

GRANGE VISITOR

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

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Postal Jottings.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To my many friends and Patrons in the State I feel that I must offer a few words of explanation. I receive every week from different parts of the State, letters asking me to come and speak to their Granges. You know, dear friends, that duty now calls two ways at once, and now that the other half is away doing his duty, I trust, in the legislative halls it is my duty to remain at home and do all that I can in looking after our interests here. I am very closely confined at home, for, beside my daughter, and a man, I am quite alone. My good, faithful house-keeper that I have had so long, what do you think? Well, she has thought best to leave me and keep house for a man.

I cannot tell how eagerly I read the VISITOR for the news from Granges. I remember them all, from Mission, the land of fruit, gentle lake breezes and zalous, hard working Patrons to Boardman Valley with its host of warm hearted jolly brothers and sisters, who are bound to live, to the State line on the south and from St. Clair on the east to Pleasanton Grange on the west. I remember you see, and only with pleasure. I trust when the legislature closes its session to be again able to take the field and do what I can to aid our noble Order.

Yours truly,
MRS. PERRY MAYO.

I SEE by the city papers that the legislature has at last condescended to do some thing in the interest of us farmers. Two bills, one to regulate the use of steam traction, engines on the high ways requiring them to blow whistles, and the other to discourage Bohemian out raising. The lawyer who framed the bill, probably had not noticed that the Bohemian out men had all left the state long since. He has nothing to say about the poor innocent purchasers of the notes. Now ye Patrons forever hold your peace—don't say it makes no difference about having a farmer Governor. C. M. B.

PATRONS, what are we doing for humanity? Are we going to vote on the constitutional amendment as our conscience, or as our party leaders tell us. Are we influenced by love or by fear, love for our fellow creatures or fear of the saloon element? Are we looking for excuses for the rum and beer seller or for means to remove his baneful influence from our State? We all know that it is, and has been considered from the earliest times of which we have any account, a curse to any community—then why longer allow it to corrupt our elections, to starve our people, to fill our poor houses, our jails, our prisons and our asylums? We have been long enough partners in their crimes, now let us dissolve the partnership and wind up the business. If we do not, it is because we are moral cowards—unfit longer to wield the ballot. Let us arise in our might and show the world that five thousand saloon keepers do not own this State, Our Michigan.

C. M. B.

At a meeting of Cascade Grange, No. 63, held Feb. 24, the subject of the plaster combination and the fixed price being under discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we as Patrons and members of the Order, will not buy or use any plaster the coming season. We believe that it is unbecoming as Patrons to patronize any such monopoly.

Cascade. M. H. FOSTER, Sec'y.

BATTLE CREEK, Feb 27, 1887.

EDITOR VISITOR—Having a few leisure moments, I thought I would jot down a few of my scattered thoughts. As that is generally the first page of the VISITOR my eyes run over to see how the work is progressing in other Granges, and I can always gather some good thoughts, and good ideas from them: I think there is no better way for us Patrons to do than to take the example of some of those prosperous Granges for a guide. Our own Grange is in good condition, we hold literary every two weeks which I think is an advantage to us. We farmers and wives have been holding a two days' Farmer's Institute at Battle Creek, some very excellent papers, and a lively discussion ensued. Bro. Cobb was in attendance all through the session, and I judge from his smiling countenance he enjoyed it.

We received an invitation to spend the last night with Bro. and Sister S.

Woodworth, which we accepted. His house stands on a high elevation, and as we arose in the morning, found the scenery beautiful with the sun shining bright to look over the rolling fields from that elevation. After breakfasting we were invited to take a stroll through his barns, where we saw well arranged stables with twenty-nine head of two-year old cattle which he was feeding. Eleven small calves, nine milch cows; and in the yard were twenty-three yearling calves, all showed good care, and that brother Woodworth was a thrifty farmer, and sister W.'s house was a parlor from cellar to garret all showed perfect taste and neatness. From there we went to the County Grange, which was held at Penfield hall. The hall was well filled. The topic for discussion was temperance. The afternoon session was declared open to admit those who were not Patrons; but I believe before they left that hall, they wished they were Patrons. Our ride home was not very pleasant for it rained all the way.

Mrs. W. W. WICKHAM.

We had thought that Calhoun Co. Grange would be a rather dry affair with its temperance day program, but I never have attended one of our county Granges that gave me as much satisfaction as this one, and I have attended a great many of them in the last ten years. We think we have the very best Co. Grange there is, any way. You see we are proud of it.

Mrs. E. J. WHITE.

