

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

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PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Postal Jottings. FROM IOWA.

THE fact that Union Grange, No. 921, has built a Grange hall and dedicated it is known to us but perhaps not to you. Perhaps the next question will be with you, "Where is Union Grange?" It is located in Otterville, Buchanan County, Iowa. The hall is a building 40 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 20 feet high; a store room below and a hall above, The hall is nice-ly finished and seated with chains and desks for

ly finished and seated with chairs and desks for each officer. It was erected the present year and was dedicated Oct. 6 by Bro. J. E. Blackford, Master of the State Grange. T. S. Cameron, Master of Union Grange, J. W. Thummerfelt, Overseer, and Wm. Slaughter were appointed masters of ceremonies. Everything went off very nicely and pleasant, the day being very nice, and we had the hall full of people. This Grringe was organized away back in 1873, has been working ever since, has bought and sold a great many goods, but never had any convenient great many goods, but never had any convenient place to handle g ods, but now they contemplate starting a store on the co-operative plan. We have 58 members. We never have had but one Master in Union Grange and that has been T. S. Cameron. We had a hard struggle to keep the Grange alive at the time the Grangers in Iowa took such a tumble, but she still lives and begins to increase in numbers again. I think perhaps we will take in quite a good many

new members this winter-have begun the work

Now, then, Mr. Editor, our members take several copies of your paper and like it very well. I think that one trouble with us, especially in the west, we do not read enough Grange literature. As a people we are too much set in our ways, take our political papers and advocate our political men and when they get our vote that's all they care for us; but I think the time is coming when the farmer will have more influ-ence than he has had in the past.

WM. SLAUGHTER, Sec.

WE are having good meetings with 34 mem-ELECTION is over and now it won't be con ELECTION is over and now it won't be con-sidered partisan if I reply to Bro Solon. Well, Brother, who led you to believe is tariff for pro-tection? You say you are led. What warrant is there in the Constitution of the United States for such belief? There is a tariff tax of \$2.00 for such belief?

bers on the roll and fine prospects of more soon. As our Grange has just started there are a great many remarks made about it by outsiders. Some say that it is the old story, a very nice thing for say that it is the old story, a very nice thing for awhile and then play out just as it did before; while others say, what good is it anyway? I wish to say that we intend to keep it running, not because there are so many remarks made about it, but because we think it right. I think it will pay financially, too, for the coal dealers feel uneary since they have heard that the time from it. So you see where there are 55,000,000 of people, we can have a very heavy tax and but little revenue, and we can have a very light tax and a very large revenue. If we (farmers) have got to pay a great tax, let's have it go where it can be turned on the national debt and ust into the weekets of mean already sizh feel uneasy since they have heard that the Little Cedar Grange intends to ship her own coal and they have come down 50 cents a ton if we will buy of them. We are away out in north western Iowa but we have interesting meetings every two weeks. In reading Po tal Jottings I was pleased to find that others thought as I do, that it is the duty of each member to try and say or read something for the good of the Order.

I think that much good could be done if we would hold open sessions once in awhile, or as often as would seem profitable. I will try and get as many names for your paper as I can.

ALLEN METCALF.

the political sea, which we trust will now calm down and we shall have smooth sailing again. Other important matters now demand our attention. The National Grange is now in session and the State Grange will soon meet. New work will be laid out for us. Let us do with a will what our hands or talents find to do. There must be no wavering along the lines or drones in the hive. There is work for all in our Order. We hope to be able to pay a flying visit to the State Grange during its session. It will give us plea-sure and inspiration to grasp the hands of those brothers and sisters whom we have met before "in the Grange" in years gone by. We must stand together for the VISITOR. The great and grand State of Michigan, with its magnificent products and intelligent people, is and should continue to be the leading star in the march of D. WOODMAN. progress. Paw Paw, Nov., 1886.

I got home from Dakota in time to vote for Bro. Luce, but was very much surprised to find the opposition against him from Brothers of the Order. Last Tuesday I heard a worthy Brother, Order. Last Tuesday I heard a worthy Brotner, a postmaster, Secretary, etc., of his Grange, say that you had been "trying for the last few months to sell the Grange to the Republican party!" but that you "couldn't quite come it." He is of the "Greenback Democracy" suasion, and got quite loud and boisterous on the subject. Bro. Luce only got three votes (myself and son and ove other) outside of his own party, in this town; and one of his own party voted for Yaple, so he was only two ahead of a strict party vote. I am about discouraged in trying to ever get far-mers to unite on any thing. They will see "a nigger in the fence," even if there is none there. I "go back" on the Republican party and its high or low license system as strongly as Bro high or low license system as strongly as Bro, Sanford does, yet I have confidence in Bro. Sanford does, yet I have confidence in Bro. Luce's temperance principles, even though they were not outspoken. I can't believe he could ever be made to aid or encourage the liquor traf-fic, or that he would "license" crime or seek to make it honorable by legal enactments.

As ever, etc., W. A. WEBSTER. Allegan Co.

per thousand on rough lumber and it is one of the most grievous taxes that was ever imposed on

a free people, and not a cent of revenue arises

from it. So you see where there are 55,000,000

in some years, free of duty, and they go right

of this country, why not put a prohibitory duty on eggs and poultry? Canada furnishes one-

Again, if protection is to be the settled policy

not into the pockets of men already rich. But the Brother may say he wan's to protect American labor. Well, Brother, there comes to this country as high as 75,000 foreign laborers

to competing with American labor.

TO-DAY Lenawee County Pomona Grange met with Springville Grange and Sister Mayo dediwith Springville Grange and Sister Mayo dedi-ca'ed their new hall and gave a stirring address. Bro. Moore, of Medina, was chosen to represent us at the State Grange. Grange No. 279 also prays the State Grange that the name may be changed, as the new hall is at Oosted and Spring-ville is for the state of the state of the state. ville is fast becoming a suburban town. A wet day and light attendance. November 10. E. W. ALLIS.

AGITATION, conflict, speculation and all striv-ings for the unattained produce advancement. All are means to a common end. Each one's chosen method is his "road to Rome," to which all such ways tend.

Above the unquestioned prophecies, direct from the great I Am, restlessly move the queries of man, impatient at his finite power. But like the waves at sea, they only sweeten and cleanse the air and keep away that bane of human society-stagnation. J. B.

PALMYRA GRANGE last evening conferred the first degree on 43 members. How is that for an off year. Perhaps I stated some time since that were having a "working contest." It was in this wise: Miss Franc Smith and Mr. J. E. Jacklin were

Miss Franc Smith and Mr. J. E. Jacklin were selected as foremen for one side—Miss Hattie Cole and Mr. Louis Smith for the other. All members of the Grange were chosen on one of the sides. Each had their meetings for literary work with a possible chance to make 165 points if all chosen performed. Each side was credit-ed with ten points for all of its members present if all chosen performed. Each side was credit-ed with ten points for all of its members present at roll call. The side having the most present were credited with an extra 30 points. An ap-plication for membership counted 60. The side making the least number of points had to furnish supper for the whole Grange. Miss Frank Smith had the victorious side, having secured 3595, against 3.360 on the other side. Miss Hattie Cole succeeded in getting the 30 points at four meetings. On the other two evenings there was and equal number present on each side. The and equal number present on each side. The victors secured 37 applications, the other side 27, making 64 in all. Forty two were brought in at the last meeting. Arnold Pope got the most, Russel Pope second, Horace Sayles third.

The three secured 46 applications. We rather think this record has never been beaten. We at any rate will wear the belt until some one else scores one better. The supper furnished by the losing side was the best ever furnished by the losing side was the best ever furnished at the hall and a grand good time was the result. Now that election is over with, and not any one killed or wounded past recovery, let us look to Grange work again. M. T. COLE.

ENCLOSED you will find 25 subscriptions to the GRANGE VISITOR, as a partial result of a sort of literary contest just closed in Silver Creek Grange, No. 649, as each subscription was al-lowed to count ten. Our Grange has undergone a thorough revival as another result of the contest, and we have great reason to rejoice thereat, as only a few months ago there seemed an unusual lack of interest; but "It is always darkest just before day." Another result is that we have learned that there is talent in our Grange which even the possessors were unaware of, and although it has been hidden, as it were, "under a bushel," yet when brought to the light of day it shines very brightly. We hope to be able to procure one or two short essays for the Ladies' Department soon. We have just conferred the 4th degree upon seven candidates and a more orderly class I never saw. They seemed to see all the beauties of the journey and learned their lessons well. We have four more candidates just starting. There is great need of Grange work being done in this viciuity. Lectures are need-ed and there is a call for a Grange to be organized near us. MRS. ANNA M. LEONARD,

in this (Larimer) County; but in Boulder Coun

ty there are several and very lively ones. The VISITOR never looked so good to me as when it came in the mail to the far away land of "magnificent distances." I looked for familiar names. Mrs. Sexton's Chautauqua was read with increased interest and we are always pleased to hear of Sister Mayo, for nothing but praise is heard, and when it comes from such old "Romans" as Cortland Hill, it is doubly sat-"Young Folks' Club." How I have missed the young folks! Now come in, all who feel social. and let us hear your merry chatter again. My-ra's voice I do not hear. Can she be sick again? I hope not. This 4th day of November, so warm and sunny, I think of September days at home. Farmers are putting away their corn and threshing grain, hulling clover seed, etc. The threshing grain, hulling clover seed, etc. The mountains, thirty miles away - the Snowy Range --are a never ending source of delight in the scenery. As the sun falls on them, they are eve changing. MRS. O. M. SIKES.

I ENCLOSE 60 cents in stamps for the GRANGE

I ENCLOSE 60 cents in stamps for the GRANGE VISITOR. Credit me with 50 cents and send to Tulare Grange a few copies, care of Mr. A. P. Merritt, Master of Grange. I am much pleased with the VISITOR, and par-ticularly because the Editor and I were social friends many years since. I am very aged, being in my 85th year, yet I don't forget my old friends in Schoolcraft. Most respectfully yours in Schoolcraft. Most respectfully yours, Tulare Co., Cal. A. Y. Moore.

THE VISITOR to hand in due time; am more than pleased with it. It is a thoroughbred Granger.

We are now in the midst of corn gathering. As soon as the busy time is over I will see what I can do in the way of getting subscribers. I will also send you a few notes on the Grange work in this part of the field of labor. Carroll Co. Ind.

K. T. BARBER.

OUR Grange? Yes, we have a Grange at last. Bro. C. L. Whitney came to Red Willow County, October 25, remaining one week. As direct results of his labors we have four Granges organ-ized and will have two more soon in this county. The farmers in this vicinity are very much in eatness about this work and we hope soon to be up with the brother and sister Granges in work-

up with the brother and sister Granges in work-ing for the good of the Order. We will report by number when we get our number. We had a little flurry of snow to day to remind us that winter is near. Farmers here are well along with fall work and if we but had a few barrels of "Michigan apples," we would be quite reach for winter be quite ready for winter. Well, if this does not find the waste basket,

Well, if this does not find the waste basket, we will write again and hope to be able to report some good work done by the Patrons of Red Willow County. L. C. Roor. Red Willow Co., Neb., Nov. 5, 1886. [It is an extra big budget of "good news" when one county sends up four new Granges and two more coming. We are glad to get these reports. It is encouraging to all Grange workers.—ED.]

Lotices of Meetings.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, And sent out Post-paid, on receipt of Cash Or-der, 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..... I oo Blank record books (express paid)..... I oo Order book, containing 100 orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound... 50 Receipt book, containing 100 receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, 50 Applications for membership, per 100.... Secretary's account book (new style)..... 50 Withdrawal cards, per dozen..... 25 Dimits, in envelopes, per dozen..... By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 25 10c, per dozen..... 15c, per dozen..... I The National Grange Choir, single copy 40 cents, per dozen..... 4 00 Rituals, single copy 25 per dozen 2 40 for Fifth Degree, for Pomona ** Granges, per copy Blank "Articles of Association" for the in-IO corporation of Subordinate Granges, with copy of charter, all complete ... 10 Notice to delinquent members, per 100... 40 Declaration of purposes, per dozen, 5c, per 100..... American Manual of Parliamentary Law... 40 (Morocco Tuck)..... 1 00 Digest of Laws and Rulings...... 40 40 15 Roll books..... Patrons' badges..... Officers' 50 CO-OPERATIVE LITERATURE. History and Objects of Co-operation..... 02 02 OI

Educational Funds; How to Use Them ... The Perils of Credit...... Fundamental Principles of Co-operation... How to Start Co-operation Stores Logic of Co-operation Origin and Development of the Rochdale Society. Addresses and Lectures by Eminent Men. 03 Address, J. T. COBB,

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SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE, Schoolcraft, Mich.

KALAMAZOO NATIONAL BANK. Capital \$150,000. Surplus \$10,000. Southwest cor. Main and Bendic Streets. Directors-Jacob Mitchell John Den Blevker, Melancthon D. Woodford Melville J. Bigelew. J Wilfred Thompson, George T. Bruen, Samuel A. Gibson, Albert S. White, Edwin J. Phelps F. O Humphrey. N. Chase. EDWIN J. PHELPS. President: MELVILL J. Bigstow, Vice. President; THOMAS S. COBB, Cashier. febrys

FROM MICHIGAN.

"LET saints and sinners all rejoice" that this wicked campaign is ended. Vast sums of money have been wasted, professedly for teaching the masses how to vote, but really for the purpose of lying and deceiving the people and abusing the opposite party, so that no one could honestly tell how to vote. In this age of wickedness no man is allowed to stump the county or state, in behalf of any political party, who will tell the truth about the opposite party. And it has be-come an established fact that a candidate can have no hopes of success, even on a county ticket, without paying three or four hundred dollars into the corruption fund, and the demand in the higher offices of the State runs up into thousands. Men openly offer large sums of money to hire men to work for their ticket, but really to bribe them for their votes. They never hire men of the same party to *work* for them. Such is the corruption of our political machinery and so aggravating are their discussions that no man can enjoy religion and take any part in the contest. But farmers and the working masses have now obtained their long cherished wish of seating a farmer in the Governor's chair. But will their high expectations be realized? Will their taxes be reduced or the price of their products advanced? Will the wrongs of legisla-tion be righted, or the condition of the toiling classes be materially changed from what it has been for the last 20 years? Worthy Master Luce is not elected by Patrons nor in the interest of the Grange, but by the Republican party. He accepted the nomination from them, stands upon their platform, endorses their principles, justi-fies their measures, vindicates all their acts, and says openly that "every man of sense and of sound mind will belong to the Republican party." If the Republican party, in connection with other bad men, has favored high tariffs and railother bad men, has lavored high tarins and rah-road extortion, salary grabs, land stealing, and other corrupt legislation, Master Luce in justify-ing the party of his choice must necessarily sanction all this crookedness, for if he comes out and condemns their cause then they will call him traitor and never nominate him again. I think the position of the Governor elect is by no

means an enviable one. I can not see how he can carry out the established principles of the party to whom he is pledged and still maintain party to whom he is pledged and still maintain his neutrality in the Grange. The Bible says "No man can serve two masters." Bro. Luce claims to be one of the strongest temperance men in the state of Michigan, and will he dare cast a smile or even ask a blessing on the head of the poor prohibitionist, when his party so bitterly denounces them?

Clinton County. CORTLAND HILL.

ANOTHER campaign is ended. Another elec-tion is over. We are thankful they occur no oftener. The contest was short but sharp. The result will be cheerfully acquiesced in. If party zeal has sometimes overbalanced the better judgment of Patrons and on the spur of the moment they have written unkindly for our non-partisan VISITOR, these faults would be overlooked and forgotten.

third of the eggs and poultry for New York City, duy free. Poultry buyers are giving only four cents per lb. for chickens now. Baled hay four cents per lb. for chickens now. Baled hay is on the free list. Now, Brother D., does it so happen? No, it is by deep and damnable design that every thing a farmer sells is on the free list, and there is a high protective tariff on every thing we buy, almost. Bro. D. says he was led. Probably when he goes to meeting he sits in the 'term accurated's and the term of term sits in the "amen corner."

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring." Watson Grange is holding its own nicely. Allegan. B. J. ALEXANDER.

THE smoke of battle has now about cleared away from the late political contest in this State and Cyrus G. Luce stands victor in the field. The whole State ticket is elected and the Legislature made still stronger Republican, while the State sends additional Republican Representatives to Congress. A good cause has been triumphant and those who voted for the opposing candidates will share alike with all others the benefit of a wise administration of public affairs; for party opposition and strife only extend to the It is through the polls that the people's polls. choice is announced. It seems a small matter to drop that little slip of printed paper into the ballot box, still it has important results. "That little vote that falls as still

As snowflakes fall upon the sod, Yet executes a freeman's will, As lightning does the will of God."

NORTH BURNS Grange is in good condition. Two years ago we had no Grange in Huron County, but to day we have five and hope for success on every hand. We have merchants so liciting our trade, some coming eight miles to treat and greet us with smiling faces. Our Mas-ter is the chosen candidate for State Grange. May he advance the work of our County Grange well. Thorough work from all is required. Let all go forward manfully.

Success to you and yours.

WE hear quite a number complaining of the way township fairs are conducted. Nearly all the prizes were kept inside the village, they say, and it is not fair; but at the same time they have never been to any of its meetings nor taken any part in trying to make a success of the fair. We wish the tarmers of St. Clair County would be more interested in what is to their interests and not let the Grange die for want of fuel to keep it alive. But so many leave all the work for a few and say, "we have no time to go to Grange, no time to read a paper," and when asked to sign for the VISITOR say either "no time to read," or else "I take more papers now than I get time to read." And at the same time they have all the time there is, and some, I am sorry to say, find time to visit the abominable grog shops that are open at all times and sea-sons. I think the license law ahould be stopped altogether so that no lazy man will be allowed to sell poison to his neighbor. What does a saloon keeper care for the fine he has to

Secretary. [Good! We commend the above to all Granges given to lethargy.-ED.]

HICKORY GRANGE, No. 38, is in a prosperous condition now. Mrs. Mayo gave us a lecture Sept. 17, and since that time we have received five new members, four of which took the fourth degree last Saturday night, and had a feast, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. We have no We hope that we may be able to build a hall this winter. The Patrons around here are well pleased with the election this fall. ELLA BARRETT, Sec'y. Barry Co.

