

GRANGE VISITOR

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

VOLUME XI—No. 42.
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Postal Jottings.

The next regular meeting of Allegan County Pomona Grange will be held with Ganges Grange, No. 339, on Thursday, October 7, 1886. The fifth degree will be conferred upon any who may wish. Fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend. Following is the program: Address of welcome, F. W. Robinson; Reply, E. N. Bates. Reports from subordinate Granges of the county will be followed by a discussion of these questions. Their opening has been assigned to the Brothers named. Is it right or advisable to indorse paper for a friend or to lend our name in any case?—J. V. Orton. The Oleomargarine Bill passed by Congress, is it just? What is our duty towards it?—A. T. Stark. What are the most practical and available measures for promoting temperance or total abstinence from intoxicating beverages?—T. C. Buskirk. If time permits other questions of interest to farmers will be discussed.

We sharpened our pencil to say "amen" to Mrs. A. J. Sutton in the last VISITOR. The Granges need a host of just her kind to cause them to move along and keep pace with other organizations. We are interested in the reports from Iowa—a live report is cheering. In "A Woman's Allowance" this sentence deserves to be immortalized, "I am not a woman's righter in the popular sense of the term, but I thank the Lord that I am man enough to recognize the fact that my wife is my wife and the mother of my children, has rights, money-spending rights, that I have no business interfering with." Myra's picnic was really one to be enjoyed. Van Buren County picnic was on a cold day and too late in the season, was poorly attended and was a failure on account of all these drawbacks. Politics ran high and party spirit is still in the ascendency. Prohibition is blind as any other love, and acts with as little judgment. Grange wide awake and politically active, each for his own.

ALL Patrons that have not been sufficiently bitten by the Bohemian oat and red line wheat swindlers can now have the opportunity of purchasing cans of poor tea and coffee of a firm in Detroit, in which you will find brass cuff buttons and shirt studs, also cast iron ear rings. The names of stool pigeons and cappers will be found in leading Detroit papers that receive a percentage of blood money for advertising. Please bite.

H. D. PLATT.

GRATIOT County is being blessed with frequent rains, which would have been better received two months ago, but which now are not without benefit, enabling farmers to plow ground for wheat, which was nearly impossible before the rains. Crops in general are as promising as usual. Potatoes will not be as plenty as last year but are of better quality, and those having any for sale no doubt will realize more than last season. The law of supply and demand rules the potato market more than any other crop. The Republican Convention at Grand Rapids was wise enough to see that public sentiment calls for something more than great wealth to guide the "Helm of State." As a result, the Grange has reason to rejoice that their standard bearer was chosen by a unanimous vote as the one most likely to win the race. "Straws show which way the wind blows," and may we not all hope that the "money bar" is a thing of the past when it concerns Michigan's Governors?

A. C. L.

We do not want any farmers' party, but we do want to make our influence felt so that the politicians from all parties will pay some little attention to our interests. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries." This is the farmers' opportunity, for in Cyrus G. Luce we have a candidate who is not only honest and capable, but he belongs to the great army of toilers who work with their hands. He is in full sympathy with us and knows our wants, our hardships, our privations, and our joys, for he has experienced them. How will it be to have a Governor who will not only know us, but common, work-a-day people, but is not afraid to come in contact with us? It is not a question of politics. It rises above party. Vote for Farmer Luce, because in his life work he represents us and our interests, and let the vote be so overwhelmingly large that there will be no mistaking its significance, and the farmer vote will no longer be ignored.

W. C. H.

WHAT does Bro. Cortland Hill mean by an independent voter? If he means a man who votes first in one party then in another and belongs to no party, I am glad there was but one in Pomona Grange. If he means a man who will not vote for an unsatisfactory man on his ticket, but rather step into another party to select his man, then I am surprised. We have lots of that kind in our county and I am glad of it. It is our duty by all means to belong to some political party. If not, how can we help select good men? We should attend caucus and convention, not being afraid to advocate men and principles of our own choice. We may not always succeed. If not, we shall feel the satisfaction of having tried. Sometime we have been advocating, "Farmers to the front." We have one now to the front. Where are we going to do about it? Sit quietly with our feet upon the table, smoking our "two for a nickel," saying, "Didn't we do the thing, though?" Is that what we have been preaching all these years? Not much. We must take off our coats and put in some good work. We all know that Mr. Luce is a man well qualified for the office of Governor. Wouldn't we all feel proud to have the "big chair" at Lansing occupied once by a farmer, one with whom we are all or most of us acquainted? I think so. There is one way to get him there and that is with votes. We have enough. Shall we give them to Mr. Luce? I say yes. I have a right to preach what I practice. When Mr. Holloway was nominated for Governor I gave him my vote, not simply because he was a farmer, but because I thought he would make a good Governor. I have never been sorry I gave him my vote. Brothers of the Grange, and brother farmers, shall we pull together this fall on our farmer candidate for Governor?

M. T. COLE.

Lenawee Co. BOARDMAN Valley Grange has been aroused by the presence of Sister Mayo among us. On Monday Sister Mayo arrived in Kalamazoo and in the evening spoke to a very appreciative audience in the school-house where we hold our Grange meetings. Although Sister Mayo spoke for a little more than an hour, we were all sorry when she was through. After the lecture we met in closed session and initiated a candidate in the third and fourth degrees. On Tuesday about 30 of the Patrons put on their Sunday clothes, and taking along a basket of provisions, started for Bro. Gibson's, about ten miles away, where we listened to another lecture by Sister Mayo, which was well attended and which every one seemed to enjoy. After the lecture all partook of a picnic supper. We then repaired to the school-house where Clearwater Grange was organized by Sister Mayo, with a charter membership of 14. Although it was a very cold night (there being a heavy frost) we were all glad that we went and sorry when the time came to say good-bye to Sister Mayo, who will be long remembered by and ever welcome to Boardman Valley and Clearwater Granges.

At the last regular meeting of our Grange the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That the nomination of Bro. C. G. Luce for Governor meets with the hearty approval and will receive the united support of Woodman Grange, No. 610.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Bro. Luce and also to the VISITOR for publication.
MARLIN L. WILMOT, Sec'y.

SUMMIT GRANGE, No. 672, gave their first annual picnic Sept. 2, and it was in every way a complete success. The Knights of Labor and Good Templars were invited and turned out in full force. At 10 A. M. the different organizations met at the hall and were there formed in three divisions by Bro. James A. Davidson, the Marshal of the day. The members of the Grange composing the first division were headed by Wm. Rose, Master. The second division was composed of the Knights of Labor and was headed by Wm. Gallagher, Master Workman. The third division was composed of the Good Templars and headed by Moses Bowerman, Worthy Chief. Two bands were present and good music was plenty. The procession marched to the picnic grounds one-half mile distant, where on behalf of the Grange Bro. Rose, President of the day, welcomed the invited guests and all present to the first annual picnic of Summit Grange. Sister Minnie Fuller followed in a poem of welcome, which was well rendered and well received. Sister Effie Kingsley followed with a recitation entitled "Neighbor Jones," which elicited rounds of applause. Miss Myra Bowerman, representing the Good Templars, recited a poem on the evils of the liquor traffic, depicting in vivid colors the curse of intemperance. Bro. J. P. Tillotson, on behalf of the Knights of Labor, delivered a discourse, which was listened to with close attention throughout. The speaker made many good points and was loudly applauded at the close. Dinner was next in order, and such a dinner! After dinner every thing in ample order and their efforts were duly appreciated by the audience. After dinner speaking was resumed. Mr. Albright made a few well-timed remarks in favor of temperance and afterwards two young girls, daughters of F. Jacobs, recited pieces which were well received. Mr. D. C. Crawford made some pertinent remarks on temperance and earnestly urged all parties present to lend their influence to the cause. Mr. Crawford's remarks were attentively listened to and produced a good effect on the audience. Bro. E. G. Kingsley then made some remarks of a general nature. He congratulated the community on the creditable showing they made, expressed himself as strongly in favor of the cause of temperance and as a firm believer in the principles of the Grange. Bro. Bowerman then made some remarks showing the necessity for the organization of society for the prevention of the liquor traffic. Bro. Gallagher read the declaration of purpose of the K. of L., which surprised many present by the many points of similarity between the purposes of the K. of L. and the P. of H. This closed the exercises of the day and after giving three cheers for the ladies, the assembly broke up. Thus ended the first picnic of Summit Grange. The Patrons wore a green ribbon, the Knights a blue one, the Templars a white one, while a goodly number wore all three.

W. R.

FLUSHING Grange held its annual picnic last Wednesday and we had a very enjoyable and profitable meeting. About one o'clock an excellent dinner was served to all present. The exercises commenced with music by the band, prayer, and song by the Grange choir, after which the Worthy Master in a few very appropriate remarks introduced Bro. Luce, who made one of the best addresses to the farmers of Genesee County that it has been our pleasure to listen to for some time. He confined himself strictly to agriculture and the interests of the farmer. He urged the farmers to organize for mutual benefit and protection, supporting his statements by arguments that ought to convince any one that the Grange should be supported by the farmer. The farmers of Flushing will long remember Bro. Luce's first visit to Genesee County.

At our Grange meeting the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That Flushing Grange extend a vote of thanks to Bro. Cyrus G. Luce for the able address made last Wednesday at our picnic.
J. P.

THE members of Lafayette Grange, No. 92, wonder why there was not something in the VISITOR about our Grange. It was because I did not do my duty as Secretary. It is rather late in the day now, but will say that Lafayette Grange is a live Grange of 36 members situated in a prosperous community. Children's Day was observed; nearly 140, old and young, were at the table to dinner. A grand, good time was enjoyed by all. Will you insert in the next issue of the VISITOR that the Washtenaw Agricultural and Horticultural Association will hold its first Fair September 30, October 1, 2, and 3. Come one, come all, and see what splendid Fair grounds and buildings the Society has.

SEC. LAFAYETTE GRANGE.

BOARDMAN Valley Grange has been aroused by the presence of Sister Mayo among us. On Monday Sister Mayo arrived in Kalamazoo and in the evening spoke to a very appreciative audience in the school-house where we hold our Grange meetings. Although Sister Mayo spoke for a little more than an hour, we were all sorry when she was through. After the lecture we met in closed session and initiated a candidate in the third and fourth degrees. On Tuesday about 30 of the Patrons put on their Sunday clothes, and taking along a basket of provisions, started for Bro. Gibson's, about ten miles away, where we listened to another lecture by Sister Mayo, which was well attended and which every one seemed to enjoy. After the lecture all partook of a picnic supper. We then repaired to the school-house where Clearwater Grange was organized by Sister Mayo, with a charter membership of 14. Although it was a very cold night (there being a heavy frost) we were all glad that we went and sorry when the time came to say good-bye to Sister Mayo, who will be long remembered by and ever welcome to Boardman Valley and Clearwater Granges.

MRS. GEO. BUCK.

Kalamazoo Co., Sept. 8. Not having seen any thing in the VISITOR from Coral Grange, No. 542, for a long time, I thing I will drop you a few lines and being a high private in the rear ranks, I can say what I please. Our Grange seems to be doing quite well, although through haying and harvesting it seemed to lag some. I think as the evenings lengthen and the weather gets cool and farmers get through seeding, we shall again have lively times in the Grange. We keep adding new members. I think we will soon have a large and prosperous Grange. Yesterday morning being wet and lowery, I thought I would see if I could get a few subscribers to the VISITOR on the 3-months' plan. I started out and succeeded beyond my expectations. I am sure if every Patron would try for a few hours, we could put the VISITOR in hundreds of homes, not knowing how much benefit it might be to the Order. Enclosed you will find \$2.20 for 3-months' subscribers.
Montcalm Co. WM. H. RANDALL.

THERE has been no rain in this vicinity to amount to any thing, until quite lately, since the 20th of June, and people are surprised that crops can be as good as they are. Apples are not very plenty and many of them are falling off. Potatoes are about two-thirds of a crop, but of excellent quality. Wheat yields from 15 to 40 bushels to the acre, and oats have been threshed that go 85 bushels to the acre. Corn is a very fair crop, some fields extra good. Farmers should not complain; the Lord is on our side. Let us do our part and leave the result with him, for he knows, better than we do, how to manage all things well.