ALLEGAN, Mich., March 6, 1887.
Bro. COBB—I have used lime stone, plaster and gypsum, and on the same kind of soil can see no difference in result, whatever the properties may be, the effects are identical. Can give names of others if you wish who have used lime stone in the state of New York.

W. H. ELY.

At a regular meeting of Keeler Grange, on Friday, March 4th, 1887, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That in view of the inferiority of plaster used by us last year, and the advanced price this year required by the plaster companies. We will discontinue its use, and use our influence to induce those outside the gates to do so.

Resolved, That the Secretary be required to forward a copy of this resolution to GRANGE VISITOR for publication. C. G. G.—R. S.

I CALL to witness the order for 57 yearly copies of the VISITOR, that Gilead Grange, No. 400, is loyal to the interests of the farmer, as presented in that paper. Our prospects for an interesting year of Grange work were never better. We are organized for a literary contest which has already brought to our hearing new voices of old Patrons. At the last regular meeting we voted unanimously, "no plaster for us, at present prices."

A. R. BONNEY, Sec'y

THE Patrons seem to be all right on the plaster question. As to use on potatoes I shall use dry ashes; for poison we shall use London Purple. Last year in dusting potatoes plaster run short, with eight rows unfinished. I took dry ashes and used in place of plaster, and finished the field. The rows thus dusted, looked better afterwards than where plaster was used. This is only trial remember. For light or sandy land I think ground clay as good as plaster. For heavy soil plaster no good. Can afford to use clay in allopathic doses. A. O. W.

Saranac, March 3, 1887.

It is not because we undervalue "Jottings" that Pleasanton Grange in Manistee county, has not sooner sent forward her installment for this year. The truth is we place a high value on these good will offerings.

They make us feel as though we were in good company.

They put us in direct sympathy with good Patrons all over the state. And they are especially advantageous in as much as they tend to stir up our minds and hearts for a wide-awake pull for the good of the Order.

In the annual reports of our Master and Secretary we were not long since living over again the pleasant and prosperous doings of the past year.

In many particulars it was a cheering retrospect, animating to brothers and sisters with a fresh purpose to be faithful. The report of each year's growth seems too plain to be mistaken.

Broad avenues of good are being opened to the thoughtful farmer through the gates of the Grange. He is brought among influences that are sure to encourage and help him.

The benign spirit of the Order tends to purify and refine him and his family, and, while it raises them in the scale of intelligence; it sweetens and quickens the otherwise sluggish course of their duties and labors. Hopefully and honorably we are at work trying to make a good record for ourselves for the coming year. But oh? a great sorrow has just cast its dark shadow over our threshold and chastened our hearts. Bro. Joseph McDiarmid died suddenly of heart disease, on the morning of the 17th of February. He passed away peacefully at his pleasant home in Pleasanton. The funeral was on the following Sunday. Sister Jean McDiarmid, a daughter of the deceased, and at present a member of the senior class at the State Normal school, was very soon at her mother's side, a blessed support in the hour of affliction. But one member of the family was not there, Mr. James D. McDiarmid, brother of the deceased, was in California. For nearly three score years, these two brothers have trod life's path, all the way from childhood to ripening manhood together, and they have enjoyed a sweet companionship that has hardly known a separation; but in December last the farewell came. One went forth in the far west to find a summer home, a land exempt from the winter's storm and snow, and suited better to the failing health of this brother. The coveted place was found. The reunion of the brothers had already begun to cheer Joseph's heart with glad anticipations. Now, that meeting must be in the next world. Bro's. Fuller and Sears of Cleon Grange in Manistee county were present, as bearers, having made the journey of 25 miles over our snow roads to do so, and brother and sister Danville, of Marilla Grange, also came over and helped us with their kind offices and sympathy, in these last sad duties. The loss to our Grange in the death of brother McDiarmid is irreparable. There are none to fill his place.

Yet we have a compensation, departing he left to our Grange the rich legacy of a sweet, pure life, a life of faith, hope and charity, the life of a good Patron.

GEO. B. PIERCE.

I CLIP the following item from the Detroit Commercial Advertiser, written by a poultry raiser under the head lines of "Poultry Penicillings":

"Some people feel hay to fowls. I think there is great danger of getting their crops bound in this way."