WE are anxious to know how to make ten hours a day do all the farm work. Think perhaps might make it work in the house as well as out of doors. ELLA BARRETT.

WE feel like making a glad noise since our election returns. Such a goodly number of far-mer representatives show that farmers are determined to be recognized the same as other pro fessions among our law makers, ard we hope and trust that they will discharge their duty with honor and dignity, and never allow themselves to be either bought or sold and to be true to their constituents. Sister Mayo gave one of her excellent lectures at this place on the evening of Nov 4 to a good sized audience. We can safely say that all were well pleased and would have been contented to listen another hour to her well chosen remarks. We feel confident that her lecture will do us much good, will strengthen the faith of the weak ones, and encourage others to greater diligence. AUNT KATE.

FROM OTHER STATES.

WELCOME VISITOR:-I will drop down for a few moments to use my pencil for the jotting page. Colorado finds another a dmirer. I have en within her borders a week, and although there are no timber and but few shade trees, and houses far apart, there is still much to admire. Large fields, although brown and sere at this time of the year, show where the waving grain has stood. All that is green now is the alfalfa, after the third crop has been cut. Farmers here say clover is a paying crop for any purpose, but especially for seed to ship east, the yield being greater than at the East and no rain at the time of securing it. If the railroad would divide the profit with the producer, nothing would prevent the farmer from becoming rich, as clothing and groceries are about the same as * t the East. When I say east, I mean east of the Mississippi. But-We have counseled moderation and endeavor-ed to "p our oil upon the troubled waters" of bar pay his fine and license too. E. A. J.

HILLSDALE County Pomona Grange will hold. ts next session at Fayette Grange hall, Iones-The forenoon meeting devoted to the regular business of the Order. Afternoon to the elec-tion of officers, and discussion of the school question, carried over from our last meeting. The balance of the time devoted to the good of the Order and hearing reports of officers.

Let us have a good attendance. I. E. WAGNER, Lec.

THE annual meeting of St. Joseph County Grange, No. 4, will be held at centerville on Thursday, Dec. 2, 1886, at 10:30 A. M. The election of officers and other important business will come before the meeting.

A full attendance of all the members is desired and all fourth degree members are cordially in-A. E. HOWARD, Sec'y. vited to attend.

A REGULAR meeting of Barry County Pomona Grange will be held with Union Grange at the residence of Bro. John on Friday, Nov. 26, at to o'clock A. M.

Reply to welcome address, Bro. W. Ross. After the usual routine of business has been dispatched, it is desired and expected that every present incumbent of office will read a report for the past year. Election of officers will take place when the following program will be presented:

Paper-What is the cause of the present low prices of farmers' products? Bro. A. Parker. Recitations. Sisters Geo. Reprolle, E. Stone,

W. Ross, C. Mack, M. Havens, E. Newland.

Paper-What system of farming yields best eturns in cash without impoverishing the soil? Bros A. C. Towne, H. Bristol. Essays. Sisters John Dawson, A. Durfee.

Paper-School Management. Bro. D. C. Narner.

Music. Bro. C. Newland.

The secretaries of the different Subordinate Granges are expected to send in their reports in regard to the condition of their respective Granges, intellectually, socially and financially. NOMIE SLAWSON, Lect.

THE annual meeting of Kalamazoo County Po-mona Grange will be held at Portage Grange hall, Thursday, December 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp. A report will be expetced from each officer at that time. The elect on of officers and members of the Executive Committee will take place. All members are earnestly requested to be present as Portage Grange desires a good attendance.

Program as follows: "The farmers' homes, ideal and actual." Sister Wm. Bennett. "Are agricultural fairs as much benefit to farmers as they ought to be?" Henry Adams. "Mechan-ical helps for the housekeeper—what are they? and are they sufficient?" Sister John Strong. "Threshing corn in the shock." Wm. B. Cobb. M. Cox, Lecturer.

Now is the time to secure subscribers for the VISITOR. It is the solicitor's harvest-time when the year is closing.

NOVEMBER: 15. 1896.

Communications.

Chautauqua.

One of the great days at Chautauqua is Grand Army Day. The day was fine and the "Army" made an imposing spectacle as it filed into the Amphitheater led by the Northwestern Band. Enthusiasm ran high, and the lilies quickly bloomed for the "Boys in Blue."

Mrs. Livermore spoke in the morning and there was a "fire of sympathy and rain of eloquence," as she talked of the "Women of the War." Congressman Morr of this State, spoke in the afternoon, discussing the labor question, and I think no one in America knows so well, how to mingle sense and nonsense as he. The Amphitheatre was packed, and the audience went fairly wild over his enthusiasm. At the close of his lecture the Chautauqua salute was given him with a will, and of all the popular lectures his seemed to take the best.

Ared letter day at Chautauqua is Temperance Day. The President of The National Temperance Association presided. Col. Bain, from Kentucky, lectured in the morning, and, excepting John B. Gough, is the best temperance lecturer I ever heard.

Mrs. Livermore lectured in the afternoon. She also gave a lecture on "The Life of Queen Elizabeth." She had visited the British Museum, had spent much time in studying her character, and gave us some new revelations in regard to the life of that noted woman.

Mrs. Livermore is justly styled "The Queen of the Platform," and although age is beginning to show itself in the silvery hair, she has lost none of the old-time fire and eloquence, and no one can listen to her without receiving fresh impetus toward a higher life.

Then there is Pyramid Day, Look-**U**p-Legion Day, Seminary Day, College Fraternity Day, St. Paul's Grove Day and Denominational Day.

The witty and eloquent Dr. Henson, of Chicago, delivered the address before the Baptist Circle. He said "I esteem it a great privilege to be here, not because it is a Baptist Day, but in spite of it. I rejoice mightily in these summer assemblies that bring together The representatives of the different denominations. I am glad to know that we have taken to expounding the word of God, instead of pounding one another. I am glad that we are getting closer together, and that commonly the place where we get close together is somewhere near the water's edge, Chautauqua and Ocean Grove! It is a great happiness to me to see with what alacrity the brethren and sisters do take to the water." He then discoursed on Governors, mentioning the child, the cook, the wife, the editor, capitalists, machinery, Knights of Labor, the demon alcohol, the devil himself, and the Omnipotent God, closing with these words: "As I watch that marvelous panorama unrolled before the enrapmred vision of the Seer of Patmos, as I listen to the voices and to the thunders, as I look to the clouds I see the gleams of forms I do not understand. But this much I do: I hear the footsteps of the mighty God marchiug down the ages toward a victory over which all earth proceeded. Speeches were made, diand heaven and the universe shall rejoice." Dr. Edward Everett Hale gave two lectures on Gen. Lafayette and The Human Washington. He said: "I am to describe the Human Washington as well as I can. The truth is the more we print, the more we tell, the better for us, and the better for Washington. Had he been merely marble, without passion, and without feeling there would have been no credit to him that he went through life, unselfish, unprejudiced, true to enemies and loyal to friends. At the time he was appointed to the command of the American army, Washington was said to be the gentleman of largest private fortune in America, and later his wife brought him an added hundred thousand. His father died when he was scarcely ten; he was brought up by his mother, his brother, and Lord Fairfax with whom he was closely connected by his brother's marriage. This old nobleman was ninetytwo years old when he heard of the surrender of Cornwallis. It is said he died of the news of Yorktown. When he heard the news that his king's army was captured he said to his black servant, "Come, Joe, carry me to bed, for it is high time for me to die..' The greatest day of all days at Chautauqua is Graduation or Recognition Day. No single tongue or pen can tell woman and one who is doing much to all the meaning nor all the prophecy of enlighten the people of America as to such a day. This year the day itself the wants of the inhabitants of Syria seemed made expressly for the class of and Egypt, gave several lectures and they '86, and their thousands of friends who came to greet them. No. dust, no rain, not too warm, it was a perfect day. Everything began, continued and ended. after the fashion of Chautauqua, with the promptness and precision of clockwork. At nine o'clock to the minute, "The Guard of the Gate" and "The Duryea, Prof. Bowne, Prof. Schudde Guard of the Grove" formed in line at from the University of Leipsic, Gerthe Auditorium. The Northwestern Band were on hand in their brilliant any one could listen to these lectures to have it over. That the maddest, miforms and with stirring music, they without receiving new aspirations toward led every marching column through the day. The Keys, according to ancient usage, were delivered to the messenger, and then the stately first division moved to the Hall of Philosophy where they they bear.

people flocked in great numbers to wit- picture as ever came from the lips of an continually longing to get into the one ness what was one of the most beautiful orator. Intense conviction and power- just ahead of them - manhood. and attractive features of the day. One hundred flower girls dressed in purest white, each wearing a coronal of leaves This last Assembly was the thirteenth and carrying a basket almost as big as herself full of brightest, freshest flowers, and a beaming happy face that seemed to compete with the sunbeams that

poured down upon them. Headed by the band this second diflowers and the "Society of the Hall in the Grove" proceeded to Chancellor by the third division, consisting of the officers and counselors of the Chautauqua Circle, the banner bearers, the 'Guild of the Seals," "League of the elected Principal. Round Table," and "Order of the White Seal," and together they march to the '86, the heroes and heroines of the day, have gathered at the arch of the Golden Gate. They are waiting admission, and stand in columns twenty abreast. At last the moment is at hand, and Messenger Hulbut makes his announcement, the class of '86 enters the grove, which

by faith and resolve they beheld in the distance four years ago. The flower spread a very carpet of flowers at the feet of the approaching class. Profesthem with the C. L. S. C. Glee Club and the Choir of the Hall in the Grove, and are ready when the second arch is reached with their greetings of song. It seemed as though the Hall of Philosophy would not hold them all. They filed in, and when the last of the Class of '86 had entered not a space was left. Then followed the "recognition" and words never fell from Chancellor Vinhe uttered these few, but significant each year all over the world. sentences. They were recognized by every heart.

While this program was being carried out, another great procession was forming at the Park Athenaeum, con-Chautauqua Schools of Language. These made up the Chautauqua pro-Philosophy and stood in open order, while the great procession of graduates to the Amphitheatre. The interest and enthusiasm had not culminated till this looked, wondered, admired and waited, passed the arches, and beheld the long out and the Chautauqua Salute reached Lathbury." from the Hall of Philosophy to the There is Amphitheatre.

It was hard for one single pair of eyes or one mind to see and comprehend all as the day's great program lomas were distributed, songs were sung, responsive readings given, the exercises of the day ending in the services of the Camp-fire, at the Hall of Philosophy where the Athenian watch fires were brightly burning. Registrar R. S. Holmes took charge of the services on this occasion and gave to them a highly

Assembly, the first one being held in 1873. There had been a camp-meeting held the two previous years and it was while attending one of these meetings that Mr. Miller, of Akron, O., and Dr. Vincent, of Plainfield, New Jersey, convision, consisting of the misses with ceived the idea of the Chautauqua Assembly. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was an after-thought Vincent's cottage, where they were met and wholly due to the fertile brain of Dr. Vincent, and was organized in 1878. Mr. Miller is President, Dr. Vincent Chancellor and Dr. Hurlbut, the newly

The mottoes of the Circle are, "We study the words and the works of God," Hall of Philosophy. But while they are "Let us keep our Heavenly Father in wending their way thither, the Class of the midst," and "Never be discouraged." The course this year embraces studies in geology, astronomy, English History, English Literature, French the moment has nearly arrived. They History, the Christian religion, etc., and they are so attractive and instructive that it is a terrible loss for any one to miss them. The annual fee is fifty cents, t e gates wings open and four abreast the expense of books is a little more than seven dollars for this year.

Dr. Vincent is the motive power of the Circle, and is one of the grandest misses ranged on either side of the men our nation can boast. He attributes pathway from the Gate to the Hall his Christian life to his mother's influence and that influence is being multiplied a thousandfold, for there are members of sors Sherwin and Case, have preceded the C. L. S. C. to be found in every state and territory of the United States, in Canada, South Africa, Japan, Turkey, India, England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Russia, the Sandwich Islands, and China. One of the pleasant features of the Circle is that the readings are the same for all classes each year, so that whether in the first, second, third or fourth year of the course or in whichever class they may be, all memcent's lips, more impressively than when bers of all classes read the same books

There are many interests represented at Chautauqua. It was the birthplace of the W. C. T. U. Miss Willard was present at the opening of the Assembly this year and made a telling speech. sisting of the Chautauqua Cadets, the These were the introductory words C. L. S. C. undergraduates and the upon receiving the salute, "Dear friends, I have often seen the silver sails all out in the west on my own Lake Michigan, cession which marched to the Hall of but your fairy argosy to-night brings to me a very different and more lofty inspiration borne by the fragrant breath of the C. L. S. C. all years, and names of of your good will and brotherly and sis all orders and seals, moved out through | terly kindness. It comes to me on the the passage thus made and proceeded pioneer line of progress in this great movement which you love and which I love. It is like a white flag of peacetime was reached. The people had no, it is a flag of truce, upon the battlefield. And I like to think, also, that it but now as they looked in the includes not alone the one who is gratefaces of the Class of '86, who had ful for it, but that true and gentle heart, my companion on the platform to night, column, handkerchiefs were brought the lyric poet of Chautauqua, Mary A.

There is at Chautauqua a Kindergarten, Gymnastic Hall, School in Memory, School of Oratory, Penmanship and Book keeping, College of Liberal Arts, School of Theology, Teachers' Reading Union, Teachers' Retreat, Youth's League, School of Photography, and

Meanwhile the second division was strong colors. The last clause of the great deal of it because they do not re-forming at the Temple, and thither the text was illustrated by as forcible a word alize the value of the estate. They are to the qualifications of candidates. If

Hood finely expresses this restlessness of the boy's mind-this eagerness This last Assembly was the thirteenth to go forward upon the untried years of life-when he says the boy will

"Tease the future tense, and plan The full-grown doings of the man, And pant for years to come."

And when the boy has fairly got out of his youthful Eden into manhood, the poet then expresses his regret in a retrospective view of the days of youth: "No wonder that I sometimes sigh,

And dash the teardrop from my eyes, And cast a look behind."

And as he listens to boyish sports and glances over the playground of his school days, at the boys in the merry sports that he once reveled in, he sees himself in-

"One that curvets in and out, Reining his fellow-cob about."

As he thus watches their sports he

thinks of their foolish longing to get out of boyhood, and exclaims,

"Yet he would gladly halt and drop That boyish harness off, and swap With this world's heavy van, — To toil, to tug. O, little fool! While thou canst be a horse at school To wich to he a meril!

To wish to be a man!"

This wistful looking forward is in most young minds.

Coleridge says of youth and age, O, the joys that came down shower-like, Of friendship—love, and liberty, Ere I was old! Ere I was old? Ah! woeful ere, Which tells me youth's no longer here!"

And Horace laments the vanishing years of boyhood:

'Years hurry by, and are lost to me, lost to me.' He gives the following fine thought:

"The gulf stream of our lives may flow

Into the Arctic region of our lives, Where little else than life itself survives.

And thus he has painted old age,

"And whatever poet, orator, or sage May say of it, old age is old age.

It is the waning, not the crescent moon; It is the dusk of evening, not the blaze of

noon; It is not strength, but weakness; not desire, But its surcease. not the fierce heat of fire, The burning and consuming element, But of ashes and of embers spent, In which some living sparks we still discern, Enough to warm but not enough to burn.' How different the feebleness of age es, even the gravity of manhood from the glory of

"Youth's summer day, When, rushing forth like untamed colt the reck

less truant boy

Wandered through green woods all alone, a mighty heart of joy."

The "mighty heart of joy" is the prorogative of youth. The little clouds that pass over his sunny meadow do but enhance the sunshine.

"There was a time-sweet time of youthful folly!

Fantastic woes I courted, feigned distress Woing the veiled phantom, melancholy, With passion born, like love, in idleness."

But the poet's experience in later vears was different-

"And life more tedious than a tale twice told." But the lessons of boyhood; how few young folk think of them as other than disagreeable and irksome. This is the fault of the teachers, for those lessons

should be a feast of learning and a flow

of soul to the young folk in school

to the qualifications of candidates. If found unsatisfactory the candidates of all parties have repeatedly been defeated or have been elected by such a small plurality that the results were disheartening.

As this was the "off year" it seemed best in many parts of the State to go to the country among the farmers for good men, who would be most likely to win majorities.

In these cases the men of the plow, unlike Cincinnatus, seemed more than willing to be persuaded to step to the front in this hour of great need. An unusual number of these candidates, of the several parties, were members of the Granges scattered over our State. They have been anxiously waiting all these long years for good places, but have improved the time by diligently studying, writing and speaking-fitting themselves -till they have been found well prepared for leaders.

We, the members of Capital Grange, especially feel to congratulate ourselves on the election of two of our members to the next Legislature, viz : Worthy Master John Holbrook to the State Senate and S. H. Preston to the House of Representatives. We feel proud of the election of other members of the Order outside of this Grange, especially that of Brother Cyrus G. Luce, Master or our State Grange to be Governor of Michigan, and Brother Perry Mayo, Lecturer of the State Grange to be State Senator, to say nothing of many other good Patrons of Husbandry (all of whose names we have not learned,) in various quarters, who have been called to positions of honor and trust.

To Governor-elect Luce, Senator Holbrook, Representative Preston, and all other good Patrons who have been on the winning side, we extend our heartfelt congratulations. We do not know of one who is not qualified for the position he is called to fill.

Corn Fodder, its Care and Value.

No crop is grown upon the farm that is of more value for feeding stock than corn fodder. Yet, but few know how to utilize it profitably. Too many ruin their corn fodder at the time they cut it up, making the shocks entirely too large causing the fodder to mold. Forty-nine hills to a shock, well tied at the tops, will keep and cure out by husking time. No corn fodder should ever be hauled to the barn unless thoroughly dried and during a clear day. Muggy or damp weather will soon spoil it for feeding purposes.

