

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, and sent out Post-paid, on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred	\$ 75
Blank book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members	1 00
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Digest of Laws and Rulings	40
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Patrons' badges	25
Officers'	50

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J. T. COBB,
Sec'y Mich. State Grange,
Schoolcraft, Mich.

Postal Greetings.

A WOMAN'S VIEW.

This is about the first chance, yes, real chance the farmers have ever had. We have worked hard and waited long for it and it has come. Now, the only question is, shall we avail ourselves of this chance, or will we suffer defeat for want of an effort? The power is in the hands of the voters, and will they use it? From a private letter from a prominent Patron in Ohio, I quote: "What are you going to do in Michigan? We are anxiously looking to your State and to Pennsylvania and are awaiting the issue, and upon the results of this November's election hangs the future welfare of the farmers. If you suffer defeat it seems as though you will have to go the whole ground over again; fight over your battles and suffer at the hands of the wire-pulling politicians more than you have ever suffered." Let me tell you the answer, and our strong faith in the Patrons and the farmers of the State, justifies our answer: "We are glad you are looking at us, glad you are anxiously awaiting our election issue. We are going to elect Luce by a grand majority. The Patrons of this State are noted for cool heads and staunch hearts; they realize the situation and are determined on only one thing, that no matter what party they belong, almost to a man, they will vote for Luce."

We have seen brother Luce in his home, have seen him at work upon his farm, seen him among his neighbors, seen him among his hired men, and can truly say his influence among them has been only for the right; to lift them up and make better men of them. His actions never belie his words. We know we need not fear that the temperance cause will suffer at his hands, as he is in favor of prohibition by the people, and in this way it must and will come. "The office has sought the man and not the man the office." By our declaration of purposes, by the cause we love so well, by the uplifting and upbuilding of the farmers as a class, by all that is good and true, and honest, elect Worthy Master Luce for Governor.

MRS. MAYO.

WHAT IT IS TO VOTE.

It is not to cast a ballot without understanding the full consequences of such an act. It is true that that would be called voting; but there is a right and a wrong to all human actions. To vote in the correct sense one should not only understand what will be the result of that act, but duty should direct the act. Consequently one should not vote for a bad man, nor for a bad measure. And here the first qualification of the voter is needed—that is, the intelligence to distinguish the good from the bad in man and in measures. With this knowledge the voter is prepared to vote understandingly. There is a maxim said to have originated with David Hume, which has a golden grain of wisdom in it: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." To the elector this says, "Be sure you are right, then vote." On this wise discrimination of the right by the American voter, depends the prosperity and safety of our government. But how is one to know when he is right? That is not so difficult a matter. A man does not vote merely for his own interest. From a Constable to the President he should vote for the candidate who, in his official capacity, will best serve the people. But you say, I can not decide this alone. But you are not alone in the business, you are a partner with the public and the smallest part of the concern, and your true interest can be best subserved by voting for the best interests of yourself and the public; that is, for the whole partnership.

Now the public gains nothing, but loses a great deal by the election of bad and inefficient men to office. The curse of American politics is not merely the partisan, demagogic spirit that pervades it, there is another curse equally as fatal to its best interests, which may be termed mere availability in a candidate. This political cry of "anybody to beat the other party," is the old demagogue's maxim,—"if we put up the devil, boys, support him." But the intelligent, honest voter should say, "I had rather fail with a capable, honest candidate, than to succeed with a bad and inefficient one. Persistent adherence to a good cause will eventually raise up voters to sustain it. This is the case with a large class of voters in Michigan today. After learning how "to labor and to wait" we are about to elect the "farmer candidate" to the chief magistracy of this State. V. B.

It may be late in the day to congratulate the farmers of Michigan on the opportunity they will have this fall to vote for a representative farmer for Governor, but not too late to say that every farmer and especially every Patron who cares more for the public good than for the success of his party should vote for Farmer Luce. Will they do it? Those who agree with him politically doubtless will and many who differ from him will recognize his peculiar fitness for the office and disregard party lines. But I fear there are others who have made great pretensions of wanting a farmer Governor that are so strongly imbued with partisanship—well, I will stop here lest I do them injustice. I observe some of the Democratic-Greenback papers, notably the Detroit Free Press and Three Rivers Reporter are assailing Bro. Luce in a manner characteristic of base partisanship. Others, I see, evince a disposition to rise above that mode of political warfare and fight the battle on principle. I sincerely hope no paper in the interest of our farmer candidate will follow the example of those I have named in regard to Geo. L. Yapple.

Sept. 27, '86. ST. JO. COUNTY.

BRO. COBB.—The VISITOR, I see, has at last thrown off the mask and boldly entered the field of politics in support of one of the parties' candidates for Governor. You give as a reason for your course the fact that your favorite candidate is a farmer.

It is of vastly greater importance that the farmers should have a Representative in Congress than a Governor. The former is one of the law making body and has an influence direct. The latter is merely an executive officer or "business man" as you very aptly put it. Now, it so happens that one of the great parties, or rather two of them combined, have nominated in this Congressional District (the 4th) a practical

farmer for Congress. He is a gentleman of brains and culture and some legislative experience. He is a farmer in fact, and is not connected with the banking or any other business. His opponent is a lawyer and politician in the full sense of the word. Not a word has appeared in the VISITOR in favor of the farmer for Congress. Why is this? Some are so uncharitable as to say it is because he is not a Republican, (and in fact it does look that way). We shall wait anxiously for the next number of the VISITOR and if you are then booming Luce because he is a farmer, as you say, and fail to support Sherwood when he, too, is a farmer, we shall think their opinion is correct.

Yours for the right every time,
Fairland, Berrien Co. Mich. LEVI SPARKS.

It is refreshing in these times of political intrigue and inefficiency to find a candidate for the office of Governor who can really bear the true Jeffersonian test, "Is he honest, is he capable?" Now the present standard bearer for the farmer and laboring men of Michigan, after undergoing this test, will pass at a premium. Honesty and efficiency in public office is what Michigan especially should have. In the variety, value and abundance of its natural and productive resources Michigan stands among the first of the great sisterhood of States. Now, the farmer of Gilead, at the head of our State affairs would be a Cincinnatus whose wise and able reign would bless our commonwealth. V. B.

BEING a regular reader of the VISITOR I as yet have not seen any communication from Grange 660. Therefore I will endeavor to let the friends of the Order know, through the columns of the VISITOR, that our Grange is alive and working for the promotion of the cause of the Patrons of Husbandry. Our Grange meets every alternate Saturday evening. The attendance has been very good, and the interest of the Grange has prospered as well as could be expected through the busy season, and as that season of the year in which the farmer enjoys the fruits of his labor is approaching, so, also, is the time near at hand in which we expect to enjoy the fruits of our labors as a Grange, and the proof of which is being shown by the increased list of working members. We have not been allowed the privilege of having our Worthy Master with us for a few meetings past on account of his being sick, nevertheless, the Worthy Overseer takes his place and the work goes on. Of our membership a large portion are young people, and it is pleasing to note the interest taken by them in the work. We have an active Lecturer who endeavors to keep alive the literary interest of the Grange, and as soon as one form of a program begins to grow stale it is changed to something else. Our last change was to a reading circle, which the Lecturer organized. The members have taken a very active part in the circle, which makes it pleasant as well as instructive. J. S. W.

ST. CLAIR Co. Pomona Grange met with Grove Grange Wednesday, Sept. 15. There was a good turnout, we had good weather and a very pleasant time. The address by Bro. S. E. Martin was good and pleased everybody present, also the response. The Fargo Band, after they had been called in and satisfied their appetites with the good things set before them, gave us most excellent music escorting us to the grove, where we listened to an essay by M. F. Carlton, which did credit to the Order, and many outsiders think better of the Grange; some select reading by Sister Gardner that will set many thinking; Bro. Quait then told us some of the causes of the present hard times mainly owing to our own mismanagement; and last, but not least, we listened to our worthy brother, W. H. Gowen. The substance of his address was character or money. He decided that character was everything; that money is good in its place, but that character is better.

Fargo, Sept. 20, 1886. LECTURER.

Notices of Meetings.

THE next session of Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, will be held with Bengal Grange on Wednesday Oct. 13, commencing at 10:30 A. M. The morning service will consist of reading and adopting minutes, reports of subordinate Granges and miscellaneous business.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Opening address, Bengal Grange.
Reply, Pomona Grange.
Music, Choir.

Is not the average farmer as reliable in business transactions as other men; if not, why not? by Dorr K. Stowell and Courtland Hill.
Paper, Myron Brown.
Recitations, George J. Jewett, Rose Andrews, Carrie Parkes and Selden Hicks.
Autobiography, Mrs. Dr. Knapp.
Readings, Adeline Brown, Mrs. Ann E. Rice, Mrs. E. J. Parkes and Geo. Brown.
Paper, Seymour Watson; topic, The credit system. Followed by a general discussion of the subject.

The public are cordially invited to attend the evening meeting.
I. D. RICHMOND, Sec.

THE Fourth Annual Fair of Rural Grange will be held in the village of Wayland Thursday, Oct. 7, 1886. As it will be held but one day it is desirable that all who can, come early and make a full day of it. Come one and all interested in the farm, the farmer and his products. At the last Grange meeting officers were elected to manage this annual fair: A. D. Towlesy, Pres., A. B. Congden, Sec., and T. G. Adams, Treas. These Grange Fairs have heretofore been a success though run on the "free-for-all, no premium" plan, and it is hoped the interest will not flag this year.
T. G. ADAMS.

THE special meeting of Allegan County Council will be held at West Casco Oct. 19 and 20. The following program has been arranged: Music at call. 1. Opening address by some member of Casco Grange; response by M. V. B. McAlpine, of Monterey. 2. Condition of the laborer to-day as compared with fifty years ago; where are we going? N. W. Lewis, of Ganges. 3. "Lives of great men oft remind us, we can

make our lives sublime;" how can we, obscure, overworked farmers and farmers' wives, make our lives sublime? Mrs. Nelson Stowe, of Cheshire. 4. By what methods shall the producer secure to himself fair and just returns for his products? D. D. Tourtellotte, Glenn. 5. Home amusements and home adornments, by Mrs. McDowell, of South Haven. 6. Gleanings from personal observation and experience. J. M. Granger, Monterey. 7. The lessons of our occupation, by Mrs. E. W. Robinson, of Fenwick. 8. Recitation, "Secret thoughts," by L. F. Spears. 9. A statement in regard to the organization and plans of Pacific Colony. Dr. Amsden. There will be an evening session on the 19th and morning session at nine o'clock of the morning of the 20th. East Casco and Ganges Granges as well as all other Granges in the county are invited to meet with West Casco Grange during the sessions. Any parties wishing to go by train will correspond with D. D. Tourtellotte, Glenn P. O., or some other member of West Casco Grange. Any member or anyone on program previously prepared bring their essay along.
MRS. N. A. DIBBLE,
Sec'y Allegan Co. Council.

THE Oakland County Pomona Grange will hold their next regular meeting at Milford, Oct. 12, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., with the following program: Opening the Grange in 4th degree; music by Pomona choir; address of welcome, by J. P. Whiting; response by Lecturer of Pomona; music; report of subordinate Granges; suggestions for the good of the order; music; recess for dinner. Afternoon session, open meeting.—Music, by Prof. Knapp; reading the grab-bag, Clara Lander; discussion, which is the most profitable, general or special farming, opened by D. M. Garner and M. V. B. Horner; music; recitation, by C. N. Landon; essay, by Mrs. Wm. Satterlee; song, by Miss Carrie Trowbridge; discussion, Is the independent voter, regardless of party, a safeguard to the farming interest? opened by G. W. King and others; recitation, by Loa Curtis; discussion, Are the creameries beneficial to the farmer? opened by C. S. Bartlett and B. F. Davison; music; poem, by Mrs. D. M. Garner; recitation, by Ella Parks. All fourth degree members are invited to attend.
C. N. LANDON, Sec'y.

HILLSDALE County Pomona Grange, No. 10, will hold its next session with Pittsford Grange, Nov. 3, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The morning exercises devoted to business and good of the order; afternoon session to commence at 1 P. M. Music, by Pittsford Grange choir; address of welcome, by Bro. Sydney Green; response and closing address of the year, by the Lecturer; essay, "Getting ready for winter," by Bro. E. Benson; music; essay, by Bro. E. Hadley; paper, "Salt Lake City and surroundings," by Sister R. W. Freeman; music; question, Can the Grange do something to improve our district schools? If so, what and how? And how can the objects be most economically accomplished? opened by Bro. Earl Dresser. All fourth degree members are expected to be present and take part in the exercises.
J. E. WAGNER, Lect'r.

THE joint meeting of Western Pomona Grange and Newaygo County Granges held at Trenton the 2d of June last was adjourned to meet at Ashland Grange Hall on the 26th and 27th of October next, at which time the members of Newaygo County Grange will be prepared to present the following questions and topics for discussion:
Call to order and opening, T. H. Stuart, Master Co. Grange.
Welcome to Western Pomona, W. W. Carter. Paper, Popular Superstitions, W. S. Merrill. How shall we buy our farm tools?
Report of the committee from Subordinate Granges.
Is there any remedy for the tramp nuisance? L. Reinholdt.
Paper, The evils of intemperance, Mrs. Neil McCollum.
The remedy, E. R. Clark.

What products of the farm yield the best returns? Andrew Flynn and Oscar Blood.
A most royal and hearty welcome and entertainment awaited the Patrons from Newaygo County at Trent in June last, and in behalf of the members of the Order in this county we hope that Western Pomona will give us an opportunity at the Ashland meeting to reciprocate the many favors received, and renew the brief but pleasant acquaintance formed there. The warm and enduring friendships we have made, and the social ties of the Order that year by year have become wider and stronger, have of themselves more than paid for all the cost.
The friends at Ashland have a pleasant and roomy hall, good farms, large barns and pleasant homes, with warm and generous hearts awaiting your arrival. The latchstring is out, the gates are open, and the doors ajar. Come one, come all. The work of the Grange can never all be completed. It is as wide and broad as the brightest hopes and aspirations of humanity, and well worthy of the best efforts of every tiller of the soil.
M. W. SCOTT,
Lecturer, Newaygo Co. Grange.

THE next meeting of the Lenawee County Horticultural Society will be held at the residence of Brother and Sister Cole, of Palmyra, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 10 A. M. All are invited to come and bring a basket of lunch. A good program is provided. Bring out the young folks. Let our Patrons seek a second invitation. They are ever welcome.
E. W. ALLIS.

THE Pomona of Lapeer County will be held with Lapeer Grange on Tuesday Oct. 5, 1886. The County Convention to elect a delegate to State Grange will be held at the same time and place. All members of the several subordinate Granges are requested to be present. Grange will be opened in 4th. Degree at two o'clock P. M.

PROGRAM.
How to take life easy, I. Reed.
How can farmers be happy, H. Seaman.
Music, Lapeer Grange.
Fear, Mrs. M. Lamb.
Bad men are rife, F. Muir.
Objects of the Grange, Sister Odell.
Give the girls a chance, Mrs. Foot.
Time and how to select our seed, J. Sinclair.
Utilizing the wastes on our farms, E. Bartlett.

How to protect our orchards from sneak thieves, M. Pierce.
Little Lakes, Sister Ferry.
The tongue our worst enemy, W. Montgomery.
Justice, A. Atwell.
Fruit growing as a part of mixed husbandry, N. Stover.
Shall farmers be honest, B. Spencer.
Shall farmers be polite, G. W. Wilson.
Government of the tongue, W. E. Moore.
O. E. OWEN, Lec.

PLEASE give notice in the VISITOR of Oct. 1, that Shiawassee County Pomona Grange, No. 31, will be held with Perry Grange Oct. 26.
L. S. GOODALE, Sec.