Allow me to say that I have for the last 30 years, every winter fed my poultry clover hay as follows: "From four to five times a week in the morning, cut fine about a peck of hay for fifty head including chickens, turkeys and a few guineas; this I cover with boiling water and stir thoroughly, mixing corn meal, bran and shorts, etc., and then place it in convenient troughs and pans while hot." Then bring all the poultry to this feed. And when the thermometer is from 15 to 20 degrees below zero I have a happy family of singing hens and crowing roosters and eggs to sell all winter, and have never yet had a single one to show signs of their crops bound in this way. At intervals I mix cayenne pepper and salt and find it beneficial. In the evening I feed whole corn. I provide a good warm coop and never allow my poultry to stand on ice or snow, but provide a place for them on the ground or barn floor, and plenty of fresh water to drink.

The farmer who allows his poultry to roost upon trees or open sheds has no more knowledge of the value of poultry, than a Feejee Islander has of a republican form of government. The age in which we live demands that every man who claims to be an American farmer should show by his surroundings of taking care of poultry and stock that education is receiving at his hands a just reward.

GUITELLUS SNYDER.

St. Joseph County.

ALLOW me to occupy a very small space in the jottings department of your next issue as to our Grange. It is holding its own and is in a fair condition. We have 70 members and a good average attendance, but one thing has come to our notice which does not please us at all (or farmers outside the Grange either), that is, the raise in the price of land plaster by the combination. Why is it that we farmers are called upon to pay \$1.00 per ton more for plaster now than we did seven or eight years ago when farm produce was worth from 25 to 40 per cent more than it is now or has been for the past

three or four years? Certainly, labor does not command so high a price now as it did when the State Grange Executive Committee made arrangements to buy our plaster at \$2.50 per ton at their mills. Has the committee tried to renew said contract? If not, why not? If they have tried and could not succeed, the farmers of this State should know it, for I think the plaster men will find that they can not lead their horse to water and can not make him drink. Perhaps farmers would not lose much if they should stop using it for a few years, until farm products bring a price to correspond with that of plaster. I hear that there are many farmers in this vicinity who do not intend to use much plaster this year at its present price. I, for one, shall not use any; and will farmers submit to this extortion and lose all they gained in their struggle with the combination to get their plaster at a reasonable price? I hope and trust not. I hope that brother Patrons and farmers will wake up, talk to their neighbor farmers, write their views upon the subject and send them to all the agricultural and Grange papers.

Wyoming Grange, No. 353.

WE are having an extra good Grange this winter. Have divided it into two divisions and have been working like beavers to see which side must get supper for the other. The work is any kind of literary work and news of the day. It works like a charm. We have taken in eight new members and have five more ready. We had an entertainment at our hall two weeks ago, with a box supper. It was pronounced a success and people are asking for more. The entertainment consisted of dialogues, recitations, the supper, with instrumental music and singing. The evening closed with a shadow pantomime, "The Clean Shave." We furnish every family with the VISITOR.

Bedford Grange. Mrs. E. J. W.

SPRINGVILLE Grange is still flourishing, few in number but every one "true blue."

Officers for this year were duly installed by Bro. George More, Master of the Pomona Grange, after which he gave us a good talk on what he saw at the State Grange. We have inaugurated the contest system. Bros. Norris Morey and Archer Maxwell were appointed by the Worthy Master as leaders, and we already find an added interest at our meetings. We have one member in our Grange nearly eighty-four years of age, who seldom misses a meeting. A few of us planned to surprise the old gentleman as he had been heard complaining that none of his brothers or sisters had ever visited him. One of the coldest days in January, mercury away below zero, sixteen Patrons, good and true, might have been seen with well-filled baskets wending their way toward his house. We found him cutting sausage meat; however, we were joyfully welcomed. Mirth and jollity reigned. After a bountiful dinner we sang "Sweet Bye and Bye," prayer was offered by Bro. Wooden and then Grandpa Aldrich was called upon for a story. He is an old pioneer of Lenawee County and has endured many hardships. He said he was born in Canada, suffered many times for the want of food, went to school three weeks when he was thirteen years old. The first pair of boots he ever owned was purchased by himself after he reached his majority. At the last he bought a farm and got married, the way all stories end. Space will not permit me to tell all the joyful events of the day; suffice to say we bade the family good-bye at its close feeling it had been well spent.

JULIA A. REED, Loc.

Lenawee Co.

TRUFANT, MICH., Feb. 28, '87.
Why ask what to do with the Internal Revenue Tax when the Government owes over one billion of dollars and without a vessel in the navy that could float 24 hours, and without any lake or coast defences. Do something for the agriculturists by providing them with the agricultural reports. These reports should be in the hands of every farmer that can read. Give the farmers as a class the benefit of the reports of the Agricultural College. They as a class are taxed to support the College and they should have the benefit.

C. S. COWLES.

BATH GRANGE, Clinton county, forty strong, is another that is trying the contest plan. Later—And Thornapple, No. 38, is another

(For Iowa Jottings see 8th page.)