I am sorry to see the Postal Page run down to two columns. I have heard a great many say that the Postal Jottings made the most interesting page in the whole VISITOR, and yet that page is not half full. While so many have ceased to write short articles for the Postal Page, Sister Mayo and I are still at our post, and the only fault I find with either one of us is, our articles are too long to go into that column. But I can not help it. I try to boil it down all I can, but the more I say, the more I want to say.

Luna Sprague Peck, in her wire-pulling poem, says that, "Women and idiots are shut from the polls by a law of our land." But there is no such law in Clinton County. Idiots rush to the polls en masse, and very often carry the election, and I have never heard of an idiot being challenged.

At our last Pomona Grange the question of independent voting was earnestly discussed by the very best talent we have in the county of Clinton, and every speaker condemned the long established practice of being led by the nose with the party string, and pledged himself hereafter to vote for the best man. After they all got through, I arose and said: "Worthy Master, I am sorry that the general election could not be held next Tuesday, so that these good brothers could all vote before they backslide."

CORTLAND HILL.

The signs are encouraging. The farmers of Michigan have not worked and hoped so long in vain. As the VISITOR has often told them, it is intelligent, persistent work in the right direction that would win. This has now proved true. Cyrus G. Luce, the representative man of the best interests of Michigan, is now in nomination for Governor. He is already in the field, advocating your cause with all others pertaining to the progress of our State. Read his speech at Flushing, which for convincing, logical argument is unanswerable, and you can not but heed its wise instruction. And wherever he goes the people will flock to hear him. You can rest assured, farmers, that your cause is in good hands, and that through Mr. Luce's election it will be prominently brought before the bar of legislative discussion in this State. Certainly, there is no man on whom our people ever conferred gubernatorial honors, who was ever more worthy of your votes than Cyrus G. Luce. In fact, has not the golden opportunity now come, for which the farmers of Michigan have been so long laboring and waiting? An opportunity in which they could place an able, sterling, upright man from their own ranks in the gubernatorial chair of this State. As has already been said, our farmers have at last found "a balm in Gilead" for many of their troubles.

V. B.

FRATERNITY GRANGE, No. 52, met August 19, to commemorate its thirteenth anniversary. Not as many present as usual. Some of our members are away for a summer trip, others too busy to come.

We have assembled at our hall three times this year for memorial services. A loneliness is felt in our midst; we miss the dear departed ones; a sympathetic spirit prevails and we strive to encourage each other. We have able helpers to keep up the interest in the Grange. Our Children's Day was not reported in June as our Secretary was sick. She has since passed to the spirit world. Her funeral was held at the Grange Hall with a very large attendance. The Grange ceremony was read in part and many kind remembrances of her were given, with lessons of instruction for each of us. We had a large number of children to take a part in the 40 recitations and music—a hopeful outlook for the future; 140 enjoyed our feast, strawberries and ice cream in abundance, with farmers' luxuries. For three years we have had a Children's Day in the autumn, a very enjoyable social gathering. We can heartily recommend Children's Days, picnics, harvest festivals, anniversaries, and many social gatherings to brighten up the pathway of life and give a good moral tone.
Washtenaw Co. MRS. J. W. CHILDS.

EXTRACTS from private letters that should incite some of our brothers to do some lively ten-cent work for the VISITOR.

I FIND on my table this morning the GRANGE VISITOR for September 1, 1886, and it is a welcome find, I assure you. The editorials on page 4 of this number I most heartily endorse. The farmers have at length a representative man at the head of the State ticket, one worthy of the vote of every farmer in the State. I knew him very intimately from 1862 to 1866 in Coldwater, and since that time I have watched his teachings and example in public and private with sincere approval. I rejoice in the prospect of electing a capable and worthy farmer to the Chief Executive office of the State. Enclosed find one dollar. I want the GRANGE VISITOR one year,

and I want five extra copies for three months to mail to parties who are not subscribers.

If our members would only make a little effort we might double our subscription list for the remainder of this year. Almost any one will give ten cents for a trial copy of the VISITOR if they are only asked to do so and they will appreciate it more than if it was given them. We are going to elect Bro. Luce by an old-fashioned majority.

Throw up your hat and "Hurrah for Luce." Didn't I "tell you so?"

I received a copy of the GRANGE VISITOR last week. My first impression was, there is a mistake, but finding it marked I was led to examine it. I do not care to flatter the Editor or the general appearance of the paper, but I think it much improved. I have all the papers and more than I read, but I will send you some stamps for I like to hear from the Editor often as well as others. I am no Granger. I never have been a member of any secret order. If I have anything good I like to share it with my friends.

"Farmers and Politics" suited me to a T, and all our members seemed to be suited, but whether they will make use of the ideas contained therein or simply "trust in Providence" and leave it all to the leaders of their respective parties remains to be seen.

Your favor of the 8th inst. duly received. The half-dozen copies of VISITOR are at hand this morning and I hope to place them in the hands of parties not now subscribers and who may be influenced by its teachings. I am not surprised at the grand opening of the campaign by Farmer Luce at Flushing. He is reported as saying and doing just what I thought from his full, honest heart he would say and do.

Notices of Meetings.

THE next session of St. Joseph County Grange, No. 4, will be held at Burr Oak Thursday, Oct. 7, 1886. A good program is provided and a full attendance of the members is desired. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend.
A. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

I OFTEN see jottings from all other Granges but ours. We are alive and have a good live Grange, numbering 68 good members; have literary exercises and discussions every evening, and a good set of Brothers and Sisters. We observed Children's Day with a picnic and had a good time.
Perrinsville, Aug. 30. SEC'Y.

THE Manistee District Pomona Grange No. 21, will meet at Sherman, Wexford Co., on Tuesday, October 5, at 2 o'clock p. m. All members of the Order are cordially invited to attend.
CHAS. M. DIARMID, Sec'y.

THE Ionia County Agricultural Society will hold its Fair at Ionia Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1, 1886. This Society embraces Kent, Barry, Eaton, Clinton and Montcalm Counties, and we have mammoth fairs.
D. H. ENGLISH.

Obituaries.

FISHER—Died, August 5, 1886, at her home in Augusta, Washtenaw Co., Sister Evaline A. Fisher, a charter member to Fraternity Grange, No. 52.

WHEREAS, Our kind Heavenly Father has removed by death our Worthy Secretary, Sister Evaline A. Fisher, who for five years has faithfully kept our Grange records, one dear to us by many kindnesses and efforts to help us, a devoted wife and mother; therefore,
Resolved, That while we grieve for our departed sister, and feel our loss, we cherish her memory, and extend our sympathies to Brother Fisher and daughter in their loneliness.

Resolved, That our hall be draped in mourning for sixty days, as a slight testimonial of our respect for departed worth, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to our Brother, also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, and they be recorded in the minutes of the Grange.
GRANGE COMMITTEE.

HALL—WHEREAS, Death has entered our gates and removed from our midst our beloved Sister Mary Hall and advanced her to the eternal Grange above; therefore,
Resolved, That we, the members of Wright Grange, No. 307, extend our sympathy to Bro. Hall and sorrowing friends, and that as a memorial to our dear Sister the charter of this Grange be draped in mourning for ninety days and this testimonial be spread upon the records of this Grange, also a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.
THERON A. JOHNSON, B. E. JOHNSON, Com.

KLECKNER—WHEREAS, It has pleased the great Master of the universe to remove from our midst our late Brother, Daniel Kleckner;
WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be noted; therefore, be it
Resolved, By Constantine Grange No. 236, that while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our Brother who has been so suddenly taken from us.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Daniel Kleckner this Grange laments the loss of a Brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the Fraternity, a friend and companion who was dear to us all, a citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard for example for his fellows.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Grange be extended to his widow in her affliction.
Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this Grange, a copy be sent to the widowed Sister, the Constantine Mercury and the GRANGE VISITOR, also that the charter be draped in mourning for a space of thirty days.
COMMITTEE.
Constantine, Sept. 7, 1886.

Communications.

From my Diary.

EXAMPLE.

Almost all the evils that afflict mankind both in private and public life come from bad example. All your creeds, your professions, your preaching, prayers and precepts are of no avail unless exemplified in your lives. A bad example in your Church is an evil babbler; it is an *ignis fatuus* that leads men astray from the correct ways of life. The crab upbraided its son for walking so crooked. The son replied, "Father, I have been walking in your steps." Thus it is, the young follow in the steps of the older. What the world needs most is good example. From the peasant to the prince, from the mud-walled cabin to the Presidential mansion; good example is the good angel needed to direct men in the right way.

Of examples in creeds, in public professions, in homilies, lectures, and public avowals we have enough of these, if we can trust what men say and promise to cure all the social and moral evils of this world; yes, if we went by men's public avowals and professions we could not only reform this planet but aid largely in keeping some of our neighbor's worlds in their proper moral courses. If our promises are as the flower to the fruit; they are like the apple blossoms a hundred fold more plentiful than the fruit. This is not bad in the vegetable world because we have the benefit of the beauty and fragrance of the flowers; they gladden and delight the world and make us better although they produce no fruit; their mission is not in vain; they may be called the floral herald whose message is more emphatically an over-glad announcement of the coming of the fruit. But our professions have no such herald of the beautiful in the moral world, to extenuate their mere promise of fruit and nothing more. If they fail they leave no beautiful and sweet memory behind them, but an unpleasant, deceptive and injurious one. Such actions may be said to leave the person in bad repute.

Man's life is a mirror in which his good and bad actions are reflected; and although he goes through life apparently not knowing this, yet he is "a written epistle known and read of all men." At the same time man acts as if he was a hieroglyphic that no Champollion could interpret. Burns, the keen observer of man's life, has written:

"O wad some power the gift gie us
To see ourselves as others see us;
It wad from mony a blunder frae us,
And foolish notion;
What airs in dress and gait wad lae us,
And e'n devotion."

Just so far as men's actions contradict their professions and promises they go at a discount. How many men are there whose own actions so discount their lives that they are thrown into moral bankruptcy. This is worse than the bankruptcy in our statute books; that a man may get out of; this needs a special regeneration of the man to raise him to the confidence of his fellow beings once more.

Take the example of mothers in our modern homes. Is it a wonder that the youth of to-day rises, in its own estimation, too fast? This is not the fault of the children, but of their parents. A little girl of fashion tricked out like a woman of fashion; be-hooped and be-furbelowed, wearing diamond rings on her small fingers, bracelets on her slender wrists, and sporting a miniature watch and chataelaine, naturally enough tries to play the role for which she has been caparisoned. Bedecked like mamma she copies mamma's airs and graces of course, and is never weary of gazing at her reflected duplicate in mamma's cheval glass. The little lady has her "receptions" too; why not? What is proper for mamma must also be for mamma's darling. She insists on being called "Miss" by the servants, and scolds them with a volubility beyond her years. She issues cards, and the lilliputian world of ten attends her parties. They are called the "children's" parties—the reunion of baby belles and beaux. There is nothing childlike about them. The girls and boys—we beg their pardon—the young ladies and gentlemen, would turn up their little noses in huge disdain at "puss in the corner," "bloody Tom," or "hunt the slipper." Such sports smack too much of the barbarous ages, when children were children, and wore pinafores, and went to bed at 8 P. M., to be relished by children with the modern improvements.

If a dame of the plainer days, before children knew their rights, could revisit this modern home her first exclamation on beholding one of her infant descendants would probably be—"how much more elder art thou than thy looks!" And the infant, if feminine, would most likely reply that she was a "horrid fright," or, if masculine, that she was a "regular guy." Now here is the effect of example in our modern homes. It is like mother like daughter. There are, we know, exceptions to this, but they only point the index finger to the general rule.

Then again as regards example among the masses, what strange results do we find. "Men," says Richter, "are like sheep—will follow the bell-weather of the flock. You may raise a stick and the bell-weather will jump over it, and those nearest will jump after him. Now you may take the stick away and the

rest of the sheep will continue to jump just as the leader did till they have all passed by you." How true this of men; they will follow a leader from habit or blind instinct merely. They appear to have no established convictions of right or wrong to direct them—they simply follow the leader. You will see this blind following of a leader in politics, in labor organizations, in Congress, in the jury box, in our school meetings, or wherever men act together in a large or small body. The worst feature of this whole matter is that men follow the example of others without really knowing or caring why they do it. A friend says to the writer, "I can step out of my store on Broadway, New York City, on to the pavement, and for a few seconds, look steadily up into the sky, then step back into my store again, and I will find hundreds of men as they pass along stop at the same spot and look up into the sky as I did. This men blindly follow one another without an intelligent thought given to their conduct, or a consideration of the motive that impels them to act. The corrective influence of the highest and best examples should come from our homes, our schools, and our churches." V. B.