THE next meeting of Kent County Grange will be held with Alton Grange on Oct. 6, session opening at 10 o'clock A. M. The following subjects will be up for discussion:

The Farmers' Opportunities, Our County Officers, The Western Michigan Fair of 1886, If Not, Why Not?
All are invited to be present and assist in the exercises.
WM. T. ADAMS, Sec.

THE next meeting of Berrien County Grange will be held at the hall of fruit Grange Oct. 12, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which the following program will be presented:

1ST DAY, AFTERNOON SESSION—OPEN MEETING.
1. Essay, Dr. O. A. La Crone.
2. Essay, Frank Jones.
3. Recitation, Miss Mattie Ruggles.
4. Essay, Miss Ada Murphy.
5. Address, Mrs. Perry Mayo, of Battle Creek, Mich., or Worthy Master Luce of the State Grange.

2d DAY, 4TH DEGREE.
1. How to utilize our clover crops, O. W. Spaulding.
2. To what degree should a candidate for public office take part in the discussion of political questions, led by R. C. Thayer followed by W. J. Jones, Lewis Ruggles and others.
The Hill & Thompson Troupe will furnish music during the sessions.
The public are cordially invited to attend the open meeting.
G. V. WILSON, Sec'y.

Obituaries.

VANESS—Died, at her home in Montcalm, Mich., Aug. 3, 1886, Sister Vaness. The great reaper, death, in his own manner and at his own time comes once to all. After a long and exceedingly painful illness it has called our sister to that perfect rest which can be found only in heaven. She was a worthy member of Montcalm Grange, No. 318.

Dearest sister, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

COBB—Died, at her home in Eureka, Mich., Aug. 11, 1886, Sister Mattie Cobb, aged 28 years; a worthy member of Montcalm Grange, No. 318.

BONNER—Bro. Wm. Bonner departed this life, June 23, 1886, in the 63d year of his life. Sparta Grange has been called to mourn the loss of a Christian man, a kind neighbor and a faithful Patron, and

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Divine Master to remove from our midst our faithful brother, therefore,
Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved wife and family, and drape our charter in mourning for 60 days.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the afflicted family, also be spread upon our Grange record and a copy be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. COM.
Sparta Grange, No. 340.

WOODMAN—WHEREAS, in the Providence of God Bro. N. H. Woodman has departed this life, by which event his family has been deprived of a kind husband and an indulgent father, and this Grange of a faithful member, therefore,
Resolved, That we extend to the afflicted family our warmest sympathy and commend them to him who has said, "I will not leave you comfortless."
Resolved, That we will cherish his memory, emulate his virtues, and consecrate ourselves anew to the work which he left unfinished.
Resolved, That our charter be draped the usual period; that these resolutions be published in the GRANGE VISITOR and a copy of the same be presented to the afflicted family. COM.
Sparta Grange, No. 340.

Sixteen Months for 50 Cents.

We send this copy of the VISITOR to a large number of persons whose names we find on our mailing books—persons who once read the VISITOR but who from some cause have not renewed their subscription. We invite their attention to the contents of this number and to a renewal of their subscription. As an inducement we offer to send this paper three months in clubs of five or more to any office for ten cents each. Or better still, we will send the VISITOR from date of receiving subscription the remainder of this year and all of next year for the regular yearly price of fifty cents.

SENATOR Warner Miller says that the warfare on oleomargarine has only just begun.

KALAMAZOO NATIONAL BANK. Capital \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$100,000. Southwest cor. Main and Bendis Streets. Directors—Jacob Mitchell, John Den Bleyker, Melancthon D. Woodford, Melville J. Bigelow, J. Wilfred Thompson, George T. Bruen, Samuel A. Gibson, Albert S. White, Edwin J. Phelps, E. O. Humphrey, N. Chase. EDWIN J. PHELPS, President; MELVILLE J. BIGELOW, Vice-President; THOMAS S. COBB, Cashier. Feb'y

Communications.

From My Diary.

ROBIN HOOD.

"If there be one district of England over which more than over any other romance seems to have asserted an unquestionable supremacy—'This is mine, henceforth, forever!'—and over which she has drawn her strange veil of enchantment, making the fairest objects appear fairer through that noble medium, and giving beauty even to deformity itself, it is Sherwood Forest. And if there be one man of England whose story above the stories of all other men has entered deeply into the popular heart, or stirred powerfully the popular imagination, there can be no doubt it is the bold yeoman forester, Robin Hood." Thus writes the historian, Charles Knight, in his Old England.

Who, in youth, ever read the ballads in which that story is chiefly related, absurd and untrue as undoubtedly many of them are, but was impressed with the idea that Robin Hood was a hero and benefactor? Such is the rendering that the people have given to the ballads of this brave king of the forest. And he was a benefactor to the people in an age when benefactors were few enough. Robin Hood has been persistently misunderstood by the historian, but not so by the common people. He had qualities that people always like—hatred of oppression, courage, hospitality, generous love, and deep piety. This won the people, as he mirrored their best qualities. It is a fact worthy of repetition that the historians have been satisfied with the result of their philosophizing upon the character of Robin Hood, or indifferently relegate it to the realm of outlawry; for they never condescend to inquire into his true character, what he did for the people, the age in which he lived, and for England. Yet there is one historian, Thierry, though he is an eminent foreigner, who puts forth the strangely favorable opinion of the political importance of Robin Hood. In the late reviews of the different periods of English history many of the prominent characters of the past have been given their correct position, we might say in history. A writer in the Westminster Review has shown that there can be no reasonable doubt whatever that it is the patriot, and not the free-booter in Robin Hood, whom his countrymen have so long delighted to honor. The severity of the old forest laws of England has become a by-word. We know that William the Conqueror's paternal care for his subjects was understood to apply to red deer, not to Saxon men, and that of the two the lives of the former were esteemed of the most value. And it was not severity merely, but the vast extent of the fresh lands afforested, over which such laws were enforced; it was this which gave rise to the hatred between the Norman and the Saxon forest inhabitants. This dislike first began at the invasion of William the Conqueror. He had sixty-eight forests and increased them. The afforesting went on reign after reign till the awful shadow of Magna Charta began to pass more frequently before royal eyes. At first a check, then a retreat, disafforesting began, but so slow that the people could not wait. They soon began to take the matter in their own hands. Free bands began to rove in the woods, laughing at and defying the king's laws, killing and eating the king's deer, and living a life of perfect immunity from punishment, partly through bravery and address, and still more through the impenetrable character of the woods that covered a large proportion of the whole country from the Trent to the Tyne. Among the more famous of the early leaders of such men were Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William Clondesly, the heroes of many a northern ballad. Thus naturally the Saxon resistance to the government became rebellion. The question now occurs, why did our English forefathers so love Robin Hood? There must have been a cause. What was it that justified such a man in establishing an independent government in the woods? It was to gain what was lost at the battle of Evesham, 1265, when Simon de Montfort and a host of other leaders of the people fell. The rebels were all adherents of de Montfort, whom the royal party drove to the resistance of arms in defense of their own rights. After de Montfort's defeat at Evesham many of his soldiers submitted, others held out. The latter were the men of Sherwood forest. Fordun, the Scottish historian, who traveled in England in the 14th century, speaking of the battle of Evesham and its consequences, says, "Then from among the dispossessed and banished arose that most famous cut-throat, Robert Hood and Little John." Read Henry Third's reign and see if de Montfort, to whom no doubt England owes its borough representation, was a cut-throat; if not, then Robin Hood was not one.

The ballad of Robin Hood, the Little Geste, has on its title page to "Kynge Edwarde and Robyn Hode and Lytell John." This ballad is one of the finest in the language, and for beauty and dramatic power worthy of Chaucer himself, about whose time it was written by one who understood that on which he wrote. And had it not been for Edward the First's wisdom in conceding, when he became king, what he

had fought when prince, that little band of freemen in Sherwood forest might have become the nucleus of a new organization, which might have shaken all England to the very center. The suffering classes beheld in Robin Hood a protector, or a sort of special providence, who would lead them out of oppression. Such a chief had the natural power of the Anglo Saxon serf, with a natural hatred of the Norman forest laws.

The forest of Sherwood, extending 30 miles north from Nottingham, comprised nineteen towns, the village of Nottingham included. But this extensive sylvan district formed but a part of Robin Hood's domains. Sherwood was but one of a series of uninterrupted forests, through which the outlaws roved at pleasure. Many of the oaks of Sherwood still exist, against which Robin Hood may have leaned. When he hunted amid those oaks there were the deer and stag with lofty antlers, the roe, the fox, marten, hare, coney, partridge, quail, pheasant, woodcock, mallard, heron, etc., and the wolf also. The variety of life in the forest must have been endless—dances, rustic wakes, feasts, and numberless rural sports. Wandering minstrels came among them, sang old ballads, and gathered rich material for new ones. Sometimes a strange bugle would echo through the forest from strange hunters who would be well received. Sometimes a noble would steal in among them. Even with them it was a bold attempt to dare to intrude upon the forest king. There were lady hunters too, who were deemed unequalled in archery. A great event with them was Robin Hood's fair. This spread from mouth to mouth. "Tis said that Robin would at times let some muscular and valiant man overmaster him and then to secure him make him a chief. Thus he may have got "Little John," "Scarlet," "Much, the miller's son," "Lan-ner," and others who became famous in Sherwood forest life. And sometimes knights came among the merry foresters advocating some great enterprise they had championed. Robin Hood himself is thought to have been some one of the English nobility; many claim that he was the veritable Earl of Huntingdon. Finally, we would say, in the language of Knight, the historian, "We accept Robin Hood as a real personage. And whoever he was and in whatever reign he lived, Robin Hood was the representative of the never ending protest of the people against misrule—a practical protest, which set up a rude kind of democratic justice against the manifold atrocities of aristocratic tyranny. It was a contest, no doubt, of robber against robber; but the popular admiration of the hero of the forest was based upon a more enduring principle than the knightly admiration of the hero of the crusades. The ballad singers have outlived the troubadours."

V. B.

Our Little Speech.

We were very much pleased when we heard one of the great political parties had nominated a farmer for Governor of Michigan. Surely now, the farmers of Michigan are working some advancement towards gaining the rights and privileges which justly belong to them, notwithstanding many are slow to improve or grasp the privileges within their reach. We hardly know how to express our thanks to the noble and enterprising ones who have dared to assert their rights or to demand them, on the same basis with other industries or professions. Surely agriculture in all its branches far exceeds many of the other industries combined, yet it is not fostered and protected the same, and why? Simply because you have never dared, or, what is still worse, cared, to assert your rights. You have been the too willing tools in the hands of the learned and wily politician giving them the preference, for you very well know you lacked the ability to stand side by side with the lawyer and other learned men that make our laws. You thought you had no time to attend to such matters, you thought our representatives would look after our interests and do the right thing by us. They said they would, and so you gave them your vote. The result is you have been doomed to disappointment from year to year, growing worse all the time. When at last you saw your mistake, then you began to look about for a remedy. And that was, farmers if represented at all in our government, must choose competent men from the agricultural class to look after the interests of farmers.

The time was, and not many years ago, when it would have been difficult to find a man well enough qualified among our farmers to occupy a place in Congress or in our legislative halls. But those days are past. There is scarcely a town now but could furnish one more with sufficient knowledge to represent his constituents with honor and dignity. And how has this all been brought about in so short a time, some will say? We will tell you. It has been done in various ways, but mainly through organizations of agricultural fairs, farmers' institutes and clubs and the Grange. The last named being the greatest benefit to the farmer where he has availed himself of the many advantages which may accrue to those that belong to the order.

Farmers as a class are very thoughtful people, acting slowly generally, but when thoroughly aroused to what is for

their interest you can expect them to co-operate together for any especial purpose that tends to advance the interest and promote the welfare of the farming class. We, as farmers, are becoming more popular in the eyes of the world. So much so that we have succeeded in getting a genuine farmer nominated for Governor this fall,—something that would have been impossible before, on account of so much prejudice against the ignorant tillers of the soil. Now we, fellow Patrons and farmers, have our duty plain before us. So it seems to me.

Are we going to retain the ground we have gained in all these years that we have labored so hard to secure? We think we hear you say emphatically, yes. If so then you will give the farmer nominee your support regardless of party politics. He is known to be a man of integrity and every way competent to fill that honorable position, and surely it is his within your power, my brother farmers, to elect him to that high office. We sincerely hope that the farmers of our own noble State will not be blind to their own interests, and that they will strive to retain the ground they have secured, and add to them other golden trophies which justly belong to us.

Do not let party ties keep you from doing your duty; be independent and vote for the best man, the man that you think will look after the welfare of the agriculturist. The men in the field for Governor, in the other parties, are no doubt honorable and able men, but they have nothing in common or interest with the farming class. So we need not expect that either of them will pay much attention to farming pursuits.

Then rally around the farmer nominee, show to the world you mean to practice what you preach. Stand by your calling and the man whose interest is identical with your own. Don't be swerved from your duty; the political newspapers are busy to mislead the people. If they would keep truth on their side it might do, but they don't. The disgusting slang they use comes from all sides in a greater or less degree that people hardly know where to place any confidence. Yesterday we read C. G. Luce was a bogus farmer, had not been in that business for some time—that he was connected with two banks and was very rich, and he was also not so popular with the Grange as formally, etc.

We see through the gauze veil. It is to weaken the confidence of the farming class, to secure a few votes for the other side. People are not so easily fooled as they used to be. It is a dull scholar that cannot learn. People are doing more of their own thinking than formerly. They are better educated and not so easily deceived nowadays. But if it were possible the political newspapers would deceive the very elect to gain their point, and he who can deceive and talk the worst gets the biggest pay; so we have read.

We will drop the political newspaper men now, and ask all and every farmer to look well to his own interest, for there is no one else who will do it for you. We don't know but our remarks savor too much of politics to meet the approval of our careful editor. We have not said all we would like to for we feel very much interested. We, as farmers, have much at stake. Yes, we know we are only a woman and will not cast a vote, but we are bound to cast our influence if it be only small. Yours for the right.

Hip, hip, hurrah for C. G. Luce for Governor.
AUNT KATE.

An Advance Step.

[An essay read by Carrie Smith before Hillsdale County Grange, Aug. 4, 1886.]

The course of the enlightenment, elevation and civilization of the human race has been by slow degrees, the great mass of each generation fully believing that there was not much more advancement to be made, that the great acme had been reached, much further progress was impossible, and that the efforts of great minds should thence be directed toward maintaining that standard, to counteract retrogression. In fact, this general idea has been shared by many of the minds accredited with the greatest powers possessed by men. For instance, not many centuries ago the most advanced nations of Europe believed that theft and all manner of robbery could not be suppressed, that no person could own more property than he could command the force to protect, that the exercise of protection was not the province of the State but of the individual who needed it. The person who had then said it were possible for the State to make property safe when not enclosed by high walls, and the walls supported by an armed force, would have been considered a lunatic.

About seventeen years ago I chanced to be upon the borders of the Osage lands in Kansas. At that time those red men (noble specimens though they were) had no use for property that could not be carried with them on very short notice. Wherever they were seen, whether in camp or on the trail, there all their effects were to be found. And why? Because their civilization was so low as to warrant nothing else. In contrast, and only a few miles away, the white pioneer halted, laid his claim upon government land, and sometimes without even a tent he left valuable property for weeks or months, and he did it with confidence that it would be found intact upon his return, his confidence being seldom betrayed. White people

of the United States are descendants of the European nations referred to. The native of Michigan can hardly conceive of the condition of those nations.