Communications.

Men and Deeds.

Wanted: Men.
Not systems fit and wise,
Not faiths with rigid eyes,
Not wealth in mountain piles,
Not power with gracious smiles,
Not even the potent pen:
Wanted: Men.

Wanted: Deeds.
Not words of winning note,
Not thoughts from life remote,
Not fond religious airs,
Not sweetly languid prayers,
Not love of scent and deeds;
Wanted: Deeds.

Men and deeds.
Men that can dare and do,
Not longings for the new,
Not parings of the old;
Good life and action bold—
These the occasion deeds,
Men and deeds.
—Duncan Macgregor.

Means of Promoting Practical Temperance.

[Paper read before Calhoun County Grange by Mrs. C. P. Chidester.]

I shall assume without argument that the education of the young is a necessity at the present time. This fact being conceded, the only question which could arise would be, how shall our children be educated to make them the most useful to themselves, to society and to the nation? I am reminded of the remark that is often heard that we all know how to train other people's children, but often fail in training our own. It seems to me that the parents are responsible in a great degree for the education of their children for the first fifteen years at least. Most children have some leading characteristic of mind, and it is the parent's duty to discover this leading talent, to develop it, and, if it is anything useful, to choose an occupation accordingly. This leading trait of character is generally very easily discovered. In fact, most persons are said to have a hobby, and if this hobby is only found out in time and acted upon, it would prevent the vast amount of failures which we see in every day life.

The very first lesson that parents have to learn is, that whatever they attempt to teach a child they must practice themselves; whatever they wish the child to avoid they must avoid. Thus it will be seen that if we wish our children to grow up temperate we must be temperate ourselves. There are certain things that parents must learn or they will have no more influence over their children than if they were strangers. To gain obedience from a child you must first set yourself in a position to deserve it. Whatever you promise a child, however small the thing may seem to you and whatever it costs you, perform it. Never let a doubt enter the child's mind that you say what you do not mean. It is a well established fact that childhood is the best time for gaining an education. The mind is then the most susceptible to the influence of the slightest impressions, good or evil. Hence no system of instruction is correct which loses sight of this important fact, and, knowing it, fails to supply the right tuition. Hence, every surrounding, every example, every object that takes the attention of the child, as well as every precept, should be of the highest character. How important it is then that all of the child's earliest education should be such as to produce the best results in after life. In regard to book learning I would say that all text books should be made to please as well as to instruct; and that every branch of learning should be demonstrated by objects as far as possible. This system of instruction would be the most easily learned by the child and also the longest remembered. But you will say anyone can tell how to educate the children, but the great question to solve is, how can we carry out these principles so as to make education universal? We will admit that we have the best system of schools in the world, yet it falls far short of the actual necessities of the present time.

I wish to call your attention to the actual condition of the American people as revealed by the census of 1880. We had at that time eighteen millions of children of the proper age for attending school in this country. We have the responsibility placed upon us of educating eighteen million children and youths who, in less than ten years, will be active in controlling the destiny of this nation. Let us look at the condition of these children at the present time. Out of those eighteen millions ten and one-half millions are enrolled in public and private schools and six millions is the average attendance, while seven and one-half millions, or five-twelfths of the whole number are growing up in absolute ignorance of the English alphabet. This seems incredible, but these are the figures. They ought not to lie for we have paid for accuracy and completeness.

At the present rate before another census there will be more children out of the schools than in them, and before half a century ignorance and its consequences will undoubtedly ruin the nation. We have reached the crisis of our fate. The education of the children is the most important issue before the country, and it must remain so for years to come. It is said that a generation is educated every five years in the common schools (if educated at all). It seems to me that the next two generations of children could be properly educated the country would be in the hands of intelligence instead of ignorance. If we could but bridge over

the chasm of our national history for the next ten years by having temperance taught in our common schools our country would then have a sure foundation to build upon.

If we could only teach the twenty million children the effects of alcohol upon the human system what a great temperance reform would be commenced. I wish to be distinctly understood that if this nation is ever made temperate it will be through the proper education of the children upon this subject, and the sooner we become convinced of this important fact and act accordingly the sooner will true reformation commence. The great mistake in our temperance efforts has been that we have commenced trying to reform the wrong end of society. We have always tried to reform the confirmed drunkard after he has been years acquiring a thirst which nothing but alcohol will satisfy while we have neglected the proper education of the young upon this important subject until this fatal appetite has been formed. There was a law passed by Congress, I think two years ago, in regard to having the effect of alcohol upon the human system taught in our common schools. Why this law has never been carried into effect I am unable to say. I understand the saloon keepers are trying to get the law repealed.