A Trip to Kansas.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—Marvelous changes are taking place in the West. What were wild prairies yesterday are populous communities to-day, with new and bustling cities springing, as if by magic, from the plains. A few lines regarding one of these may interest your readers so we will attempt a recital of some of the things we saw during a recent visit to Ford County, Kansas.

It is about 300 miles southwest from Kansas City on the main line of the Santa Fe railroad and is best reached by that route. From the earliest day-break we had passed through a magnificent country, and at two P. M. alighted at Spearville, a new and stirring place built largely of substantial stone buildings. We "did the town" that afternoon and retired early to recruit for the greater task of doing the country on the morrow.

With a spanking span of Spanish ponies we were off soon after breakfast for a drive that we will not soon forget. The air was pure and bracing, the roads good and solid and not a stump or tree in sight. As we sped along over broad smooth prairies, thickly carpeted with grass, we thought of their history. For ages buffalo roamed here in countless numbers and their "wallows" are on all sides still plainly visible. A few years ago the shaggy monsters were supplanted by scarcely less numerous horses and cattle, and now they, in turn, have been driven further on to make room for the plow and harvester.

Any one ought to know that a soil which, year after year, in a state of nature could feed and fatten such mighty herds must prove a bonanza to the farmer, but we never before so fully realized how wonderful is its fertility and capacity for plant growth. It is a mellow loam, very dark in color, from two to four feet deep and interlaid by a porous subsoil. For even surface and ease of cultivation we have never seen its equal. Immense growths of corn, wheat, oats, barley, broom corn, clover—in short everything adapted to a warm temperate climate, is produced here. We saw young orchards, the fine thrifty appearance of which is not surpassed even in the Michigan "fruit belt" but the flavor of the fruit is not quite as good as that produced in some of the more eastern states.

In Spearville we found a fine example of the enterprise of these Western people. If they believe an undertaking will pay, there is no work so hard or expense so great as to daunt them. Seeing the large volume of water that all summer sweeps down the Arkansas River from melting snows in the mountains, it was asked: "Why not utilize this stream by cutting canals, leading water out on to these slopes and letting the farmer turn it over his fields?" A canal was begun, eighty miles of it are completed and its length increases as rapidly as several large forces of horses and men, with the best machinery, can do the work.

Far out along the divide, between the Arkansas and Pawnee, it winds its way, almost a river itself in size and power. For the first 48 miles it is 45 feet wide on top, 28 feet wide at the bottom, 6 feet deep and has an even incline of 2 feet per mile. The remainder is of the same width at the top and 4 feet deep, but has a grade of three feet per mile.

It is surprising how cheaply and with how little work land can be irrigated when the conditions are all just right. Whole townships here seem made for this purpose. Rapid current, gentle incline and good underdrainage combine to make it easy and thorough.

The farmer wishing to water his crops contracts with the ditch company at the rate of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per acre for the year, then turns two furrows apart from the lateral to his field. Placing a dam in the lateral he causes the waters to rise until it flows through a chute into his own ditch, thence over his land.

Thus equipped he conducts the safest and most profitable husbandry in the world, for not only is he sure of crops every year but by supplying water just when it is needed he pushes them through steady, vigorous growth to perfect maturity and enormous yields.

We learn that the ditch company do not claim that their aid is indispensable to successful agriculture in this region. Ever since real and systematic farming has been done here as good crops have been obtained as the average anywhere, but here, as in nearly every place in the United States, a failure of rain for a few weeks, just at the critical time, occasionally dwarfs the crop, when could the farmer have opened a sluice gate at sunset of the day when water was first needed he would have supplied the necessary moisture, changed results and been rewarded many fold for all expense.

Having just come from the East across several states, dried and parched by drouth, we could understand the logic of these claims but still we doubted if the expenditure of over a half million in such a canal would pay and frankly expressed our doubts to the treasurer of the company. He replied: "Those accustomed to irrigation know the advantage of having crops insured against all drouth, and others will learn by observation. In this country, supplemented as we are by rainfall, we can guarantee all the moisture needed to 500,000 acres without overtaxing our ditch, but should we irrigate only one-fifth of that amount at \$1.25 per acre it will yield a very satisfactory dividend."

We drove several miles along the canal, studied the substantial character of the work, crossed several large, strong bridges spanning it, and with ravenous appetites drove back to our hotel. Pardon the digression.—If there is any climate that will cure dyspepsia it must be this one.

The next day we left the embryonic city, and as our well loaded train of ten coaches sped smoothly along the rails we said, "This is, indeed, a wonderful country and a few years hence when well populated and developed—its wealth and importance who can tell!"

WOLVERINE.

Morality of Our State Institutions.

The question that I wish to discuss is, Are our State institutions exerting a moral influence over their students?

From the fact that they advocate no religious doctrines or creeds many may conclude that they do not have the desired influence and think that they are not fulfilling their duty.

The State institutions are not denominational because the Constitution of Michigan expressly forbids it. It says: "The Legislature shall pass no law to compel any person to attend, erect or support any place of religious worship; or to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for the support of any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion." Yet they establish and support higher schools and colleges for the reason that it is more consistent with our form of government to foster educational institutions that wise men may be developed to govern, and intelligent people reared to preserve this government by the people. For these two reasons, that the State's best safeguard is to offer every facility to education, and that it cannot be religious, our State institutions are what we term non-sectarian.

From this are we to judge that they are antagonistic to religion? Is their tendency away from the highest attainment of mankind? The Bible teaches us to be just, honest and truthful, reverencing God and His work, and "doing unto others as we wish to be done by." Are the teachings of the University, Agricultural College, and the Normal School opposite to these?

In an oration delivered at the Hillsdale College commencement of the present year in favor of denominational education, the speaker used this very argument to prove his point. He says: "With shame we must acknowledge that in our State schools they are not favored, and that morality is pitifully a stranger." He quotes from a University graduate that in the Legislature that the University is a cloud of tobacco smoke. Other instances are, that an eastern college having lost its denominational and religious influences, has at present two representatives in prison; a western university professor advises the boys to take wine when they get drowsy. Of our Agricultural College he says: At the Agricultural College on Sunday morning the speaker observed with astonishment a load of boys with cigars in their mouths and a keg of beer in their wagon starting from the campus to spend the holy day in idleness and revelry at a lakeside resort.

He argues that the State schools cannot be given a moral tone because no general regulations can be enacted to please a promiscuous people and no general moral influence can come from a faculty who themselves are impure.

These, friends, are the accusations against our State colleges from the platform of a sister college of our own State. Remember that the speaker is arguing in favor of denominational education, and to prove his points statements are made which are no doubt correct, but conclusions are drawn from them that certainly are not so. That is from a few misdeeds of divers students and sayings of several men, the conclusion is drawn and the statement made that the faculty themselves are impure and that morality is pitifully a stranger. Perhaps it is that cloud of smoke that has made Michigan famous where the name would be otherwise unknown.

Of the eastern college spoken of which in prison: Does

it prove the college bad that two of its students were evil doers? Can we reason that if that college had not dropped its denominational character the crime of its two students would never have been done? Certainly not. A college graduate is subject to temptations as well as other people, and if a few fall can we lay the blame to the college that fostered them? A mother may urge and entreat her wayward boy and yet he continues to do wrong. We do not blame her, and yet a college is but a mother.

Then as to the charge against the Agricultural College. I can speak in more positive terms and say: If its students have the temerity to start from the college campus on Sunday or any other day with a keg of beer in the wagon and cigars in their mouths, they must be a class of students that the deprivation of their college course and the disgrace of an unconditional expulsion would be no check to their inclinations. They surely would be expelled if it reached the ears of the faculty. I could give instances where students have been expelled for nearly the same thing who were no where near the grounds at the time; for, as President Willits says, "We want no such students in the institution." During my stay at the college of four years no such occurrence happened to my knowledge, and I think I should have heard of it if it was so publicly done that a stranger saw it.

As it was two years since I graduated, and thinking perhaps things had changed since then, I wrote to Mr. J. E. Hammond, who is a graduate this year, in regard to the matter. From him I learn that there is vast improvement among the students since the time of my leaving. The per cent of idle and thriftless students is on the decrease, and the sense of manliness, independence and equal right is on the increase.

No student of the Agricultural College who neglects his studies for any reason retains the respect of his classmates. All seem to retain in mind the purpose for which they came, and with a very few exceptions the students are very painstaking in the fulfillment of duty. Those who fail to keep this in mind rarely survive the second examination, and at the end of the first year few remain that are not thorough students.

Going to the lake on Sunday is not an infrequent occurrence. During pleasant weather small parties are continually making excursions when duties at the college permit their absence, and instead of the students contracting bad habits more injury is actually done by overstudy without a sufficient amount of exercise. The student that can go up three flights of stairs three steps at a time and yell at every jump is the one that can remain longest at his study, can grasp the meaning of its text, and can recite it in the most clear and concise language. So do not fear if you see them boisterous; it is only the escapement of the pent-up energy that in a few moments will be utilized at his work.

Of the Faculty nothing need be said in their defense. Without an exception all are honest and Christian gentlemen. As instructors there is always room for criticism; but who has perfect knowledge? But in a body where such men are found as Kedzie, Cook, Beal, Willits, McLouth and Bailey, who have a national reputation, it will become me to say aught against.

All students help defray the expense of a Y. M. C. A., and all respond when called upon for a topic in Sunday School.

The reputation of its graduates is a living monument as to the character of the college. They are always found ready with a willing hand and kindly advice to aid their co-workers, and ever ready to repay to all the benefit which the State has given them.

From these 350 men and the well-known faculty of the college we can judge of its character.

Of the University and the Normal School I have not the time to speak; but consider the work that they are doing and the results that they have accomplished, and no room will be left to question their character.

R. J. CORVELL.

Dignity and Degradation of Labor.

[Excerpts from an essay by Wm. Kirby, of Adams Grange.]

Labor is honored by its grand achievements. All that distinguishes civilization from the lowest barbarism is due to untiring labor; not only to thought, but also to physical exertion, for thought is nothing unless it terminates in action.

Our beautiful fields, our pleasant homes, surrounded by all the comforts of life, our grand cities, our railroads and thoroughfares everywhere intersecting the great nation, and the whitened sails that dot the lakes and the seas as they bear on their bosoms the wealth of every nation under the sun, are all the fruits of unceasing toil. And when we reflect on its necessity and the dignity our Creator has placed upon it, it is passing strange that the toiler does not ever wear the crown of honor. But, oh, the perversity and the ingratitude of man! The world has reversed the order of God and trampled in the dust the crown of honor and placed in its stead on the brow of the toiler a crown of thorns, and like Noah's dove flying over the troubled waters, he finds no place of rest for his weary feet.

Labor has been branded as degrading and the laborer as low, stupid and boor-

ish and not fit for good society and to be shunned by respectability and greatness. This state of things is less marked perhaps in our own community and in our own land than in the Old World, but pass south of Mason and Dixon's line and you will find no terms that I have used are strong enough to express the state of things that have existed there ever since the foundation of our Republic.

Across the water society is graded according to occupation, without reference to intelligence or virtue, and if ancestry to the third or fourth generation were guilty of labor, it is forever an impediment to reception into what is considered good society. This extreme is not yet reached among us, but the tendency is strongly setting in. Class distinction is becoming more marked and the breach widening between the laborer and the independent aristocrat. Wealth is the recommend to society and to place of distinction, honor and preference, and the necessity of labor is becoming considered more and more degrading. Our institutions of learning have a tendency to intensify rather than to correct this evil. Last year there was an appeal made to the Legislature of the State of Illinois to have the name of the State University of Industry changed. It was claimed that the word industry gave it the standing of a reformatory institution. One Regent had resigned on account of it and another was waiting the action of the Legislature. A bill passed the House granting the petition, but with what success it met in the Senate I am not informed. O, for shame, in the great State of Illinois, with its seas of waving corn, with its cattle on a thousand hills, and made great and rich and beautiful by labor, and whose very life is sustained at the expense of toil, that it should suffer labor and the laborer to be so humiliated! Had it been christened a legal banking or commercial institution it had been clothed in honor.