It is hardly necessary to trace the different steps by which the change has been wrought. But we are compelled to pity the uncivilized person because he is not capable of maintaining and enjoying the security and untold blessings of a high civilization. But stop, let us take a second view of the matter. Is our situation really as enviable as it at first glance might appear? The property of the white American is comparatively safe, but he cannot let his son leave the native threshold without imminent danger that he will be seized by the liquor traffic, this great and growing institution, legalized, sustained and made respectable by the laws of State and Nation. He is more than liable to be seized by this gigantic engine of infamy, bound hand and foot and carried down, down to the lowest depths of hell. Then what does a little property or its safety avail? Most people have been accustomed to say of intemperance and the liquor traffic, as was said by our ancestry concerning crimes of their day, to wit: "Such things have always been practiced and always will be." Although admitting the necessity, they say that organized society has not the power to stop it. It is possible that a majority hold such an opinion to-day.

Now, Brothers and Sisters, is there not remaining one of the greatest of advance steps in the course of civilization yet to be taken by the American people? In other words must this evil, the magnitude of which the English language does not afford the means of expression, always remain?

In the signs of the times as revealed in the political campaign we read a most emphatic answer. For the last few years it has been more and more apparent that the hold of the old political parties has been weak upon thinking and conscientious men. Those parties have not in good faith been able to agree upon a platform broad enough and plain enough for such men to stand on with a clear conscience, but have been controlled in the interest of corporations and unprincipled individuals. They have perhaps unwillingly been whipped into the most abject subserviency by the liquor traffic, and to-day present the pitiable spectacle of a slave rendering unresisting service to a most conscienceless master, and as a result the politics of America are to-day being stirred as never before since the memorable days of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The old leaders are either despondent or nearly frantic in their efforts to devise some means by which they can secure the support of their old following for one more election. The press of the whole country is full of expressions of doubt or warning, of ridicule or misrepresentation. In the effort to entuse the people they meet with utter failure. They are losing their best and most exemplary men, those in whom the masses have confidence.

The old parties are disintegrating, but the politics of America are not yet so degenerate as to be long without a party actuated by a holy principle, clean in its membership and in its general character, above all manner of gambling, trading and wire-pulling, and impelled principally by the desire that right shall prevail, and to that end working confidently, persistently and aggressively.

Such a party has been born and is growing like a young giant. Within a few months its performances have caused many agreeable surprises to the friends of progress and filled many of its enemies with consternation. Its membership is of the best men in America in point of virtue, integrity and ability, including such names as St. John, Talmage, Dow, Wolf, Bailey, Pickering, Finch, and many others of equal strength and prominence in the nation at large. And in our own State we have Preston, Dickie, Reynolds, Sagendorf, Crozier, Schumaker, Merritt Moore, Thomas Moore, and scores of others of equal prominence and merit. We have the support of a clear majority of the clergy and a large proportion of the college professors of Michigan and more coming daily. We are also supported by the W. C. T. U. of the nation, of itself a mighty force. The number, enthusiasm and ability in each succeeding convention is a new surprise to the country, at least to all who are correctly informed upon such matters.

The climax occurred at Lansing one week ago to day, when one thousand of the most virtuous and brainy delegates that ever assembled in convention in Michigan proceeded amidst the greatest enthusiasm to adopt a platform unmistakable in its language and wholly in the interest of the home and good government, and to nominate a State ticket with names that represent worth and integrity.

The answer that I read in the signs of the times is: A political crisis is imminent. The Americans are about to take the advance step.

A Constitutional Amendment.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR, Sir:—Will you, through the medium of your valuable paper, give publication to the following statement of facts and thus aid in giving relief to the tax ridden people of Wayne County? The State Legislature at its session of 1885, passed the following joint resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House

of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State, for their approval or rejection, the following amendment to section ten of article ten of the constitution of this State:

SEC. 10. The Board of Supervisors, or in the county of Wayne, the Board of County Auditors, shall have the exclusive power to prescribe and fix the compensation for all services rendered for, and to adjust all claims against their respective counties, and the sum so fixed or defined shall be subject to no appeal;

Provided, That the Legislature shall have power to regulate, control, modify or abolish the Board of County Auditors of Wayne County and may by law provide for the auditing of the accounts of Wayne County. Be it further

Resolved, That said constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of the same to the Sheriffs of the several counties of this State, in the same manner that he is now required to do in the case of the election of a Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and the several townships and cities in this State shall prepare a suitable box for the reception of ballots cast for or against such proposition. Each person voting for said proposition shall have written or printed or partly written and partly printed on his ballot the words, "Amendment to the constitution relative to the Board of Auditors of Wayne County—Yes;" and each person voting against said proposition shall have written or printed or partly written and partly printed on his ballot the words, "Amendment to the constitution relative to the Board of Auditors of Wayne County—No." The ballots shall in all respects be canvassed and returns made as in the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Ordered to take immediate effect.

May 11, 1885.

Each of the auditors receives \$2,500 per annum, making \$7,500 in all. In addition to this they employ a clerk at \$1,500 a year and a message boy at \$400, making a grand total of \$9,400 besides rents and stealings.

Their power seems to be nearly absolute as they are not in the least amenable to the Board of Supervisors nor any other Board. Any one sufficiently interested to desire an illustration of their manner of doing business is most respectfully referred to the *Evening Journal* of May 19, 20, 1886. The taxpayers of Wayne County sincerely hope and trust that their friends in the other counties will vote—"Yes," giving the State Legislature the powers specified in the amendment, thus saving them several thousands of dollars per annum and placing them on an equal footing with their sister counties. F. R. W. Oak, Mich.

Too Positive.

Perhaps all naturally decided persons can recall instances when they have spoken with more force than they afterward wished they had. The professor mentioned below may, probably, be classed among such individuals:

The professor was showing a party of ladies and gentlemen over some large works at Birmingham, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of complicated optical instruments. The party came to a very ingenious instrument, the working of which the professor proceeded to explain.

In the midst of his exposition, a roughly-dressed young man, standing near, struck in and civilly showed the man of science that he was quite mistaken in his explanations of the instrument.

The professor, whose weak point is not an excess of humility, angrily maintained his own view, but did not succeed in convincing his opponent, who finally shrugged his shoulders and walked off.

"Who is that—that person?" asked the professor, indignantly, of a workman standing by.

"Oh, that is Dr.—," was the reply; "he invented that instrument you have been looking at." Tableau.

The County Fair.

The farmers should not forget that the County agricultural society is revived, in the absence of the state fair, and that every effort is being made to make the exhibition a success. To that end indications point.

The following from O. P. Morton is of interest:

To exhibitors of sheep, swine and poultry of the county of Kalamazoo:

I am pleased to say, as superintendent of these departments, that we have plenty of room for a grand exhibition that will prove a pride to the people, and an honor to the farmers of the state. Come one, come all, and let us revive the Kalamazoo county agricultural society and place our county in the front rank. Remember that we have a large number of the stalls left by the State agricultural society and none need stay at home for want of room or good care of your stock. O. P. MORTON.

DISTRICT Master Workman of District assembly No. 30 of Massachusetts, including Springfield, has notified knights that their connection with any liquor club will result in immediate dismissal.

Anti-Saloon Republicans meet in Chicago—U. S. Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, and ex-Senator Windom, of Minnesota, act as Presiding Officers—The saloon responsible for political corruption and social anarchy—190 Representatives present.

The National Conference of anti-saloon Republicans assembled in the Madison Street Theatre Thursday morning. It was a representative body of nearly two hundred earnest men who were at once Republicans and political temperance reformers. A few others attended the morning session, a greater number the afternoon. Shortly after 10 o'clock it was called to order by Albert Griffin, of Kansas, the father of the incipient anti-saloon movement within the ranks of the Republican party.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I feel highly honored in being called to preside temporarily over this which I believe to be

A GREAT HISTORIC CONVENTION.

I believe the movement we initiate to-day will live in the annals of our country and of all time. The object of this convention is fully set forth in the call, which is familiar to you; and I take it, and it may be admitted, that we are here to organize for the destruction of the rum traffic throughout this country [loud applause], and that everywhere and always we will use those practical means which at the time are best adapted to secure this end. Between free and low-license rum, we are for low license; between the low license and the high license of the rum traffic we are for high license, and between high license and prohibition we are for prohibition. [Loud applause.] In taking this position we commit no man's conscience to the theory that a license law, under any circumstances, is right, but that it may be expedient, because for the time being it is the best that can be done to restrain the rum traffic and to hasten the total prohibition of the traffic.

Upon completing the organization it was found that the number of delegates and the states represented were as follows: Maine, 2; Vermont, 9; New York, 6; Rhode Island, 7; Michigan, 3; Indiana, 18; Illinois, 40; Wisconsin, 11; Massachusetts, 12; Mississippi, 2; Kansas, 30; Iowa, 20; New Jersey, 7; Nevada, 1; Minnesota, 15; Texas, 2; Dakota, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 1; New Hampshire, 2; total, 190, 20 states.

Senator Blair then introduced ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Windom, as Permanent Chairman of the Conference, as one whose election to the chair would honor any convention.

After the loud applause that welcomed him, Mr. Windom addressed the conference at length on the great issue before them, expressing his thanks for the highly appreciated honor of the chairmanship, and declaring that doubtless there were many others who could explain the objects of the movement, proceeded at once to state what he considered its aim and purpose. Republicans, he said, had here assembled under call as true and loyal Republicans [applause], and through the Republican party it is hoped to work out what would be of great good to the American people. He had not the slightest thought of trying to organize a new political party. [Applause.] Such a thought had entered into the purpose of few, if any, of the delegates to the conference. The old party that had freed the slave; that had dignified human labor; that had enacted the homestead law, giving homes to the homeless; that had saved the Republic in war and maintained her honor in peace; that had rescued it from Democratic bankruptcy and advanced it to the first place among the nations of the earth—this party was good enough for Mr. Windom. [Applause.] Remembering its history, he was guaranteed that embracing this new issue it would carry it on to victory as it would every other issue it had undertaken.

IT WAS AN ISSUE AS GRAVE

as any party had faced in the past and almost as difficult, but the grand old party had not hesitated then and it would not now. They had met as Republicans, who did not believe in the right of the saloons of the country to dominate the country. [Applause.] They had not met to dictate but to indicate the opinion of a large portion of the party that the Republican party would do well to meet the issue tendered it by the liquid power of the country. [Applause.] The liquor power could be regarded from two standpoints—the moral and the humanitarian and the political. The former was the higher, but the convention had met to consider the question in its political aspect. The liquor power had gone into politics to stay, and had challenged the whole country to meet it or submit. In Minnesota no man was allowed to be voted for who did not bow down to the Moloch of the infernal regions. Considered from an economic aspect the enormous waste by saloons was simply incomparable. Sixty thousand men a year became the victims of the traffic, and five hundred thousand to

six hundred thousand were yearly on the way. The loss in the productive power of this army, at \$1.50 a day could be easily figured, as well as could the extent of taxation necessary to support crowded almshouses and jails.

The loss to the country in this way was estimated at \$900,000,000 per annum. He could not say if this was right, because the Democratic party in Congress had refused to authorize an investigation into the liquor traffic, but taking the half of this amount, if the government should levy one-tenth part of the tax which the saloons levied there would be.

A REBELLION IN LESS THAN NINETY DAYS.

[Applause.] They were told they could not interfere with this business because there was a great deal of invested capital, but the government could better afford to pay \$1,000,000,000 and then make one grand bonfire of this property, and still the Nation would be richer at the end of the year [Loud applause.] The Nation could better afford to pay the cost of the late rebellion every fifteen years than permit the rum traffic to go on. The great issue must be met and conquered or the country would be lost. The saloon in politics was an ally of anarchy [applause], and struck deadly and most damning blows at the most tender and vital part of Republic. The home and ballot-box was the holy of holies in a true republic like ours. [Applause.] Destroy the homes and you strike at the heart of the Republic. If 500,000 of these homes, instead of continuing nurseries of order, religion, truth, and patriotism, were converted into drunkards' homes, who could estimate the power of the poisoned dagger? The other most sacred treasure of the Republic was the ballot, and here again the saloon had struck a most deadly blow. If there was one evil greater than another it was the corrupt use of money in connection with the ballot. Let it be once understood by the people that elections were not carried by the choice of the people, but by the use of money, and you have struck down all confidence in the future of the country. When you have gone to the polls conscientiously only to find that fifteen men were marshaled in

A SALOON AROUND THE CORNER

to entirely overcome your vote you cease to have much interest in the ballot. There was no organization until the saloon power came into the field that openly boasted it intended to carry the election by the use of money. Some party must meet it on political grounds. Saloons were the colleges that teach anarchy, disorder, riot, and ruin [Applause.]

The saloons had captured the Democracy body and soul. At the last Democratic convention in Minnesota the saloons had put in power a man who was the incarnation of saloon tendencies. In the last fifty years the cities had grown four times as fast as in the country. It such continues the increase, when as now the vast plains no longer attracted settlers, how great would be the governing power of the saloons in the large cities. The saloons elected the Mayors and Councils of Chicago. If there was a Chicago gentleman present the speaker apologized [Laughter.] New York, controlled by its bosses and saloons, had become a Sodom of political corruption; yet in the National election New York State was often counted on to turn the scale, and it was New York City that turned the scale for the State, so we stood a rum-ridden Nation to-day. The saloons were officered 200,000 strong, and there were, say, five men controlled by each, making 1,000,000 of men against temperance, and with the purpose to wield their power. Was there patriotism enough in the land to rise and rescue it from such domination? The money power of the saloon was greater than the money power of the late Confederacy. But courage as well as cowardice was contagious, some one had said. [Great applause.] There were enough people in the Republican party to rally to the standard.

THEY WERE NOT ALL TEETOTALERS,

for some took an occasional glass, but they were not yet ready to be governed by the rum power.

The Prohibitionists were men of excellent principle, but they would do better to follow their own theories more than they did. Mr. Windom then drew an historic parallel for the reproof and instruction of Prohibitionists. The old abolitionists, he said, had denounced slavery as the sum of all villainies and the Constitution of the United States as the instrument of the evil one. Then came the Free Soil party, saying we must be law-abiding and observe the Constitution. Then they joined the Republican party and

ELECTED THE GRANDEST PATRIOT

modern or ancient times ever saw—Abraham Lincoln. [Loud applause.] Now supposing the Republican party should take a stand for the restriction and repression with the ultimate purpose of destroying the rum traffic why should the Prohibitionists, who have been traveling under the abolition standard stand aloof? With such an issue the Republicans would fight with the Prohibitionists for the repression and suppression of the traffic, and by their united effort they would make a notable day history. [Applause.] The Conference was addressed by several of the delegates, among whom were Ex-Indian Commissioner Hiram Price, of Iowa, who is a radical temperance Republican, who believes in "total abstinence and prohibition." P. D. Dunn, of Maine. Hon. E. A. Morse, of Massachusetts, Gen. T. M. Conway, of New York, Judge H. B. Saylor, of Indiana, Rev. Dr. H. M. Hatfield, of Illinois, Rev. Dr. A. L. Chapin, of Wisconsin, Noble L. Prentiss, of Kansas, and others made speeches. Chief Justice Noah Davis, of New York, wrote to General Conway, chairman of the New York delegation, that he was detained from the Conference by sickness, and said: "I trust the conference will succeed in impressing upon the Republican party the grave importance of recognizing and antagonizing the saloon evil in such form as to satisfy the moral sentiment of the country, and lead it to unite with that party in suppressing the vices and crimes which the saloon engenders and perpetuates."