One of the most marked steps of the many that have been taken of late years in "progressive agriculture," is the care that is now taken in feeding the live stock of the farm. The old fashioned way of expecting the straw stack to supply both food and shelter or of throwing hay and fodder upon the ground to be trodden under foot and in the mire, has given place to the comfortable barn with its stalls and regular rations of cut fodder, with the ground grain or bran as well. No farmer who adopts the improved system ever goes back to the old way. More cattle are kept upon the same farm, there is more and better manure, the farm and the farmer both improve. Cutting fodder with ordinary machines was not entirely successful owing to the short, sharp pieces which injure cattle. Steaming remedied this but was a messy, troublesome process. All this is now changed by adding a crushing attachment that will thoroughly prepare large cornstalks for feeding safely. That the crushed fodder is equal, practically, to so much hay has been thoroughly proved in this locality by practical stock feeders. Farmers, why do you not carefully save your hay and waste one-half of your fodder which has a food value equal to hay? The farmer who would treat his hay as many treat their cornfodder, would soon loose both his reputation and his farm. Do not complain of hard times till you have carefully used all that mother earth has given you. Get a Lion Fodder Cutter and Crusher and cut and crush all your fodder, and keep enough to eat it all and you will make money and no mistake.

spiritual nature. At ten o'clock we ing the illuminated fountain and amid the sweet chime of bells, with thanks to land of dreams.

The culminating power of Chautauqua lies in its religious influence. The original Chautauqua idea is spiritual elevation, and whatever accessories may have been established this idea is never lost sight of. A Normal class has been formed for instruction in Sabbath School work. There is also a So-ciety of Christian Ethics presided over by Dr. Vincent. Devotional exercises are held every morning in the amphitheatre attended by thousands. Chautauqua prayer league is formed with hundreds of members.

Several missionary conferences were held. Many returned missionaries delivered lectures. Mrs. Layyah Barakat, a native of Syria from the heights of Mt. Lebanon, a wonderfully eloquent were so carried away with her that even when the dinner hour came they cried "Go on, go on."

Religious and metyphysical lectures of the highest order, were given daily by such men as Dr. Talmage, Dr. John Hall, Dr. Cyler, Dr. Goodsell, Dr. many, and it seemed impossible that a higher life.

Dr. Vincent preached the Baccelaureate sermon for the first time, from the text, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be

School of-everything good.

Among the many distinguished visit. ors were Mr. Howells, the novelist, and Prof. Edison, who, by the way, is the son-in-law of Pres. Miller, who is the inventor of the Buckeye Mower and Reaper. He has built a winter home and laboratory way down at the edge wend our way to our resting-place, pass- of Florida. When asked if invention was nearly completed he replied, "O, no; scarcely anything has been done our Heavenly Father for the delightful yet, in proportion to what remains to be enjoyment of the day, we pass into the done. The Assembly was more prosperous this year than at any previous year. People came in swarms, fifty

thousand having visited the grounds. A new dock was built, a magnificent aftair, with a tower eighty feet high containing the clock and a chime of bells. The chime, which cost four thousand five hundred dollars is the combined gift of Mr. Meneely, Dr. Vincentthrough the proceeds of his new bookand the C. L. S. C. The clock is the gift of the Seth Thomas Clock Co. of New York, and is worth nine hundred dollars.

The Assembly proper is in session from the third to the twenty fourth of August, although the Chautauqua meetings continue from the first of July to the last of August. The price of tickets for admission to the grounds is one dollar per week for July and two dollars per week for August. These admit one to all the lectures, concerts, and public exercises, and I think there is no place in America where a person can get so much for so little as at Chautauqua.

MRS. W. K. SEXTON.

From My Diary.

BOYHOOD AND THE POETS.

What a pity it is that the happiest, most careless time of our life-boyhood -is spent by its possessors, in longing merriest time-boyhood and girlhoodshould not be fully valued, fully appre-

ciated by us while we are the possessor of those joyous-hearted, golden hours. We do not mean that young folks do have seemed to come slowly, but some done on earth as it is in heaven," and it not enjoy life. Happy they are, but of them have now come and others took the positions and assumed the was worth a journey to Chautauqua to what we would emphasize is that they likely to continue coming if the farmers duties indicated by the honored names listen to that. Human co-operation do not reap the full harvest as they go are true to their interests. It is more by different means was sketched in along, or while it lasts. They lose a common among farmers than ever before that is the way to make good farmers.

days. Look at the menu; the reading and the study of choicest minds of the world-the poetry of Homer and Virgil; the lyric snatches of Horace; the magnificence of the drama of Aeschyles, Sophocles, Euripides; the unique wit of Aristophanes. Then the oratory of Demosthenes and Cicero; the histories of Herodotus, Thucydides and Tacitus; the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle; the demonstrations of Euclid, arithmetic and so on down to the end of the text book chapter. All the lessons of the school-room should be made interesting by seeing and understanding all through the why and the wherefore, the how it is done. There is no earthly reason why the lessons in the school-room should be regarded as an unredeemed bore.

But coming back to the old play ground of one's boyhood, now peopled by others, the poet thus muses-"Our hearts are dough, our heels are lead, Our topmost joys fall dull and dead, Like balls with no rebound! And often with a faded eye We look behind, and send a sigh Towarde the merry ground

Towards the merry ground. Then be contented. Thou hast got The most of Heaven in thy lot;

There's sky blue in thy cup! Thou'lt find thy manhood all too fast, oon come, soon gone! and age at last A sorry breaking up."

Congratulations.

V. B.

JUST AS WE TOLD YOU IT WOULD BE. On calling for suggestions for the good of the Capital Grange, 540, on Nov. 6, the Lecturer spoke nearly as follows:

Some 2000 years ago the old Romans got in a tight place and wanted a reli-able leader. They called on Cincinnatus, who was at the place poorly dressed. He was a modest fellow, but he put on some better clothes and accepted the call somewhat reluctantly.

For some years past the farmers of Michigan have been making various requests as to the nomination and election of candidates and the passage of certain laws. These requests have been patiently but earnestly renewed. Results

GUTHINS SNYDER, St. Jo. County, Mich.

THEY ALWAYS COME .- The manner of calling swine is as varied as the number of States. The Pennsylvanian requests the presence of his herd with "Pig-pig, pig, pig-gie, pig-gie." The North Carolinian halloss, "Pig-i, pig-i," dwelling on the "i" each time. The Hoosier calls "Whoo-ee, whoo-ee," and his pigs come on the jump from every direction. A Buckeye farmer reasons with his big, easy-going, well-fed pork-er, and coaxingly cries, "Soo, soo—soo, soo, soo." The Kentucky farmer causes the hills to reverberate with his heavy bass voice, "Poohe, poohe." A Dakotian brings his pigs with a shrill whistle. And thus each State has its own peculiar manner of calling the swine.

HENRY WARD BEECHER once said: When you educated a farmer you educate his crops, his stock, you increase his producing powers, and the value of the property he invests in. When you educate mechanics, you educate finer things for the market. When you educate men, you educate all the material round about that comes under their hands. Put your guano on the brain-

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Miscellaneous.

Shelling Beans.

She'ling beans ! Shelling beans ! This is sport when nights are cold, When a cloud the moonlight screens, And the wind is loud and bold. Cathered close around the fire, Prettiest of household scenes, Sit the farmer's family, Shelling beans, shelling beans!

Great big "squaw beans" white and pink, Small "papooses" red and round, "Crowdies" pearl and crimson mixed, In their pods the closest found. "Cranberries" half a dozen shades, "Californias" from the coast, Flat-shaped "Limas" purple, white, "Indian chiefs" a dark bright host.

"Wild goose" dotted with black specks Like the eggs the grass-birds lay, Red-striped "Scipios," "Rowleys" flat, And "Imperials," violet gray. Little "pea beans" creamy white, Spotted "bush beans" passing count, n the pods they rattle out, Higher in the pans they mount.

He, who toiled to raise them all, Underneath the summer sun, Thinks how many he can sell Now the labor is all done. While his wife in visions sees Steaming, well filled platters rise, Brown baked beans for winter days, Indian bread and pumpkin pies.

But the little boys and girls Handfuls on the table lay. And by shape and size and hue Let their fancies with them play. Pretty flower beds they devise, Fence and pathway, house and field, Such great pleasure to their hearts Just a few bright beans can yield.

Shelling beans ! Shelling beans ! This is sport when nights are cold, When a cloud the moonlight screens, And the wind is loud and bold. Gathered close around the fire, Prettiest of household scenes, Sit the farmer's family, Shelling beans ! Shelling beans ! -Good Housekeeping.

UTILITY PLUS BEAUTY.

C. B. STEBBINS, LANSING, MICH.

My sermon will be aimed principally at the men, for in their devotion to utility they are too apt to forget the intense longing of the female heart for beauty; and were I allowed to take a text from the bible, it would be - 'these things •ught ye to have done, and not left the •thers undone." A woman's love for the beautiful is born with her. The girl-baby clutches at her mother's red ribbon, while the boy only wants something that will make a noise. He cares as little for the ribbon as she does for the hammer. While they are babies no harm comes of this difference in character, but the time comes when love masters both and enslaves each to the other. He loves her because she loves the beautiful, though the chances are mine out of ten that he does not realize the reason, and she loves him because he is strong and can strike great blows, perhaps equally ignorant with him of the fundamental cause. In this dissimilarity are both the beauty and the bane of their union. Many a man has virtually killed his wife, whom he loves as his own soul, because he did not know; or forgot, why he loved her. Had he realized that her love of all that was beauall that was beautiful in her soul, he mountains. It is well, perhaps, that we might have thought less of the hammer and more of the ribbon for her sakemore of the flower-bed, if not less of the corn-field; more of a pleasant house, if not less of the barn; and she who now sleeps in the grave might be resting in his bosom to the gladness of living love. I have, as I write, in my mind a man whose love for his wife was as true as any man's, but he became afflicted with a madness which I call land on the brain. He wanted "no outside rows to his cornfield." A slave himself to the all-absorbing idea, he unconsciously made a slave of her; and while he lived in a house not much better than a southern negro pen, and she toiled early and late with the butter and cheese, and cooking for hungry men, he went on adding acre to acre, and his corn, wheat and hay-fields waved their laughing response to his energy, while around his misnamed house not a flower bloomed, -the wife had no time and he had no care for that; not a grapevine, or any, other vine, covered the unsightly logs of their dwelling-a farmer's dwelling with only a trap door in the kitchen floor to the cellar-the prison of a wife whose husband gloried in his magnificent cattle and horses, and a fifty-dollar-an-acre unincumbered farm a mile square. Yet these were people considerably above the average in intelligence and social standing. Their children had no superiors. The husband was always "going to" build a house, as soon as the farm was paid for; but when that time came there was more stock and farm machinery to buy, and the years went on till one day he heard the clods falling all the exterior a sight that will assure on the coffin of the woman he loved. Everybody said she "worked herself to death." His soul was filled with utility pictures, and your shelves with books minus beauty, and her soul was starved and her life wasted because he failed to appreciate the wants of her delicate teaching them to be gentle and lovable. soul and the necessities of her frail body. You will say this is an extreme case. their nature, and advancing them in I admit that it is, but it is true; and I moral beauty. hold it up to you that every man may look in the mirror and judge whether he no ambition to emulate you, may envy stately form, if planted now, will soon can see any of his own features in it. I your success, and your "place" may be be worth more for their timber than verily fear, if we look carefully, many taxed the highest, though costing no any other product of the ground they

a greater or less extent, guilty of a similar forgetfulness of the duty we owe to her who gives home its greatest value. one worth one hundred.

What I claim is, that while one of woman's highest impulses is love for the beautiful, with man the first question is. "will it pay?" And the misfortune is that this often takes so complete possession of him that he loses all the poetic element he may have, and combines deformity with utility, when he might have the beautiful just as easily and just as cheaply. This is shown in the arrangement and style of his buildings. I shall never forget the sight of a farm situated on a road leading from our country-seat several years ago. It appeared to be a tolerably well-cultivated farm, but close to the road were the commodious but slovenly-kept barns, and directly in the rear was the weather-beaten, unpainted house, where I doubt not the patient wife toiled as she sighed hopelessly for the joys of her early eastern home. This was several years ago, and I was about to say I hoped the man was dead ere this and the "judgment in mercy" had relieved the wife from her thralldom. I think of another man who not long since, with a farm of 160 acres, finding his log house actually falling down over his head, built anew in the middle of his fields, some 20 rods from the road, though the site near the road was equally good. When I last saw it, his potato field was between the house and the road. He is a clever, easy-going soul, and I need hardly say, his wife is a discouraged, unhappy, cross-grained woman, evidently made so by his unconscious delinquency.

Some 15 years ago I was passing from Mason to Dansville. Not far from Mason I saw a long row of fine maples along the roadside. I take it for granted they are there still; and, if so, they must now be a magnificent sight. I never knew who planted them. Perhaps he is gone, and the places that knew him know him no more. But I have thought of those trees, I doubt not, a thousand times, and in my heart blessed the man, unknown though he was, who left such a monument of his taste to greet the eyes of generations to come. Perhaps he planted them merely to gratify his own love of beauty, without a thought that, long after he should be in his grave, the eyes of thousands would delight in their beauty, and thousands of hearts, strangers though they be, would bless his memory. Thus may we, not only by our moral influence, but by our material labors, leave behind us a fragrance that shall last long after we have gone from the sight of men. *

The necessities of our race demand great sacrifices. To maintain liberty, the late rebellion cost half a million of lives. To settle the great west has and will cost as many more. How many of our pioneers who took from a quiet home at the east their young bride, and brought her to the forests of Michigan to fight with fever and ague, and the de privations and hardships of pioneer life, would have done it had they foreseen what they were to suffer? Some of us, who 40 years ago, shook as with St. Vitus' dance three months out of the twelve, can answer the question. I know of one, at least, who would have tiful was but an outward expression of lived and died among his native Green could not know in advance the entertainment to which we came, else Michigan might have been to this day a desert of rattlesnakes and Indians.

more; just as you may raise a horse worth two hundred dollars as easily as

You place over your door the ornamental prayer, "God bless our home." Can you ask Him to bless the home you persistently neglect? Can He or you make a home happy where you allow so much deformity to dwell that the beholder turns away in disgust? Make your home the embodiment of beauty, and you may take down your mocking prayer, and in its place symbolize your own answer to it in what you have done by the motto, in letters of gold, "Utility plus beauty!"-Michigan Horticulturist.

Soiling with Sheep.

Sheep have been so long connected with the pasture, in the minds of stock growers, that many farmers will not engage in sheep raising unless under conditions that permit of wide range and the use of a large tract of land. So general is this practice that only the uncultivated land is given up to sheep, and it is not expected that attention will be bestowed upon them. It required half a century to change the mode of raising hogs from feeding on mast in the woods to the clover field and ground grain, which has proved such a profitable change. And it will ere long be discovered that there is no reason for not giving the sheep a higher position on the farm than that of a forager or a scavenger.

Soiling with sheep has never been practiced, but a system closely resembling it is the only one used in England. When soiling animals, they are confined in a yard and the food brought to them but with sheep the English mode is to confine them on small plots, changing the fences, which are movable, as frequently as may be desirable. The result is that the sheep heavily manure each small plot, and so benefit the land as to greatly increase the crops grown thereon a succeeding season. This practice is one that has, perhaps, done more than anything else to elevate British agriculture. In fact, the sheep are claimed to yield a large profit from the increased fertility of the land alone, without estimating the value of the wool, lambs and mutton, although there 1s also a profit from all these sources.

It does not pay to keep sheep in this country in the same manner as is done in England as long as we make a specialty of wool, nor can we secure profit from the hardling (movable fence) system with the breeding of sheep at present in use on nearly all farms, as they are lacking in size and quality. We have been accustomed to keeping sheep in large flocks, leaving them to secure the greater portion of their subsistence by picking up what could be obtained from short pastures and hillsides. The mutton-breeds of sheep cannot exist under such conditions, and when put to use in this country have seldom given satisfaction, as they were not adapted to American methods. The large mutton-breeds, individuals of which have reached over 400 pounds live-weight, require plenty of food, and cannot be turned out on the commons. They are intended to grow fast and reach heavy weights, and must be fed and managed with that object in view. They cannot compete with the Merinos where large

The Farmer's Wife. BY MRS. M. H. FRANCE.

Farmers are not such sufferers from the close confinement and chilly isolation of farming as are their wives and children. Their business gives them untold respites where their families have no business! The voluble apple and pear and peach tree agents; the mowing machine agents; and extra reaper agents; the lightning rod agents; the eaves trough man; the house and life insurance agents; the tombstone man; the book agents; the "fine-Irish-linen-table-cloth" peddlers; ye smooth-tongued politicians; all these, with legions of others, with their affable manners and attractive versatility, with the proverbial "axes to grind," claim hours, yes, days, of the modern farmer during the on-rolling years.

They go to the blacksmith shops and wait for hours for the shoeing of their horses, in the meanwhile enjoying a pleasant chat with the well-posted blacksmith; and then away to the neighboring borough to market. They meet business men with whom are amicably discussed the principal and exciting topics of the day, and they decide who will be admitted to the new administration, etc. They meet neighbors, and on the fence or woodpile for an hour or two more they rehearse their last prediction from Jayne's almanac concerning the weather and the general average of the crops; then they must go to mill, and there other items of interest are gained and most generally forgotten before the famihome are edified by their relation. ly at About three or four times a week, sometimes twice a day, a visit must be made to the post-office to keep the electrical current of social feeling in a healthful rotation, and loneliness and ennui may have no opportunity to weigh heavily upon their easily affected spirits, and let no one charge that this is an exag erated rehearsal of the business which crowds our farmers year after year; for we have seen numerous parallels and some of the overtaxed, hard-driven creatures have become poor at farming, too!

Then, there are the long, blessed evenings of two-thirds of each year filled with golden opportunities for quiet rest and improvement to the hard-toiling, faggedout follower of the roads! No farmer ever has a pile of mending to haunt his evenings, with a worse than Hamlet's ghost, to confront him; no garments to fashion and refashion for a troop of shivering and rapidly growing children; no stockings or mittens to knit, in toto, to stare him out of countenance continuously until they are finished, and while he rests, and talks, and reads there are no unfinished domestic tasks, or wailing babe for him to catch up to mar his absolute abandonment to solid, restful recreation.