We often hear it expressing itself in the epithets "the sooty smith," "the greasy mechanic," "the verdant farmer," "horny-handed," "hayseed," and sometimes, "the cattle." Now some of these epithets are not so harsh and have a foundation in truth; but they often have a meaning behind them that is anything but flattering. How it does remind us of ante-bellum days, when the chivalry and the F. F. V's of the South applied their epithets to the North, as "the cowardly Yankee," "mudsills," and "dough-faces." But, oh, how fallen now! Epithets all hushed, chivalry all gone, and even our dusky brethren aspiring to their places of honor. What a prophecy of what is in store for the laborer on the morrow!

But these class distinctions and epithets are not so severe to any but the sensitive and the dependent. The world is wide and there is room and society for all.

The Knights of Labor and Trades Unions are principally composed of laborers in factories, mines and on our great thoroughfares, and tradesmen in cities; while the Grange is composed solely of the agricultural class. These are well calculated to embrace nearly all the laborers of the land, forming an aggregate of strength in civil and political life (if harmonized) that would be irresistible.

But to consolidate the strength of these different organizations and the laboring class in general that they may work harmoniously in a peaceful solution of our labor trouble would require the patience of a Job and the wisdom of a Solomon. And, indeed, there would be no hopes of its ever being accomplished was it not for common suffering compelling unity of action for common defense.

This labor crisis is upon us and has become the irrepressible of to-day, and we have got to decide if we will or not, not only for ourselves but for the civilized world. A final settlement must come through just legislation, either through fear or through those who are patriotic enough to place the welfare of the people before self and party.

Our only safety is in sending those to our Legislatures who are in sympathy with the laboring class. But it is said that farmers are not sufficiently intelligent, and we have been told it so much that we have almost come to believe it. But what! Out of seven millions of farmers isn't there enough intelligence to be found to fill our place of trust? Then our system of education is a failure and our boasted intelligence as a nation is a sham. Why, I believe there are those in your Pomona Grange who would grace any position within the gift of the people of the state of Michigan.

We have been nearly ruined as a nation by sending those of the legal profession to represent us in our Legislatures and Congress. And they have an impediment that should forever debar them from ever holding any positions of trust.

The time has come when we should cease to remind the farmers that they are ignorant and stupid; but we should rather urge them to use the intelligence they have, and push them out into positions of trust and of honor. There are no people under the sun that will adapt themselves to positions more readily or are more trusty. We have all along underestimated the intelligence of the farmer and overestimated the worth and ability of those of the legal profession.

WM. KIRBY.

Miscellaneous.

September.

A change creeps over nature. A deep flush mounts to the maple-leaf, the air is clear, the grapes are rippling, and a crimson blush spreads o'er such flowers as deck the waning year.

The Truly Great.

The most of us are very common folk. Thinking great thoughts about a summer gown, or how to hang a picture on a wall, or how to make a bargain on a horse.

Sometimes, when one goes out.

Like Grant or Lincoln, from the human ranks, we sigh and say, "Ah, me! such fame is best; would I were poet, statesman, millionaire; I have no gifts!"

Who has not learned his part from history's page, has little fitness for the present's needs. Statesmen are grown, not born, in any age; and millions are not often from the rock.

Pity the Sufferings of the Candidates.

While everybody is looking for some special feature of the campaign in which to interest himself, why does nobody think to sympathize with the candidates about the torments peculiar to their situation?

But what can courage and endurance avail against another class of torments to which the aspirants for political honors, of no matter which party, are obliged to submit?

While talking once with a lady who had passed her four score years, she said: "As I look back over my life, there is one thing that fills me with deep regret: that is, I never had the pleasure with my family that I should."

While living in England I once attended a funeral at a private house in a country neighborhood. I arrived early, and the only occupants of the room were two women who were strangers to me.

Then there are the stories which may be told to his credit; if he could specify which of these should be used, and how, he would not fear the result; but unfortunately all such campaign efforts are started by enthusiastic friends of the candidates.

How few offices are really at his disposal. And what can a candidate do—where can he go—to escape unintentional but most tormenting persecution? If he remains at home his friends who are of the other party persist in explaining to him that he and his platform are entirely wrong.

Grand Excursion of Odd Fellows to Boston.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge holds its next session at Boston, commencing Sept. 20, 1886. The Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y; the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee R'y; and Michigan Air Line, and Detroit Division of the Grand Trunk Railway, have made ample arrangements for the accommodation, comfort and convenience of all desiring to attend.

To Odd Fellows and their families, presenting certificates issued by the Order, round trip tickets will be sold to one or more persons. To the public, not members of the fraternity, tickets at the same rate per passenger, but confined to five (5) or more persons traveling on one solid ticket, will be sold.

Canton Excelsior, No. 17 P. M., of Chicago, in running their special excursion trains over these lines, have arranged so that all the Odd Fellows from the West and Northwest will congregate at Niagara Falls, Sunday morning, Sept. 19th.

The special train which carries Canton Excelsior, of Chicago, over the Chicago & Grand Trunk, en route to Boston, will be accompanied by all the Grand Representatives from the West and Northwest. Over sixty-five have already accepted the invitation of Canton Excelsior to accompany them to Boston on their special train.

For details of routes or tickets, and for time table of special excursion trains from Michigan and Indiana points, or any further information required, apply to any agent of these companies.

A Common Failing.

While talking once with a lady who had passed her four score years, she said: "As I look back over my life, there is one thing that fills me with deep regret: that is, I never had the pleasure with my family that I should."

While living in England I once attended a funeral at a private house in a country neighborhood. I arrived early, and the only occupants of the room were two women who were strangers to me.

"Yes," said one, "Maria was a master house keeper. I never so much as see a speck of dirt about this house in my life."

SILVER that is not in frequent use will not tarnish if rubbed in oatmeal.

The Charleston Earthquake.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—On Tuesday night the Columbia train, crowded with excursionists, was running at its usual speed, when suddenly the laughter and singing were interrupted by the feeling that the train had left the track and was soaring in the air.

In many parts of the country around Charleston jets of sulphur water were thrown into the air, and from the fissures large mounds of clay and sand exuded in the shape of cones followed by the action of the water sinking again into the depths.

The excitement over the earthquakes and their disastrous results has so far died away that people have begun to take some account of their losses, and it is now clear that the loss to property will amount to something between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

White—Peter Powers, Mrs. C. Barber, Ansley H. Robson, Robt. Alexander, Chas. Albrecht, B. P. Maynardie, Patrick Lynch, Annie Torck, Mrs. Rachel Ahrens, Lydia Ahrens.

Color-d—Thos. Wilson, Wm. Dear, Anna Glover, Z. Sawyer, Wm. Grant, Alex. Miller, Jos. Rodoff, Hannah Smalls, Mary Barwell, Maria Pickney, James Brown, Angelle Davids, Eugenie Roberts, R. vbert Rodoff, Grace Flemming, Rosa Murray, Oliver Nickelby, John Cook, Clarissa Simonds, Hannah Harris, Sarah Middleton, Rebecca Ward, John Cook, Zera B., daughter of Isaac Sawyer, colored baby, child of Mrs. Barnevel.

The large number of the wounded includes some of the most prominent people. None of the injuries, as far as known, are sufficient to cause death, and it is likely that there will be no more casualties from this list.

The damage to property proves to have been very great. The prominent business houses are all wrecked in a greater or less degree, the city hall and court house walls being badly cracked. St. Michael's and St. Philip's churches may be restored, but it is doubtful whether anything short of complete rebuilding will be safe.

In the surrounding country ground is broken up with fissures, filled with mud, and giving off a sulphurous acid gas, the odor of which is plainly perceptible. In some places the deposits are of a phosphorous nature, and this leads to the belief that they are the result of volcanic action.

The railroad tracks are all badly twisted, the rails assuming all manner of shapes. There has been little traffic on the roads on this account.

In this city the people are more cheerful to-day. The City Council will organize a relief committee to-day, to distribute the aid which is generously proffered by scores of cities in the Union.

Up to this time, the fault with the press reports has rested with the demoralized condition of the telegraph facilities. This includes the wires, the batteries and the operators. The wires were very generally destroyed by the falling buildings in Charleston.

The Southern telegraph company are rendering prompt service now, but are overwhelmed with business. The Western Union company insures "reasonably prompt" service to Washington, New York and intermediate points. The service in the south is yet demoralized.

A United Press correspondent, who arrived at Charleston this morning from Washington with a somewhat sensational yet unbiased idea of the condition of the city from the effects of the earthquakes, has made a careful examination of the situation and gives as his opinion that the press reports which have been sent out have not only been exaggerated, but have

fallen short of a description of the devastation. Charleston is but a trembling crust of ruins this morning, and her most substantial buildings appear to hang together by the hairs in the mortar.

For the first time in two days men have begun to clear away the debris, and the streets begin to present scenes of industry instead of sorrow alone. The railroads are all open to the city. The street cars have resumed operations and occasionally pleasure vehicles are seen, all presenting some of the usual life of the metropolis of the Carolinas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.—When the half hidden sun arose through the fog at 6 o'clock this morning, scenes were disclosed on the public squares and in the streets throughout the city which were enough to touch a heart of stone. Rudely improvised tents, constructed mostly from beef clothing, were to be seen everywhere.

After the parks and public squares were overflowed last night the inhabitants suspended overcoats, bed quilts, etc., from fences, over sidewalks, and there passed the night. Many slept under open umbrellas, the handles of which were stuck in the ground.

This morning's News and Courier says: "Charleston is ready for business despite the earthquake and its ravages. The warehouses give ample accommodations, the wharves are in excellent condition, the compresses are fully up to their work and the merchants and manufacturers, undaunted by misfortune, have girded up their loins anew for the battle of commercial life."

Very little up to this writing has been accomplished to relieve the city of its appearance of desolation. As the eye takes in the length of a street it is met by heaps of debris of every possible description, bricks, stone, lath, shingles, lumber, household and office furniture, and all kinds of building material in a mass, while fronts or sides of buildings have fallen out, leaving the furnishings, in some instances, intact.

The most alarming feature of the present condition of affairs rests in the shabby condition of the buildings. Nine-tenths of the brick structures are cracked through and through and present a threatening appearance. The chimneys that have not actually fallen down are badly careened and would fall if touched.

A United Press reporter has just made a tour of that portion of the city most disastrously damaged, and has been very favorably impressed with one feature of the destruction. The buildings damaged are old ones, mostly 50 years of age. Not a single substantial building was seen which had suffered materially from the shock.

The buildings could easily be shaken to atoms. An examination of the material from the wrecked structures shows them to have all been frail. The mortar is brittle by age. The brick is soft and porous and had the buildings been taller they would have fallen from their own weight.

There are few visitors here to-day. Confidence has not been sufficiently restored to invite strangers to the city. The Charleston and one or two of the other leading hotels have begun to receive guests, although but a small portion of their houses are in a condition to be occupied.

Inquiries continue to pour in from friends of Charlestonians in different parts of the country concerning the loss of life. The search for the dead is progressing, but it is believed the bodies have all been found.

Charleston merchants announce that they are ready for business now. Wholesale dealers are filling orders again and commission men are receiving and forwarding goods, although with delay, as so many families are removing their effects that it is almost impossible to secure transportation from one part of the city to another.

Charleston is ready for business now. Wholesale dealers are filling orders again and commission men are receiving and forwarding goods, although with delay, as so many families are removing their effects that it is almost impossible to secure transportation from one part of the city to another.

beyond repair, yet a majority of the brick and stone structures are unfit for present occupation.

As the debris is cleared from the streets and the doors of the houses are thrown open a more hopeful atmosphere is felt and people are beginning slowly to regain strength. Time alone can bring confidence and carry the citizens beyond their present state of trepidation.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 4.—The earthquake shock last night caused great alarm on account of the shattered condition of the nerves of the people. Those persons who had ventured back under their roofs hurried back into the streets, which presented for a few minutes as tragical an appearance as on Tuesday night.

SOME PREVIOUS EARTHQUAKES.

Probably the most disastrous earthquake of history have occurred in Europe. Italy and Sicily have had visitations of this nature every century from the earliest periods in their history. The great earthquake of 1783 in Calabria, Italy, destroyed about 100,000 lives and was felt in a great part of Europe.