Mr. John I. Piatt, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., read the report of the committee on Resolutions which was as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

The Anti-Saloon Republicans, by their representatives in National Conference assembled, do declare as follows:

1. That the liquor traffic as it exists to-day in the United States is the enemy of society, a fruitful source of corruption in politics, the ally of anarchy, a school of crime, and with its avowed purpose of seeking to corruptly control elections and legislation, is a menace to the public welfare and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

2. That we declare against the saloon and hold it to be the supreme duty of the government to adopt such measures as shall restrict it and control its influence, and at the earliest possible moment extinguish it altogether.

3. We believe the National government should absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, and in all the Territories of the United States.

4. We believe the best practical method of dealing with the liquor traffic in the several States is to let the people decide whether it shall be prohibited by the submission of constitutional amendments, and until such amendments are adopted, by the passage of the local option law.

5. That inasmuch as the saloon business creates a special burden of taxation upon the people to support courts, jails, and almshouses, therefore a large annual tax should be levied upon the saloons so long as they continue to exist. And that they should be made responsible for all public and private injury resulting from the traffic.

6. That the Republican party, wherever and whenever in power, should faithfully enforce whatever ordinances, statutes, or constitutional amendments may be enacted for the restriction or suppression of the liquor traffic.

7. That we approve the action of Congress and of those States that have done so, in providing for teaching the physiological effects of intoxicants in our public schools, and that we earnestly recommend to every State Legislature the enactment of such laws as shall provide for the thorough teaching of such effects to our children.

8. We demand that the Republican party, to which we belong, and whose welfare we cherish, shall take a firm and decided stand as the friend of the home and the enemy of the saloon, in favor of this policy and these measures. We pledge ourselves to do our utmost to cause the party to take such a stand. And we call upon all temperance men and friends of humanity—of whatever party or name—to join with us in securing these objects and in support of the Republican party, so far as it shall adopt them.

This report created considerable discussion and some little protest. One man objected because he was opposed to an instrument that consented to the licensing of the liquor traffic. One man said, "Where is the saloon keeper who wants the protection of a tax?" Judge Saylor, to harmonize conflicting views, said that the liquor business was a legal traffic at common law, and had a legal existence; but that the anti-saloon Republicans meant that if it did exist it should do so under as many difficulties as possible. Mr. Piatt stated that as far as he could interpret language the resolutions did commit to prohibition. They were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Griffin, of Kansas, there was ordered the appointment of a National Committee to carry on the work in the way seeming to it best. Each State and Territory should be entitled to one delegate. As far as possible the committee was promptly appointed as follows: Maine, U. S. Senator Wm. P. Frye; New Hampshire, U. S. Senator Henry W. Blair; Vermont, George A. Brown; Massachusetts, Col. E. H. Haskell; Rhode Island, Henry B. Metcalf; New York, Gen. Thomas W. Conway; New Jersey, the Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll; Pennsylvania, the Hon. H. W. Brown; Iowa, the Hon. Hiram Price; Minnesota, Gen. A. B. Nettleton; Indiana, Ex-Gov. Will Cumback; Wisconsin, E. P. Wheeler; Kansas, Albert Griffin; Illinois, Col. W. A. James; Georgia, the Hon. Alfred E. Buck.

After the adjournment of the Conference the National Committee met at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Albert Griffin, of Kansas, was chosen Chairman, and J. C. Schaeffer, of Chicago, Secretary. An Executive Committee was chosen, consisting of W. B. James, E. P. Wheeler, Gen. A. B. Nettleton, Albert Griffin, and five others yet to be selected. They will be elected by the National Committee as members at large from delegates residing in the vicinity of Chicago. At the meeting the subject of campaign literature was fully discussed. It was decided to present memorials to the State Republican Conventions, and do everything possible to get the party to commit itself to temperance everywhere. It was decided, however, to work strictly within party lines, and to discourage all bolting and third party movements. It was stated by members of the committee that they could prove beyond question that the liquor men had furnished the third party people with funds, and that their efforts were inspired by the Democratic party.

The Hon. George S. Stevens, of Maine, late Minister to Sweden, stated that it was with sorrow that he was compelled to say that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was, to a considerable degree, badly used by the designing and unscrupulous leaders of the third party movement, so that, instead of confining itself to the moral and religious work upon which the organization originally embarked, and which won the sympathy of all Christian men, it was now engaged in partisan politics, and what was worst of all, it was engaged in a way to practically help the saloon. He said he was glad that some of the best women in the Union had discovered the danger which threatened the organization, and were doing good work in bringing it back to its original line of policy. In support of what Mr. Stevens said as to the third party leaders, Gen. Conway, of Brooklyn, stated several facts which went to show that the leaders of the third party organization were in the pay of the Democratic party, and he denounced those men as hypocrites and frauds. That any of the good women whom all honored and respected should be found following the

lead of such men was one of the saddest facts of current history, but he was glad to think that the mask was being torn away so that the true character of the combination of the Democratic and third party leaders was being understood by the public.

Crater Lake Survey.

ASHLAND, OR., July 6.

For the benefit of such as have not read about Crater Lake, I will say by way of preface, that it is located on the summit of the Cascade Mountains, in Southern Oregon, is about six by eight miles in extent, and surrounded by cliffs from 1,000 to over 2,000 feet high. The scenery at and near it is very fine, and a movement was started last autumn to have it set aside as a national park. With this end in view, President Cleveland withdrew the land from the market, and bills were introduced in Congress for its maintenance and government. These bills were referred to appropriate committees, and in the mean time a geological survey is ordered by the Interior Department. Capt. C. C. Dutton is placed in charge, and this in itself is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be well done, as the Captain is not only a genial, whole-souled gentleman, but a thorough scholar, and has had seventeen years' experience in just such work. Oregon is to be congratulated on having the investigation entrusted to such competent hands.

One of the first steps necessary was the construction of one large boat for sounding, and two smaller, which were made at Seilwood by W. Ingate Ball. The large one is a very large, lap-streak, spruce, square-stern, oak keel bound with iron, four oars, is twenty-six feet long, five feet eight inches beam, two feet deep amidships, weighs 900 pounds, and has been christened the "Cleetwood." It is a model of beauty and reflects great credit on the builder. There are two heavy ash timbers projecting over the stern; between these is a pulley, from which the line is cast. When sounding with wire an odometer will be attached to the journal of the pulley, thus recording the number of revolutions, or the amount of line paid out. The cord used will be carefully marked, so that the figures can be obtained at any time by examining the line itself. Amidships there is an eighteen-inch iron pulley, with cranks attached, by which the lead will be raised. In the bow is a reel for holding the line. Eight thousand feet of wire and a large amount of cord were procured in Portland for sounding.

To get the boats to their destination it became necessary to transport them by rail to Ashland, a distance of 342 miles, thence to the lake by wagons, 100 miles farther. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the large boat from getting strained in transportation through the mountains, and also in launching it over the cliffs. After mature deliberation, Capt. Dutton has decided to go by way of the Rogue River, instead of via Linkville and Fort Klamath. To carry the "Cleetwood" a strong framework has been made on the wagon, projecting above the boat, which is suspended in a substantial swing, so arranged that it will be next to impossible to injure it. In this manner there is but little doubt of its being carried in safety.

So far, I have referred only to the geological party; but there is another and very important branch of the geological survey, namely, the topographical engineers, who have been camping with us for the past few days. They travel independently of the geologists and cover far more territory in a given time; in fact, topographical engineers are the pioneers of the geological survey, and their life, during the season of observation, is one of persistent climbing over rugged cliffs and unexplored regions. Altitudes are taken by a cistern barometer, checked by vertical angles taken from all occupied stations. There are two base barometer stations, Ashland and Fort Klamath; the elevation of the former was taken directly by railroad level and the latter indirectly. All observations taken in course of the work are referred to those simultaneously taken at the two base stations, as many observations being taken as possible. It is thought it is topographical work will be extended as far as the line of British Columbia, closely followed by the geologists.

The work is in charge of Mark B. Kerr, who has been engaged on this coast for several years past. He left Yreka May 28, sending Eugene Ricksecker eastward to take a series of subsidiary angles in connection with his main work northwards, it being agreed that they would meet on Mt. Pitt. This mountain is surrounded by a band of lava, inside of which are a number of beautiful lakes and plenty of game. The mules of the pack train kept getting their feet fast in the lava, and one became so badly used up that it was necessary to abandon it. An amusing feature of the trip was the fact that both parties camped on the mountain three days, each looking for the other. When the discovery was made they had all the time been camping almost within gunshot of each other. The altitude of Mt. Pitt has heretofore been given at 9,750 feet, but while it is not yet settled exactly, it is found to be very close to 10,400 feet.

By way of the difficulties encountered, it may be said it is impossible to get long sights, owing to the haze that seems constantly to hang over the mountains; hence it becomes necessary to crowd the work during clear weather. So far seven different points have been occupied, none of them less than 50 miles apart, while from Mt. Pitt to Thompson's Peak is over 100 miles. Progress has been slow and tedious, owing to the presence of great quantities of snow. Mules of the pack train sometimes slide down the mountains from 150 to 200 feet. In crossing streams they several times lost their footing, got washed down with the current, and were rescued only after prolonged and dangerous work in swift streams of water. To reach the summit of Thompson's Peak it was necessary to climb over snow for five miles, a part of the time cutting footsteps in the ice with an axe. Aside from this it was necessary to sleep on the very summit of the mountains several nights in succession, with the mercury in the thermometer prowling around in the neighborhood of zero and lower, so as to take advantage of the early morning light.

Mr. Kerr will work north from here, the next point to be occupied being Mt. Scott, from which place the work will again be connected east and west, and still moving northward the next point will be Diamond Peak, and then the Three Sisters. This work will be carried to August 1st, then the detailed mapping will be done on a field scale of two miles to the inch. (Final publication being four miles.) and vertical contours 200 feet, carrying it as far north as possible, and west to the 123d degree of longitude. Owing to the interest centered in Crater Lake, it is possible that an extra detailed map may be made of that region.

Capt. Dutton has been camped here for some time past, but will probably leave for Crater Lake to-morrow. In my next I will endeavor to describe our trip to the lake, followed by the launching of the boat's over the cliffs and subsequent work in the immediate vicinity.

W. G. STEELE.

Signs of the Times.

There are two recent and very significant signs of the political situation. One is the call for a Republican Anti-saloon Convention at Biglinton on the day that this paper is issued, and the other is the address of American free-traders. They contemplate very different purposes, but they are significant because they are the formal announcement of adherents of both parties that there are public issues which are more important to them than the support of their party. Neither the anti-saloon call nor the free-trade address, indeed, proposes the organization of a new party. But the anti-saloon call describes the temperance question, or the control of party action by the liquor interest, as "now the most prominent" and important issue before the people. Honest and patriotic men will not subordinate more important to less important issues, and therefore, unless the Republican party should take a positive and effective anti-saloon position, such men could not honorably support it. They will undoubtedly be put to the proof. Mr. Blaine's speeches in Maine and the Conventions in Michigan and elsewhere show that the Republican party as a national organization will take no step which would alienate the saloon. It will not treat the temperance question as the most important of present public issues, and Republicans who sincerely think it to be so will, like the Conscience and Free-soil Whigs of forty years ago, be prepared to form new party connections.

The free-trade address does not propose a new party. But it proposes that free-traders should secure the nomination for Congress of a candidate of their views, or, should that be impracticable, that they should support the candidate, without regard to party, who is least opposed to reform; or that, wherever circumstances favor, they should nominate an independent reform candidate. This is the position of those who feel that free-trade or tariff reform is, as the Republican anti-saloon call says, the temperance question, the prominent and important issue before the people. The signers of the anti-saloon call are all Republicans "in good standing"; and the signers of the free-trade address are probably all Democrats or Independents. The gravity of the saloon question is shown by the murder of the Rev. Mr. Haddock, who interested himself to enforce the temperance laws in Sioux City, Iowa, and by the vote of the Republican Legislature in New York to favor the saloons, as explained by the Sheridan Shook telegram to the Tribune. It is this subservience which has stimulated Mr. Griffin and his friends in Kansas, where the saloon power in politics is absolute and despotic, to call the National Republican Congress at Chicago to throw off the yoke. Mr. Griffin and his friends faithfully supported Mr. Blaine in 1884; but they will no longer support the Republican party if it refuses to break with the saloon.

The signers of the free-trade address likewise are prepared to break with any party which does not favor tariff reform. They would not vote in Pennsylvania, for instance, for any tariff reform Republican as against Mr. Randall. They recognize only protectionists and free-traders, as the Free-soilers of '44 and '48 knew only pro-slavery men. The signers, so far as they are known to us, are men in the vigor of life, earnest, intelligent, upright, enthusiastic in the cause. The course of two such bodies of citizens on the eve of an election, with that of the civil service reformers, is the most suggestive fact of the political situation. The Independent or Mugwump movement of 1884 was the forerunner of a political readjustment which will restore that normal and wholesome situation in which parties represent real conviction and a definite purpose.—Harper's Weekly.

An exchange says that few have any idea of the extent of a two or three-inch rainfall, and a great many think that it doesn't amount to much. They have seen the water six inches deep in a cellar, so that a little three-inch shower is looked upon as a very insignificant affair. Let's look at the figures a moment. By an easy mathematical calculation it may be demonstrated that a rainfall of three inches, or rather of three and one-fourth inches, as now officially reported for a recent storm, is equivalent to about 88,250 gallons to the square acre, or 53,480,000 gallons to the square mile—enough to fill 1,412,000 forty-gallon barrels. Estimating the weight of such an enormous rainfall at the old accepted rate of a pint to a pound, we find it to be 225,820 tons, or almost three times the weight of the Washington monument. This to a single square mile, remember. Those who may feel a further interest in the matter can, without great difficulty, approximate the number of barrels and tons of water which fell to the 10 miles square of the original District of Columbia, and before they get through ciphering they will come to the conclusion that a three and one-fourth inch rainfall is a decidedly wet and an amazingly heavy one.—Ex.

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The Visitor and Politics.

"It is the easiest thing in the world to be mistaken" was a standard remark with an old gentleman of our acquaintance, for whose good sense, when we knew him years ago, we had profound respect. We have come to learn from an acquaintance with the partisan press of the present day that "it is the easiest thing in the world" to misrepresent, or stated more exactly, to deliberately lie for the vile purpose of making political capital by defaming the character of a candidate for office, no matter by what means he becomes such. Partisan editors, who are not believed by their neighbors to be chicken thieves, will with each and every issue of their papers through a whole campaign deliberately assail the character of a citizen nominated for office, torture his every utterance and act into some base purpose, discredit his motives, malign his character and claim still to be honorable gentlemen.

In addition to our regular exchanges, which include the political sheets of all parties, we are daily in receipt of marked copies of papers charging us with all sorts of political wickedness. The partisan press, with some honorable exceptions, has so little regard for truth that a paper published but twice a month would stand but a poor show if it undertook to get even with these smart fellows by descending to their low level and "swapping lies" with them. We have been known to the general public as editor, publisher and manager of the GRANGE VISITOR since April 1, 1875, and had come to think that this was all true. In short, this fact had been unquestioned anywhere until within the last month some knowing editors have discovered that we are merely an automaton. Despite this discovery by men who do not hesitate to disgrace the profession of journalism, we assert and maintain that during all these years we have run the editorial department of the VISITOR without hindrance or direction from any man or set of men, that it has kept within the wise constitutional restrictions of the supreme law of the Order and its declaration of purposes, from which we quote:

Yes, we teach underlie all true politics, and the statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

We always bear in mind that no one by becoming a Patron of Husbandry gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs.

Whatever ranting politicians and unscrupulous editors of any party may say for a purpose, the Patrons of Michigan full well understand that for our outspoken independence we have been severely criticised by Democrats, Greenbackers, Republicans and Prohibitionists.