Of course, all the pursuits and branchings out in the farmer's life here mentioned are included in that grandly charitable name, denominated "business," which covers, like charity, a multitude of sins; but business or not, however they may be called, they are a musical change in the sometimes unbroken monotony of continued labor; and would prove a perfect godsend to break in on the dull routine of everyday kitchen life as actually experienced in its humdrum monotony by thousands of housewives throughout the farming countries of the world.

But these changeful rings upon the word "business!" reaches not the small, dingy back kitchens, where the tarmers' wives spend two-thirds of their cramped, prematurely developed lives in the great crucifizion of self upon their tamily altars. They have no business anywhere! None at the blacksmith's, where the freshest news are retailed gratis, nor at the markets, nor on the fences of their no earnest talks with agents along the roads, seated on convenient logs, or confidential chats with grand specimens of philanthropic humanity, called politicians, by the yard. Where can this class of women have business which is blended with mental improvement and recreation? Where can business lead them for a quiet afternoon now and then, while their parboiled brains may cool and the heated cookstove enjy a brief respite? And echo replies, Where? Their sphere is the kitchen, and there they should be proud to stay, is the oldtime edict gone forth to the world from masculine lordships unto all generations; and the majority of true women who uncomplainingly bow to the modern edi-tion of Egyptian bondage must, and will inevitably, sink into a despairing indifference, until death-hastens mercifully to the rescue breaks off the galling man-acles of an unsocial dwarfed existence and sets the heart-broken, crushed spirit at liberty. But, hark! there is a murmur of voices upon the air, an expectancy of hopefullness enters and animates kitchen life. An angel of mercy dawns upon the darkness of unappreciated, solitary home service; and a light of wondrous mag-nitude irradiates the groping, hopeless footsteps of the farmer's wife's isolated life in her customary routine; it illuminates her soul with renewed hope, her eye with budding faith, and her brain with awakening aspirations. No longer as Cinderella, amid her native cinders, need she grovel with bowed head and aching form as a menial and a dependent; but erect, and magnifying her womanhood, she may claim the legal birthright of standing beside her husband, or her brother, as their equals, their helpmeets in deed and in truth. Blessed be God! The truce has come! He welcomes the Cinderellas of farm life to his extended endearments, to the rich boon of social happiness and the overflowing garners of satisfying thought and knowledge. You ask: Who is this glorious Prince whom you so warmly welcome? What this Aladdin's lamp whose magical in-fluence smoothes the roughnesses of rural life and alleviates the onerous burdens of our sad-faced, isolated house-wives, and from henceforth furnishes, right loyalty, the straw to the weary and heavy-ladened brick-makers in the stereotyped Egypt of unpaid, unskilled service and oppressive rule? Heartily and thankfully do we respond to these interrogatories by quoting the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry as

the Moses in the wilderness, who come to lift up the bowed down, to educate the ignorant and to give light to those whe sit in the valley and shadow of death.

You ask - Ho, watchman what of this much lauded Order which is casting such a halo over the kitchen midnight of the darkened centuries of the past? What of its signs of promise, its realzations and its reward-?

"Say watchman, tell us of the night, For a morning seems to dawn; Traveling darkness takes its flight, Doubt and terror are withdrawn."

Time for a Kiss.

"Kiss me, papa-if you has time," said my little 5 year-old daughter, one morning as she sat leisurely finishing her breakfast, while I was burrying off to my work with a cup of coffee and a biscuit hastily stowed away in my stomach.

"If you has time!" What unmeant and unconscious irony lay in those four little words! Like a silver arrow tipped with gold they went to my heart. Was I then so busy that my little child must ask in all sincerity and earnestness if her father could really spare the time to give his darling a good-bye morning kiss? Shame upon me and my business! What, then, was this great work in which I was so mercilessly absorbed? The matter of getting bread for four little mouths, shoes for eight little feet, and clothes for four little backs. This was the real problem reduced to its simplest terms. And has it come to this, in our boasted era of laborsaving machinery, and in our vaunted land of inexhaustible resources, that the little ones must be in doubt whether or not father has time to kiss them? Shame upon me and my work! I kept saying. And shame upon our civilization, our machinery, our riches and our achievments, if this is the best they can do! The words of Baby Nell kept company

with me down the street. Indeed, they kept me company all the day, running through my mind at every interval of leisure. They made me recall the manner of my recent living: Esting breakfast, with half the family at the table while half were still dressing; hurrying as if at a railway station; nervous, preoccupied, silent; so absorbed in the plans of the day that the little angel by my side was hardly more noticed than if her chair had been vacant; and at last leaving home as if the house were on fire. I thought of all this and I asked myself what I was getting out of life to pay me for all I was losing. I was drudging to obtain the com-forts and some of the luxuries of life, and I was not enjoying them. There were books in my library, but I had no time and little inclination to read them. There were pictures on my walls, but how often did I spend five consecutive minutes in looking at them? There was a piano in the house and my wife was reputed a good player before her marriage, but the instrument was silent now the most of the time for some cause or another.probably for the reason that there did not seem to be any convenient time tor me to listen. There were plenty of people round about us, but we did not have any intimate friends. Perhaps it was because it takes some time and some attention to make and to keep friends, and we really did not seem to be able to spare the time for it. We thought, year by year, that we would make some effort to be sociable. but the time slipped past so rapidly and we were always so busy, that the longlooked-for leisure never came.

I thought of all this and I concluded that I was getting too busy; that, in fact, I had been too busy for some time. I reflected that while there were so many men out of employment and anxious to be employed, it was not good economy for one man to be trying to do the work of two. I determined that hereafter I would only try to do one man's would try to have one man's time for enjoyment as I went along. I began tak-ing life more leisurely. I spent an hour or two more at home each day. I set deliberately to work to remedy the defects in my personal and domestic life, which I plainly saw existed. I sought to revive my dormant love for literature by reading each day in some book or magazine. talked and played with my children, who at first did not quite know what to make of the novel innovation, but soon came to expect and enjoy it. We had games and music and evening talk. Occasionally we had friends in to spend the evening with them. We ate breakfast together as a family. and Nell did not need to ask again if I had time to kiss her. Is it necessary to say that one year of this kind of living appeared to last long-er and to have more in it than two years of the tread-mill period? And, contrary to my old-time fears, my business did not go to ruin. I did not see but that it prospered as well as or better than it had done before. What I possibly lost in being away from it more of the time seemed to be fally made up by gains in other ways. I never regretted making the change and I think I can safely assure any brother man, who is working the tread mill of business or professional life as I was deing, that he is grinding an unprofitable grist, and if he has no little Nell to remind him of the fact, I trust that some other monitor will arouse him to a truer sense of his situation. -Selected.

The progress of humanity seemed to demand that we should bring the girl we could not leave behind us, while we sub-

due the wilderness for the benefit of our posterity; but it was not necessary that we should crush all the finer instincts of her nature in making her a home, or to make a better domicile for our cattle than for her; yet how many did this, to a greater or less extent! And how many of their children who have inherited their improvements and settled on their inheritance under more favorable auspices, have, with their lands, inherited some of their forgetfulness of the duty they owe woman's æsthetic nature, to say nothing of the dwarfing and murdering of their own.

This is the lesson I would urge; and especially upon those just starting in domestic life. Make home beautiful. When you build, do it with some regard to taste. Let your wife enjoy her love for flowers. She will repay you well in smiles. Adorn your sunniest places with grapevines, as beautiful as flowers all summer. If you have the land, see to it that it shall bear you all manner of fruits in their season. You may have a fight with insects as hard to understand as Bob Ingersoll's wit or Darwin's logic; but you may from it get a "college education" from the instruction of our college professors. It will cost no more to make your front yard a delight, where children may roll,-not in the dirt,than to plant it with potatoes. Make the traveler of happiness within. As you have means adorn your rooms with numerous to mention, just so long will and papers. Teach your children to love what is beautiful, and you are You are teaching them refinement instead of coarseness. You are ennobling

of us will be compelled to say we are, to more; but it is because it is worth require.

ocks are compelled to forage. But with all the care and attention

required the large mutton breeds are profitable, and the English farmer pays high rents and makes money by raising such sheep. He expects the wool to be merely a factor in assisting to pay expenses, and does not look upon it as the principle source of profit in sheep. The early lambs and heavy marbled carcasses bring good prices, and not only pay for the labor and care required but yield large profits on the capital invested, including the land, while the most important of all is that upon the land where they are hurdled (or soiled) is spread and trodden in a large amount of rich nitrogenous manure, which affords at second profit the succeeding year. It may be a long time before the English methods are adopted in this country, but as land becomes more valuable necessity will force the system upon us.-Philadelphia Record.

OF course the politicians want farmers to let politics alone. Tweed wanted to be let alone. The railroad wreckers, like Jay Gould and the clan of robber barons who control the prices of bread and coal, want to be let alone. Of course they do. Every man who has a dishonest purpose in his life wants his business let alone. Oh yes, we will still keep out of politics when professional politicians become honest men. We only want our employes in the legislature and public offices to do our work honestly and faithfully, and we will let them alone. But so long as these servants are cowards, time servers, dissimulators, corporation toadies, swindlers and other pleasant things too farmers keep in politics, and contrive to go in deeper until they have driven out enough of "the rascals" to get justice for themselves. Farmers, let us go into politics, and go in to stay .- Our Country Home.

A HUNDRED trees, maple, elm, linden, Your neighbor who has no taste or or any other variety that will grow to

GEMS OF THOUGHT -Oh, the malignity of a wrong world! Oh, that strange lust of mangling reputations which seizes on hearts the least wantonly cruel! Let two idle tongues utter a tale against some third person, who never offended the babbiers, and how the tale spreads, like fire, lighted none knew how, in the herbage of an American prairie. Wno shall pat it out?

What right have we to pry into the secrets of other men's hearts? True or false, the tale that is gabbled to us, what concern of ours can it be? I speak not of cases to which the law has been summoned, which law has sifted. on which law has pronounced. But how, when the law is silent, can we assume its verdicts? How be all judges, where there has been no witness box, no cross-examinations, no jary? Yet, every day we put on our ermine, and make ourselves judgesjudges sure to condemn-and on what evidence? That which no court of law will receive. Somebody has said some-thing to somebody, which somebody re-peats to everybody! -Balwer.

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Harvesting Corn.

We well remember having husked corn for weeks in October and November of each and every year for more than 30 years. We remember having commenced the business as soon as we were big enough to reach the ears on well-grown Dent corn in the fall of 1831. And we remember the sore fingers that were a part and parcel of the business after about the second day. Nor have we forgotten the finger cots or finger stalls, as some of our Hoosier neighbors called them, how the making and repairing of them was the business of the evening. The crisp, frosty morning, with its cold, was not to be dreaded if we could only tackle the work with sound hands. Our recollection of the many uncomfortable conditions that seemed to belong to harvesting a corn crop, will, perhaps, explain better than anything else the interest we have taken in the business of harvesting corn.

Our readers will. perhaps, remember that some time last spring we referred to a scheme that might be of advantage to the farmer in harvesting his corn crop, and promised in due time to describe the plan. In a late number of the VISITOR we told all we knew about it that came to us second handed. Since that time the practicability of threshing corn has been tested on our own premises. We had 30 acres of corn in the shock, three-fourths of a mile away from the barn. This was nearly all run through a common threshing machine in two days. The stalks were torn into shreds, the cobs broken into fragments. and landed from the straw carrier on a scaffold in the upper part of the barn. The fodder was in the best kind of shape for feed, and an animal will require great skill to sort out the leaves and reject the stalks. We think it will be found most acceptable fodder. and bo worth twice as much as when fed in the usual manner. The only drawback to the business was getting the corn to the machine. The corn was in shocks of 64 hills which made heavy handling. The shelled corn was considerably cut by the machine, although two-thirds of the concave sections were taken out and the other third lowered considerably. An acre of good corn can be run through in from 30 to 40 minutes, and as we saw the field of corn following the lead of the straw crops with such haste, we wondered that some Yankee had not sooner caught on to this practical plan of harvesting corn and making the most of the fodder. We said the grain was considerably cut in threshing; and here is an opening for experimenting that will, no doubt, soon make this part of the work complete. The manner of shocking corn will be changed somewhat, and adapted to handling to advantage. Of course the scheme is not adapted to universal application, but where a farmer has barn room for the fodder, convenient to where he feeds his stock, the cost of putting the corn and fodder into available shape for use, can be reduced one-halt. As we saw a shock disappear in about one minute into the eager maw of that machine, and heard its buzzing call for more, we thought of the sore fingers and cots, of the cold winds and threatening winter weather that made the corn harvest of our farm life anything but comfortable work. Here is an innovation that sets aside the fear of being overtaken by winter with half the crop in the field.

A BRIEF jotting from distant California, over the signature of A. Y. Moore, a former resident of our township, and a man of remarkable physical and mental vigor, reminds us of the "Big Harvester" that some 30 years ago was the

wonder of this part of the State, and indeed was famous all over the country. The inventor, Hiram Moore, was a relative of our friend A. Y. Moore. This Harvester was a mammoth affair cutting a swath eight or ten feet in width, threshing, cleaning and delivering the wheat in bags. Sixteen horses were required to operate the machine. Four drivers, a director standing on top some eight feet from the ground, with a man to regulate the height of the cut and another to tie the bags and tumble them to the ground, made up the working force. The men and teams required to gather up the bags and haul to the barn depended on the distance, but two teams and three men were always necessary. Twenty acres was a day's work. The operator aimed to cut just low en-

ough to secure all the heads. This left the most of the straw still standing except as tramped down in the harvesting, and that which went through the machine fell near where it grew. Two machines were built and run successfully in this County for several years. One was shipped to California and worn out in her grain fields. But this met-od of harvesting had objections that overcome all its advantages. The grain must be fully ripe before any harvesting could be done. A heavy dew or rain stopped all work until the grain was dry harvest that serious loss fell upon those who were at the foot of this list, and besides weeds grew up in the wheat and interfered with the work. There was too much of it, too bulky for portable machinery and that method of harvesting was superseded by the reaper and later by the reaper with the binding attachment. Our friend Moore was the owner of the "Big Harvester" and when his machine was in successful operation people from far and near tested his gen-

erous hospitality with much satisfaction.

Stock Yards over the unsettled question of how many hours shall constitute a day's work seems likely to have an imthe season. When so large a body of men who are receiving far more than the average wages paid for manual labor, turn their backs on their own bread and butter at this end of winter it seems to us a most suicidal movement. These men were not working at starvation wages, and as we have worked more than ten hours nearly every working day for more than 40 years, and while our sympathies are with the great labor class, we must say that in this strike it seems to us these men have injured themselves, their families, and the cause of the laboring class that they claim to represent. At a meeting of packers held on the oth inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and signed by twenty-five firms there represented:

WHEREAS. It is evident that many men a

the Republican more than the Democratic party-that we had advocated the election of Mr. Luce, not as a Republican, but as an able representative of the agricultural class, thoroughly in sympathy with the farmer and in every way well qualified to discharge the duties of the executive office with honor to himself and the class he has so faithfully represented under all circumstances for many years. Before we parted we think the Brother became satisfied that after all the VISITOR was not the partisan sheet that he had believed it to be, nor was the editor a traitor to Grange principles as he had supposed. And so will it be with all our readers who have become nervous over this matter. Their apprehensions led them to conclusions not warranted by anything we said or did. In marked contrast with the partisan

press of the State, we treated all parties courteously and fairly and believe if the same treatment had been accorded us by those correspondents and editors who were unscrupulous in statement, and wrote to mislead and deceive, that they would to-day have no more occasion to deplore the result than they now have. We suspect the VISITor has been judged and condemned by our complaining Brothers more from what the partisan paper they read said of us, than from what we said ourselves, and to all such we invite a careful examination of the editorial page of the VISITOR for the last three months.

It seems not to have been well understood that the jotting page is for the free expression of opinion upon any subject and that our editorial duty in again. A wet season so prolonged the relation thereto is ended when each jotting is put in presentable shape to our readers.

HAVING some business with the firm of Montgomery Ward & Co., on Wabash Avenue, we looked through their establishment when in Chicago. Probably no concern in the country has had greater success than this. Established in 1872, and known as the Grange Supply House, its business after the first few months has been constant. The firm first rented a small room for business. In THE renewed strike at the Chicago a short time more room was required, and as the Order was making in 1872 and '73 a rapid growth their business partook of the boom and within the first eighteen months they had to move portant bearing on the labor troubles of to larger quarters the third time. The fourth change was to the building they now occupy, which has five floors, 58x160 feet each, with galleries over three floors to give additional working and storage room. We were shown their first catalogue (of 1873) of 3x5 inches, with 25 pages."They now get out semi-annually in March and September, a catalogue 31/2 X11 1/2, of 328 pages with over 3500 illustrations of goods kept in stock. With a resident buyer in New York City and one from each of their several departments making daily purchases in Chicago their stock is kept full. The amount of sales reaches into the thousands daily, and requires at this time 136 employes as shown by their pay roll.