The ancient city of Antioch has been peculiarly visited by these calamities, the most disastrous of which occurred in 526, when, according to Gibbon's estimate, 250,000 people perished.

Previous to the present visitation, the most famous earthquake in the United States occurred in 1811, in Missouri. Humboldt remarks that it presents one of the few examples of incessant quaking of the ground for several successive months, far from any volcano.

The most severe shock felt in the Eastern or Middle States was November 18, 1775. It is thought to have originated from the disturbance which destroyed Lisbon on the first of that month, or from a center whose activity had been stimulated by the continued quakings that were prevalent from Iceland to the Mediterranean.

In California the earthquake of 1852 destroyed one of the southern missions. That of March 26, 1872, did great damage in San Francisco, cracking the walls of some of the finest buildings in the city.

ROSCOE CONKLING is so agile, it is said, that he jumped off a horse car in New York the other day without waiting for the car to stop. He jumped out of politics the same way some time ago, and the country kept right on going just the same.

The remedy for over-production is quality against quantity. There is never a dearth of poor fruits in market.

The Grange Visitor.

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

THE VISITOR FOR THREE MONTHS FOR TEN CENTS means every good Patron shall invite his neighbor to take it and if his neighbor don't want it bad enough to pay for it, this good Patron is hereby invited to send on a half dollar or a dollar and five or ten names, all for the good of the Order. Who, and how many will do it?

AN account of a Grange picnic in Mills County, Iowa, which we find in a large local paper of that county, indicates a growing interest in the Order in that State. The speech of Congressman Lyman from the standpoint of the farmer interest in the Legislature was highly satisfactory to the audience. The other features of the occasion were characteristic of a Grange picnic, which means an excellent dinner and the social enjoyment offered by the Order as one of its prime objects. We were pleased to find the name of A. Judson, a former townsman, in the list of those actively engaged in Grange work.

Success to Iowa Patrons.

THE Malvern Leader of Iowa, a political paper, in a half-column article gives farmers this good advice:

"Farmers should unite in a common purpose to demand and secure relief from the burdens imposed upon them, through the ballot box. This is the only source of help that is open to them. Disregard party lines, if need be, but in all events labor earnestly, unitedly and persistently to secure the rights which are yours. The Leader believes the best results come through organization, and in this respect, as well as in others, the Grange offers a splendid opportunity for the advancement of the best interests of the agricultural classes.

"Stand by the Grange."

WE HAVE had something to do with protesting, in a practical way, against patent right swindlers, and have also for a half score of years, from time to time said our say in the VISITOR, endeavoring to awaken popular feeling to such a degree that Congressmen would understand that honest, earnest work was wanted to so amend our patent laws that a monkeywrench could be brought in the open market without danger of prosecution for infringement of patent. Some advance has probably been made in the right direction; but until farmers take hold of the matter, as the dairymen did so recently of the bogus butter business, no practical legislation will be had. We note with satisfaction the following declaration in the seventh plank of the Republican platform: "We also favor the amendment of the patent laws so as to exempt the owners and users of patented articles purchased in the ordinary way of trade from any liability to the patentee or his assignee."

This is putting it rather mild, but it is a step in the right direction and having taken it the party can't go back. In the matter of drive wells many people not farmers were quite as much interested as the agricultural class in exemption from attacks of royalty swindlers.

But for efforts that shall tell, the farmers of the United States must be depended on to concentrate their demands upon Congress for legislative relief. The farmers on account of numbers are far more interested than any other class, and we hope the time is not distant when they will make this a test of fitness, in so far as it goes, for members of Congress.

The Candidates.

For an off year the political campaign of 1886 promises to be lively in Michigan. The caucus and conventions, big and little, of four parties among the people which are three for business purposes, have been held, and the people are invited to say, when election comes, who shall assume the responsibility and discharge the duties that belong to official positions.

At the head of the three tickets provided by the several representative conventions we find a preacher, a lawyer, and a farmer.

In the eleven years of the existence of the VISITOR we do not now recall a word that we have said for or against preachers or their profession. We have had no occasion. As a class the general public concedes their usefulness, and we need not stop to comment on the character of their work. It is, however in order, to say that adaptation to its legitimate duties are no recommendation or evidence of fitness for the executive office of a great State, the duties of which require for successful administration an acquaintance with State affairs, a level head and plenty of backbone.

At the head of the Prohibition ticket we find a preacher who for years has been a professor in one of the oldest educational institutions of the State under denominational control, a gentleman in his intercourse with his fellows and of irreproachable character. Of the sincerity of his opinions in the line of the political work he has chosen, we shall certainly raise no question; and in view of the fact that he and those who will vote for him do not expect that his fitness for the executive office will be tested, therefore it is not important to discuss the question at all. He is placed in the field as the representative of a theory of progress in a line of reform, intended or expected to be made effective through the ballot-box, the value of which is a much discussed topic and is not likely soon to occupy a less place in the field of politics.

At the head of the fusion ticket we find a young lawyer, a gentleman in department, a close student, who has cultivated his natural abilities with special reference to platform work, and here he has been successful. With time for preparation he comes before the public always an orator.

In the line of his profession he has so far made no mark in the few years that his shingle has been out, and there is no reasonable prospect that he ever will. As a member of Congress he made a reputation by a carefully prepared and well delivered free trade speech used by that branch of the Democratic party holding free trade views in 1884 as a campaign document. His selection by the parties to the arrangement was a mistake, in so far as his adaptation to the work of the office for which he is named is concerned.

Oratory in Congress that can be heralded broadcast at Government expense though seldom worth what it costs to the people, is always in order and often has great value to the individual orator in the field of political preferment.

The duties of Governor of a State are of a business character and have little to do with disputed theories of finance or trade, and without a word of disparagement of the gentleman at the head of the fusion ticket, we can safely say that we look in vain for any evidence of fitness for the duties that belong to the executive office of this State.

We now come to the candidate of the Republican party known in the field of politics as Farmer Luce, and so called from the fact that all his life he has been a farmer, and from the other fact that two years ago his nomination was asked for by large numbers of Michigan farmers and urged by them upon the attention of politicians as a matter of right and justice to the farmer class. How that demand was treated by Republican politicians is a matter of history, as we then thought and still think not at all creditable to their wisdom or sense of justice.

Not daunted by defeat in the uncertain field of politics, the farmers this year renewed their demand for a farmer candidate for Governor and took good care in one party at least that the mischievous and unscrupulous politicians who compassed the defeat of their candidate two years ago remained at home.

Setting aside this feature of the situation and coming to the point of fitness for the position we do not hesitate to say to all unacquainted with the farmer candidate that his familiar-acquaintance with the affairs of the State for the last thirty years, his success in every line of business to which he has ever given his personal attention whether for himself, his neighbors or the public, prove him competent, reliable and judicious as a business man. From years of personal acquaintance we know him to be eminently fitted to discharge the duties of an executive officer with marked ability; and all business men of whatever party who are acquainted with him will not hesitate to endorse this opinion.

THE VISITOR, as a representative of the farmers of an agricultural State, has often referred to the fact that the people of Michigan were unsurpassed in intelligence, but like the agricultural class in other States her farmers have not been fully awake to their rights and duties in the field of politics. We have

called attention to this neglect and shown that in all the years since Michigan became a State her farmers had allowed the executive office to be filled by men from other vocations to the exclusion of the farmer. We have urged that representative men from the agricultural class were to be found who would honor the office of Governor. And now comes the inquiry—why will farmers help lawyers to place and position in preference to capable men from their own ranks. Are their interests better subserved by committing them to lawyers than to farmers. The records of our courts give little evidence of the kindly care of the legal fraternity for farmers. Lawyer legislation in Michigan has borne no fruit of special friendliness for the farmer.

It remains to be seen whether the farmers of Michigan are still so partisan in their political action that they will ignore a capable farmer and the only one of the candidates for Governor clearly recognized as eminently qualified and adapted to the duties that belong to the office for which he has been nominated. It is admitted on all hands that the agricultural class have improved immensely in the last dozen years; and this demand for recognition in the affairs of government and its hearty acceptance by a convention of over 700 men is significant of progress in the right direction. We only ask our farmer friends to look this matter square in the face and apply good common sense to the subject, and govern themselves accordingly.

How to Harvest Corn.

As we remember, early last spring we referred to a scheme to abbreviate the work of the corn harvest, and promised to give more in detail at a seasonable time of the year. That period has arrived with the season of corn cutting, for the scheme has application only to corn cut and shocked in the ear. New labor-saving machinery is now expected with any new scheme to secure results with less labor. This plan requires no new machinery. A friend who for years has tried cutting and grating corn fodder insists that more than half the value of fodder is lost when fed in the usual manner; and it was to get the full value of the fodder that he adopted the cutting and grating process.

Those who have cut corn have generally found all the larger part of the stalk rejected by all animals.

But how to harvest corn is what we are to write about, and we mean that to include the business of husking, preparing the fodder for stock, and threshing the corn as well. And all this is accomplished after the stalk and corn has become thoroughly dry by lowering the concave of a threshing machine and running the unhusked corn through the machine. Where it has been successfully tried the threshing and straw carrying parts of an old machine were brought together, connected, and then, with an engine and plenty of barn room, the fodder of a dozen acres of corn in the shock was in a few hours torn into ribbons and piled high in barn, and the shelled corn safely landed in the granary, the fodder in the best possible shape to be profitably fed to any kind of stock to which corn fodder is usually fed.

We do not know that harm would come to any machine by using for this purpose full-rigged, threshing machine, as used for grain, but that corn in the shock can be husked at small cost and the fodder put in the best possible shape for use by taking it right from the shock to the thresher and making short work of the whole business we have no longer any doubt.

The objections to the scheme are that the corn is too heavy to handle and that the shelled corn will heat and spoil.

Let us here suggest that if the shocks are not large the first objection can be set aside by the use of a little device not patented. Take a bit of hard wood, say a little less than an inch thick, two inches wide and eight inches long. Bore a half inch hole through one end and saw a V shaped slot in one side near the other end. Attach to this stick one end of a half inch rope that is long enough to reach around the middle of a corn shock and make a knot in the other end of the rope to prevent untwisting, and with a score or more of these binders you are ready for business. With this rope tightly drawn around the shock and drawn into the slot of the stick the shock is ready for two men with short, strong forks to load, and the only question is, can they do it? We think they can on a low-wheeled wagon, and put on a good load in a very short time. Once at the machine each shock can be pulled on to the table, the binder loosened and thrown out for farther use. Two, three or more sets of these ropes would be necessary for effective work. Of course an objector has decided before this time that two men can't handle a corn shock in that way. Well, perhaps not. We don't like to quarrel with anyone about a matter of this size or weight. If shocks are too heavy divide them by notching a sharpened stick in two places and carry two ropes through the middle of the shock with one thrust, and then bind the shock in two parcels.

The other objection—liability of corn to damage. Buy a thousand or more dry brick and mix in with the corn as it

is put in the granary if any considerable amount is put in a close bin. Dry brick are as thirsty as an old toper, but satisfied with less dangerous drink. We may not have made this corn harvesting scheme clear to all readers, but as all are not interested we will hope those who are will present their objections.

UNDER the significant heading "Principles vs. Personalities," the Kalamazoo Herald of the 6th inst. talks sense. It says:

"The Ionia Standard, which is, by the way, without exception, one of the ablest and soundest papers in Michigan, strongly disagrees with its contemporaries who are just now proving that Mr. Luce is a disreputable fellow by the statement that he has held office pretty much all his life."

"It is a wugump theory, we know," says the Standard, "that it is a disreputable thing to ask for a public office, and that a term or two in an elective office taints a man as badly as a term in the penitentiary, but that doctrine won't go down among Michigan Democrats," and the Standard might just as well have included the men of every other other pretentious shade of political belief. The Standard earnestly abjures its Democratic brethren to leave Mr. Luce's record alone unless something can be found in it more disreputable than the fact that his neighbors and constituents have found him worthy of their franchises times out of mind, for it rightly argues that it is an honorable thing to fill an elective office, and the greater number of times a man is elected to office the greater the honor to him.

"The Standard urges its contemporaries to drop personalities and make the fight on principle in this campaign, and it is right in every instance."