Of no one thing are we more certain than that the VISITOR has honestly and with what ability we possessed from time to time presented the fact that agriculture was the most important—the underlying industry, on which national prosperity was largely dependent, that this class had slight recognition by the National Government in any department of its affairs. We have also insisted that for this state of things the farmers themselves were to blame—that in governmental affairs, state and national, they allowed their classes to carry off the honors and at the same time by unjust legislation impose an unequal proportion of the burdens of government on the agricultural class. All our read-

ers know that for years we have urged farmers to secure representatives in Congress from their own ranks, and insisted that it would be sensible and business like to look after this matter from the standpoint of the farmer rather than that of the lawyer or politician, and in this matter the VISITOR has seemed to be satisfactory to our Democratic friends. But now when we ask that farmers support a farmer for Governor there is a wonderful kicking by the State Democratic press, which has heretofore often quoted us with commendation. We have also for the last half dozen years urged upon the attention of the farmers of Michigan the fact that the executive office of this agricultural State had not been filled by a farmer for more than a score of years. We have held to the opinion that there were farmers in Michigan of business experience who would discharge the duties of the executive office with honor to themselves and the class to which they belong.

We have complied with the conditions of the Declaration of Purposes that we have quoted, and urged farmers to try and secure the nomination of some competent representative farmer of their own political party. And now that one of these parties has nominated a competent farmer for the office of Governor we have urged the farmers of Michigan to vote for him and elect him because we knew him to be a practical farmer, who for a third of a century had lived on the same farm where he now lives, ten miles from a railway station. With a full knowledge of these facts and of another fact, that in all these years we have never set up a defense of one party more than another, we are charged with partisanship—with prostituting the VISITOR to the support of the Republican party. Those who have read the VISITOR know the accusation is false and those who make the complaint know it just as well. But the truth will not answer their purpose. There are farmers, some of them Patrons, so wedded to party that the salvation of the country with them depends on the success of the party to which they belong, and the country has had such men for a hundred years and will have for the next hundred; yet the seasons come and go all the same, with varied results on farm and field with each succeeding year. And so with political parties; now one is on top, then another, but the crop of political parasites is always equal to the demand, and the farmers who are willing to stand by these fellows, rather than by their own interests and their own class, we are sorry to say, are still in the majority. We have asked Michigan farmers to support Farmer Luce for Governor, not because he is a Republican but because he has been a successful farmer, because he is one of the best representatives of the agricultural class in the State, because under all circumstances, in all situations, he has proved faithful to the farmers of Michigan for all these years, never deserting their interests at any time or place when it was in his power to aid and protect them. Men of all parties, who have known him well know these statements to be exactly true. If Mr. Luce is not elected it will be because the farmers of Michigan are still so slavishly partisan that they love party more than the profession on which they individually rely for a living for themselves and their families.

In looking over the Implement Department last week of the West Michigan Fair at Grand Rapids we noticed not a new article but an old article with a new make up. Like every other good new thing and nearly all the new implements that are poor the iron whiffletree is patented. While this don't make it any stronger or better, it don't make it as an implement any worse. A piece of gas pipe has a relative strength unknown to the same weight of iron in another shape and this piece of gas pipe properly braced is the new whiffletree. The merit of this new device is readily seen. Made entirely of wrought iron it will not decay—it will not break—there are no clips to get loose and come off, and the actual wear can be repaired with very little trouble. There is no wood to shrink or in any way fail, and while it won't hurt it to be housed it won't suffer injury by exposure and that want of care that we are sorry to say is still a prominent feature of the average farmer. Geo. E. Judd & Co., of Ionia, the manufacturers are offering a valuable improvement on the old-fashioned wooden neckyoke and whiffletree. Write the company for further information.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF ALL OUR JOTTINGS? It has rained half the month and we expected a shower of jottings from the farmers who could not sow wheat. From their failure in this matter we think they must have gone to town rainy days to talk politics. And here let us remind them next time they go for any such purpose don't forget to get three months subscribers for the VISITOR. That will pay better than betting on the election or abusing the candidates of the other party.

THE BOTTLE IN POLITICS.—The bottle as well as the barrel is becoming too prominent in politics.—Philadelphia Times.

Political Consistency.

In the Postal Column our brother patron Levi Sparks, of Berrien County, has said his say in a querulous way about our politics and is anxious to see the VISITOR of October 1st.

His cool assertion that "The VISITOR has at last thrown off the mask and bravely entered the field of politics," is a brief but comprehensive advertisement of the simplicity or venality of the brother. He says "Not a word has appeared in the VISITOR in favor of the farmer for Congress." Why bless his simple, suspicious soul he can't find a line in the VISITOR in all the eleven years of its existence to justify his statement. We have always urged farmers to stand up for their class, attend caucuses and conventions and secure if possible the nomination and election of competent representatives from the agricultural class to the legislative bodies of the country. And right in line with this kind of talk we have urged, that as this was largely an agricultural State and as no farmer had been elected to its executive office for more than a score of years that the farmers of the State in their respective parties do their level best to secure the nomination of a first-class representative farmer for that office. This same brother sent us another communication without attaching his name thereto and that was the only commendable thing we found in the six pages used in accusation of the editor of the VISITOR, in belittling Farmer Luce and laudation of Lawyer Yapple. Bro. Sparks is not alone in this inconsistency. Others have proved their narrow partisanship by first denouncing Mr. Luce and then throwing mud at the VISITOR, for what—for continuing to do just what it has been doing for ten years. We have in this matter turned neither to the right or left. We gave in the last VISITOR a fair, square statement of the qualifications of the several candidates for the office of Governor, and those statements will never be impeached.

In this number we have vindicated our right and duty in the premises, we believe, to the entire satisfaction of men disposed to be fair and reasonable. But what shall we say of farmers (all politicians by the way) who declare they will not support Mr. Luce and yet have the cheek to attack the VISITOR because of its support of a farmer whose reputation for ability and integrity has not been questioned, except by political enemies in the heat of a political campaign. Such farmers would exhibit more consistency as well as more becoming modesty if they quietly deserted a plain duty on election day and voted their partisan ticket without a scratch or a patch. If we have any apology to offer for the course the VISITOR has pursued it is to its readers for wasting space in replies to the exceeding unreasonableness of men who "convinced against their will are of the same opinion still."

UPON another page we present our readers with a pretty full report of the proceedings of the anti-saloon conference held in Chicago Sept. 16. It was composed of delegates from 20 different States and was presided over by Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, in the temporary organization, and by Mr. Windom, formerly U. S. Senator from Minnesota and Secretary of the Treasury under President Garfield. The conference claims to have been held strictly within the lines of one of the great political parties; but the convention itself was outside of party trammels and was held to secure a non-partisan expression of the delegates with the view of presenting to the party, of which the delegates are members, the paramount importance of the great subject of temperance.

As a new departure in the temperance movement we felt that its proceedings would be of interest to the readers of the VISITOR, and may lead the temperance men in other parties to attempt a similar movement within their own party lines; for the Grange, while not partisan in its work, does teach its members to work vigorously within the party lines to which its members belong for the supremacy of everything that is good, and for the good of their fellow men. For this reason only we have transferred the proceedings of that conference to the columns of the VISITOR. The speech of Mr. Windom shows that among the leading men of our country there is a strong sentiment that much of the political corruption of the time is due to the influence of the saloon; and that, being alive to this fact, the leaders are coming to realize that some action should be had which shall compel our political parties to take a more decided stand on the side of temperance. For this reason the proceedings of that conference deserve a thoughtful consideration. It is proper to say, too, that those Republican papers that think more of a party advantage for the sake of spoils than they do for principle have invariably belittled this conference and characterized it as a gathering of men who are actuated more by the temperance principle than by a desire for the supremacy of their party, which is really a compliment to the participants.

The Grange as an institution favors temperance first, last and all the time. From our standpoint of observation we see in the not distant future the day

when this temperance question will stand second to no other in the politics of the country. The agitation of the question for the last quarter of a century has increased from year to year.

On one side are social, moral, civil, religious and political organizations for the suppression of intemperance, the enforcement of law, and the enactment of more law; on the other are the men who have invested their money, their morals, and, in many cases, their common honesty in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. This investment of money for return in kind has proved profitable. The investment of morals and common honesty has generally been a losing business and often proved a total loss of the stock in trade. But this has been by no means the worst feature of the business. It has all along been an onerous tax on the industry of the country, resting heavily on that large class of people who are forced to contribute to the maintenance of jails, prisons, asylums, with their army of employes, all of which are made necessary to a large extent by the business. Of the miseries it brings to men, women and children we need not write. They are known and felt everywhere, and to the victims that knowledge is often cruelly itself in practical form. The various organizations to which we have referred, working in their own way, simply illustrate what we all know, that no two persons are alike, and that therefore in many things do not and cannot see and think alike.

It was long ago said that all roads lead to Rome, and so of the work of all who are favorable to temperance, whether by restrictive or prohibitory legislation, educational, moral or other means, however contradictory they may seem in the means employed, all lead to the Rome of such ultimate triumph over this traffic as shall keep it from its present extortion from the pockets of the unwilling, cut off its dominating power in politics and its tyrannous hold upon the domestic peace and happiness of families. That it will be exterminated from the earth, or from this country, we do not believe. It will remain to trouble and torment mankind in some degree just as long as other sorts of wickedness everywhere abound. It simply remains for the patriot and the philanthropist to do what they can, each in his own way, to curb, restrain and destroy in so far as he is individually able this formidable enemy of society, exercising charity toward those who honestly differ with us as to the best means to employ.

SOME of our contemporaries must have great faith in the credulity of their readers if they expect them to believe the fabrications spread upon their pages. We quite agree with "St. Joseph County" in his jotting in the hope he expresses that no farmer or Editor will be so weak or wicked as to attack the character of Mr. Yapple in the shameful and unscrupulous manner that several partisan organs have assailed Mr. Luce.

As we have said before, the three gentlemen nominated for the office of Governor are all respectable citizens and we cannot believe either of them approve of the scandalous methods adopted by some editors.

Editorial misrepresentation we are glad to know is not approved and practiced by all partisan journals while some are like Bill Arp's acquaintance who in some respects he thought a very mean man, and who in other respects was a great deal meaner. The most unscrupulous and reckless of this class that have come to our notice are the Adrian Press, the Grand Rapids Leader and the Three Rivers Reporter, with the Kalamazoo Gazette and some others making an effort to become as unreliable as these we have named. Such journals can have a clear field for their weak wickedness. We shall not talk back in kind. The facts of the farm life of Mr. Luce are generally well known and when not known they cover so long a period of successful management and of personal labor on what is to-day one of the best farms in Michigan that it is a wicked waste of printer's ink to understate him as a farmer.

For thirty-seven years Mr. Luce has lived on a farm the first eighty acres of which he rode on horseback to Schoolcraft to buy, the seller being the late Judge Wells of Kalamazoo who was agent for an eastern owner. He farmed that eighty acres successfully until he was able to buy more land and so he continued to do until he was owner of as large a farm as he cared to manage. For all these years except four he has lived on that farm and personally given direction to, and aided with his own hands in every department of labor that belongs to general farming. For many years he has fed from 40 to 60 head of steers and found it profitable. His farm lies some ten miles south of the Village of Bronson which is his nearest railway station. The four years that he did not live on his farm he lived in Coldwater 18 miles distant and served Branch County as its treasurer. No amount of partisan falsehood can set aside these facts and if these 33 years of farm life and farm labor do not establish his claim as farmer, what would; and if setting forth these facts and asking the farmers of Michigan to elect him governor because he has proved his devotion to the interests of the agricultural class in season and out of season for

all the years of his farm life is partizan-ship then is the Editor of the VISITOR a partizan.

OUR correspondent, Chas. T. Killmer, of Arenac, in a late number while commending the VISITOR in flattering phrase made bold to hit quite a large body of Michigan farmers. In doing so it seems to us he has hit a large number of our patron farmers quite as hard as those outside the gate. We have been looking over our subscription books and its appearance seemed to fairly illustrate the farms and farmers of the country. Ride where you will and you see some farms with good buildings, straight fences and an appearance of neatness and completeness indicative of thrift in every department of the business. The next farm will perhaps indicate ownership of land enough for profitable farming with perhaps some good buildings a little out of repair or weather-worn, and everywhere evidences of neglect and a want of good business habits are apparent.

Another farm makes you feel that the Sheriff of some former administration had advertised the owner's easy going habits when he advertised a foreclosure of mortgage.

Some pages of our mailing book have a tired look indicating the easy going habits of some farmers. Our subscriptions for this month are more than double those of September, 1885. But this is not entirely satisfactory when we find so many Patrons' names on our mailing books who are not now getting the paper. In this year of political labor if some of our working canvassers will but take hold of the matter our list will take on a rapid growth. Remember that if left to a convenient season the work will not be done at all. We want some one or more in every Grange to spend some time canvassing for the VISITOR. While we much prefer subscribers who will accept our offer of 15 months for 50 cents, yet we are quite willing to take names of three months subscribers for ten cents, and on this offer we ought to enlist the services of 500 members who are willing to do something for the good of the order, and you can do no more effectual work than canvass for the VISITOR.

THE three citizens of Michigan who are before the people as candidates for governor, are, so far as we know and believe, respectable gentlemen and we hope the shameless and corrupt use of money that has brought discredit to the executives of both the dominant political parties within the last five years will not be truthfully charged up to either of them.

Mr. Luce has been charged with being a chronic office seeker. We understand that he has held the office of supervisor of Gilead for several terms, that he has been a member of the legislature more than once. For ought we know he may have had a hankering ambition for these offices but we happen to know that while he may have had an ambition for a place on the State ticket of his party, his candidacy was first proposed by his farmer friends, and in obedience to their demand his name was first presented to the Republicans of Michigan for a State office. We say this from personal knowledge of the fact and may properly add that were he to the front of his own motion he certainly would not lack precedent in all political parties.

It is sufficient to add that if Mr. Luce is not elected governor his defeat will be properly charged up to the farmers of Michigan. The consequences of such a verdict against themselves they could not escape for years. The business men of the country would cry out as with one voice "I told you so, the farmers are too stupid to take care of themselves and will go back on a fellow farmer every time if advised to by a crafty politician." We should deplore this set back his defeat would give the agricultural class of this State more than any other result.

We have labored for years to promote the best interests of the farmers of Michigan. In the November election we hope and expect to see them vindicate the claim we have made for them that they have improved more in the last dozen years than in any other fifty of the world's history.

WE see by exchanges that Bro. Perry Mayo, of Battle Creek, has been nominated for State Senator to represent the counties of Branch and Calhoun. That is certainly recognizing a hard-working Patron and farmer, and although he is Lecturer of the State Grange and a good worker, we shall relinquish our claim on him, provided he does not take Sister Mayo with him for a six-months' residence at the State Capital. The Patrons of Michigan can't spare her from the field, and we don't think she will ask them to.

After the above had been sent to the printing office we learned that Bro. H. D. Pessell had been nominated in the same Senatorial district for Senator. Well, that suits the VISITOR first-rate and no matter which wins in this race the Senate will have a staunch, earnest, practical farmer from this district, and this is in accord with what we have all along advised farmers to do.

WHERE are our other contributors? Ladies, what of the day? May, Maple, Bess, Chloe, E. W., Mrs. S., Meg, Stephanie, Aunt Sarah, Flora, Polly Puff, J. J. B., K. N., Pepper, Mattie, Great Heart, Mrs. Bryant, and many, many others; it has been long since the editor has heard from you. The department latch string still hangs out for your "best thoughts," and whichever way you decide the company question we are ready to receive at "any time."