I shall not attempt to paint the countless scenes of degradation, horror and misery which this demon alcohol has inflicted upon mankind, but will leave this branch of the subject to abler minds. Let me say in conclusion that a great responsibility rests upon us. Under our charge is placed the education of the young. Then let us impress upon the youthful mind the moral precepts and examples so as to fortify them against the evil influences that surround us, remembering that upon the proper education of the children depends the future prosperity and destiny of the nation.

Will They Do It?

The Prohibition party at the outset, while it claimed a definite mission, was declared to be impracticable—a merely disturbing, filibustering element in politics. Yet it has steadily gained strength, and at the last election polled some 26,000 votes in the State.

There is a well-grounded, popular belief that the party has been mainly recruited to its present formidable proportions largely from the ranks of the Republican party. While there have been accessions from both the great political organizations, still, undoubtedly, the Republican party has suffered by far the greatest loss. And it is believed that this decimation of its ranks will go on until it adopts prohibition as a cardinal principle, or until prohibition and the enforcement of prohibitory laws are secured by the people, irrespective of party organizations.

It has been said that the Prohibition party was organized, and has been maneuvered solely by a parcel of fanatical, impracticable cranks, who, to say the least, were fired by a zeal without knowledge. That if they would only keep still and await the spontaneous growth of "public sentiment" they would at an early day get more practical, efficient temperance legislation under the auspices of the dominant party than they themselves could accomplish in a lifetime. The coming election, and the character of the votes given for the amendment will test the correctness and sincerity of these declarations.

If there shall be no open hostility, and if, in every precinct, a large and influential body of temperance Republicans vote for the amendment, it will do much to soften animosities and allay jealousies that now exist to some extent; and if, by their influence and votes, the amendment is adopted, really the great end, aim and object of the Prohibition party will have been accomplished, leaving nothing more to be desired than the proper enforcement of the law.

But if the amendment shall fail, if temperance men of all parties do not rally earnestly and heartily to its support, it needs not the eye of a wise man or a philosopher to discern that the Prohibition party, more determinedly and thoroughly organized, with the large accessions to its ranks that it will surely have, will play sad havoc in the immediate future as a "disturbing element" in the political arena—"and don't you forget it!"

Irrespective of all higher considerations, as a mere stroke of political wisdom and party policy, Republicans of this State should promptly fall into line on election day and vote for the amendment. Will they do it?
Kalamazoo, March, 1887. L.

Teachers' Institutes.

I notice in the VISITOR of March 1, an article entitled, "Teachers' Institutes Don't Pay Their Cost." We agree with the brother in the main, although he sympathizes with the teacher, but not with the tax-payer. He says, there is only one condition, you can not take any more than there is. I will give Sec. 6, of chapter 15, as found in the school law. "In case the institute fund in any county shall be insufficient to defray the necessary expenses of any institute held under the provisions of this act, the Auditor General shall upon the certificate of the Superintendent that he has made arrangements for holding such institute, and that the county institute fund is insufficient to meet the expenses thereof, draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for such additional sum as said Superin-

tendent shall deem necessary for conducting said institute, which sum shall not exceed \$60 for each institute of five days' duration, and shall be paid out of the general fund."

Now for sec. 7. "The Superintendent is authorized to hold once in each year an institute for the State at large, to be denominated a State Institute, and for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of such institute, the Auditor General shall, on the certificate of said Superintendent that he has made arrangements for holding such institute, draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for such sum as said Superintendent shall deem necessary for conducting such institute, which sum shall not exceed \$400 and shall be paid out of the general fund, provided that not more than \$1,800 shall be drawn from the treasury, or any greater liability incurred in any one year, to meet the provisions of this act."

Then, we see by this act, they can take to the amount of \$1,800 more than there is.

I can not do this subject justice without giving a part of sec. 4. "Every teacher attending any institute held in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be given by the Superintendent of Public Instruction or by the duly appointed conductor a certificate, setting forth at what sessions of said institute such teacher shall have been in attendance, and any teacher who shall have closed his or her school in order to attend said institute shall not forfeit his or her wages as teacher during such time as he or she shall have been in attendance at said institute, and the certificate herein before provided shall be evidence of such attendance."

Then, if a school is in session, teachers can close their school, draw their daily wages—for what? Attending the institute. This is the first knowledge I have of a corporate body being compelled to pay a person for doing nothing; but so the law says, I hardly think it would stand before the Supreme Court.