A neighbor of the Herald might, with profit to itself, take some of this advice.

We quite agree with the Standard that the sins of commission charged up against Mr. Luce, when expressed in exact terms are,—that his business qualifications have been so appreciated by his fellow citizens, that he has been wanted from time to time from early manhood until now to fill some elective office, and these partisan journals that have assailed him for this work have made their entry on the wrong side of the ledger. When they come forward and show incompetency, neglect, or dishonesty in his official work, then will their attacks have something to stand on. Until then they only show the weakness and wickedness of newspaper partisanship. It is a matter of surprise that journals of large circulation claiming good character, standing and influence, will give space to raids upon the character and standing of a citizen when nominated for office, and persist in distorting his every motive and act. If this disreputable work were confined to a few local journals run by some fellows who had mistaken their calling and backed by political snides, of which there are plenty in every county, we could better understand and excuse the matter. But we find journals that dress up like respectable people, freely undertake to palm off falsehood for truth and smirch a character, however well established in public and private life. We would not be understood as pretending that in this matter the press of one party is better than another. Acting on the vicious theory, that the end justifies the means, we everywhere meet with disparaging attacks upon the ability or integrity of a man so soon as he becomes a candidate for an important office.

In the case of Hon. C. G. Luce we think this sort of smartness was undertaken too soon. The labor will not only be lost, but will react upon those who in this manner have advertised their own baseness.

THE Forum, issued by the Forum Publishing Co., New York City, has in its half year existence obtained a character and standing with the thinking branch of the reading public not excelled by any magazine of the day. The range of subjects of vital interest to the public that are discussed by many of the best thinkers of our country, gives it a large place so early in its life among the most favored monthlies. It is unfortunate for the people that daily newspapers are so ready to print all the happenings of every kind and character and scatter their sheets by hundreds of thousands broadcast over the land. This miscellaneous reading of current events occupies the time and loads the mind with matter worse than useless. If these cheap dailies and weeklies were supplied with a sprinkling of such reading matter as is found in the Forum some of the more intelligent and thoughtful of our people would appreciate the improvement and a move in this direction would add immensely to the real value of papers and improve in some degree the taste for reading among the people.

THOSE who visit the Western Michigan Fair at Grand Rapids Sept. 20 to 24 inclusive, should not forget that one of the greatest objects of interest in the city is the Mammoth Grocery Establishment of Arthur Meigs & Co., 77, 79, 81, 83 South Division Street. On your way to the Fair Ground, it is worth a visit whether you want to make purchases or not. See ad. in this paper.

At the State Fair.

THE Excelsior Reaper and Binder, manufactured by Hoover & Gamble, Miamisburg, Ohio, shows many points of excellence that we do not find in other makes.

The binder part of the machine, by easy transfer, is brought to the rear so that the whole machine will pass through an ordinary farm gateway as readily as a wagon. The binding feature is new and complete—relieved of all springs and fixtures liable to get out of order, the whole thing is so simple that any farmer can comprehend it at once and take care of it easily.

Without stopping, the driver can shift the position of the binder so that the bundle will be bound in the middle whether the grain be long or short. This company has not been slow to seize upon all available points that secure lightness with strength, ease of draft, and adaptation to the work of harvesting grain in the best possible manner. It seemed to us to have hit on the right name; where known, the Excelsior, from its simplicity of construction, finds favor with farmers, and is an active competitor in the market with the oldest and best known machines.

This company have also on exhibition mowers that for completeness and simplicity seem to have reached the point of perfection and exhausted the ingenuity of the inventor. We saw nothing better on the ground.

These implements will hold their place with farmers on their merits.

ON looking over the Hay Rakes on the grounds at the State Fair the 'Daisy' seemed to have some points of excellence that we did not find in other makes. The rakehead is so constructed that it is quite impossible for it to warp, twist or spring out of shape. It is without cogs or ratchets, stands up high and will gather a very large windrow which can be bunched rapidly ready for the pitcher. The teeth are shaped to run under the hay and not dig up the ground and make the hay dusty. The confidence of the manufacturers in the excellence of the rake is shown by their offer to send it on trial to responsible farmers.

The Albion Spring Tooth Cultivator attracted a good deal of attention. Its narrow teeth adapts it to early corn culture before the weeds get started. As a field Cultivator it has 15 teeth and leaves the ground all well cut up. On wheels it is easily managed and its narrow teeth that hunt to the depth of the plowing gives it high rank in the cultivator family. For farther information address, The Albion Manufacturing Company, Albion, Michigan.

A device for fastening horse collars attracted our attention. Having the holding and adjustable qualities of a buckle, it is of more ready application and unlike all the patented substitutes that we have ever seen, is simple and effective.

A new thing often demands trial before we are satisfied that it has real value. This invention of Mr. J. D. Lane of Eaton Rapids, is one of those little contrivances that as soon as seen commends itself. You know that they will work without using it all summer to prove it, just as you know a hammer will drive a nail, if you use enough muscle and hit the nail on the head. The Blue card attesting excellence was attached to the collar, and from a long personal acquaintance with farm harness we feel qualified to judge of this class of goods. The collar was of good shape, good material, and well made and we thought the premium worthily bestowed. For further information address, J. D. Lane, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

THE newest and latest device for overcoming the inevitable wear of plow points has been attached to the plows of the Gale Manufacturing Company of Albion, Mich. It consists of a steel bar one and a half inches wide, nine-sixteenths thick, and when new 26 inches long, nicely fitted and fastened by simply turning down a set screw. This long bar with ends just alike when worn is turned over. When the other side is worn turn back again, making a complete self-sharpening with both ends of the bar to wear from. The projection of the point may be much or little, the length of the bar presenting this new, novel and valuable feature, and putting it entirely under the control of the plowman. This is one of those inventions that to be seen satisfies every practical farmer of its utility.

We have seen false points, and reversible points, and all that, but here is a long straight bar fastened under the plow in the most simple manner, reversible, adjustable to any desired length of projection, can be removed in a moment, not liable to break or displace, and seems to meet all conditions that can be presented. We hardly need add that the Gale plow has an established reputation for excellence, and that the enterprise of the company has kept their line of farm implements to the front for years past.

In wandering about the grounds we dropped into the wigwam of a somewhat famous plow company, and its enterprising President, J. Knoblock, called

our attention to some new features which have been found of great value in the field to the practical farmer.

We expected to tell something about the State Fair in this number but have only time to say in common with ten thousand others we were drowned out.

PERSONS receiving extra copies of this number will please give them to those who ought to, but do not, take the VISITOR.

J. S. WOODWARD says it is impossible for good fruit to be produced and well colored unless the tree—body, branches and leaves—as well as the ground surrounding them, be fully exposed to the sunlight.

GENERAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sept. 15, 1886.

The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the County Convention to be held on Tuesday, October 5, 1886, by virtue of Section 3, Article 2, By-Laws of Michigan State Grange:

- Allegan—3 Representatives. Nos. 37, 53, 154, 238, 247, 271, 296, 339, 364, 390, 407, 520, 643, 669. Antrim—1 Rep. No. 470. Barry—2 Rep. Nos. 38, 48, 55, 127, 128, 145, 256, 424, 425, 472, 648.

For the purpose of securing representatives to all delinquent Granges we shall add to the list all that may report up to the last moment practicable, and delegates duly elected who at the Convention show a receipt for dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1886, on which is endorsed "entitled to representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the Convention.

Zoological Department of the Agricultural College of Michigan.

THE CARPET BEETLE.

Every year brings its new insect pests to annoy, and too often to thwart the plans of our farmers and fruit growers. Generally the most to be dreaded of these foes are imported species. Insects, if we may judge by their work, do not need acclimatization, but the rather a change of air and climate, as we always note that it is the new comer, the fresh importation, that flourishes best, and works most mischief.

There is another most discouraging feature about this carpet beetle; it does not work like most injurious insects in field or garden, directly injuring only the farmer, gardener, or fruit grower, but it comes into the houses in city and country alike, and lays tribute upon every one who possesses a carpet, rug, or any woolen apparel or other woolen goods.

HISTORY IN THE UNITED STATES. This beetle has long been known in Europe, and has frequently been found there on flowers. It is not reported, however, to feed upon carpets or woolen fabrics in Europe, but has been known to attack meats. In 1874 there were numerous reports of great injury to carpets, etc., in New York and other eastern and New England States.

NEED OF INFORMATION.

There seems to be almost no knowledge of this insect even by those who have suffered the most deeply. One person whose carpet had been ruinously slit by even across whole breadths, sent with larval carpet beetle specimens of the common clothes moth, large cut worm moths, and several other insects which he had found in and about his house, and asked which was the real culprit.

WHAT IS IT?

This enemy is a beetle, and should be known as "The Carpet Beetle." It is often, though very improperly, called the "Buffalo Carpet Moth." The first part of its name, said to be given it because of its hairy appearance reminding one of a buffalo, and not from the city of Buffalo, is entirely unnecessary and may well be dropped.

This beetle belongs to the family Dermestidae, and is closely related to Dermestes lardarius, the bacon beetle, which thrives upon dried insects, and other museum specimens, as well as most kinds of animal tissue.

A varius, like A. scrophularia, is often seen on flowers when the insect is in the mature state.



Carpet Beetle much magnified, small lines show real size. a, b, larvae, c, pupa, d, beetle.

THE CARPET BEETLE DESCRIBED.

The minute, but handsome beetle, d, in Fig., is only one-eighth of an inch long, and about two-thirds as broad as long. The main color is black, while a dorsal red line extends longitudinally, bordering each wing-cover internally, and is marked by three projections on each wing-cover.

The larva—the real mischief maker (a in Fig.) as will be seen is about one-half longer than the beetle. It is ringed with light and darker brown bands, and the body is margined with tufts of brown hairs.

When the larva is fully developed, usually late in July and August, it seeks some concealed place as the crevice between the boards of the floor, where it changes to a pupa (c in Fig.).

We see then that the injury from the carpet beetle comes through the larva and is most marked in June, July and August, when the larvae are most numerous and abundant. The fact, however, that beetles are emerging from the pupa state from October till the following spring, together with the artificial conditions of heated rooms will, undoubtedly, as has been the case with the clothes and carpet moths, vary their habits in this respect so that very likely in our rooms that are always kept warm, development may be hastened and the insect may become even double brooded, so that quite possibly we may find the larvae feeding at all seasons.

REMEDIES.

The fact of the rapid increase of these insects, and the terrible destructiveness which attends an onslaught by them, makes it imperative that we find a remedy for this evil or else abandon the luxury of carpets, not to speak of woolen garments.

Experience shows that it first attacks carpets, and there is where we may look for an assault. Like the well-known carpet moth, Tinea tapetella, it works first and most at the borders of the carpet.

First, I should recommend ironing wet cloths placed over the affected part of the carpet, using flat irons that were very hot. The cloths may be two or three thicknesses of common toweling, wrung out of water just so they will not drip, then ironed till dry.

Another remedy of which I should feel quite certain would be to brush, by use of a paint brush, the floor under the carpet with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, the bi-chloride of mercury.

I have reason to believe that tarred paper under the carpets, naphthaline, the crystals of naphtha, kerosene oil or gasoline would each and all kill the insects if freely used under the carpets. There are two objections to their use. They are all more or less offensive as to odor, while the last two from their inflammable nature might do great harm.

And although it does scent a room thoroughly it could be removed after effecting a cure, and the carpet and room so aired as to greatly lessen this objection. Kerosene would surely kill all insects that it touched, but its tendency to stain the carpet, and its persistent odor might be considered serious objections to its use.

In case furniture is infested, the free use of gasoline would be the safest and surest remedy. In this case, the articles to be treated could be removed to an out-building, and should not be returned to

There are Women who have none of those ailments known as Female Complaints, yet who still need Zo-a-Phora. When a woman has been working about the home, or sewing, teaching, taking care of children, or of sick ones, until her nerves are all unstrung, and she feels as though she would fly to pieces, and everything irritates and annoys her, a dose of ZOA-PHORA will strengthen and soothe her nerves and rest her. Sleeplessness is cured by Zo-a-Phora. For Sick Headache there is not a more reliable preventive and cure than Zo-a-Phora; it works like a charm, in many cases where everything else has failed. And any woman who does suffer from any of those complaints peculiar to her sex, should not delay a day to use Zo-a-Phora. Our book on diseases of women and children, should be read by every woman, especially by mothers of daughters. Sent in sealed envelope on receipt of five 2ct stamps. Address, Zo-a-Phora Medicine Co., H. G. COLMAN, Sec., Kalamazoo, Mich. (Mention this paper.)

the house till the liquid had thoroughly evaporated.