FARMERS who have produce to sell will get posted as to prices by writing to Thos Mason, 164 South Water St., Chicago, and telling just what they have to sell. He will promptly answer all letters of this kind, and a farmer can through this channel readily find out what he can get in Chicago for his produce. We have entire confidence in Mr. Mason's reliability and disposition to do the best he can for his patrons. See his advertisement in another column.

FOR the past six months The Brooklyn Magazine has been found regularly on our exchange table. Its contents have not spoiled, however, by the waiting for examination and comment, and we find in the summer numbers much that will materially add to every reader's fund of knowledge. The magazine is evidently published with the intent of being useful—a most laudable aim in this practical day. It attracts attention by the entertaining style of contributions and mechanical make-up and commands the thoughtful consideration of its readers by its sensible contents. One department, particularly, will recommend itself at once to the many, which is connected with the magazine as a supplement and contains the revised and authorized sermons of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. T. Dewit Talmage. These, alone, would compensate for the subscription price of the magazine to the admirers of these divines.

We cheerfully recommend this publication as one of high standing. It is good in tone,—helpful in character. Published monthly by The Brooklyn Magazine Co., No. 7 Murray St., New York.

I wish to urge upon the parents the necessity of a deep interest, on your part, in our school, and in behalf of the teachers. I want every parent to know that the progress and success of our school depends largely upon the support, sympathy and cooperation you give our teachers. No school can reach any degree of efficiency without this. No teacher is absolutely perfect in government or in methods of teaching. You should remember that it takes years of patient labor to become skilled in a profession. I ask you kindly to guard against public and chronic fault-finding, as such a course tends to demoralize the school, and rarely accomplishes any good. Let me urge you to sustain your teachers. Never speak of their faults, nor express your dissatisfaction with the school, in the presence of your children. Remember they are to work with you for the child's highest good. To cripple them in their work is to injure the child. I hope that parents will see that their children are prompt and regular in their attendance at school. Children's conduct at school is a very good index of their home discipline. I ask you to talk with your children in regard to proper conduct and good manners at school, and thus establish harmony between home and school discipline. In conclusion, allow me to say kindly: if you have any appreciation of the work of our teachers, make it known in as many ways and as often as you can. Words of encouragement and friendly assistance are to teachers towers of strength.—S. J. Sands, in Sedan Times-Journal.

PREVENTION is better than cure; keeping health is better and easier than getting well. Saving money is having it; waste of anything is foolish, suicidal and wicked. Waste of labor on a farm requires a waste of money to pay for it. Suppressing little weeds is immensely better than fighting big ones which are living on what would otherwise be the life-blood of your better crops. We have in mind gardens where a half peck of weeds could not be found on an acre of land; others where each square rod yields weed-food enough to keep a hog busy in his pen, and, by the same token, weed seed enough to seed quite a farm each succeeding season. On the first farm one man could keep several acres in high culture, while on the other a constant fight must be kept up to get even fair returns. At haying time the weedy gardens become weedier, and by fall the weeds have full possession. Which pays best, the prevention or the cure system?—Our Country Home.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, in reply to an invitation to attend the Convention of the American Agriculturists and Dairymen's Association, sent a letter of regrets in which he says: "The relation of agriculture to the welfare and prosperity of our land is so intimate that its proper and legitimate care and protection is, in my opinion, a patriotic duty. This consideration elevates the responsibility of those in anywise interested with our farming industries beyond the plane of mere selfishness and should induce conservatism and moderation."

Dont't Punish the Cow.

Does your cow cringe and curl, and appear nervous and fidgety when you sit down to milk her? Does she keep stepping, and occasionally raise her foot to the top of the pail, much to the peril of its contents, as well as to your own peace of mind? If so, do not give her a "piece of your mind;" but, on the contrary, comply with the New England Farmer's advice, and just look at your finger nails and see if they are getting long and sharp. If they are, pare them down the first thing that you do; then begin carefully to draw the milk. Cows seldom kick, unless they are hurt in some way, or expect to be hurt. Men's fingers are not all shaped alike, some having short, stubbed ends, with nails that wear off as fast as they grow; others have long, slender fingers, with sharp nails to correspond. Some workers keep their nails pared close, while others pay but little attention to them. Long, sharp nails cause a great many cows to rebel against being milked. If your hired men do the milking, see that they are thoughtful and merciful in the matter of the care of the finger nails.

ROBERT BURNS is credited with saying: "Does any man tell me that my full efforts can be of no service, and that it does not belong to my humble station to meddle with the concerns of a nation? I can tell him that it is upon such individuals as I that a nation has to rest both for the hand of support and the eye of intelligence. The uniformed mob may swell a nation's bulk, and the titled, tinselled, courtly throng may be its feathered ornament; but the number of those who are elevated enough to reason and reflect, yet low enough to keep clear of the venal contagion of a court and political corruption—these are a nation's strength."

PRESIDENT ADAMS of Cornell University, says: "Colleges have been established in the different States; and, notwithstanding some cases of mismanagement, the great fact is that they must be relied on as the principal means by which, directly or indirectly, the farmers are to be taught how they are to better the condition of their lands. Agricultural journals must take up the work of the classroom and laboratory and carry the results to the farmers."

CHARCOAL in a porous basket and also quicklime serve important uses in the purification of air. In experimenting on this subject a scientist took three hens and placed them under bell glasses. With one he put a little lime, with another some charcoal, and with the third nothing. In a half hour the latter was dead, the second quite stupid, and the first was almost as well as ever. This shows the value of charcoal in a bed room or sick room.—Exchange.

THE careful shepherd varies the feed of his flocks to suit their condition and appetites. On cold, clear days his stock will eat nearly twice as much as on warm, wet days, and the amount of feed should be gauged accordingly.

Many nurserymen advise transplanting evergreens in late summer rather than spring, as the pleasant moisture of the autumn causes them to root well before winter, and they are not first taxed to endure the scorching heat of early summer.

THE freest government cannot long endure where the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of a wealthy few and to render the people poor and dependent.—Daniel Webster.

THE manufacturer of beet sugar in California has proved financially successful both to the manufacturers and farmers who raise the beets. The latter can net \$20 an acre profit in raising sugar beets.

HEAVY winds that shake off a great deal of fruit do not always diminish the yield, for what is left grows larger, sometimes so much superior in size and appearance as to overbalance all apparent loss.

At the Birmingham Poultry Exhibition, lately held in England, prizes were offered for preserved eggs. First prize went to eggs packed in dry salt; second, to greased eggs in lime water and salt.

KANSAS farmers who raised broom corn last season and held it until about Jan. 1, received from \$127 to \$175 per ton, nearly twice as much per ton as they ever before received.

RE-ARRANGE fields in such a way as to reduce fencing to the lowest point, and cost of maintenance on many farms will be reduced enough to balance annual claims by the tax-gatherer.

FRANK R. STOCKTON has written a serial novel for The Century, to begin in November and run through twelve numbers. It will be called "The Hundredth Man."

THE salary of a New York supreme court judge for his entire term amounts to a quarter of a million dollars. And yet there is not a distinguished jurist on that bench.

HEREAFTER all hotels, restaurants, or boarding houses in Connecticut that serve oleomargarine will have to display a sign to that effect in the dining-room.

HOUSEHOLD Manual of Medicine, Surgery, Nursing and Hygiene, for daily use in the preservation of health and care of the sick and injured, with an introductory outline of Anatomy and Physiology, by Henry Hartshorne, A. M., M. D., LL. D. Octavo, 953 pages, 8 colored plates and 283 wood cuts. Cloth, \$4.00; full leather, \$5.00. Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia.

In the preliminary chapters the author explains, in clear and simple language, the construction of the body and the duties of its organs. This is followed by a section on hygiene, discussing "homes"—their situation, construction, light, warmth, ventilation, water supply, drainage, disinfection, etc.; the effect of climate upon health, the varieties of foods and drinks and their proper preparation, their adulterations, and the use and abuse of alcohol. Following this are instructions as to suitable clothing, the care of the person, the hygiene of marriage, the management of childbirth, of infants and children and the attainment of long life.

The author next discusses disease—showing the cause, nature and signs of the different forms of sickness, the symptoms affecting each organ and the methods by which one observing those symptoms may ascertain what is the matter.

Under the heading of "remedies," in the succeeding chapter, we find a descriptive list of medicines and their proper doses and an inventory of such remedies as should be found in every house. Instructions upon nursing, on the care of children, accidents, injuries and poisoning, together with a section on old age and death, and a very elaborate series of indexes complete this thorough and systematic work.

From this very brief enumeration of the contents of Dr. Hartshorne's volume, it will be seen how eminently it is suited to the wants of every day life. Full of common sense, yet thoroughly on a level with the latest advances of science, popular in form and condensed in style, it is a work peculiarly well adapted to supply a widely recognized necessity, and the author in its preparation has felt that he was discharging a duty which his profession owes to the public in facilitating the prevention of disease, and in divesting the care of the sick of unnecessary mystery.

MICHIGAN deserves a place of honor among the states of the Union for recognition given to her most important industry in nominating a farmer for Governor—not because he is a farmer, but rather because he is a worthy representative of the great interest that has made Michigan a populous and thriving state. Cyrus G. Luce, the farmer candidate, is well qualified to fill the high office to which he has been nominated, and the Husbandman would gladly contribute to his election, for it will help to restore to agriculture in affairs of government, the consideration that has been denied in the low scramble that makes a great state surrender its places of trust to political tricksters whose antics increase tax burdens that fall principally on land. With Mr. Luce in the gubernatorial office, Michigan will make a long stride toward that equality which is the foundation of republican government. It is not a matter of mere party choice that assigns a representative farmer to the head, but rather a graceful and honest response to a popular demand as well as just recognition of a right long denied to citizens whose calling has been degraded wantonly by politicians who regard farmers as voting machines to be despised when not controlled to the behoof of party. It is to the credit of Michigan that she has sought a worthy man to preside over her interests and that she is likely to give him her suffrages in sufficient number to emphasize choice and make her farmer Governor a leader in the progress that in every age of the world has attended happy, contented and successful agriculture.—From the Husbandman.

Fatal Tyrotoxicon.

Dr. V. C. Vaughn, in examining a specimen of the ice cream, which recently poisoned a number of persons at Newton, Mich., has made the important discovery that tyrotoxicon, the active element in poisonous cheese, which he discovered some time since, was also present in the ice cream and was the cause of the sickness. This proved that tyrotoxicon is due to the decomposition of milk and may be developed in any milk which is kept in an impure atmosphere or unclean vessels. The germ seems to multiply very rapidly and a small amount of tainted milk will poison a whole can. It is Dr. Vaughn's theory that tyrotoxicon has much to do with cholera infantum, the symptoms of which are similar to the symptoms of cheese poisoning. The doctor will present a detailed statement of his discoveries to the State Board of Health at its next meeting.—Our Country Home.

THE Chicago and Grand Trunk and Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railways are making very low rates to Chicago and return to those desiring to visit the Exposition. The rate from Schoolcraft, for tickets, including an admission coupon to the Exposition, is \$4.00 for the round trip. Tickets are sold on Tuesdays, limited good to return up to and including the following Monday.

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.

GENERAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sept. 28, 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, 248, 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. Branch—2 Rep. Nos. 88, 91, 96, 97, 136, 137, 152, 400. Berrien—3 Rep. Nos. 14, 40, 43, 80, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 123, 188, 194. Benzie—1 Rep. No. 503. Calhoun—1 Rep. No. 65, 66, 83, 85, 109, 130, 292. Cass—1 Rep. Nos. 125, 162, 427. Crawford—1 Rep. No. 673. Clinton—2 Rep. Nos. 202, 225, 226, 342. 358, 370, 439, 456, 459, 505, 659. Emmett—1 Rep. No. 665. Eaton—2 Rep. Nos. 67, 134, 224, 260, 301, 315, 360, 619. Genesee—1 Rep. No. 387, 565. Grand Traverse—1 Rep. Nos. 379, 469, 624, 655, 663, 672. Gratiot—1 Rep. Nos. 307, 391, 431, 521. Hillsdale—3 Rep. Nos. 74, 78, 106, 107, 108, 133, 183, 251, 269, 273, 274, 286, 568. Huron—1 Rep. No. 662, 666. Ingham—2 Rep. Nos. 115, 235, 262, 265, 287, 289, 322, 347, 540. Ionia—2 Rep. Nos. 163, 174, 175, 185, 186, 190, 191, 192, 270, 272, 640. Jackson—1 Rep. No. 28, 45. Kalamazoo—2 Rep. Nos. 8, 11, 16, 18, 24, 49, 61, 171. Kalkaska—1 Rep. No. 664, 674. Kent—3 Rep. Nos. 19, 39, 63, 110, 113, 170, 221, 222, 295, 337, 348, 359, 353, 563, 564, 634. LaPeere—1 Rep. Nos. 246, 390, 448, 549, 607, 645. Leelanaw—1 Rep. Nos. 374, 667, 668. Lenawee—2 Rep. Nos. 212, 213, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 293, 384, 660. Livingston—1 Rep. Nos. 90, 114, 336, 613. Macomb—1 Rep. Nos. 403, 623, 657. Manistee—1 Rep. No. 557, 663. Mason—1 Rep. No. 415. Mecosta—1 Rep. No. 362. Monroe—1 Rep. No. 509. Montcalm—2 Rep. Nos. 318, 324, 436, 437, 440, 441, 539, 542, 650. Muskegon—1 Rep. Nos. 372, 373. Newaygo—1 Rep. Nos. 494, 495, 511, 544, 545, 671. Oceana—1 Rep. No. 406. Oakland—3 Rep. Nos. 141, 245, 257, 259, 267, 275, 283, 323, 328, 335, 377, 395, 443. Ottawa—2 Rep. Nos. 30, 112, 313, 421, 458, 639, 652. Osceola—1 Rep. Nos. 620, 628. St. Clair—1 Rep. No. 491, 528. St. Joseph—3 Rep. Nos. 22, 76, 178, 199, 215, 236, 267, 266, 291, 303, 304, 332, 333. Sanilac—1 Rep. Nos. 417, 566, 641, 654, 670. Shiawassee—1 Rep. Nos. 180, 228, 229, 252. Tuscola—1 Rep. Nos. 513, 548, 582, 661. Van Buren—2 Rep. Nos. 10, 23, 26, 32, 60, 89, 158, 159, 340, 355, 610. Washtenaw—1 Rep. Nos. 52, 56, 68, 92, 351, 399. Wayne—2 Rep. Nos. 268, 298, 367, 368, 389, 618, 622, 636. Wexford—1 Rep. Nos. 632, 633, 644. By the neglect of some secretaries, quite a number of Granges stand now upon our books disfranchised. 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. We give elsewhere so much of Article 4th, By-Laws of State Grange, as relates to the make-up of the legislative body of the State Grange. The following Granges have not reported for the quarter ending March 31, 1886, and that report must be made to entitle to representation: Nos. 18, 73, 167, 168, 200, 223, 338, 361, 479, 574. Reports covering March 31, from some Granges will entitle the county to an additional representative. We hope secretaries whose duty it is to attend to this matter will not neglect cut off representation to the State Grange. There is time to get in line if improved. And we suggest that Masters may very properly look after this matter and know that their Grange is entitled to representation.

DO WE STARVE OUR ORCHARDS BY CROWDING THE TREES?—"For years we have noticed that apple trees growing alone, or in a row along the road or fence, would be exceedingly thrifty and productive, while those in orchards on the same farms or soils would prove unproductive and unthrifty. The reason for this, is the roots of the single specimens have plenty of room. "See that great oak or maple standing out in the field alone, or along the fence or road, and compare the trees of the same age and kind in the forest. In the one case you have strong, spreading branches, producing from five to ten times the amount of nuts of those trees in the forest. "We believe the same may be said of fruit trees. Planted close together they grow weakly and are unproductive, while if standing out alone they are productive and profitable. "One needs but to look at our large apple orchards to be convinced. The outside row of trees all around the orchard is healthy, thrifty and productive, and the trees produce more apples than the other trees. The roots must feed and have room for it. We are satisfied one hundred trees thus planted will yield as much profit as two or three hundred set in orchard form."—Fruit Record.

