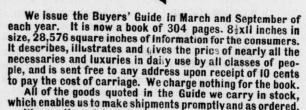
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