The brother's remedy, I think, is worse than the disease. For the Board of Examiners to hold three institutes a year, according to his suggestion, would cost \$216 just for their services, regardless of other expenses. I think the best way would be to let the teachers hold all the institutes they have a mind to and foot the bills. If the farmers hold an institute, they have to foot their bills; we get nothing from the public treasury. For my part I do not believe in privileged classes.
Old Fogey.

Corey, Mich., March 2.

An Iowan Tramping Oregon.

REEDVILLE, WASHINGTON CO., ORE. / Feb. 15th, 1887.

EDITOR OF GRANGE VISITOR AND BROTHER PATRON:—Having disposed of my home in Iowa last September, I concluded to take a year to look over Oregon, and have with my wife been tramping up and down through the state since that time, living most of the time in a tent, and in the country more than the towns. I was a member of a live Grange in Iowa, but did not take any visiting cards, but what is better, I took a thorough outfit of the secret work in my head, and a deep love for the principles of the order in my heart as might be expected with such an outfit, I have hunted up many Patrons and found out the hidden work of many grangers, and every where I have found friends in the Order, which gives me occasion to rejoice. Some things I have seen and experienced which please me very much, and other things I have found out, which do not make me glad. I have traveled from Portland to the southern boundary of the state, over a large share of the Willamette valley and the Rogue River valley as well, over the coast range to the waters of the Pacific, occupying a period of five months. I have met Grangers by the score and the hundred, I don't know but by the thousand, but in all that time I have not met a response to the "Patron's general sign." I have had the Patron's grip answered but once, and that was by the master of a grange in a grange hall. One notable instance has occurred of brotherly thoughtfulness; I was driving by a farm in a carriage to look at a farm in the neighborhood. A man by the roadside whom I had never seen before stopped me and said, "You are a granger and you are going to see such a man's farm, I cannot give the sign of caution, if I could I would." I thanked him and was cautious. The point I wish to make is, ought not Patrons to pay a little more attention to the secret work. Isn't there something about "I will recognize and answer all lawful signs, that may be given me by a brother" and is there not a duty devolving upon us in this connection. Do you not think, Patron brothers, that if you were strangers in a land, thousands of miles from home, it would be a source of joy to you, if you make a proper, lawful sign, to have it answered and known that you had a friend and brother. I have known the Patrons of Oregon answer signs as well as those of Iowa, I presume as well as those of Michigan, or any other state, but ought not we all to be more careful and when these instructions are given in the home grange, wouldn't it be as well to think of them as being of more importance and to charge our minds with them and remember them, as something that it is not only a pleasure but a duty to use when occasion requires. Many of the Granges of Oregon own the halls in which their meetings are held, and generally they are large two story structures, sometimes the lower story is used for a grange store, others have the lower floor fitted up for a dining hall, others

again have some arrangement with the school district, by which the upper story is used for a Grange hall and the lower floor for a school room. Many of the Granges commence their meetings at 10 o'clock A. M., and get up a dinner at every meeting, and hold an all day session. As a rule I have found Grange prospering; all of them increasing their membership, some of them conferring degrees upon as many as ten persons at each meeting of my visit. I find them devoted to business, ready to discuss the many questions of finance and trade that are in this day of the world agitating the public mind, and if it became me to criticize their work, I should say they devoted too much time to this branch of Grange work as against the social and educational work of the Order. "Man was not made to live by bread alone" neither must the Grange expect to succeed by living and working for the present alone. Too much must not be expected during the time allotted to this generation. Get the young people into the Grange and there educate them to know their rights, and also how to maintain them. Let their minds be thoroughly furnished to work in every good work. If the present generation of Grange workers shall succeed in doing this, they will have done much to secure the permanent triumph of Grange principles, if they fail in this even though they are successful in the present business and financial plans, the future success of the Grange movement will not be assured.

Mr. Editor, if you approve of the above you may publish it as the thoughts of an Iowan tramping in Oregon.
PATRON.

Crawford County.

To those thinking of settling in a new county, I will give a short description of Crawford County. It is bounded on the north by Osceola, on the east by Osceola, on the south by Roscommon, and on the west by Kalkaska. It has nearly 15,000 acres of government land subject to entry under the homestead law and several thousand acres of railroad land at from \$5 to \$10 per acre. The best government lands are in the northern and eastern parts of the county. It is one of the best watered inland counties in the State. The Au Sable River rises in the northwest corner, runs south to its center, thence easterly across the county. Its east, north and south branches also cross the county in indifferent directions, affording fine water power which can be easily utilized.