CLOVES come to us from the Indies, and take their name from the Latin clauvus, meaning a nail, to which they have a resemblance.

FREE HOW TO MAKE money on butter. Send us your address and we will send you by mail our full directions for making and handling GILT EDGE CREAMERY BUTTER on the FARM with prices of the LEONARD CLEANABLE CREAMERY and dairy supplies. Best in the world. Don't delay. GRAND RAPIDS REFRIGERATOR CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

CLOVER SEED. THE WHOLE EXPENSE, beside freight, will not exceed fifteen cents per bushel for me to handle your seed. Ship in NEW STARK BAGS, which will be paid for or returned. By shipping direct to me you will get the highest price. Beans, Apples, Potatoes, Game, Onions, Poultry, etc., wanted. GEO. W. HILL, 10ct3t 114 Randolph St., Detroit, Mich.

If you have for sale either Apples, Beans, Bagas, Cranberries, Dried Fruit, Grapes, Hops, Honey, Onions, Peaches, Potatoes, Small Fruits, Seeds, Squash, Veal or Wool, send me your name and P. O. address in full; it will be added to my lists and in due time you will be fully posted in their value on this market, thereby enabling you the better to decide whether to sell at home or ship for sale here. Fraternaly yours, THOMAS MASON, Business Agent Mich. State Grange, South Water St., Chicago. P. S.—Name the articles from the above list only that you expect to ship. 10ct13 T. M.

Ladies' Department.

The Barefooted Boy.

The poets may sing of the sweet round of pleasure
That barefooted children enjoy;
But I did not train to the tune of their measure,
When I was a barefooted boy.

With blotches and scratches my feet were bespangled,
A prey to mosquito and fly;
My clothes with the fruit of the burdock entangled,
When I was a barefooted boy.

My pantaloon hung on a single suspender,
A flag of distress on the fly,
Beneath an old straw hat all tattered and tender,
When I was a barefooted boy.

It seemed that creation had every invention
My comfort and ease to destroy,
And all animation had hostile intention,
When I was a barefooted boy.

The geese would exultingly try to subdue me,
The puppy would bite on the sly,
And the old setting hen would come threatening to me,
When I was a barefooted boy.

The autocat sheep would bombard my position,
Whenever I chanced to come nigh;
And brave billy goat was in fighting condition,
When I was a barefooted boy.

A boil and a blister or sore from the shingle
A pitiless hand would apply;
Misfortune attended me double and single,
When I was a barefooted boy.

The willow twig also my sorrow enhancing
Beat time to my pitiful cry,
And that's how I got my first lesson in dancing,
When I was a barefooted boy.

It seemed that big people were made for despising
A poor little nubbins like me,
And I was made handy for their tyrannizing,
When I was a barefooted boy.

But the worst cut of all was a trick to enable
The small piece of cake and of pie
To come to poor Johnny each time at the table,
When I was a barefooted boy.

At eating good victuals I was just a staver,
Whenever I struck a supply;
But dainties were scarce for a poor little shaver,
When I was a barefooted boy.

But life's gusty morning for me is now over;
The sorrows that clouded my joy
Are gone like the May frost that nipped the young clover,
When I was a barefooted boy.

And now when I see a bereft little stranger
A sadness will rush to mine eyes,
As memory brings back to a world-worn ranger,
The woes of a barefooted boy.
J. W. KELLEY.
Ottawa, Co.

Take Care.

[Read before St. Joseph Co. Pomona Grange by Mrs. A. G. Covey.]

Dear Patrons, how often we hear the song
Of the cares of our lives and the cares of our farm;
The cares of youth and the cares of age,
Seem to be written on the same page.

Our cares come chasing and crowding along
Like the chorus that follows each verse in a song,
And the cares of to-day that we shall erase,
Are all bidden for to-morrow, to fill the same place.

We have petty, and public, and pleasant cares,
Of which we must all take equal shares.
No matter which way we go, or where,
There is always a duty and always a care.

Take care of the fruit, and the flocks, and the grain,
Take care that our words may give no pain,
Take care of the harvest if we would sell,
Take care of our soul if we'd have it well.

Take care of the fields and also the flowers;
Take care that the minutes make profitable hours;
Take care that the seeds that we sow in youth,
Shall blossom in age with wisdom and truth.

Take care that the needy shall ever be fed,
With kindness as well as with butter and bread.
Have pity on them who day by day
Are sowing the seeds of their own decay;
Take care that they may never feel
The sting of our unjust deal.

Take care that respect is ever due
To him that is living upright and true.
Take care that honor be always given
To him who is pointing the pathway to heaven.

Take care that our children be early taught,
That the Grange is a school for advancement
and thought.
Take care that they may never mourn
Over sins and vices learned in their home.

Take care that the men we choose to make laws,
Shall be honest and just and true to the cause.
Take care that when these laws are made,
That credit is ours if they be obeyed.

Take care of a talent if we find one,
For more is promised if this be done,
Take care of the influence which we give
For after we are gone it will grow and live.

And these are the precepts of cares that are given,
Some come from men, some from high heaven.
Cares for the young and cares for the old;
And then, so many that cannot be told.

Of times we sit down in deep despair
When duty has brought us another care,
And silently pray for the time to come
When work and cares will all be done.

Yet we feel that cares were sent
To fill our lives with peace and content;
Although some are so hard to bear,
What would life be without a care?

Re-echoes.

Thought like sound echoes and re-echoes through the halls of time, as noble thoughts, wise maxims, and the history of heroic deeds that can never die, are teaching grander ideas of life. Each generation will take up the sound, and giving it new impetus, send it ringing along the corridors giving to each the blessings of a priceless heritage of nobility; but if it be the opposite of the pure and good will not the influence be the curse of the coming posterity?

We are instruments for good or evil whether we realize it or not. We are exerting a never-ending influence for right or wrong. Oh, reader! which shall it be? Are you building a noble character of high moral worth or drain-

ing the bubbling cup of pollution to the bitter dregs?

Are you looking out on life's sea and noting the breakers? Are you steering your bark toward the peaceful haven of eternal rest and, looking beyond the sunshine or storm, do you see by the pure shining light of a conscience clear before God?

Oh, there is so much work to be accomplished by brave, lighthearted earnest workers; so many wrongs to be righted, so many joyful tidings to proclaim to the sinsick soul. Let every man, woman and child raise his immortal voice in praise of the right, in blame of the wrong, and teach by example more than by precept.

We are placed in this world for a higher purpose than the mere gratification of our selfish existence. Every unselfish act brings a rich reward, even though we do not see the fruits in time we shall reap a joyful eternal harvest. How much is depending on the present! To-day is all that is given us in which to work. The future is never ours to enjoy only by anticipation.

The future of our Republic is determined by the work we do in the present, and what might it not be if every individual would earnestly labor in the work Providence directs him to do.

But you ask: "What am I to do? The law provides for all criminals, prohibits and prescribes. What more can I do?" Yes; the law does expound doctrine upon doctrine and provides for inflicting punishments. But there is a broad arena they are too weak-minded, too indolent to enter. They have all they can do to provide for punishing the effects, or, I might say, the children of a great cause; they have no time to remove the cause, for then what would they have to do? They seem like a row of overseers sitting along the border of a vast field of thistles directing their workmen to gather up the down after it is fully ripened and scattered.

There is one great, and we might say, first cause and root of all evil and crime this great Republic weeps over—strong drink. Oh, King Alcohol! how many crimes are committed by the willing or resisting victims of thy tyrant will!

With the first glass you slyly bind a silken cord on the youth of promise and mark him for your own; every glass adds another strand, till he loses his self-respect and farther down and down you drag him till his will power is gone, his intellect ruined and the temple of the holy God is made the dwelling-place of demons, which hurry him on till he falls into the pit of disgrace, despair and eternal ruin; name, character, fortune, friends, the affection of his kinsmen, and everything he held dear in his early purity are surrendered to this demon of drunkenness—King Alcohol.

Oh, you who have a sense of the just and right do you now ask, "Where is my field of labor?" Work in this mighty field of thistles and tares that are choking all the good plants of virtue and moral rectitude.

Go Work! Work!! Work!!!
Teach the ignorant the evil effects of this soul-destroying beverage, plead with the erring, raise up the fallen, receive the prodigal home and lead him in the peaceful paths of right.

We must all work. Never be idle or say again, "What can I do?" While you have a voice use it in the work the Master has given you to do; for it is written "no drunkard can enter the Kingdom of Heaven."
J. H.

Woman's Sphere—Continued.

The author of "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," didn't know very much about farming or farmers' wives, I guess, for surely it is anything but bliss to be ignorant of that which pertains to the farm for the occupants thereof. How many farmers' wives and daughters could earn a competent living from eighty acres of land if husband or father should die? I know of two large well-stocked farms, where all of the work is done entirely under their direction and personal superintendence. Their grain and produce commands just as good a price upon the market as that raised by men, quality considered, of course. Women, agriculturists? Why not? It is not necessary that they till the soil with their own hands. They can do it by proxy as some men do, who own farms and still are called agriculturists.

"Whatever strong armed man hath wrought,
Whatever he hath done;
The goal hath woman also reached,
That action hath she done."

Old mother earth has no prejudice against our sex. She will yield her increase to woman the same as to man if the condition of cultivation is the same.

How many of us would know how to direct the work upon a farm for a year? Let us make it a careful study! It will only be a pleasure to walk with John about the fields asking all manner of questions, taking care that we don't play the part of a sieve. I believe every housekeeper can so plan and arrange her work as to spend more of her time out in the open air. If she will only give up the idea that it is not necessary but very foolish to think she must keep pie, pudding, cakes, cookies, etc., constantly on hand, also that her blue calico dress and aprons will look just as well to sensible eyes if they are not starched and ironed, her red tablecloths and sheets will do their duty just the same if they never feel the hot breath from an iron. I firmly believe that one-half of the ills

which women have to contend with are brought on by an improper mode of dress, which does not allow freedom of motion, and too close confinement in the house. You poor, tired mothers! do throw away your rolling pin, fluting irons, etc., and adopt a rule of which I read. It was, "Always take at least half an hour every day to do just what you want to do. If you want to sleep, do that; or sing, or read, or be idle. Do just what you feel like doing at the time. It is a wonderful rest to go to the field and take a cool drink to John. If you doubt my words just try it. It is really astonishing to see the ignorance displayed by some of the young ladies on a farm regarding the work conducted there and the kinds of poultry and stock. A young lady of my acquaintance was asked in my presence what kind of poultry they kept, and she replied, "Poland China!"

"Like Miss Pallas Endora Von Blurky, She didn't know chicken from turkey; She pointed on tiles in the sweetest of styles, But she didn't know chicken from turkey."

The ignorance is not wholly among the young ladies, the older ones sometimes come in for a goodly share. But glad am I to say and know from experience that the Grange is doing a grand work in lifting tired women out of this rut of ignorance.
J. L. K.

Stray Links.

"Mother Goose," with her melodious songs and rhymes, hung so early and constantly over our cradles that, with a way natural to childhood, we asked neither her origin nor reality. We grew up on her crooned melodies with as much confidence in our right to them as to the sunshine and to our own mother's smiles and love. If we gave "Mother Goose" herself a thought it was a kindly one and the matter was settled by saying to ourselves, she must have been a dear old lady and had a lot of babies of her own,—as many as her sister had, "who lived in a shoe," at the very least. We had kept this pretty fancy tucked away in our memory till now, just as some of the toys we used to play with are still tucked carefully away in our mother's bureau drawers. But some grim historian has spoiled it all. This rude iconoclast says "Mother Goose" was a real woman, named Elizabeth Goose, and lived in the actual city of Boston, sometime about 1700; and that she had a daughter whose baby its grandmother loved as all true grandmothers love babies. It was only natural that Grandma Goose should sing and coo and play with this baby, and that wherever she was, whether baby was with her or not, she should sing and repeat the songs and ditties she had picked up in her long life. She was so happy she couldn't help it, I suppose. But some of the neighbors, and particularly the baby's papa—who was a quiet-like man and objected to so much noise—were greatly vexed at what they thought was the old lady's foolishness; so the father wrote down all the songs and verses he heard her singing and saying and had them printed. This was not bad at all, for we all bless him for saving them for us and it brought him quite a pocket of money. The book was a boon to all other mothers but the name he gave it was simply to spite the dear old Grandmama Goose that was so happy she sang for very joy. That is why he called it, we are told, "Songs for the Nursery; or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children."

"Have you a good boarding place?" was heard to be asked of a young man, whose faintly moustached lip forbade the word "boy" that otherwise seemed to fit him.

"The very best," he promptly said.

"That is a great deal."

"No, it isn't,—it's everything, when a fellow's away from home," was the rejoinder that fell like a rebuke on our recollections of other boarding houses and simple homes where strangers for a time share the beds and boards of the families they serve. Too often the boy or girl, independent and sensible enough to be self-supporting, falls a victim to the thick dangers that stud every such pathway, and if it is his or her saddened lot to be compelled to this course because of no home cords to bind,—no home duties to be done,—no home friends to strengthen with encouragement,—no home honor to protect and work for—how much easier is it in such a case to yield than to resist! To such a young man or woman comes the unutterable, unconfessed yearning for

"An ear that waits to catch
A hand upon the latch;
A step that hastens its sweet rest to win;
A word of care without,
A word of strife shut out,
A word of love shut in."

In fact something, however poor a likeness, of home.

To such a one comes, too, the tempter and assails his or her fortress of purity and high intent. Do you ever wonder they fall? That they lower their ideal standard of right and noble living, and, cutting loose from former determinations,—drift?

The morning is dark. The storm curtains that were drawn at fall of night yesterday are not yet pushed aside but hang in dusky folds over the sky and lie in piles at the horizon,—as if too long for the windows they were meant to screen. All night the rain has fallen, poured as it were, out of the trough-like folds of those grimy curtains. The grass lies in wet masses, the trees shed tears from every leaf point, the wind scarce

stirs and every track and foot print is washed from the clean, hard road beds. Nature is attired in a dress of autumn's incomparable mingling of color. The taste of no other season is like unto her's—nor compares with her's in wealth and depth of hue. The richly mottled specks of landscape here and there seen in a drive on this leaden morning speaks a ripening age for the year. Deep, wet frowns in brakes and dead stalks of briar and weed stand among the middle aged green of their fellows and peers. Lemon yellow ferns confess to life blood that is spent and droop over the black muck that fed them. Cinnamon-hued bushes and flame-like branches brightened by the rains add a show of brilliancy to the scene, while the scarlets, golds and emeralds of here and there an ivy or a bunch of berries or seed-pods sprinkle the otherwise too sombre coloring of trees and grass with flecks of beauty. From ditches and hedge rows stray spikes of cardinal flower peep up and are lost as we pass, very much as chipmunks frisk up and are out of sight almost before we hear their chatter. Pale Asters, those clustered stars of earth, hang like dripping constellations all along the way. The seared heads of golden rod speak of summer's heat as a thing now past.

A little later, in the east, Aurora pushes aside the curtains and the white light, streaming through, paints in the low, wet west the rainbow of promise. The clouds grow filmy—wear away in spots and leave the pale, clear blue of the true sky. A regal day dawns,—the blue has triumphed—the clouds sink away and are gone.

So truth, after long times, throws its prismatic sheen of radiance over the many-colored garb of human understanding, damp and foggy with errors and misconceptions, and in time resolves itself into the one true light again and bends benignly over us all. G.