Woolen garments not in use maybe protected by putting them in perfectly close boxes. As the insects are so small, we could not be sure that they were excluded except that we paste paper over any crack, as where the cover meets a box or trunk.

In such close quarters, camphor gum, which keeps clothes moths away, is said to make no impression upon these beetles. I believe naphthaline, which I am told not only keeps the Dermestes lardarius away but actually destroys it when once at work, would also serve to protect against the carpet beetle.

If clothing should become infested it could be put into a close box and drenched with gasoline. As soon as the insects were killed the clothing could be aired, when the odorous liquid would quickly escape.

It is stated that if an outside leaf of a cabbage plant which is infested with green worms is broken off and placed flat over the top of such plant in the afternoon, nearly all the worms in the cabbage will be found next morning congregated on this leaf, and can be removed and destroyed.

PATENT OFFICE BUSINESS.—The receipts of the patent office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were \$11,961,676, or \$121,193 more than for the previous fiscal year.

WE want the VISITOR read by our farmer friends for the next three months and rely on our friends to aid us. We want Michigan and the agricultural class to be honored by a capable representative farmer Governor, and we hope the VISITOR will aid somewhat in this laudable work.

There appears in our columns, an advertisement of Zo-a-Phora. We wish simply to say that this article has been manufactured at Kalamazoo for several years, and that it is very popular there.

THE salt inspector's report for August shows: Saginaw county, 147,512 barrels; Bay, 115,476 barrels; Manistee, 94,851 barrels; Isosco, 35,643 barrels; Huron, 28,618 barrels; St. Clair, 24,973 barrels; Mason, 8,925 barrels; Midland, 6,552 barrels. Thus far this year 2,529,750 barrels have been inspected.

NURSERYMEN and all persons intending to set out small fruit this fall will do well to correspond with Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N. Y. See advertisement in this issue.

JUSTICE PAYNE has made his decision in favor of Reynolds, or \$173.06 and costs.—Adrian Times.

THE GRANGE VISITOR three months for ten cents.

Co-operative Undertaking.

ALLEGAN, MICH., Sept. 9, 1886.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—About a year ago Allegan County Council instituted proceedings in the matter of co-operative undertaking. A committee was appointed to correspond with all the Granges in the State asking them to co-operate. The committee sent a circular letter to 200 Granges asking each to contribute \$15 to the capital stock, believing that with a capital of \$3,000 we could start the manufactory of caskets and send them direct by express anywhere within 300 miles.

WOOL IN CHICAGO.—There are 20 wool-pulling establishments in Chicago. The production of pulled wool was 4,000,000 pounds pulled from 1,500,000 pelts. This enormous local consumption of pelts of itself makes this the largest pelt market in the country.

I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF SMALL sea shells, more than I need for my own cabinet, and will send one or two to anyone who wishes them and sends me a stamp for postage. They are small bleeding tooth, silver snail, money cowry, pink glass and others. MRS. DORA FISCHER, 789 Gallagher St., East Saginaw, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the MISSOURI STEAM WASHER. Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without towns.



Extracts from Reports of Purchasers. MARY J. TAPPAN, Haverhill, Mass. They excel all other washers I ever saw. JOHN R. BIRDIE, JR., Newark, Ill. The best machine ever invented. H. E. DURANT, Covington, La. Every body likes them and everybody wants them.

850,000 GRAPE VINES. 100 Varieties. Also Small Fruits. Quality unsurpassed. Warranted true. Very cheap. 3 Sample vines mailed for 15c. Descriptive price list free. LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y. sept15td

GERMAN CARP. Orders filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed; address, SILL & REEVE, Dexter, Mich.

Ladies' Department.

A Thought for Mothers.

Only a tired mother passing what day was done To think of the many duties, which from dawn to set of sun Had filled the living moments, taxing the hand and heart which so simply and bravely had done their part.

Vital September Mistakes.

Last June the High School of every town and city graduated each from two to a dozen more boys and girls who at that time stepped from their school days into the commencement of man and womanhood.

A college course will not unfit them for any position, if it is backed by judicious home-training and they are kept linked to the home by an interchange of interest.

quires an insight into the vicissitudes of the past that he may discern the causes of the present times and plan for the future.

A Show Case Rather Than a Home.

There are husbands who hurt and wound their wives most cruelly—so I have said before. But, and this I write shamefacedly, not few are the wives who thus offend.

Poetry and Prose of Needlework.

There is something extremely pleasant, and even touching—at least of very sweet, soft and winning effect—in this peculiarity of needlework, distinguishing women from men.

At present the novelist's "feminine task" consists of a "bit of embroidery, such as women are fond of."

True the sewing machine has greatly relieved the hand of its needle and the low prices by which worn-out goods can be replaced tend to discourage that frugality of material and super-carefulness of our clothes that were once necessary.

There is an ample battle-ground, always posted with an enemy, for the prosaic mender, in the wardrobes of her brothers or husband, sons or father.

RUTH RESTLY.

Out Calling.

It is a quiet summer afternoon. The heat is oppressive as it quivers and shimmers over the dry fallow fields.

Our first call is upon a young wife for whom we have a tender place in our heart that is akin to pity.

It seems almost cruel to ask this woman, burdened with work and confusion, to take a few moments each day to devote to the cultivating of her mind and research among the best authors.

good student and her face brightens as she hastily glances from page to page of Brief History of Rome.

Our next neighbor, and we flatter ourselves that here we shall find a ready reader, is one who has been a wife for several years, and for thorough system and order in all her household affairs is a model.

At the next home we have but little hope that we shall succeed for though we know they are fond of reading, we remember they have seven children, a large farm and no hired men, and the mother has but one daughter who can help her much for her second girl is a cripple.

There is just one other neighbor upon whom we want to call ere we turn homeward, an old couple whom we have known from childhood.

There is but one verdict in our minds as we walk homeward. It is to the busy, to those who have all, seemingly, that they can do that we must look for help.

There is an invitation as this in good taste or even proper? "Come and see me some time—any time, it doesn't matter. I'm always at home and glad to have company."

The counties of Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Cass, Allegan, Branch, Eaton, Ingham, Genesee and Barry have reported their returns to the Secretary of State, which show a falling off of 67,421 sheep and a decrease of 564,001 pounds of wool, as compared with last year.

A Temperance Anecdote.

John Jones began at the age of fifteen to build a monument and finished it at fifty. He worked night and day, often all night long, and on the Sabbath.

They say he came home one day and was about to take the blankets that lay over his sleeping baby to keep it warm, and his wife tried to stop him, but he drew back his fist and knocked her down.

Now come with me and I will show you John's monument. It stands in a beautiful part of the city where five streets meet.

Do you understand it?—Eli Perkins' "Wit and Humor of the Age."

The Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago

is now open for its Fourteenth Consecutive Annual Exhibition. Like every other good thing in the growing West, it is larger, better and more important in its main features than any which have preceded it.

The display of processes of manufacture, including two exhibits of silk looms in operation, and many other things of attractive novelty in mechanism, has never been surpassed.

The Art Halls are filled with choice examples fresh from the studios of one hundred and twenty-five prominent American artists.

The Department of Furniture, Household Decoration, Personal Ornaments and Textile Fabrics are complete and filled with all the novelties known to the several industries they represent.

It has never been the purpose of this organization to simply amuse the public or to enrich its stockholders, but rather to educate and inform those who desire to keep abreast of the progress of the world in all the great lines of human activity.

AN Ohio farmer, in relation to killing the potato beetle, says: "Take equal parts of coppers and slaked lime, using five pounds of each for twenty gallons of water, and sprinkle it on the vines with a brush."

It is an uncommon appetite that would be satisfied with no other variety than bread, meat and potatoes alone for three months in succession. How about the cows?

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa. PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 1886. PURE SUGARS. Cut Loaf per lb. 6 1/2...

Allen Durfee, FURNISHING FUNERAL DIRECTOR. No. 103 Ottawa Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Residence, 193 Jefferson Ave. 157015

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

German Horse and Cow POWDERS! This powder has been in use many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents.

FARM For Sale or Exchange. A farm of 160 acres, five miles from Howard City, Mich., twenty-five acres cleared and fenced; plenty of buildings in fair condition; soil clay and gravelly loam with clay subsoil; watered by fine springs and by Little Muskegon river.

Money to Loan. There has been placed in my hands money to loan in sums of five hundred dollars or more, to be secured on good improved farms. J. W. OSBORN, Attorney at Law, No. 121 South Burdick St. Kalamazoo, Aug. 9, 1886. Aug 15th

CIDER MACHINERY Send for our NEW FREE CATALOGUE mailed, C. G. HAMPTON, DETROIT, MICH. 50 Hidden Name, etc. Perfumed Cards & Prize 10c. CLINTON BRG. Clintonville, Conn.

WOOL, BEANS, Etc. 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, advance one-half its estimated value without 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. THOS. MASON, Business Ag't Mich. State Grange.

PATENTS. LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes, Trade marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, Mechanical and Patent Drawings. Circulars free. 105 E. Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. Branch office, London, Eng. Notary Public. apr17f

FREE New Book of Fancy Work with 100 illustrations, 150 new stitches, 20 Special Offers, 200 picture bulletins, 48 column story paper, all for 4c postage. August 15th NATIONAL BAZAR, 7 W. Broadway, N. Y.

Fenno Brothers & Childs, WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS 117 Federal St., Boston. Consignments Solicited, and Cash Advances Made.

Parson's Business College. Young Men and Women can save money by attending. Over 5,000 of Students filling positions in all parts of the country. Short-Hand, and Type Writing. Kalamazoo, Mich. Send for Journal. W. F. PARSONS, President.

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

White Bronze Monuments. Over 150 Erected in Kent County. The only monuments that are guaranteed to be free from all the objections known to stone. A few of our patrons: Hon. Thos. D. Gilbert, Chairman Soldiers' Monument Committee, Grand Rapids; Geo. C. Fitch, Grand Rapids; N. W. Northrup, Grand Rapids; Mrs. David Fisher, Grand Rapids; Geo. H. Soule, Grand Rapids; Hon. A. B. Cheney, Sparta; J. M. Griffin, Grattan; W. R. & E. J. Mason, Grant; John Headley, Ada; Arch. McMiller, Ada; Hon. M. A. Holcomb, Bowne; Rev. Thos. Robinson, Belding; Hon. M. N. Hine, Lowell; Mrs. John Proctor, Whitneyville; Wm. Hartwell, Cannonsburg; Mrs. Anthony Yerkes, Lowell; Send for circulars before ordering elsewhere.

Wonderful Discovery in Laundry Soap. One Bar of Ingersoll's New Discovery Soap does a Wash with one hour's light labor. This is a saving of eight hour's hard labor. A Box contains thirty-six Bars, thus saving thirty days of grinding labor. It is estimated that the wear on clothes by using the old alkali soaps amounts to one hundred dollars a year, all of which is saved by using Ingersoll's soap. It is elegant for the toilet. TRY A BOX. Sample box delivered to you, freight paid, for only three dollars. Sample bar mailed for the postage, 14 cents. Patrons' Soap Works, 64 Fulton St., New York. Our new book, "The Grange, its Work and Workers," containing pictures of twenty six leading Patrons, and testimonials to the above effect from...

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

THORNTON BARNES, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, 241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

THE GUIDE. We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 304 pages, 8x11 inches in size, 28,576 square inches of information for the consumers. It describes, illustrates and gives the price of nearly all the necessities and luxuries in daily use by all classes of people, and is sent free to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to pay the cost of carriage. We charge nothing for the book. All of the goods quoted in the Guide we carry in stock, which enables us to make shipments promptly and as ordered. We are the original Grange Supply House organized in 1872 to supply the consumer direct at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. We are the only house in existence who make this their exclusive business, and no other house in the world carries as great a variety of goods as ourselves. Visitors are invited to call and verify our statement. Send for the Guide and see what it contains. If it is not worth 10 cents, let us know, and we will refund the amount paid without question. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., (Near Exposition Building) CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE, JUNE 26, 1886. TRAINS WESTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME. TRAINS EASTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME. Table with columns for Train No., Express, and destinations like Port Huron, Lapeer, Flint, Durand, Lansing, Charlotte, Battle Creek, etc.