There is a variety of soil here, ranging from quite light to the heaviest gravelly loam; also tracts of heavy clay and clay subsoil under a sandy surface. The surface of the county is generally rolling although hilly in localities. What are known as plains can be fitted for the plow at a cost of \$2.50 per acre and some of these plains are composed of the best land in the county. The Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central Railroad passes through the county from south to north. The climate will permit the cultivation of anything grown in Michigan, but is not so well adapted to corn or buckwheat as the southern counties, as our summers are not so long. Wheat, oats and barley do well and vegetables of all kinds are perfection.

There are young apple orchards in the county that promise well and small fruits of almost all kinds do well wherever tried. The native grasses can not be excelled; are equal to timothy for fattening purposes. Grayling is the county seat. We have good roads and a state road running from Grayling to Au Sable and Lake Huron. Our schools are good for a new country. The county is destined to become a part of the garden of Michigan.
C. E. WILCOX.

Hints on Speech-Making.

How much more useful our Grange meetings and farmers' clubs could be made, if all the well-informed members would freely impart their best ideas and best information on the various subjects discussed, to the club. If, I say, these members would impart their knowledge of farming as freely to the club as they do to a knot of their friends out of the club, how much more interesting and profitable these meetings would be. I have been surprised to see how ably a farmer would discuss a subject with his friends at home, and yet in the Grange meeting or club he would sit tongue-tied, while those who could really learn of him, and perhaps had got their best ideas from him, would arise in the club and in a ten minutes' speech tell all they knew and what they had learned of others. Now, these well-read and practical farmers, who sit still in these public meetings and listen to the glib talk of others on subjects that they much better understand than the speakers do, these are the men who have the power to make the farmers' clubs much more interesting and profitable by taking part in the discussions, and, by imparting their own knowledge, help sustain them. And yet, I have heard these same men say, that aside from their social worth, these farmers' clubs did not amount to much. We demur to that statement. The farmers' clubs, aside from their value in a social sense, do amount to a great deal of good to the farmer and they would amount to a great deal more if they could call out and make useful the varied talent and experience of all the members attending them. But these men say, "I can not speak in a public meeting. If I should attempt it, I know I should fail." Now, speech-making, like skating, can only be learned by persistent effort. While there may be those who can not

or will not learn to speak in public meetings, there are a great many who do not learn because they never try. It is said that a general should have some taste for fighting, as there are always as many good reasons for postponing an engagement as for risking it, and unless the general has sufficient love of fight to turn the scale, no battle will take place. So, there are always as many good reasons for not making a speech as for making it, and hence unless one has a real desire to make it, the thing never will be done.

Then, having the desire, "the first requisite in speech-making is to have something to say—not something that may be said, but that must be said, and worries you until it is said."

Some speak from loquacity or habit, just as they talk. Some Members of Legislatures are always ready to speak on a bill on every trivial occasion; they are ever inspired with a "little amendment." The crotchet of the little amendment is, after all, what propelled the speech. Now, the members of our farmers' clubs want some pressure to force them to speak; some message, as Carlyle would say, that will not let them rest till it is delivered to their fellows. And when such a man gets on his feet before a club he usually has the attention of the whole house. You have noticed that words which usually command the most attention at farmers' meetings are those coming from men who never before opened their lips in a public gathering, but who were so thoroughly impressed with the matter they wished to discuss, that they speak with a force and at times an eloquence such as those who pass for orators can hardly bring to bear. The fact of some farmer, too modest to speak himself, going to some member of the club accustomed to speaking, to have him make a speech for him, has kept many a man from developing his oratorical powers. He lets the golden opportunity pass, or urges it on some other member, and an effective speech is lost. Never transfer to some one else the task of making a speech on any subject you have mastered. I have known the stammering statement of some man, unaccustomed to speak in public, to be worth more than the flowery eloquence of some habitual debater. The first rule, then, for public speaking is—Have something that you desire very much to say. This desire will give force, eloquence, and conviction to your words. It is the powder that sends the bullet to the mark. The second rule is—Always speak in a natural key and in a conversational tone. "Begin thus, at least, and if your subject inspires you, if there is any natural eloquence in you, it will find expression."

But how to reach that natural key is the serious question. It is hard to tell how to reach this desired attitude. The best way, of course, is to be natural without effort, it only one could. The boy's idea that it was nonsense to be sent to a dancing-school to know how to enter a room is suggestive, at least to a certain class. "I told her I did not see anything so very hard about entering a room. I told 'em, 'Walk right in.'" But there is a large class to whom the beginning of a speech is not so easy to walk right in; but it will be easier if they will do as the boy did—walk right in, without thinking of how to walk in. That is, don't think of how you shall speak, but only of what you shall speak. But people who are shy and awkward and conscious about their speeches, how shall they gain an easy and natural manner? How shall they begin that way? For after the beginning of a speech, it is easy enough to go on.