> Goods are sold mainly on the orders of individuals and of Granges and are sent by freight, express, and by mail,

and had couple of hours to devote to the Fat Stock show in the Exposition Building. As it was really the opening day there was, as is usual the first day of bery for another term of years. a fair or other exhibition that is to cover several days, a good deal of "unfinished business" in every department in the way of preparation. The fat stock were there and were being weighed and assigned to their stalls as numbered and recorded on the books of the Secretary. From a little enquiry among the owners and men in charge, we soon found that this was no fat stock show of a local character by any means, but stock from distant States was there in fine condition, and these animals were there from a long distance to carry off prizes. Every thing seemed to be getting into good shape for the comfort of animals and visitors. The lover of big horses should see this collection, all apparently in perfect condition. We cannot particularize animals or owners of any kind. The entries were large and the opportunity to see fine animals and fine poultry cannot well be excelled anywhere. As the show does not close until the 19th inst, having a run ot two weeks, it will attract stock men and poultry fanciers in large numbers to this enterprising wicked city. Its political wickedness has, however, by the action of the last State Legislature received a check. Heretofoe not only nominating caucuses but elections were held in saloons and the whole machinery of a such odious surroundings that the great body of decent men refrained from voting or attempting to as the attempt was often challenged and required even from old, well-known citizens an oath to force an honest vote into the ballot box. From good citizens of all parties we heard only words of approval of the amended election laws. Elections are no longer held in saloons, and by an improved system of registration the oppor-

restricted. Coming back to the exhibition several huge pyramids of eastern as well as Michgan dairy salt attract attention. That of the Michigan Salt Association starts with a base of barrels containing each 296 pounds in bulk with other barrels filled in three pound sacks. Salt in sacks graded from 224 to 100, 56, 28, 10 5 and 3, complete the pyramid and the exhibitor was ready to certify that this salt would not become solid if left undisturbed. We are quite sure some makes of dairy salt remain in a pulverized condition always ready for use and it is high time that farmers' wives quit buying these little 3 and 5 pound sacks that are hard enough to knock down anox. Of creamery fixtures and dairy products and packages there was a good showing. Several hundred samples of corn were suspended in the gallery in the neighborhood of as many score of coops of poultry. This department was certainly very attractive as well as noisy and we fancied must be in change of some successful candidate for Congress.

tunities for illegal voting are very much

BEFORE our readers get another num-

WE were in Chicago on the 8th inst., and farmers have been prosecuted and persecuted by royalty hunters and thousands of dollars collected from innocent? parties and now we are confronted with the danger of a continuation of this rob-

To head off this scheme, the contesting manufacturers have issued a circular setting forth the facts to which we have referred, and have also had a heading in the nature of a protest to the ' Bills, printed, and invite all interested to * sign this protest. These circulars and papers for signature will be distributed over the country and we hope will be signed by every farmer to whom they are presented.

This is a case that needs no argument. If there had been fair and legitimate work done under the patent the owners have had such advantages under the law as have made them rich and put thousands of dollars into the pockets of the law-yers. By the death of the patent, manufacturers can now compete and the user get the implement at a reasonable price. We hope Secretaries of Granges and others into whose hands these remonstrances may fall will secure signatures of farmers in large numbers and return the paper to Chase, Henry & Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Patrons and friends of the VISITOR please examine that little tag pasted on the first page of this copy and see when your time expires. It will soon be December 15th, and under that date several thousand copies will be sent out to free ballot was in the hands of saloon make good our part of a contract asmen or their sympathizers, and with sumed when your money was sent us to pay for the paper one year. While a few have complained we believe the great body of Michigan Patrons are satisfied that they have had value received and more to. But that does not insure a renewal as we know from past experience. It is necessary for the friends of the paper who are willing to do more than their share of work to go to that larger class, who are willing they should, and ask for renewals else the paper is not ordered.

We hope our friends will set about this work at once, and that our receipts will prove their dilligence. Do not tail to solicit a continuance from our large list of three months' subscribers.

FROM conversation and correspondence we find that we are held responsible for, and as adopting, the opinions of some of those whose Jottings have appeared in the VISITOR.

No careful reader entertains any such notion, and the careless and superficial reader we cannot reach. Now we wish it understood that the Jotting page is for the free use of the people subject only to such restraints as the editor must exercise to preserve the good frame and character of the paper.

THE Jottings page is for the people, and presents a standing invitation to all for a brief expression of opinion on any subject in which the Patrons and farmers of the country are interested.

IF you wish the VISITOR for 1887.

THE VISITOR Clubbing List will be found in this issue. We aim to move more good literature on to the farm, and in this list will be found the best periodicals printed at a reduction of price. Look it over and see what you need.

MAKE the farm furnish your meat.

willing to work, but are prevented by the action of a labor organization; and WHEREAS, The packers are brought face

face with the fact that their men are absolutely controlled by such labor organization; be it *Resolved*, That we will not employ any man who is a member of such labor organization; be

Resolved, That all men employed will be required to resign from such labor organization and place such resignation in the hands of his employer.

While we know that monopolies are often heartless and oppressive yet the important fact is too often overlooked by the complaining laborer that but for the enterprise created and made possible by concentrated capital the oppor-tunity for labor would be narrowed and limited to a degree that would cut off from the laboring class all the luxuries and many of the comforts that are within the reach of large numbers who are to-day wage earners. We fear these strikers have gone too far in this attempt to cut down a day's work to eight hours, and invited themselves out to a very cold dinner at the wrong end of the winter.

combination, however, the packers have undertaken too big a job if they expect to make these hastily drawn resolutions the basis on which they are to set an example of resistance to the labor organizations of the country.

up a daily to find the packers had got in addition to some valuable communidown from their high horse, rescinded cations, the jottings page has seldom, these resolutions and determined to ask | if ever, been without something from no question upon the vital point of our Iowa friends for which we were membership.

Before our readers receive this we think this big strike will have ended and is constantly improving, and if it keeps a good many Chicago men will have lost their places by importations.

WHEN in a neighboring town just before election, a rabid partisan Patron pounced upon us and for a few minutes we were hardly sure of our personal safety. And all for what? Simply bea few weeks before that the VISITOR had become a Republican sheet. We assured him that he could not find an edi-

into all parts of the country from the ber the fiscal year for 1886 of the Michi-Alleghanies to the Pacific, and more or less to every state and territory of the Union. They claim to have had orders from American residents in China and Japan, which they have filled.

The firm advertise extensively; supply catalogues on application, and their success would seem a guarantee of fair dealing. They have shown a remarkable enterprise and push for which they have been amply rewarded.

Some of our reader will remember the announcement of the Master of the Iowa State Grange in the VISITOR of lanuary 1st. Others will recall it as we quote from his appeal, "To the subordinate Granges of Iowa: At the late meeting of the Iowa State Grange the GRANGE VISITOR was selected as our paper for one year at least. A paper upon which we should concentrate our correspondence and subscriptions, thus making it a means of communication for the membership in the State."

We were of course gratified at this In these days of organization and unexpected expression of preference, and now that the larger half of a year has elapsed since Iowa correspondence and subscriptions have come to this paper, we hope that we have not disappointed the expectations of our Iowa friends. They have made satisfactory After the above was in type we picked additions to our list of subscribers, and thankful. There seems to be a feeling of confidence that the Order in Iowa step to the spirit and work of its Worthy Master, it will certainly prosper. But no success comes without work, and Iowa Patrons will prove no exception to the rule, and as we find them so well officered we are hopeful of the growth of the Order in that State. We hope they will not forget that by arrangement the columns of the VISITOR are for cause of a discovery he had made only their use, and if they will use them oftener we shall be all the more pleased.

No man knows what he can do till he tries, and sometimes when he tries he torial sentence in the VISITOR favoring only finds out what he can't do.

gan State Grange will close and its anrepresentatives of the several Granges will assemble in the State Capitol to re-

view the work of the year, report successes and failures, and prepare to enter upon the work of another year. We have arranged for reduced hotel rates at Lansing, and expect the usual reduction to two cents per mile each way over all railroads. We present this matter a month in advance hoping members will is always room, and in all these years we have never heard a single Patron regret the time and expense incurred by a visit to the State Capitol under such favorable conditions. We say this at this time because we wish our friends to begin to think and talk about the matter and make their calculations to have a good time with old friends and form new acquaintances at the December Session of the State Grange of 1886.

Now brother and sister Patrons begin to make calculations to visit Lansing in December. Take time for a little recreation and you will meet those whom you have known through the VISITOR for years, and it will prove a bright spot in your after life to which you will al-ways refer with pleasure. You can not afford to miss the opportunity.

A MATTER of interest to the farmers of the country has just come to the surface. The patent of David L. Garver on spring tooth harrows owned and controlled by D. C. & H. C. Reed and Co., of Kalamazoo, expired on the 5th of October 1886. We have just been informed by responsible parties that bills for the extension of this patent were introduced into each house at the last session of Congress. For years other manufacturers of spring tooth harcuit courts of the United States for in-fringement of patent, Reed & Co., being plaintiffs in the cases, have not yet reached the court of last resort. Dealers rows have been defendants in the cir-

renew early and save us the trouble of striking out your name and then putting nual session will be very near. The it on again some time along toward spring.

THE seventeenth annual meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society will convene in Grand Rapids on Tuesday. Nov. 30, and continue the next two days. The Eagle hotel will be head-quarters for the society. The railroads have granted excursion rates, and all who are to attend should send to the Secretary for certificates AT ONCE. Ample arrangements will be made by local horticulturists for the display of fruits, flowers, vegetables, nuts, etc., and delegates are month in advance hoping members will be stimulated to think about visiting the Capital of the State and attending an annual session of this important organi-zation. Too many never attend. There is always room, and in all these years we

Visitor's Clubbing List for

1886-87.

R American Farmer	Price. V	With ISIT	OR.
Atlantic Monthly	4 00		00
Babyland	50	4	
Breeders' Gazette	2 00	-	90 00
Century (Scribner's)	1 00		15
Cultivator and Country Gentle-	4 00	4	.2
man	2 50	2	75
Chautauqua Y. F. Journal (in-	- 30	-	75
cluding remainder of this year			
and next)	1 00		50
Detroit Free Press, weekly	1 00		40
Harper's Monthly Magazine	4 00		75
Harper's Weekly	4 00		90
Harper's Bazar	4 00		90
Harper's Young People	2 00		20
Independent	3 00		10
Inter Ocean, Chicago (weekly)	1 00	~	40
North American Review	5 00		75
The Forum	5 00		75
Our Little Men and Women	1 00	ī	30
Our Little Ones	1 50		80
Scientific American	3 00		25
St. Nicholas	3 00	-	15
Tribune, Chicago (weekly)	1 00		50
The Pansy (weekly)	1 00	T	
The Cottage Hearth	1 50	1	60
Vick's Monthly	1 25	I	50
Wide Awake	2 40		60
Western Rural (including W. R.			
premiums to new subscribers).			00
An examination of the above	list will	sh	ow

that our clubbing combinations offer very low rates on first class literature. Only the best pe-riodicals and newspapers are quoted. Low rates are given on them in order that farmers may supply their families with first class reading and

[Read before St. Joseph County Pomona Grange and ordered sent to the VISITOR for publication.]

The Pomona Grange-what is it? Is it not one step higher (or supposed to be) in that farmer's school than the Subordinate Grange? Is it not generally supposed to contain as good minds as belong to the Subordinate Granges throughout the County in which it is located? Admitting this to be the case, Is not the Pomona Grange the proper ought it not to be a copy for the Subordinate Grange? Ought it not to encourage largely the building up ot that higher manhood and womanhood, one of the very bedrock principles of our institution? How can we accomplish this much-desired great work?---for it is a great work.

It requires self hood, charity, fidelity; the putting away of all petty prejudices and intolerance; a certain respect for the opinions of others when honestly expressed, although they may be directly antagonistic to the views held by ourselves on the subject under discussion. We should put ourselves under such training that we can discuss with candor, according to our ability, any question of importance that may come before us, without bitterness or sarcasm, whether it be a question of domestic or political economy. I am fully aware this is asking a good deal of farmers. But methinks I hear some one ask, why of farmers any more than other classes?

Has not the farmer's mode of living, his occupation, his comparative isolation, his being fleeced by other classes, compelled him to stand on the defensive, each on his own individual manhood? Has he not had to feed and clothe and furnish the luxuries for the rest of mankind with small pay? Has he not been considered common plunder for all? Have not all other classes organized and stood ready with a sharp knife to take their pound of flesh as the farmer passed by? Has not all this had its tendency to engender fear and distrust? Have they not been so repeatedly deceived by designing tricksters in almost every conceivable manner that the nobler impulses have been dwarfed and crippled until they look with distrust upon almost everything and everybody with whom they come in contact, expecting to find deceit lurking in some secret corner, hard to find at first, but which shows its hideous head when the proper time comes? Is it any wonder, then, that it is a hard matter for farmers to agree among themselves; especially when some pet idea is assailed which perhaps they have never taken the trouble to look at from only the one standpoint, to coolly and calmly discuss principles, causes and effects pertaining to certain subjects of which we may have formed preconceived ideas?

Is it any wonder then that we have so little charity for each and every one who opposes what to ourselves seems fixed facts or principles? Is it any wonder that we are more or less prejudiced in regard to what certain ones may say-those whose avowed principles we know antagonize our own-in respect to certain matters? And does not prejudice close the door to reason? To understand a piece of mechanism thoroughly we must investigate the underlying principles in candor and without prejudice. Should we not then examine ourselves often before the mirror of our better judgment, lest we become walled in with self-conceit and intolerance? That spirit of intolerance, of which most men seem to be liberally supplied, should be taught subjection; and is not this the proper place for reason, that greatest of gifts to man, to usurp her throne and say to those baser elements of man's nature, Thus far and no farther? Then let us reason together and try to displace ignorance with knowledge, intolerance with liberality of thought and action, bigotry and selfconceit with charity, frankly conceding to each other the right of discussion without the fear of having their expressed views distorted. For are we not, or ought we not to be, as one family of brothers and sisters, whose interest is one in common? It is said that by agitation we improve in thought if done with a view to get at facts. If this be so let us agitate, and to do so we must pluck up the weeds of intolerance, self-conceit and prejudice, for these would close the doors to free speech, free thought and free discussion, and if permitted would gradually lead us back into ignorance and superstition. Let us then exchange views freely, for in this manner only can we expect to arrive at a unity of thought in any matter of importance on which we may hold a variety of opinions. For is not the interchange of thought the base of intelligence and knowledge? And in these discussions we should I be actuated with higher, nobler thoughts than that of building up any party, ereed or ism, for the Grange has not arrived at that stage of unity which would admit of its becoming a part of the machinery of any political party, especially of those parties which uphold monopolies. For if monopoly is right, then the Grange is most assuredly wrong; for has it not made war on monopolies ever since it was organized? Then until we can calmly and dispassionately discuss the justice of certain legislative enactments, we shall be disqualified to attempt a unity of action in any direction politically. As for creeds and isms, they are matters that affect our organization but little as compared animals sick.

with the political questions of the day. For is it not of class laws that we complain? Where is the remedy? If the body is diseased, we would say remove the cause. Will not this apply to bad laws as well? But, says one, how will you remove the cause? By refusing to support for office any man who will not pledge himself, if elected, to use his best endeavor to have them corrected. place (I ask in all candor) to discuss and canvass these subjects thoroughly and assist in shaping thought on all matters that pertain to our common welfare? Brothers and sisters, don't misunderstand me, for I am wedded to no party or creed. Truth is what I seek, and when found endorse. How shall we arrive at the truth? You certainly would not have us accept altogether the statements of the partizan press, for is it not a disgrace to the age? Does it not strive to misrepresent and to know anything we must know falsify every good intention of its oppofalsify every good intention of its oppo- everything. nent? Then must we not seek elsewhere the coveted treasure (truth)? How long will those who represent the greatest industry of this enlightened send such an article for publication as country bend the suppliant knee to par- he did. He says the Prohibitionists of ties who care for them only as stepping stones to power? Shall this state of things continue to exist? Or shall we, like other organizations, agitate and investigate till we know our rights, and the Republican party at first based on knowing them dare to stand up as one man and demand them? I may be wrong, but I think I see, in the no distant future, a time coming, if it is not ple point sought by the Prohibition paralready here, when if we would protect ty is to freethe American slave, the industry of agriculture with which and there are a great many more Ameriwe are all identified, from the ruinous can slaves now than there were slaves machinations of those who seek only before the war. He says they are opself - aggrandizement, these questions must be met, and met as becomes men and women who, regardless of all party affiliations, seek the greatest good to against any temperance organization, the greatest number, or the organization of which we feel so proud to day will lose its influence and be obliged to give way to a more advanced system. Is it not a true saying that anything through the Republican party is an unthat won't bear investigation openly

manifests its own error? doing so let us not forget self, lest we be found saying, I am right and you are assuredly wrong. A. S. PROUT.

From Iowa.

be for the "good of the order," that all necessary temperance legislation that interesting events inGrange work should be reported, and published. I do, and only join together, and they extend an I waited with some impatience for your last issue, expecting to see some items know as that would reach V. B. for his of interest from lowa, and was disap- article , eads more as though it came pointed. Last month I went down to Buchanan Co., at the invitation of temperance man, and he seems ashamed Union Grange, to assist at the dedica- (as well he might be) to attach a signation of their new hall. I found a good, ture to his article so that the people well finished hall with cellar and store may know who he is and where he hails room beneath. The members are or- from. ganizing a co-operative store Co. They had just closed what the local papers said, was a successful, and creditabe, Grange fair. The dedication ceremony was beautiful and impressive, because it A. D. P. Van Buren, of Galesburg, Mich., was not marred by blunders and mistakes an old and much respected correspondand these were lacking, because the ent of the VISITOR. The articles of V. members listened to the lesson. "What- B. have shown a better and more diverlowed. The public meeting in the af- sides in this discussion, and only add ternoon was a success so far as numbers that real good men often honestly differ and enthusiasm were concerned, and at and it is wisest and best to keep this the Grange meeting at night, when the fact in mind when we are criticising 3d and 4th degree was confirmed on others .- EDITOR.] quite a class. I learned the secret of the success of Union Grange. 1 found it made up of live enterprising men and women, who have the energy and push, and the willingness to take hold of Grange work that ensures success. No danger of Union Grange dying; it could not be killed.