GROCERIES! It will be interesting to every Farmer in the vicinity of Grand Rapids to learn that the Wholesale Grocery House OF ARTHUR MEIGS & CO. Have Opened a Mammoth Retail Department, and are selling all goods at much LOWER PRICES than any other dealers. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS will be given large purchasers. OUR STOCK IS LARGE, and embraces everything in the line of Groceries and Provisions. When in town don't fail to call on us. ARTHUR MEIGS & CO. Retail Department, 77 and 79 South Division Street., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. dec85yl

BUSINESS AGENT MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE. THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant, 161 South Water St., Chicago, Respectfully Solicits Consignments of Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c. BONDED AGENT of the N. Y. Produce Exchange Association, Chartered Feb. 13, 1878. All Orders Receive Proper Attention.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION—TIME TABLE. Standard time—9th meridian. GOING SOUTH. Table with columns for Train No., Express, and destinations like Grand Rapids, Allegan, Kalamazoo, Schoolcraft, Three Rivers, White Pigeon, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE—MAY 18, 1886. Standard time—9th meridian. WESTWARD. Table with columns for Train No., Express, and destinations like Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail, Day Express.

EMPIRE PAINT & ROOFING CO., 1128 and 1130 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. FIRE PROOF GUTTA-PERCHA ROOFING For flat or steep roofs. Cheap, durable and easily applied. FIRE PROOF PAINT. Send for prices.

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. GEO. W. HILL, DETROIT, MICH.

A Poem.

[Written for a meeting of the Oakland Co. Pomona Grange, by Kittie C. McCoy.]
Bring to the Goddesses three
What will acceptable be;
Gifts which are perfect to see
Bring and give willingly.

Content.

All day I've been a workin' hard,
Down in the blue-grass meadow;
A plowin' up the mealy loam,
An' musin' sorter, whether
I'd better put in oats this year,

How to Talk—When to Learn.

A large part of our entertainment comes by way of the human tongue. It is one of the aims of this department, and the one thus far most strongly urged, to improve the use of "the little member."

"FREEDOM OF SPEECH" AMONG THE LITTLE ONES OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

Much is said in these days about freedom of speech, so that the heading of this article may suggest the quality of throat-bare-ness. But most that is said refers to the press, to public speakers of all sorts, to individual politicians,—indeed, to all sorts of grown up people.

General reading, newspaper reading, is a subject upon which the opinions are so varied that it is almost dangerous to approach it. Let me say what I know of the plan pursued in a family where there are six children, ranging from nine years of age upwards, and who are progressing more wholesomely than any children I know of.

Could anything show greater ease or naturalness than this occurrence of last Sunday? There were, besides the family, four guests at the table for dinner. The boy of fifteen produced from his pocket a newspaper cutting treating of some thirty simple facts of interest, such as adding a pinch of salt to eggs when beating, the use of hot sand bags for neuralgia, saving cold tea for the vinegar barrel, etc.

Senseless questions are met by the first line of the following rhyme, which each child knows as well as he knows his name:

"A goose," my grandma one day said,
"On entering a barn, pops down it's head."
I begged her then the cause to show.
She replied, "no one but a goose should ask,
what no one but a goose should know."

One of the thoughts that comes strongest to my mind in connection with freedom of speech, is that of unpleasant discussion between children, that is almost, or quite, quarreling. Mothers, let me beg of you, have this occur in your own presence. It is bound to occur where there are several children, especially if they have strong individuality and sufficient interest in all that pertains to life.

This is not merely theoretical as ideal training of children in freedom of speech—all this of which I have written. It is eminently practical. It is what will make "life worth living" to our growing boys and girls. It is knowledge, and goodness, and broadness and religion.—Junia Stafford.

Farm-Made Butter.

Many dairy farms are supplied with all the conveniences and appliances for making first-class butter. Their owners have made a study of butter making, and turn out as prime an article as the product of any conducted creamery.

In the creamery method, using the milk or cream of many different patrons which must be transported in all sorts of weather over considerable distances from the creamery, it is impossible to guard against all influences which tend to determine the quantity of the product, and thus, while creamery butter, by the care used in the churning, salting and working, producing an uniform quantity in the whole product, ranges far above that of the average farm product, it must of necessity fall below that of the first-class private dairy, where the best methods of handling the milk and cream, and churning are observed.

"During my recent visit through some fifteen counties in the north western part of the state, I came across a great many people who justified the use of butterine because there is so much poor dairy butter in the market, and they do not hesitate to say that farmers make such villainous stuff for butter that it is not fit for any human being to eat, and claim that imitation butter is an improvement on such goods. But two wrongs do not make one right. It cannot be denied that when the butter leaves the farmers' hands it is nice and sweet. Then where does the change take place that converts it into such vile stuff as we find in some of our down town produce stores?"

often in trade by the country grocer, and placed by them in filthy, frowy, rancid boxes and stored in cellars, thoroughly impregnated with vile odors arising from rotten potatoes, coal oil, fish brine, and such horrible odors arising from the decayed vegetables kept for sale at stores. I know whereof I speak because I have been in their cellars. Genuine butter will soon lose its pure taste and flavor when stored in such places.

"Then the dealer, when he has accumulated sufficient butter to make three or four tubs, takes the whole mass and works it together, irrespective of the variety of color or previous condition. His object in working this up is to get a uniform color. He then packs his mass of salve into tubs or firkins (for it is no longer butter, being entirely spoiled by the second and unnecessary working; and the result is simply grease.) In this abused and over-worked state it reaches the commission merchant, and as such it is pronounced unfit for the table."

All that is charged above in regard to the handling of the butter by the store-keeper is, as a rule, true as we know from personal knowledge and experience. In our younger days we have sweat over the butter worker many a day in working together into one common mass and packing in tubs the miscellaneous lots received from farmers' wives, and thrown into a barrel of brine, to be kept till a sufficient quantity had accumulated for packing. These lots exceedingly diverse in color, texture, taste and smell, and similar lots as they are, are traded at the store to-day. It is not true, as stated by Mr. Geghen that "the butter as it comes from the farmers' hands is sweet and nice." Some of it is of fair quality, but the most, if not actually rancid, contains within it the elements which will speedily develop rancidity; and knowing this fact the store-keeper can only pay a price that permits its final sale as grease. No farmer or farmer's wife can afford to make up the milk of cows into butter to be traded to the storekeeper. It is worth more to feed to calves or pigs. The other alternatives are to sell the milk or cream to a creamery where possible, or to so improve the methods of making that the butter packed in small pails or crocks can be sold in the original packages direct to the consumer. Any village or town of any considerable size will with a little effort furnish a good many customers who prefer to buy a gallon crock or eight pound pail direct from the maker rather than take the chances of buying a few pounds from the grocery, of whose make they are in ignorance. Such customers once secured can be held, and that at good prices if the quality is satisfactory and continues to be so. And this method is about the best one that can be pursued by the owner of a few cows; first make a prime article and endeavor to secure a direct trade with the consumer.—Farmers Review.

BOHEMIAN OATS KILLED HIM.—William Vanderhoof, a well-to-do and respected resident of Ingham Township committed suicide to-day by hanging himself in his tool-house. He left the house this morning at 9 o'clock, telling his wife that he was going into the field where his hired man was as work. The latter came in to dinner, but Vanderhoof not coming with him occasioned no alarm for some time, but not appearing later search was made, when his body was found. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death from hanging, but assigned no reason. Mr. Vanderhoof was aged 47 years and leaves a wife but no children. The deceased dealt extensively in Bohemian oats last season and claimed to have cleared about \$2,500. This year we went more extensively into the speculation, which preyed upon his mind. In conversation with a neighbor last Sunday he stated that he could not see his way out and seemed very despondent. A short time ago he asked his wife what she would do if she was left with the care of their property. These facts seem to explain the cause of the rash act. He was not known to have any other cares.—Dispatch from Mason dated Aug. 25.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.—Every woman should have some special thing to think about except the regular weekly round of duties; in fact, some aim in life except that of cooking, eating and sleeping and the contingent possibility of dying soon to get rid of it all. No aim and no change make asylums overflow, leave children motherless and make life not worth the living. Every woman had her ambitious dreams once, what were they? To write? Then let her write every day, if but three lines, on some subject she is most familiar with. To paint? Let her get water colors, paint flowers and work at it every day, if for only half an hour. If one has but half a chance let her prove that she uses that, that she can do more than many who have not only a whole chance, but many chances.—Pauline Adelaide Hardy, in Good Housekeeping.

A FEELING OF PROPRIETORSHIP is worth much to any one, old or young. If Mary has a little lamb and feeds it, let it be Mary's lamb. If Willie has a colt and cares for it, let it become Willie's horse. It don't sound just right to say that "Bub's" steers have grown to be father's oxen.—Michigan Horticulturist.

By-Laws of State Grange Rejecting the Make-up of its Legislative Body.

ARTICLE IV.—VOTING MEMBERS. SECTION 1. The voting members of the Michigan State Grange shall be chosen from the members, in proportion to one brother, and his wife, (if a Matron), to each five Subordinate Granges, or the major part thereof, in each county; and one brother, and his wife (if a Matron), chosen by each county or district (Pomona) Grange in the State. SEC. 2. Counties in which there are not the major portion of five Subordinate Granges shall be entitled to a representation in the State Grange of one brother and his wife (if a Matron.) SEC. 3. The selection of voting members by Subordinate Granges shall take place on the first Tuesday of October of each year, by a convention of Subordinate Granges at the county seat of each county, unless the place of meeting has been elsewhere located by the last preceding annual convention. SEC. 4. At the annual convention to elect representatives or voting members of the State Grange each Subordinate Grange, not more than two quarters in arrears for dues or reports to the State Grange, shall be entitled to four delegates, and no more. Such delegates shall be chosen by ballot by the Subordinate Grange, which may also choose alternate delegates. Each delegate and alternate chosen should have credentials from his Grange, signed by the Master and Secretary thereof, and attested by the seal of the Grange. A delegate can have but one vote in the convention. SEC. 5. Conventions of eight or more Granges may, upon the request of the majority of the Granges entitled to representation, divide the county or districts into districts of contiguous Granges, in which case the representatives of each such district shall be elected by the vote of the delegates of the district so made. SEC. 6. A county or district convention shall have the delegates of a majority of the Grange entitled to representation present, before districting or an election can take place. Failing to have a majority of the Granges entitled to representation present, the convention shall, after organization, adjourn to a fixed time and place, and send a notice of such time and place to all unrepresented Granges. The delegates present at the adjourned meeting of the convention shall have power to elect representatives to the State Grange. SEC. 7. Conventions may elect alternate representatives to the State Grange, or may empower the representatives-elect to appoint substitutes from among the Masters or Past Masters of Subordinate Granges in the district from which they were elected. SEC. 8. The President and Secretary of each representative convention shall give each representative elect a credential certifying his election, to be used at the State Grange, and said Secretary shall, immediately upon the close of the convention, forward a certified statement of the election, with name and postoffice of representatives elected, to the Secretary of the State Grange. Blank forms and credentials and certificates shall be furnished by the Secretary of the State Grange on application.

SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION.

I have concluded to offer my entire stock of Shorthorn Cattle at auction on THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1886, PERIS OXFORD 44536, stands at the head of the herd, and is in the prime of his usefulness as a stock animal. There are 12 males and 28 females of all ages, divided among the Souvenir—Phoenix and April Morn families. The sale will be held at my farm, a little over a mile west of Mason depot, where teams will be in attendance on day of sale. Lunch at noon. Sale one o'clock SHARP. Catalogues with full notes sent on application. Terms of sale—one year's time on approved paper. A. F. WOOD, Mason, Ingham Co., Mich. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer. sept1512

For Dyspepsia

Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Weakened Energy, Indigestion, Etc.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A liquid preparation of the phosphates and phosphoric acid. Recommended by physicians. It makes a delicious drink. Invigorating and strengthening. Pamphlet free. For sale by all dealers.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Imitations. July 15/91

A LITTLE borax put in the water in which scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are to be washed will prevent their fading.