How Shall we Dress?

The nakedness of the indigent world might be clothed from the trimmings of the vain.—*Vicar of Wakefield.*

I verily believe and shamefacedly confess that the corset habit among women is as difficult to break as the tobacco and alcohol habit among men.—*Frances E. Willard.*

Women can never gain any intellectual prize worth having so long as they dress in the present absurd and painful fashion.—*Dr. Richardson, London.*

Generations of pinched waists and feet, of the cerebellum overheated by its wad of hair, the vital organs cramped, the free step impeded, and the gracious form bandaged and dwarfed—all these exact from every new-born child the penalty of law inexorable, law outraged and trampled under through many generations.—*Frances E. Willard.*

Some one has facetiously called "How was she dressed?" the Woman's Question of to-day, and in so doing has unwittingly proclaimed a serious truth.

The subject of woman's dress involves so much in the health, happiness, mental ability and usefulness not only of herself but of the whole world of humanity of which she is the mother, that it demands the best thought and action of every intelligent woman.

Just how many of the aches and pains which go to make our American women a nation of invalids is attributable to dress, we can not say, but we verily believe if women would universally adopt a mode of attire which would distribute the clothing evenly over the body and in no way impede the lungs in their work or the circulation of the blood, that after one generation we would have little use for doctors.

I wonder how many women can take a full breath of air, inflate their lungs to the fullest capacity when dressed for the day. I believe a large part of the lungs of the majority of women are useless because of the "corset habit."

We welcome the teaching in our schools of the effects of alcohol and tobacco on the system, and equally necessary is instruction in the laws of hygiene. If children could be so impressed with the principles of health that they would make them a part of their daily life, I believe the fate of health-destroying fashion would be sealed, and I have faith enough in the common sense of women to believe that if they really knew that every effort, mental, moral or physical, was crippled when lungs are captive to a corset and feet martyrs to tight shoes they would consign them forever to the garret where the coming generations of children in their explorations would gaze in wonder at these monstrosities of torture of their "foremothers."

Women say they "can't hold themselves up" without a corset, they must wear it, they "feel so without it." The fact is that the muscles which are encompassed by a corset have become so weakened from disuse that they are utterly unable to perform their work; but go without the corset six weeks and they will regain their strength and after a year's disuse the corset will seem the instrument of torture which it really is.

Common sense shoes are a recent innovation and are such a genuine comfort that they must in this progressive age come into general use. Some say they are not handsome, but they are beautiful to me as are some of my dear friends for their real worth. Combination underwear is a welcome blessing and should be worn by every woman and child. Weight of skirts is the greatest evil with which we have to contend that is, the one which is hardest to remedy. That they are supported from the shoulders does not prevent their dragging the very life out of women from

the weight and pressure which they still bring upon the organs below the chest, which are so easily pressed out of position, being unprotected by a framework of bones as are the organs of the chest. When shall womankind dispense with bustles and useless heavy skirts and draperies and glory in the combined waist and petticoat, and only one, and the dress made in one piece? Such dresses can be made very neat and pretty and easy fitting enough to permit of calisthenics and a long breath.

BELLE M. PERRY.

Charlotte, Mich.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

The papers have been giving enthusiastic reports about Bay View Assembly, our Michigan Chautauqua, which has just held its first session at that metropolis and most delightful of all Michigan summer resorts, Bay View. And this leads us to enquire why we may not have a Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle organized among the young people in every town and neighborhood. For that matter it is for everybody—high school and college graduates and those who never entered a high school or college, for young people, teachers, merchants and mechanics, busy people who had to neglect their education and people of leisure and means—anyone who desire, the scholar's accomplishment and outlook into the world of learning. The course is for four years, each terminating with a written examination and all with a diploma, and for those who can attend Bay View Assembly, graduation honors on Commencement Day. The course embraces instructive and entertaining reading wisely selected by eminent people, which is to be systematically pursued at home and which is to be supplemented by weekly or semi-monthly meetings of the members. Already there are 2,000 readers in nearly 150 circles in Michigan and a Michigan Department of the national organization. Our department has a magazine devoted entirely to its interests and an annual Assembly at Bay View where concerts, lectures, readings, stereopticon entertainments of the highest excellence with receptions, illuminations and unnumbered recreations fill the season. Delightful fellowships and enthusiasms are fostered by the characteristic C. L. S. C. songs, vesper services, class gatherings, mottoes and graduation days. Mr. John M. Hall, of Flint, is Superintendent of the Michigan Department. Write him and he will give you full information about the aims and plans of the Circle and how to organize one. This is near the season when the reading begins. In large places circles are often formed in churches and neighborhoods, all frequently meeting in joint session. In small towns one circle, embracing everybody, is practicable. This paper will be pleased to co-operate in this movement.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE."

The Michigan Central enjoys peculiar advantages as a route for the Western man who travels either for business or pleasure. In connection with the New York Central and Boston & Albany, it forms the Direct and Great Central Route to Syracuse, Albany, New York, and Boston, to which points it runs through cars. This is the direct route to Richfield, Clifton, Ballston and Saratoga Springs, the Adirondacks, Catskills, and the Hudson, and is the only route that passes directly by and in front of Niagara Falls, and gives the passenger a satisfactory view of the Falls from the car window or platform. Trains stop at Falls View, where the finest views are obtained, for the express purpose of permitting the traveler to enjoy the scene to the best advantage.

At Niagara Falls connection is made with the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, running through cars to Clayton, where the steamers are taken for the Thousand Islands, Alexandria Bay and Montreal; and to Fabian's and Portland, through Crawford Notch and the heart of the glorious White Mountain region. With the Canadian Pacific it forms the direct route to the great Canadian cities of Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, and to the wonderful lake and river scenery, full of delight to the tourist, the hunter and the fisherman, so recently opened to the world.

Nearer home its own line offer a score of delightful summering places: Diamond Lake with its emerald isle in brilliant setting; Sister Lakes, a charming and restful refuge within easy reach of the city; Higgins, Houghton, Otsego, Mullet, Burt and Crooked Lakes, full of sport for the enthusiastic disciples of Isaac Walton; Topinabee, the site of the Northern Hay Fever Resort Association, and above and beyond all, the wonderful, weird island of Mackinac, gem of the northern seas, paradise of the tourist and sportsman, washed by a crystal flood, bathed in an atmosphere of purity and crowned with a halo of aboriginal tradition and historical association.

Altogether no road offers to the traveler more enchanting routes than those described and pictured in the beautiful little book called "In Summer Days," which O. W. Ruggles, the General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ills., will send to any address on receipt of a couple of stamps for postage.

ONE of the neatest ways of raising strawberries is to mulch the beds, after the ground freezes, with swamp hay.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

(Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Table listing market prices for Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1886. Includes categories like PURE SUGARS, SYRUP AND MOLASSES, and TEAS.

Allen Durfee, FURNISHING FUNERAL DIRECTOR. No. 103 Ottawa Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM Poland China Swine a Specialty. Breeders Stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record.

German Horse and Cow POWDERS! This powder has been in use many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania.

PATENTS.

LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes.

FREE

New Book of Fancy Work with 100 illustrations, 150 new stitches, 10 Special Offers, 200 picture bulletin, 48 column story paper, all for 4c postage.

Fenno Brothers & Childs, WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS 117 Federal St. Boston.

SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION.

I have concluded to offer my entire stock of Shorthorn Cattle at auction on THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1886.

FARM

For Sale or Exchange. A farm of 160 acres, five miles from Howard City, Mich., twenty-five acres cleared and fenced.

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.

CIDER

REMOVAL! I have moved my place of business to 115 RANDOLPH STREET, corner of Congress Street, near the Market.

AGENTS WANTED Missouri STEAM WASHER. Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without teams.

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GRAPE VINES

100 Varieties of GRAPE VINES. Also Small Fruits. Quality unsurpassed. Warranted true.

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.

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.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE, JUNE 26, 1886.

Table showing train schedules for Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, including times for westward and eastward trains.

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

Table showing train schedules for L. S. & M. S. R. R., including times for going south and north.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Table showing train schedules for Michigan Central Railroad, including times for westward and eastward trains.

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.

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.

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.

TRY A BOX.

Sample box delivered to you, freight paid, for only three dollars. Sample bar mailed for the postage, 14 cents.

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.

ARTHUR MEIGS & CO. Have Opened a Mammoth Retail Department, and are selling all goods at much LOWER PRICES than any other dealers.

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.

THAT LINE FENCE.

Old Farmer Smith came home in a miff From his field the other day, While his sweet little wife, the pride of his life, At her wheel was spinning away.

In The Nest.

Gather them close to your loving heart— Cradle them close to your breast; They will soon enough leave your brooding care, Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair— Little ones in the nest.

Sweet Peas and Babies Grow.

"How sweet peas and barley grow," Babies and grandma all in a row, Singing to the words of an old, old tune, With many a quaint and faulty croon, "You and I and nobody know."

Success in Farming.

If we should study the motives which govern our actions and the actions of those around us, we should probably conclude that all are striving for the attainment of some object which is more or less clearly defined in their own minds.

Aside from the special knowledge required to carry on any kind of business, there is also a peculiar quality which may be called business ability, which is no less essential to success.

principles requires a knowledge equal to that required in any profession, it is still pre-eminently an industrial pursuit. I would place it not above but on a par with other leading industries, both in dignity and importance.

It is true that farming is the largest business in the world. More people are engaged in it than in any other single pursuit, and it is the first to claim attention; yet it requires but a moment's thought to see how the highest state of civilization, and even of perfection in agriculture, requires a corresponding attention to our commerce and manufactures.

I shall try to show how the requisites for a successful business man apply with equal force to the business of the farmer. If we should look into the history of persons who have failed in business, we should find that in most cases their failure was the result of starting on too large a scale.

Nothing can be done successfully without order and system. They are essential in all the relations of life and peculiarly so in the farmers' work. In many of the industries a system once established can be followed from day to day and from year to year with little variation.

Right here is where I think a good many of us fail. We are apt to leave a great many little things that might be done in winter, and crowd them into the busy season. The farmers' wood pile was discussed at some length last winter both in the Grange and in our Farmers' Club.

A mixed husbandry is generally considered to be the most profitable. This arises partly from the nature of the soil which requires a rotation of crops, and partly from the fact that in no other way can we employ our time continuously throughout the season.

Farmers sometimes sell themselves short and are obliged to buy the same articles before they can raise them again. The price they have to pay is invariably greater than what they received, in addition to the cost of transportation both ways, to and from the market.

JUSTUS COOLEY, of Medina, last week, took a judgment is justice court for \$145.55 and costs against R. N. Sims, of Medina. Sims was a Bohemian oat agent, and Cooley recovered on the contract which he made in selling some oats to Cooley.

Didn't Look Like Farmers.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press is quite caustic about the "farmers" who attended the Congress of Farmers lately held in that city. It says:

The special consisted of five coaches, all well filled, several ladies—wives of the delegates—accompanying the party. In passing through the train one not informed would never have imagined that the majority of the passengers belonged to the agricultural class.

PUT THE AGREEMENT IN WRITING.—How many misunderstandings arise from the loose way in which business matters are talked over, and then when each party puts his own construction on the conversation, the matter is dismissed by each with the words: "All right, all right." Frequently it turns out all wrong, and becomes a question for law and the courts.

FOR LIQUOR ONLY.—Chicago Sept. 8.—At a meeting of the liquor dealers' protective association held last evening, to select delegates to the state convention to be held at Springfield the latter part of this month, it was practically decided to ignore party lines in the coming campaign and support candidates who would support the rights of saloons-keepers.

ONE cold night last winter I jumped on the platform of a Fourth Avenue car on Eighteenth Street. The driver was half dead and trying to blow a little warmth into his fast numbing fingers.

BOHEMIAN OAT SUIT.—When Bohemian Warner was operating in this section, he sold a quantity of oats to I. E. Reynolds, a Fairfield agriculturist, and the note therefor was given to Casper Rorick of Seneca.

An Irishman, somewhat disguised in liquor, was shouting at Edinburgh "Three cheers for home rule," whereupon a Scotchman, probably a supporter of Mr. Goschen, shouted in reply "Three cheers for h—l."

PARSON'S Business College, of Kalamazoo, is now being recognized by every one as a first-class place to get a business education.

THE political press has for years been telling the farmers of their strength and what they could do by uniting—for some particular party.

D. M. HARVEY had thirty-five acres of wheat on his Cass County farm that yielded forty bushels to the acre—1400 bushels. He attributes his success in wheat raising to making sheep raising an important factor in his farming.

THE women of Tarrytown, N. Y., put an independent school ticket in the field last week, took an active part at the polls, and carried the day, electing two school directors.

The Education of Workingmen's Children.

A workingmen's club in a New England manufacturing town last year appointed a standing committee on education, with instructions to "inquire, consider, and report regarding such features of the present system of instruction in the public schools as may appear to be of special interest to the working people of limited means, who wish their children to look forward to manual labor as the means by which they are to obtain a livelihood."

"We have examined the reports of attendance, and the courses of study, of many of the public schools in manufacturing towns in various parts of the country, and the impression made upon our minds is that the arrangement of studies is, in the main, adapted to the wants of pupils who take the full public school, or high school, course, so as to be prepared, or nearly prepared, to enter college."

"We also find, by extended inquiry, that a large portion of the children of laborers, especially in manufacturing or mining communities, leave school finally before they are fourteen years of age. It appears to us that the education of these children is, usually, peculiarly inefficient, and as a preparation for practical life, of little utility, from the fact that they have been employed mostly in beginnings in various branches of knowledge, and have acquired but little that is complete in itself.

"We recommend that the club invite the co-operation of workingmen who are interested in education in the effort to arrive at some practical conclusion regarding the particular education which working people need—the kind of knowledge or training which can be obtained at school, which will be of most worth to them in mature life; and we suggest that it would be well to obtain and compare opinions as to a course of study, or different special courses of study, for boys and girls who must leave school at fourteen years of age."

"We will add that it appears to us that such inquiries will be more likely to yield valuable practical results if some division is made of the subject of education, than if it is taken up as a whole, or in an abstract, or general way. The following is suggested:

"1. It is desirable that the children of working people should obtain at school knowledge and training which shall be, in some measure, complete in itself and available for use in after years, regarding means and methods for the preservation of their bodily health. That is, they should receive specific instruction as to healthful ways of living, and in the care of their eyes, teeth, digestive organs, and other bodily faculties.

"2. Laborers of all classes need far greater readiness in the use of figures, in ordinary business operations with numbers, than is usually attained, even by the advanced pupils of our public schools. Our children should be trained to thorough efficiency in the use of the tables and rules used in measuring or ascertaining quantities of all kinds in actual business, such as brick work, stone-work, and everything connected with building operations; in the measurement of articles of merchandise, of surfaces and solids of various kinds, and in the methods of computation of interest, percentage, etc."

"3. They should be taught whatever will be in the greatest degree serviceable in enabling them to make life interesting for themselves and for those about them, and should be early taught that they must depend mostly upon themselves for this object. As one of the best means to this end, they should be taught to understand, enjoy and respect the power of the English language, and should be trained to speak and write it with directness and sincerity, so that while they subsist by the labor of their hands, the life of the working people may be made attractive and interesting to themselves by thought. We believe that the inefficiency of education, and the vagueness and uncertainty of thought or mental vision which it produces, are highly injurious to the interests of the working people of our country."

If any considerable improvement is to be made in the condition of working people in America, it must be brought about, in great part, by their own wisdom, earnestness, and vitality. If they should generally take up the question of the education which their children need, it would be an encouraging sign of the times.—The New Princeton Review

By-Laws of State Grange Relating to 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 alternative 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.

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