BRO. COBB .- It has been some time since I have seen any jottings from this section, and thought, perhaps, a word or two would not do any hurt if not any good. The farmers in this section have most of their crops secured. The weather has been very favorable and the people seem to appreciate and improve Corn is a good crop. Early potait. toes were very light but the late ones were a fair crop, although rotting some. Our Grange, though not very large, is still alive and up and doing while the day lasts. We have meetings every two weeks and a very good attendance. Brother John Jordan was elected to represent this District at the State Grange, and we believe that he will perform the duties devolving upon him in the best possible manner. I wish to say a word or two in reply to V. B.'s article in the VISITOR of November 1. He says that a certain philosopher says that in order to assume that V. B. knows everything, for no person, with a limited stock of knowledge or common sense, would to-day know nothing and learn nothing. Well we are glad that there is one man who knows everything and a little to boot. Was not the political creed of one idea? That was a grand idea and secured success to the party. That one idea was to free the slave. The principosed to all temperance organizations. That is a false statement. I never knew a Prohibitionist to say a single word and there are a number of them that belong to the I. O. G. T., of Wayland. The statement that the people have received all thefr temperance legislation mitigated falsehood. Brother Luce, in his lecture on organization and co-op-Then let us investigate, and while eration, delivered at the Christian Church in Wayland last winter, said:

"If the temperance people of this country ever accomplished anything they would have to organize. The temperance people came to that conclusion some time ago and effected an organiza-BRO. COBB:-Don't you think it would tion through which they expect to secure is required if temperance people will invitation to all such people, but don't from the pen of a saloon-keeper than a Very truly yours,

MORRIS E. STOKOE, Wayland, Allegan Co.

[For the information of all concerned we add: V. B .- when spelled out-reads ever you do, do well." The music was sified knowledge of history than any ent, and so was the feast that fol- other contributor. We shall not take

GALESBURG, NOV 8, 1886. EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR. -Some time ago you gave in the VISITOR a notice of threahng corn stalks in a common threshing machine, and as easily as bundles of wheat could be threshed. Last Saturday I visit-ed Mr. D L. Hamilton in Pavilion, and learned from him that several farmers in his neighbor hood had tried this experiment and found it a success. Mr. Hamil-ton has threshed some 230 bushels of corn this way. The stalks and the cobs are all cut up fine and carried off like the straw of the wheat straw carrier, the corn falling below like the wheat. He is satisfied that it is a most valuable discovery for the farmer. The corn for a wonder is not cut but little, the kernels come through the machine but little broken. Whether the stalks and cobs cut up so fine will keep without moulding, is yet to be ascertained. Mr. Hamilton thinks his will, they were so dry when threshed Mr. Monroe Hamilton has had his whole corn crop threshed by this process Farmers who are fatten-ing" sheep will find this a most useful and labor saving way of turning their corn crop into good fodder. V. B.

Reading in this morning's World about women voting I would like to tell you that a respectfully women would never vote on Election day and her husband should not allow her to do so because it and ladeylike and a lady thad has any respect for herself and her famiily woud neve go to poles and if ther was a law thad way. but as fare as I can remember there is no law for allowing wonen to vote women should stay home and tent to do there house work and not enterfere with politics. you would oblige me by Publishing in your valuable paper so as every respectfully women may read it .- J. S. in New York World.

Young Folk's Club.

PRESENT.

The call is heard and we come forward and answer, "present." Cousin Mae, we'll be there-in the corner-for we are just spoiling for recreation and something new.

COUNTRY SCHOOL MARM.

J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich .- Dear Sir:-I am charmed with the idea of a Young Folk's Club and hope it will meet with the success which the Youths' Department deserved. More cannot be said. I will gladly join the meeting at Cousin Mae's, but as I do not know the way, come first to you for direction. If the wish to become so constitutes a voting member, would like to cast my ballot for Cousin Mae as President, and shall look with interest for the next issue of the VISITOR and the promised report. Yours respectfully,

SUNFLOWER.

Keep the Channel Open.

Am pleased that the Young Folk's Club has been opened. We all vote for Cousin Mae for President of course, and then the editor said "Cousin Mae had volunteered to take the lead."

When I think of the discussions that have been carried on in the Youths' Department of the VISITOR, and consider the thought that has been excited, but never expressed in these columns, by those discussions it appears to me it was a serious loss to the young people to be without such a channel for expression of their views. If the question that Calhoun County Grange lately discussed namely, "What is the best Farm Crop?" could be answered from every farm home, I think an overwhelming majority of answers would be akin to this one, "Our Boys and Girls." Supposing that to be the case (and I judge that it would from "hearing") "it certainly is not best to be without a department in a farm paper for that best crop.' GRACE.

He Was Too Busy.

Mrs. Jiggers - Dear, dear, I'm most dead, but I'll have to go chop some wood.

Mrs. Wiggers-Chop wood, indeed; why don't your husband do that?

"Oh, he never has time to do anything. He writes in his study an hour every day and has to rest after that." "Humph! What's he writing?"

"Another book on the labor problem." -Omaha World.

Telling among other things how to make easily a very tempting Thanksziving Pud-ding, will be a leading teature in the Thanksgiving number of Good Housekeeping, which will be issued November 20th. This will be the only publication in which it will appear. Good Housekeeping is pub-lished at Holyoke, Mass. Branch office 239 Broadway, N. Y.

CREDIT is good when it is not used, but it deteriorates the moment it is employed, and is lost utterly when used to excess.

THE best profit in butter making is in winter with fresh cows fed full with choice hay, grain and roots.

THE old question-sheep or dogswill never be decided until farmers refuse entirely to harbor worthless curs-

APPLES are good for the cow, but they must be mixed with the owner's judgment. A few at first.

THE CENTURY FOR 1886-87.

THE CENTURY is an illus rated monthly magazine, having a regular circulation of about two hundred thousand copies, often reaching and sometimes exceeding two hundred and twenty-five thousand. Chief among its many attractions for the coming year is a serial which has been in active preparation for sixteen years. It is a history of our own country in its most critical time, as set forth in

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN,

BY HIS CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARIES, JOHN G. NICOLAY AND COL. JOHN HAY.

This great work, begun with the sanction of President Lincoln, and continued under the authority of his son, the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, is the only full and authorita-tive record of the life of Abraham Lincoln. Its a thors were friends of Lincoln before his presidency; they were most intimately associated with hun as private secretaries throughout his term of office, and to them were transferred upon Lincoln's death all his private papers. Here will be told the inside history of the civil war and of President Lincoln's administration, --important details of which have hitherto remained unrevealed, that they might first appear in this authentic history. By reason of the publi-cation of this work,

The War Series,

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Geitysless space during the coming year. Gettys-burg will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), Gen Longstreet, Gen. E. M. Liw, and others; Chickamauga, by Gen. D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea, by Gens Howard and Stocum. Gener-als Q A Gelmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter, and John S. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc , etc., will appear.

Novels and Stories.

"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank Stockton, author of "The Lady, or the R Stockton, author of Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two novelettes by George W Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawth orne, Elward Eggleston, and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.

A day or two later, Greely's Grove Grange, at Hazelton, dedicated their hall, they not only have a good hall, with cellar and store room below, but the store room is filled with the goods uncompromising enemy of monopolies of what I understand to be a very successful co-operative store that has been in operation some years.

These dedication ceremonies were whom were visitors from other Granges, and was a success, as was also the feast that followed, but a greater feast was furnished later. In the afternoon Bro. C. L. Whitney, of your state, delivered one of his inimitable lectures to a good audience in the Opera house, and a lecture on the secret work in the new hall at night. The fact that the W. M., the W. L., the W. C. and the W. Treasurer, of the State Grange, as well as a brass band was present at the afternoon meeting, may have added to its interest. Altogether it seemed to me it must be a Red Letter day in the history of the Grange at Hazelton. From Hazelton went up to Fayette Co., and by the aid of resident brothers got the members of a Dormant Grange together, who after consultation concluded to, and did re-organize Hope Grange No .--At each of these meetings I said this is worthy of a notice in the VISITOR,' and Bro Cobb will gladly publish such notices, as it will be good news to all his readers, and will be of great use to our work in Iowa, as it will demonstrate that some of our Granges "still live." I wish that Brothers and Sisters would with hardly a scar. write up for the VISITOR, such items as

are of general interest. Don't you? B. Algona, Iowa, Nov. 1, 1886.

SUDDEN change of food often makes

A Great Paper.

The Western Rural of Chicago, is one of the most progressive and thoroughly practical, farm papers of this country. Constantly alert as to whatever is of interest to the farmer and stock raiser, it never loses an opportunity to advance his interests or advocate his cause under any and all circumstances. It is the acknowledged champion of the farmer's rights, and as such is the of every form. So great also has been its service in denouncing the adulteration of food and food products, as well witnessed by a large crowd, many of whom were visitors from other Growd, of schemes in whatever phase presented, that in many homes throughout the country it has really become a household necessity.

It is a large sixteen page paper, full of elevating and entertaining matter pertaining to the household and the farm, and just such a paper as ought to be in the home ot every farmer in the land. The subscription price is \$1.65 per year (\$1.50 in clubs).

Address Milton George, Publisher, 308 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., for sample copies and list of premiums to subscribers.

IT may not be generally known that there is a very simple and inexpensive remedy for cuts and bruises on horses and cattle, at the command of almost everyone. In cases of fresh cuts or injuries from barbed wire, however severe, or running sores, apply to the wound lime, fresh slacked, of the consistency of thick cream, with a common paint brush. Cover the wound as quickly as possible, and repeat daily, or oftener if necessary. In a short time the new flesh will form, and the wound heal

LATE STATE .-- Diphtheria is reported in 21 places; scarlet fever at nine places; measles at eight places; typhoid fever at 17 places; and smallpox at Detroit, Grand Rapids and Pickford.

The Young Folk's Club deserves the support of all young people. It is their practice room. We will make it so. Success to you, President Mae. Our votes are for you. KATE R. F.

Current Ra	ket.	Chica	go	Mar-
Potetona No .				
Potatoes, No. 1,	ripe, p bu	40	(ð	
" unripe	or off stoc	k	@	.38
Turnips, yellow,	₽ bu	20	@	.22
Onions, choice, Apples, choice, 1		60	@	.70
Apples, choice, I	No. 1, P b	bl. 1.75	a	1.85
110. 2, 51	OCK. "	I.00	(0)	1 50
Above in car lo	ots sold at	5 per ce	nt. c	commis-
sion.				
Apples, evaporat	ed, 19 th	6	160	. 8
Onions, selected.	₩ bbl	2 25	a	
Onions, selected, Rutabagas, Turnips, white,	" "	1 00	a	1.25
Turnips, white,	**	75	a	
" medium	"	1.50	@	
Wool washed	10 H.	1.40	@	
" unwashed	H 10	28	a	.35
Vaal choice,		18	(@	.27
" medium, Wool, washed, " unwashed, Veal, choice, Turkey, choice,		08	@	.09
Turkey, choice, d	iressed, f	3 Ib .08	@	.09
" " 1 Chickens, dressed " live, Roosters, "	ive	07	1ap	.08
Chickens, dressed	,	"		.07
" live,		"	@	.06
Roosters, "	a state		(1)	.041/2
Ducks. "		** 07	(a)	
Geese, " Eggs, fresh, " held stock,	8 doz	6.00	(1)	7.00
Eggs, fresh,	**		a	.10
" held stock,	44		(0)	.18
Butter, dairy,	静њ	12	(0)	: 22
" creamery	"		a	.26
Clover seed. 19	111	4 20	6	4.40
Clover seed, PI Fimothy "		1.70	C	
Tranberries, # bl	1	6.00	a	1.75
Hides caltad C	20.4	0.00	a	8.00
Hides, salted, G, Pelts, estd wool, Hops	# lb	075	200	.08%
ents, esta wool,		25	(a)	.27
Hops		20	a	
Honey, Beeswax,		11	(a)	13
Seeway .	46	16	(à	.20

I will advance on all car lots of choice winter apples \$1.00 per bbl; also 5c per lb. on all evap-orated apples on their receipt and will also keep all posted on all values here that will correspond with me in relation to what they have to dispose of. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS MASON, 163 South Water St., Chicago Vusisess Agent Michigan State Grange.

Special Features

(with illustrations) include a series of articles on affoirs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Food Question, with reference to its bearing on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvovance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc., by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the Christian Advocate; astronomical pa-pers; articles throwing light on Bible history, etc.

1 3

Prices. A Free Copy.

Subscription price, \$4 00 a year, 35 cents a copy. Dealers, postmasters and the publishers take subscriptions. Send for our beautifully illustrated 24 page catalogue (free). containing full prospectus, etc., including a special offer by which new readers can get back numbers to the beginning of the War Series at a very low price. A specimen copy (back number) will be sent on Can you afford to be without THECENTURY? THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK.



Christmas. It is well to gather several

kinds of moss as, after drying, some

that looks best in fancy work. I find

places on hard-wooded ground the best.

paste and sticking moss on cardboard

with flowers, sea shells, etc. I have often

very beautiful when framed. Some-

times I cut a square opening through

wreath and from the back fasten a pho-

tograph, then frame The device is nov-

el and new and much admired. If any

East Saginaw, Mich.

MRS. F. A. WARNER.

Nuts and Kernels.

The difference in our estimate of peo-

ole and things depends on how we take

ing out the kernel we generally find it

sweet. Even the squirrel knows enough

varied experience are apt to acquire

this squirrelous wisdom. Out of each

have contrived to extract a central core

for that. Persons of a very wide and

Ladies' Department.

The Farmer's Wife.

Up with the birds in the early morning-The dewdrops glow like beatcous gems; Beautiful tints in the sky are dawning, But she 's never a moment to look at them. The men are wanting their breakfast early;

She must not linger, she must not wait; For words that are sharp and looks that are surly

Are what men give when meals are late.

Oh, glorious colors the clouds are turning, If she would look over hills and trees; But here are the dishes and here is the churning, Those things must always yield to these. The world is filled with the wine of beauty,

If she could but pause and drink it in; But pleasure, she says, must wait for duty-Neglected work is committed sin.

The day grows hot and her hands grow weary; Oh, for an hour to cool her head. Out with the birds and the wind so cheery! But she must get dinner and bake the bread. The busy men in the hayfield working, If they saw her sitting with idle hand, Would think her lazy and call it shurking,

And could never make them understand. They do not know that the heart within her

Hungers for beauty and things sublime; They only know that they want their dinner-Plenty of it—and just "on time."

And after the sweeping and churning and

And anter the success of the state of the st

Her boys at school must look like others, She says, as she patches their frocks and hose, For the world is quick to censure mothers For the least neglect of children's clothes. Her husband come form the fold of the Her husband comes from the field of labor; He gives no praise to his weary wife; She's done no more than has her neighbor,

'Tis the lot of all in country life. But after the strife and weary tussle

With life is done, and she lies at rest, The nation's brain and heart and muscle Her sons and daughters-shall call her blest And I think the sweetest joys of heaven, The rarest bliss of eternal life, And the fairest crown of all will be given

Unto the wayworn farmer's wife. —Mrs. M. H. France.

Maple Twigs.

TWILIGHT MUSINGS.

Step by step we have descended the mountain called Another Day. The path has not been altogether smooth or well worn; in fact, it was quite impossible to discover the footprints of a single predecessor. But we were not alone, for the music of many waters filled the air, and as far as the eye could see there were crowds of people making the descent. But strange to say, each indi-vidual, whether young or old, merry or sad, high born or peasant, took a separate way and one quite untraveled.

It might have been amusing to a looker-on to note the missteps, when one foot well nigh slipped, and we were only kept from plunging into the dark, deep ravines, known as Ill-temper, by clinging fast to a well grounded shrub called Patience; and when that was nearly up rooted, there stood a little sapling with the high-sounding name of Perseverance, reaching out its thrifty green boughs to aid in the wearisome and almost fearful downward path. The mountain side was rough and steep.

Ugly thistles, known as Vexations, were constantly thrusting themselves before us till we were ready to sit down in despair.

There were beautiful views of goris scenery which a

done towards making our path easy of descent.

kinds are much nicer than others. The We remembered also that the air had been filled with the most exquisite mudrying should be done in the shade. It sic, which we had not stopped to appre-ciate. If we could only hear it now it is not always the freshest looking moss the stem moss that usually grows in dry might raise our spirits to the most delectable hights.

Ah, me! we had thrust all the rich wines of life from our lips by the foolish always a pretty Christmas gift. Pretty ambition to reach the foot of the Mounwreaths are easily made by making a tain of Day, laden with as many precious treasures as our neighbors, and, behold! in the shape of a wreath, then filling it our endeavors had only brought fretting and frowns, discomfort of body and made them in this way and they are mind, soiled garments of bitter envying and jealousy Will it be so if we ever make the jourthe cardboard in the center of the

ney again? MAY MAPLE.

Stray Links.

one who wishes to try this has no flow-Who ever knew that tender child, ers, etc , will send me one half dozen or "Public Sentiment," to go astray? To a dozen stamps, I will send you a nice break a path where the trees were not variety, as I have a quantity of stock. blazed? It follows, not leads. It ap-I can send you the never-fading French plauds if the play is irresistible; it is immortelles (from the old country) in never seen on the stage itself. It courts several beautiful colors, also have hethe sunshine's warmth, not the mad lichrysum flowers, small sea shells, brilwind's strength. It floats on the stream, liant scarlet sea beans. I had much never battles the billows of ocean. It is rather some one would have them than a phalanx with tens of thousands of glitthe mice. A Merry Christmas to all is tering spears aloft when the victory's the wish of gained; what cares it for the vanguard, the scouts, the heralds, the pioneers in the fray till the palm is won?

Ho, scout, herald, and pioneer in reforms, be not weary in well doing! Pass the word along! That patron saint, Public Sentiment, will yet see your path them. If we eat the whole nut we find enough beaten, and say, "It is smooth; it is broad; I will walk it. It is glorious! It is *the* way, the popular way!" a good deal that is coarse and innutritious; but if we have the habit of pick-

A correspondent in a valued Household deprecates the prevalence of whistling among girls. She calls it an "impish sort of custom," and in substance of their battles, sieges and fortunes they wonders "what we're coming to!"

With short-haired, whistling girls and that was interesting. The crude remainfaultlessly attired, corseted and rouged der of incident and circumstance, like dudes, as per her description, it looks the ache of the philosophical warrior with the broken leg, at least served to "pass away the time." A neighbor of as if the young people of the day are coming to a point when they will "change partners," in the vernacular of mine finds human nature very humthe old-style, square dances. There is drum. People bore him terribly. He should stop trying to take them whole. Even in one's self there may be found one item that this writer has failed to mention, and for the sake of her comfort'I hope it has escaped her observasome deeply hidden bit of good meat, tion. It is the habit of chewing gum, now so much in vogue. Methinks the clear, merry whistle of a pair of rosy lips is far preferable to the "slump, slamp" with which these same rosy lips an agreeable day we pass when he sucload the air at many public places. If a girl (a would-be young lady) wishes to chew "Black Jack," and it is annoy-ing to nc member of her own family, I

know of no reason why it is not her privilege to chew it at home when she pleases. It is not yet licensed nor prohibited by law, but to allow such a habit greater liberty than that of one's own home is prohibited by every law of ladylike demeanor. We have heard of women who "jawed," but until recently had no idea of the prevalence of the acquirement. Lastly and advisably,-if you really

love good fresh gum, do your "jawing" at home and not on the street or at public gatherings.

the meeting of our literary societ the subject of giving a practical business education to girls was discussed. After some good points were made the most prominent was this: that while boys and girls may pass equally well in practical (so called) arithmetic through banking, discount, measurements, down to cube root and "metric system," and stand alike credibly in the schoolroom manipulation of book-keeping and commercial law, there is lacking one great factor to make this knowledge of as real use to the girl as to the boy whose circumstances call for it. The lad is brought up to expect to handle money and control a business, to buy and sell, to calculate and deposit, to give and to receipt bills. The girl expects no such thing. In her mind no such prospective future gives reality to her sums. The boy in most cases early has his penny bank and does chores "for pay" and buys and sells out of his own resources. In short, however much of a business education is given a girl in a training school, she needs the early atmosphere that has in it for her all it has for her brother to supplement the after part of books and theory. Some few people believe a girl is incapable of such things. "It is custom, more than nature, that has made the seeming weakness." No one, boy or girl, can appreciate the value of a dollar until the pence have passed one by one through the fingers that in some way have earned or accounted for them. Regular weekly (however weakly) allowances or monthly or yearly sums set aside for the girl's own is her right as much as the boy's; and, moreover, she should be expected to show by her account book where this goes and for what. "Figures won't lie," they say, but I imagine some girls wish they would when they face an itemized record of their spendthrift, for the first Particulars free. A great reward awaits time. There is no other high road to successful business "tact" for the girls

Bealth and Amusement.

Nursing in Country Homes.

Cookery for the sick should do half the work of the patient's digestion, and when there is little appetite, the food must be so nicely prepared and served, that the convalescent is tempted into making a good meal when it seemed im when there is little appetite, the food making a good meal when it seemed impossible to touch a morsel. It is useless to ask an invalid what he would like to eat, for the chances are ten to one that he does not know, or cannot exert himself sufficiently to choose, while if some delicate preparation is brought to him, he will take it with relish. If the appetite is good, as is the case in recovery from some diseases, it is only necessary to furnish nourishing food, and to restrict the quantity eaten within the limits of prudence; but when it is languid and capricious, very little must be presented at once, and every art used to persuade the sufferer to take

Broth or soups should be put in a hot bowl, and served very hot, with a small piece of thin bread, or little squares of toast, accompanying it. Sometimes vegetable soups are more relished than those made with meat, and if milk enters into their composition, they are equally nourishing. Take half a pint of canned tomato, let it come to a boil, strain, and replace it on the fire; add shrewd manager of affairs never loses one pint of milk, salt, a very litle red pepper, and when it boils, a teaspoonful of corn starch rubbed up with a small teaspoonful of butter; as soon as it thickens, the soup is done. An ex- always omit from his program the less cellent white soup is made by boiling three good-sized potatoes, and when soft, mashing them perfectly smooth; stir in gradually one pint of milk, salt, and a desert-spoonful of butter; flavor quence and "unmatched wit and judgwith a little mace or nutmeg; strain the whole through a sieve, and stir over the fire until it boils. Cream of celery is delicious, and this vegetable is recommended as a specific in rheumatism. Wash a good-sized head of celery, and cut off the roots; boil it in salted water, sufficient to cover it, until it is tender enough to rub through a sieve. Save this water, as it contains a good part of the valuable constituents of the celery. The French never throw away the water in which vegetables have been boiled, but keep it as an indispensable addition to their potage. Mix together one teaspoonful of butter and one large tablespoonful of flour, add gradually one pint of hot milk and a cupful of the water in which the celery was cooked, put in the celery, and, if obtainable, half a cupful of cream; let it boil once and serve.

To make savory beef tea for convalescents, put a desertspoonful of butter into a frying pan; have ready one pound of lean beef, cut in small pieces, and one onion finely shredded; stir these in the pan over the fire for a few moments, until the meat produces a thin gravy; add three teacupfuls of cold water, a clove, pepper and salt, and let it simmer sometimes mortgage home for the ma. hogany we would bring into it? I would rather eat my dinner off the head of a serve. Veal or mutton may be substibarrel, or dress after the fashion of John tuted for the beef, leaving out the clove

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mand in cities that they command a good price, and should always be saved when a calf is killed. They spoil quickly and should be put in cold water as soon as brought in. They may be baked, stewed or fried, and must be parboiled in salted water for twenty minutes bebread crumbs; repeat the operation; put small pieces of butter over them and bake for nearly three-quarters of an hour. Make a little brown gravy and pour around them. They can be roasted plain, without egg and bread crumbs. When stewed, they are allowed to sime mer gently for half an hour, in as little water as possible; take up, and add a teacupful of cream to the water which is thickened with a heaping teaspoonful of cornstarch; add salt, lemon juice (if desired), and a small piece of butter; when it boils, pour it over the sweetbreads. To fry, prepare as for baking, and brown in a little butter.—*Elizabeth* Robinson Scovil in Country Gentlemen.

The Program Builder.

Lecturers of Granges and constructors of programs whose work is best are those who possess the faculty of making other members of the company share the responsibility of the entertainment. It is natural to wish ones own importance recognized by others, and the sight of this fact. Nor, as we have before said, will he assign any part of the program to one who is not in some measure adapted to it, neither will he brilliant are those who are too modest to take a prominent part. Instead, he keeps these lesser lights as essentially needful as the great light towers of element."

If he is really eager to find hidden talents in the members of a company he has doubtless been surprised at the development they have made under his treatment.

The sunshine of approval and encouragement will accomplish wonders in bringing out the colors in many retiring pieces of humanity. When we consider how much the Grange has done toward developing latent talent, there is no use arguing that the only time to begin is to begin when young. We are "never too old to learn" and the Grange is proving it in common with scores of other progressive enterprises.

But to a few suggestions that have been saved for the possible help they may afford program builders:

1. Keep on the lookout for something new; keep up with the current events and thought of the times in selecting subjects for discussion. It is hard to make live talks or dead issues.

2. Carefully study the programs of other Granges that appear in notices of meetings in the VISITOR. Jot down in a note book or mark in the paper the subjects or hints that you may be able to use. When possible, include the topics and titles on the program for any meeting you send for notice in the VISITOR. It helps others.

3. Don't be prosy,-not too prosy. Spice, vivacity and fresh air never killed a Grange meeting, but many

however thick the shuck and shell. How delightful, and perennially delightful, is that friend that seems to have discovered this kernel in our husky nature! What ceeds, for the time being, in making it visible even to ourselves!-November Atlantic. I NEVER saw a garment too fine for a man or maid; there was never a chair too good for a cobbler or a cooper to sit in; never a house too fine to shelter the human head. These elements about us, the gorgeous sky, the imperial sun, is not too good for the human race.

Elegance fits man. But do we not value these tools of housekeeping a little more than they are worth, and

the Baptist in the wilderness, or sit on a if desired. block all my life, than consume all my self before I get home, and take so much pains with the outside that the inside was as hollow as an empty nut. Beauty is a great thing, but beauty of garments, house and furniture is a tawdry ornament compared with domestic love. All the elegance in the world will not make a home, and I would give more for a spoonful of hearty love than for whole ship loads of furniture and all the upholsters of the world could gather together.-T. Parker.

to admire; but the majority of the vast populace were too intent upon accomplishing their various destinations, which seemed to be the base of the mountain.

When we were half way down, we reached Refreshment Rock. Here the luxuries of many lands were spread out in the most tempting manner, each individual having prepared "part and parcel" of the tempting edibles. A few moments only were to be spared for rest after our repast, for there was much to be accomplished ere we could reach the valley, which we could dimly discern away in the distance.

The second

There were fewer ravines to shun, and the obstacles known as Domestic Trials were less numerous. Just as the sun was tipping the tops of the trees with gold, kissing the flowers good-bye and performing the last sad duties preparatory to journeying across another continent, we reached the toot of the mountain, weary and wayworn, and so thankful that we could fold our hands and rest from our labors.

After a time we began to cast our eyes upward toward the giddy hights, from which we had so recently descended, and as we looked back we caught glimpses of so much natural beauty, which we had scarcely given a casual glance, that we began to wonder how we could have been so blinded, so taken up with care, as to let them go unobserved.

There were lofty peaks and cozy nooks, trees that were perfect miracles of magnificence and grandeur. Clear, cool streams of pure water came rippling through the ravines, often forming tiny cascades, making sweet, silvery mu-sic as they came dashing down the mountain. These streamlets were known by the sweetest of all appellations-Love, and the tiny cascades were called Friendship.

We had glimpses of beautiful flowers along our way, but were in too great haste to pluck them and catch their rich and they are worthy of its opportunities. fragrance or mark their varied forms. How much we now regretted our negligence in not obtaining at least a few of the choice ones; for instance, a few white lilies of Charity, a spray from the good plan for all who possibly can to flowering shrub of Benevolence, a bright go out in the woods and gather a nice blue flower called Truth, and a rose quantity of green moss, buds, burs, berknown as Loving Kindness. How much ries, cones and, in fact, any thing pretty effect than in midsummer and will dry a bouquet of these flowers might have that can be used in decorations for harder.

Christmas Thoughts.

G.

Before it gets any colder it will be a

A CORRESPONDENT of the Rural New Yorker says: I save my Bartlett pears so that they make fine eating two months after those of my neighbors are gone. I take a stout box and line it with paper; almost any kind will answer. The bottom is covered an inch deep with wheat bran. The pears are carefully picked, wrapped separately in thin paper, and packed deeply in the bran until the bottom is covered. Then this layer is covered with bran an inch in depth and another layer of pears is laid in the same way. This is continued until the box is full, when the cover is tacked on and the box set away in a cool, dry place. The pears retain their fine flavor and color.

An Awful Doom

of any nature is usually avoided by those who have foresight. Those who read this who have foresight will lose no time in writing to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, to learn about work which they can do at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards per day and live at home, wherever they are located. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. All is new. Capital not required. You are started free. Both sexes. All ages. every worker.

Family Jars.

Those little tiffs that sometimes cast a shade On wedlock, oft are love in masquerade; And family jars, look we but o'er the rim, Are filled with honey, even to the brim. —Brooklyn Magazine.

AFTER flies are gone paint may be applied to farm buildings with better

If a tender chicken can be procured for the convalescent, after the breast has that have died of prosiness. been broiled or stewed with green peas, the inferior parts remaining can be made into broth. An old, tough fowl makes ble of doing so. For this, try two, ive as good broth as a young one, which is best reserved to be cooked in some other way. Divide the chicken into on his feet. Let the other members several pieces, cracking the loins when possible, and cover with one quart of cold water, adding pepper, salt and laughable efforts are likely to be made mace if liked. When it comes to a boil, and probably the speaker will say little simmer gently for an hour and a half; then strain, and when cold, skim off the fat carefully. Heat again when it is required.

Hot bread or fresh rolls should not be given to an invalid. For breakfast or tea, dip toast may be substituted, made in the following manner: Beat together a desertspoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of flour, wet with a little cold milk, and when perfectly smooth, add a pint of boiling milk, and pour the mixture over two slices of toast. A well-beaten egg may be put in the milk if they approve and show wherein the just before it thickens, but it is very nice plain.

There is nothing more suitable for the breakfast of a convalescent than eggs, and they can be prepared in so many different ways, as to produce a constant variety. They are not digesti-ble when boiled hard; if put on in cold ble when boiled hard; if comes to a boil, 8. Have a paper edited and read by 8. Have a paper edited and read by the white will be soft as well as the yolk. Lightly boiled eggs are positively disgusting to some persons, and then they must be cooked in some other mode. Break an eg; into a bowl, and put with it one tablespoonful of milk, a tiny piece of butter, and a little salt; slip it into a frying-pan, and stir quickly back and forth until it is done. Do not leave it of the best features in program work too long or it will be watery, like over- that I know of is to introduce an occadone custard. A little practice will make perfect. Turn into a hot dish, on be made of this again. a square of toast, and serve immediately. To poach an egg, break it gently into a saucer; have ready some salted water boiling in a pan, and slide the egg into it, being careful not to break the yolk. It will cook in about three minutes, then lift it out with a broad-bladed knife, and serve on toast.

Veal sweetbreads make a most delicate and delicious dish for an invalid. They were formerly thrown away as useless, but now they are in such de- nights with milk for drink.

4. Be persevering in your efforts to get everybody willing to talk, and capaor ten minute speeches on a subject that is not known to the speaker until he is prepare subjects on slips and the to-bespeaker selects one at random. Very and probably the speaker will say little that he will afterward wish he had; but it will encourage rapid thinking and lead us to have definite ideas and a way to express them.

5. Use a query box occasionally.

6. Also the "creaming" of some good agricultural paper. "A member," says the Rural New Yorker "is appointed to study, and take all the cream-that is, to take the heart out of the articlesand present them in the form of an essay or speech. Then the members can discuss the various points, add testimony wrong lies, if they object."

To which we add: The creaming of a ladies magazine, of a monthly, of an industrial, scientific or any standard publication.

the Grange.

9. Assign the collection of "current events of the week or month" to some one. Also, "Scraps" of (wit and wisdom, sense and nonsense.)

There is nothing new in the above but it may remind some one to "mind the ruts" and keep out of them. One sional "topic evening." Mention will

JENNIE BUELL.

COMMONPLACE people are content to walk for life in the rut made by their predecessors, long after it has become so deep that they cannot see to the right or left. This keeps them in ignorance and darkness, but it saves them the trouble of thinking or acting for themselves.

POPCORN is a good lunch for Sunday

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A New Jersey Opening.

If you are waiting in the depot at Trenton, N. J. you can walk up an in-clined sidewalk about a hundred feet. turn to the right over the tracks and walk another hundred, and you will find an old bob-tailed street car and two crazylooking hacks waiting to carry you up town. There is no rivalry between the car and the hacks, unless it is to see which can assume the most antiquated expression of countenance. When I walked out there the mule attached to the car was lying down, the mules on the carriage were leaving against a railing, and the three drivers were playing pedro in the shade of a stunted elm.

"My advent on the scene produced no consternation. The mules shut their eyes the harder and one of the men slowly raised his eyes to the level of my knees and remarked that he claimed high, low and the game. That was all right. He looked like a bard-working young man and I did not begrudge him his luck. I walk-ed past the three without being accosted, made another turn to the left, and after a short walk reached the bridge over the Delaware River. A few hundred feet above the bridge a factory girl was learn-ing to swim, and I was noticing how much more awkwardly a woman kicks out in the water than a man when a stranger approached from the other end and saluted me with:

"Are you a philanthropist?" "Yes, sir." "You feel for your fellow-men?"

"I do"

"Willing to help a man who is down?" "I am.

"Good! I am the only son of a widow 1 am employed in that brick factory up there as bookkeeper and cashier. In a moment of weakness I took \$50 of the company's money to bet on base ball and I lost every dollar of it. To night my embezzlement will be discovered and my mother and myself will be forever d sgraced. I came here to jump off the bridge and seek a watery grave, but I can be saved " "How ?"

"You will give me the money to make good the defalcation. Os! sir, how can I ever show my gratitude?"

- "Give it up. So you bet on base ball?" "Yes, sir." "What club?"

- "The New Yorkers."

"Oh. you did? Didn't bet on the DetroitsP

"Not a red."

"Then you'll have to make the jump off the bridge. I never saw a game of ball in my life, but I won't go back on my own town. If you had bet on the

"Say!" he interrupted, "I did win \$10 on the Chicago club." "Then you'll have to jump twice! The

enmity between Detroit and Chicago is implacable. If you had lost \$300 on the Phillies I could have forgiven you, but to have won \$10 on the Chicagos, and that in all probability in a game over the Detroits-you'll have to go." "Stranger, think of my mother!"

"I daren't do it. My wife is naturally of a jealous disposition. and it wouldn't

He walked to and fro for three or four minutes, and then he stopped and said:

"If I had \$25 perhaps mother could raise the rest by mortgaging the household furniture. It seems hard to die at my

age." "So it does. There's going to be good Will you rabbit hunting this winter. Will you smoke before you go?"

"Well yes; I suppose a man might as well smoke on the gallows as do anything else You couldn't spare \$20, could you?"

"Couldn't do it."

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or ten

"Nor ten."

"Still you seem to have some good streaks about you." "Thanks."

"You might advance me \$5 and I'll telegraph my brother in Camden and see if he won't make up the balance." "Yes, I might."

"And you will?"

"No."

We smoked for about five minutes in silence, watching the suckers swimming over the sand-bank below, and then he turned and asked:

"What's your particular lay?" "I work the confidence racket?"

"I thought so -shake! That's my racket, too, and I'd like to travel with you for a month. We can pick up \$500 a week at Long Branch as long as we care to stay. I know three suckers who are already there and aching for us to come down."

I had to decline on the ground of other business, and at parting he shook my hand and said:

"Well, it we meet anywheres we'll go snooks on the racket. You've got a look which would deceive old Pinkerton himself."-M. Qiad in Detroit Free Press.



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The Chemistry of Character.

John and Peter and Robert and Paul, God, in his wisdom, created them all. John was a statesman, and Peter a slave, Robert a preacher, and Paul-was a knave. Evil or good, as the case might be, White or colored, or bond or free-John and Peter and Robert and Paul, God, in his wisdom, created them all.

Out of earth's elements, mingled with flame, Out of life's compound of glory and shame, Fashioned and shaped by no will of their own, And helplessly into life's history thrown, Born by the law that compels men to be, Born by conditions they could not foresee, John and Peter and Robert and Paul, God, in his wisdom, created them all.

John was the head and heart of his State, Was trusted and honored, was noble and great; Peter was made 'neath life's burdens to groan, And never once dreamed that his soul was his own:

Robert great glory and honor received, For zealously preaching what no one believed; While Paul of the pleasures of sin took his fill, And gave up his tife to the service of ill.

It chanced that these men, in their passing away From earth and its conflicts, all died the same day.

Iobn was mourned through the length and breadth of the land, Peter fell 'neath the lash in a merciless hand,

The latter method requires a strained position of the body highly injurious to delicate women, and often results in Robert died with the praise of the Lord on his

tongue, While Paul was convicted of murder and hung. John and Peter and Robert and Paul, The purpose of life was fulfilled in them all.

Men said of the statesman, "How noble and brave!" But of Peter, alas! "He was only a slave."

Of Robert, " 'Tis well with his soul - it is well;" While Paul they consigned to the torments of

hell. Born by one law, through all nature the same,

What made them differ, and who was to blame John and Peter and Robert and Paul, God, in his wisdom, created them all.

Dut in the region of infinite light,

Where the soul of the black man is pure as the white.

Out where the spirit through sorrow made wise, No longer resorts to deception and lies-Out where the flesh can no longer control,

The freedom and faith of a God-given soul-Who can determine what change may befall

John and Peter and Robert and Paul? John may in wisdom and goodness increase-

Peter rejoice in an infinite peace-Robert may learn that the truths of the Lord

Are more in the spirit and less in the word And Paul may be blessed with a holier birth

Than the passions of man had allowed him of earth.

John and Peter and Robert and Paul, God, in his wisdom, will care for them all.

Reader, Where do You Live?

I know a man, his name was Horner," Who used to live on Grumble Corner-Grumble Corner, in Cross Patch Town; And he never was seen without a frown. He grumbled at this, and grumbled at that; He grumbled at the dog; he grumbled at the cat He grumbled at morning; he grumbled at night, And to grumble and growl was his chief delight.

One day as I loitered along the street My old acquaintance I chanced to meet. Whose face was without the look of care And the ugly frown that he used to wear. "I may be mistaken, perhaps," I said, As after saluting I turned my head, "But it is, and it is n't, Mr. Horner, Who lived so long on Grumble Corner.'

I met him next day, and I met him again, In melting weather, in pouring rain, When stocks were up and when stocks were

down, But a smile had somehow replaced the frown It puzzled me much and so, one day, I seized his hand in a friendly way, And said, "Mr. Horner, I'd like to know What can have happened to change you so."

He laughed a laugh that was good to hear, For it told of a conscience calm and clear. d he said, with none of the old time drawl, "Why, I changed my residence, that is all." "Changed your residence?" "Yes," said

York, or Chicago, or Cincinnati, or Sa-vannah, or Boston, or in any of the cities Many a woman has kept her house admirably, but at the expense of great labor, owing to the lack of suitable imof this land, count up the saloons on that street as compared with the saloons five plements for her work. A dry rag to dust with must be soft indeed if it does years ago, and see they are growing far out of proportion to the increase of the not send all the dust into the air, and a population. You people who are so pre-cise and particular lest there should be wet one requires more time and care than the guardian of the comfort of the some imprudence or rashness in attackhousehold can always command. A

The

Woman's Implements.

teather duster saves the stooping. so

painful to many that they omit much

important dusting on that account. but it

often scratches tine surfaces, besides re-

fusing to take up the fine particles it does not send flying. The duster, par ex-cellence, is the hair brush make of French

bristles. The first cost is not much, and

it will last for years if taken care of. In

the genuine (of course there is an imita-

tion) the hairs are of equal thickness

throughout their length; the lengths are

equal, all white or colored black, clean-

looking and strong. One of these

brushes fixed to a long pole forms the

wall brush, something every housekeeper

should have in order to reach the walls

and ceilings, places usually untouched or

swept at rare intervals with a broom, the

sweeper standing upon a chair or table.

smaller the house and the oftener it is to

be swept, the more desirable it is that

the woman should have one of the noise-

less sweepers. This consists of a brush of French bristles enclosed in a sort of

oblong box, so fixed that the brush re-

volves and the box itself is on casters.

No pressure or force is required nor per-

missible, yet the dust is gathered into the

box instead of filling the air, and there is no stooping and less dusting necessary

than by the old method. A broom is used to take the dirt from the corners

and surbases. A chamois skin should be provided with which to polish the win-

dows, after they have been washed with

a cloth A good one costs about 40 cents

at retail, and will last a year or two or

more according to the care and use.

They are to be washed like a rag, dried

and put away till required. The real article does not thicken nor get very hard. Some use it dry, others press (not

Crash for wiping towels, two pans, one

for hot rinsing water, will simplify the

dish-washing wonderfully. A good brush

to polish the stove or range and a whisk

to brush it off (though a newspaper is

excellent for that), a brush for the floor

and marbles, a sotter one for painted

surfaces, and good cloths of convenient

size (to be washed out and cared for),

should be at the housekeeper's command.

Sand soap or sapolio for scouring, and

oxalic acid for the copper boilers (when

they are connected with the range and

visible), lighten the labor of cleaning and

Yet many a woman "worries along" through a life-time of drudgery, with few of these conveniences without which she

could not keep a trained servant. They

cost little in the aggregate, the price of a

few cigars or extra cups of tea, yet pro-

long life by adding to the pleasure, ease

and healthfulness of labor. - Oar Country

While Bishop Coxe was composing his

recent essay on Americanisms, he would

have done language a great kindness had he spoken of the faithful and illustrious

service performed for mankind by a few

phrases and terms. These have for many

years gone about doing good. They have

stood by the sick and the poor, the weak

and the strong, ready to lend a helping

hand in the time of greatest need. When,

for example, the lady who has been shop

are demanded by servants.

Home.

wring) it from warm water to use it.

severe ailments to the robust.

ing the rum traffic, will have your son some night pitched into your front door dead drunk, or your daughter will come bome with her children because her husband has, by strong drink, been turned into a demon. The rum fiend has des poiled whole streets of good homes in all our ciries. Fathers, brothers, sone, on the funeral pyre of strong drink! Fasten tighter the victims! Stir up the flames! Pile on the corpses! More men, women and children for the sacrifice! Let us have whole generations on fire of evil habit; and at the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaitery and dulcimer let all the people fall down and worship King Alcohol or you shall be cast into the fiery furnace under some political plat-

form! I indict this evil as the fratricide, the patricide, the matricide, the uxorcide, the regicide of the century. Yet under what innocent and mirthful names alcoholism deceives the people! It is a "cordial" It is "bit'ers" It is an 'eye opener" It is an "appetizer." It is a "digester." It is an "invigorator." It is a "digester." It is a "incht-cap" Why don't they put on the right labels - "E-sence of Ferdi tion." "Conscience Supporter." Figs tion," "Conscience Stupefier," "Five Drachms of Heartache," "Tears of Or-phanage," "Blood of Souls," "Sashs of E ernal Leprosy'' 'Venom of the Worm that Never Dies!' Oaly once in a while is there anything in the title of 1 q tors to even hint their atrocity. as in the case of sour mash that I see advertised all over. It is an honest name, and any one can understand it. Sour mash. That is, it makes a man's disposition sour, and his associations sour, and his prospects sour; and then it is good to mash his body, and mash his soul, and mash his business, and mash his family. Sour mash! One honest name at last for an intoxican! But through lying labels of many of the apothecaries' shops good people who are only a little undertone in health. and wanting of some invigoration, have unwittingly got on their tongue the fangs of this cobra, that stings to death so large a ratio of the human race.-Dr. Talmadge.

The Tribune has a special and urgent call for Prof. Dickie and "Congressman" Crozier of Ann Arbor. Also for its old and valued friend the Rev. John Russell. There's "a hen on" and three gentlemen have need to devote particular attention to the towl. These are facts: Last spring a distinct prohibition ticket was run in the village of Armada. Macomb county, and was triumphant. The new village board stood five avowed prohibitionists and two Democrats. Under a previous Republican board the only hotel in the village had sold liquor. paying the tax, filing a proper bond, and honestly observing the restrictions of the law. Now what did this prohibition village b ard do? They lowered the bonds from \$6,000, to \$4,000. They allowed a second place to be opened which is characteriz ed by good citizens as a "hole." They accepted its keeper's bonds although one of the bondsmen then lived and still lives outside of the village limits and the other ontside of the town limits, both being ruled out by the express terms of the statute and accepted in square defiance of the aw. They allowed this same man to sell liquor for nearly a month before he had paid a tax on the promise that he "was going to pay it," although that law forbade his selling a single day. That is the true history of this case. And this is the way in which the prohibit on party when it gets into power and elects the offl ers is going to suppress liquor selling, is it? Rather discouraging prospect it must be confessed. We repeat our call for the eminent prohibitionists we have alread, named. We suggest a pilgrimage to Armada, and that they stop abuse of the Republicans for just twenty four hours, and put in the time in good solid labor with this model prohibition board. Or they might hold a camp meeting. At any rate, something needs to be done Evidently prohibition don't prohibit. -Detroit Tribune. THE AMERICAN PROJECT FOR PERSIAN RAILROADS .- The American speculator ho has obtained the concession from the Shah for the construction of a network of railways in Persia would appear to mean business, after all. The concession. which he obtained while acting at Teher an as Minister Resident of the United States, he has conveyed to St. Petersburg and offered to carry out under the direct auspices of the Russian Government. British diplomacy at Teheran is reported to be much exercised by this act, and if we are not mistaken, it fluence is being brought to bear upon the Shah to induce him to clip the wings of the concession. if Mr. Winston realizes his present aim of transferring it to R ssia for a cash corsideration. England has acquiesced in a good many Russian movements lately, but we question whether she would re gard with ind ff rence the extension of the Russian railway system from the Caucacus to the Persian Gulf This is what the American proposes to do, and as by the terms of 99 years' concession he obtains mile plots of land each side of the line through the richest provinces of Persia-those bordering upon the Caspian Sea-the initial section, from the shores of that sea to Teheran, is almost sure to pay. Af erward it is proposed to carry one line south to the Persian Gulf station, on which Russia has long aspired to establish a naval station, and another east to Meshed, whence a short extension would carry it on to the Russian railways from the Caspian to Merv. These two main lines would completely open up Persia and at the same time link ber fortunes altogether with those of Russia, who, from the Caspian, would be able to dominate both railways. Mr. Winston proposes that Russian engineers shall construct the line, Russian tracklayers lay it and the metals and rolling stock be obtained from the railway works at St. P tershurg, Kolomna, Briansk and the U.al Mountains. -Engineering.

Scenes in Ireland.

A Glasgow correspondent, writing to The Cleveland Leader, says: The coun-try scenes all over Ireland are far different from those of America. The people have a strong brogue, and though those of the cities dress the same as we do, out in the country districts you find some of the quaint knee-breeches peasants whom you see in he old Irish prints. In the cities, at the railroad stations, and in the hotels there is a great display of brass buttons and gaudy liveries. The railroad men all wear bright colors, and the porters have caps with scarlet bands about them, while their usual suit is of a yellow velveteen. The guards or the conductors of the trains are dressed in blue and many buttons, and the government officials connected with the postoffice mail service have a striking uniform I met one of them at a station between the lakes of Killsrney and Dublin. He was a mail-dispatcher, changing the mails at the depot to a number of trains, examining the seals of the mail bags, and being responsible for them during their stay at this station. He had been seventeen years in the service, and had three gold bands on his coat, each of which indicated five years' term of good behavior and each of which gave him 25 cents a week extra pay.

The British soldiers are another set of uniformed men whom you will find everywhere in Ireland. They wear gaudy red unitorms, and the cavalry gallop through the streets of the cities amid the scowls and curses of the Irish. South America flag is oftener seen than the union jick, or the flag of Great Britain, and in the many processions I have seen I have y t to see one British flag, while I find the stars and stripes everywhere. In the procession in Dablin bidding good-by to Lord Aberdeen, there were over one hundred American flags carrie i, and not one British one. I heard curses against England frugcently, and the Irish I met outside of Belfast and the north made no bones of expressing their sentiments. England now keeps an army in Ireland as large as that of the whole United States. It numbers, I am told, about thirty thousand.

TRIMMING TREES - We look upon the roots as the parts that nourish, but the roots are the mouths through which food is taken. It is more correct to say that the stomach nourishes rather than the mouth, and the leaves of the tree rather than the roots. By severely cutting back heads of trees I can almost suspend their growth. Thus we often leave branches that I know must come off next season, simply to induce growth of the part that is to remain permanently. Some people seek to urge the growth of scions in newly grafted trees by removing all large limbs. They should remember that they thus remove that which induces growth, and after such severe slaughter many of the fibrous roots will be found dead; for if they have no work to perform they become feeble and short-lived. We must distinguish the difference between trees and vines. If we wish the grape to grow vigorously we cut it back closely, for its leaves are very large, and it has the faculty of covering a trellis with only a few buds. Thus we cut feeble-growing vines back more closely than strong growing, for by close cutting we get more foliage than by leaving canes long. Therefore, in pruning trees the danger lies in cutting too much, and with vines in not cutting away enough. It you wish the tree to pread, cut to an outside bad; if to run higher and closer, to an upper or inside bud Leave no crotches, as they are certain to break when laden. Cut close to the shoulder, but do not cut the shoulder.



GIAN'

NOVEMBER 15, 1896:

CLOTHING COMPANY

WHEN IN THE VICINITY OF **Grand Rapids**

D) not neglect to see our immense Stock of Mens', Boys' and Children's

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Positively 25 per cent. can be saved on every purchase made of the



Horner, "It was n't healthy on Grumble Corner And so I moved. 'T was a change complete, And you will find me on Thanksgiving street. -From an old scrap book.

Work.

You have scarcely been at a railway station when a train was in without seeing people, or knots of people, stop before the engine and overheard their exclamations of wonder and admiration. But no one says, "What a pity to work such a marvelous machine!" "It ought to be kept for show!" "It ought to stand still and rest!" No one is so foolish, because of the fact that the fiery steam-horse was made for work, is kept bright and useful by work and is of no walue except when in working trim.

So with men and women. It is work that fits them for work. Resting they rust. It is overwork and worry that wears them out. It is not "revolution but friction" that grates and mars their jys time for reflection. Indeed, at a pareffectiveness. He is wise who knows what pressure his own engine will bear, and allows no more. To be master of one's capabilities is a great acquirement, greater than being possessed of more and mastered by them. Over-hard workers goad themselves on beyond the reasonable limit of strength for the work's sake, forgetting that they best serve by husbanding their present strength in order to give a more even and longer course to their power. Let us strive for that wise insight into the world's work that can discern what is needed of us. Let us seek the most economic means to those ends and then, masters of our working forces, work!-J. B.

WE are in receipt of many letters from Bulletin readers in Michigan, and all express great satisfaction at the nomination of Bro. C. G. Luce for the high office of Governor. It is the more gratifying as without regard to party ties all give credit to the Bulletin for aiding in the creation of a sentiment that made the nomination possible. We rejoice with our brethren now, but shall do so in a greater degree when we know that the farmers of Michigan have placed Bro. Luce in the Governor's chair .- them to the front as opportunity may of-Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.

ping for hours without having found exactly the shade of ribbon or worsted desired for finishing a Christmas fabrication, finds her way at last into an omnibus full of people, what a delight fills all these migrating souls if some one makes the genial remark that "there is always room for one more."' The brilliancy and freshness of the thought have all the charm of the pumpkin-blossom in early May. All persons liable to util ze the transporting power of this vehicle should memorize this aphorism and use it often and cheerfully. The time will soon come when not to utter this truth will be a confession of ignorance.

At weddings it is often difficult to say just the needed word to the father of the boy or girl at the altar. Upon taking the hand of the bride's mother, it will always be wise and polite to say, "Madam you have not lost a daughter, you have gained a son." It will not matter if this wisdom be uttered to the groom's moth er, because in a large assemblage, it is only the initial words of a sentence that are of moment; the exact application of the whole remark can be made after the reception has passed by and the mind eny, after one has reached the third word of a sentence, all articulation may cease and only a sound continue.

Very classic and useful among the la dies are the words, "going out airing," or "taking an airing." This is much better than such tame language as. "riding out in the fresh air," or "taking a walk in the fresh sir," because the phrases have no history, no growth from a germ; whereas the phrase, "taking an airing," has grown up with the people, having begun with the chambermaids who first shoved feather beds out on the porch roof, and with the old-clothes men who first put an old overcoat on a gate post or hung a lap-robe on a woodpile. Thus, stop by step, has the idea advanced until the elegant lady has begun to "take an airing."

In speaking of a tornado, the word 'pipe-stems" is as invaluable as a dull thud, and in conversing about hailstones, the mind must depend much upon "hens' eggs." There can not be much of a wind unless it treats oaks as though they were "pipe stems." nor would a black cloud be worthy of remark unless it should discharge regular hen-egg hail. Great care must be taken not to get these illustrations mixed. for a tornsdo which should break trees as though eggs would not be respected. What we all want is the classic and pure style. Let us stand by these noble triends and bring fer .- David Swing.

Remember that he who does not trim at all gets the most growth of tree, yet he who trims often and wisely has the best orchard and the fattest pocket-book --Fruit Recorder.

Mar A plan for rendering paper as tough as wood or leather consists in mix-ing chloride of zinc with the pulp in the course of manufacture. It has been found that the greater degree of concentration of the zinc solution the greater will be the toughness of the paper. It can be used for making boxes, combs, for ror fing and even for making boats.

Now is the time to buy the genuine article cheap. To be had in Michigan of F. VAN DRIELE & CO., Grand Rapids; MAYOR RANNEY, Kalamazoo; T. B. TAYLOR, Jackson City Mills, Jackson; W. S. PENFIELD, 219 Woodward Ave., Det. Joseph H. Hughes, Esq., Ft. Wayne, Ind. SIR-Having used your Star brand of Old Pro-cess Oil Cake Meal, I can cheerfully recommend it to farmers and stockmen. Yours truly, J. C. STERLING, Sec'y Mich. State Ag'l Society. Ask for STAR ★ brand, manufactured only by **JOSEPH HUGHES & CO.,** novItI2 Fort Wayne, Ind.