"There is one simple method," says T. W. Higginson, "which I have seldom known to fail. Before the time comes for you to speak, say over to some one sitting by your side the thought with which you mean to begin your public speech. Then when you arise, say what is perfectly true, 'I was just saying to my friend here—and then you repeat your remark over again. You thus get a start in your speech, and the conversational manner is secured.' This suggestion originated with that man of inexhaustible fertility in public speech, Rev. E. E. Hale.
V. B.

Solid for the Amendment.

Van Buren County is coming to the front with a rousing majority for the prohibitory amendment, and she expects her sister counties to do likewise. We must have 50,000 majority for the amendment. We should have 100,000, and we will if all good citizens do their duty. This county is thoroughly organized for aggressive work and much enthusiasm prevails among the people. The question at issue has no political significance. Republicans, Democrats, Nationals, Prohibitionists, stand shoulder to shoulder upon one common platform in the coming contest of right against wrong.

Many who have been in the habit of drinking declare they will vote for the amendment. They say, "Put it out of our reach and we will be satisfied." Our village clergymen, five in number, are in the field, ready to answer calls for help in the cause of "God, home and native land." Our lawyers stand and will work with our preachers. That band of noble women, the W. C. T. U., are alive in this work. They urge us to "quit ourselves like men" in this contest. They promise us all the aid in their power, and that power will tell on the 4th day of April, if we are not mistaken.

Patrons will stand solid for the amendment. If true to the principles of the Order, they can not do otherwise. Then, Patrons, work for the amendment. Work among your neighbors. Members of the Grange, go out

and talk to the people. Meetings should be held at every school-house in the State. Open your Grange halls for meetings, if necessary. You can do much for the cause in this way. No apathy should exist among us. No seeming security should put us off our guard. No apparent inactivity of the opposers of the amendment should cause us to relax our efforts. Remember we are dealing with a wily foe, one who does not meet us in the open field, but lurks in secret places, watching for an opportunity to spring upon us unawares and overpower us. Therefore, let us not be caught napping. Large sums of money are being raised both in and out of the State to be used to defeat the amendment, if possible. We expect Detroit and other large cities will go against us. What else can we expect when we well know that the slums of society gather there in swarms and are always at the command of saloonists? As a rule it is safe to oppose any measure supported by liquor dealers and their satellites, as their interests are in direct antagonism with every good work. D. WOODMAN. Paw Paw.

Lecturer's Department National Grange.

The National Grange at its last session provided for the "extension of the Order" through the Lecture Department. The work was placed in charge of the Executive Committee and the Lecturer. After careful consideration the following plans have been agreed upon, and are already being carried out: The "field" was divided into four Lecture Districts, of nine States each. These Lecture Districts to be under special supervision and direction as follows:

The Eastern District, consisting of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, in charge of Mortimer Whitehead, with D. H. Thing, of Maine, as Deputy Lecturer.

The Centre District, consisting of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Virginia, Delaware and Tennessee, in charge of J. H. Brigham, who has consented to take the field as Deputy Lecturer.

The Western District, comprising the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Oregon and California, in charge of J. J. Woodman, with C. L. Whitney as Deputy Lecturer.

The Southern District, consisting of the States of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, in charge of J. N. Lipscomb, who as Deputy Lecturer will take the field.

Those in charge of these districts will arrange all the details of the lecturing in their districts.

All four of these Deputy Lecturers are now at work, and it is hoped that during the year they will be able to visit all parts of their various fields.

"In this Grange structure I see the one great principle of brotherhood that underlies our common humanity. I see it in the united purpose that over eighteen hundred years ago filled the hearts of the twelve disciples of the Son of God as they went forth on their chosen work of proclaiming the great truth of the new gospel dispensation. I see in the united purpose of that company of exiles that, in 1620, landed on Plymouth Rock, the blessing of whose inheritance we to-day enjoy. I see in it the foundation of that success which was accomplished by the struggles, trials and sacrifices of our countrymen in those battles for our American independence, and in other events of the past and the present, the lasting blessings of co-operation we are permitted to enjoy to-day. As the result of co-operative effort, I see institutions of learning erected and supported. I see that it is by co-operation that every church in this broad land has been erected and is being supported to-day. Co-operation is the cornerstone in the foundation of our Grange structure on which alone can we build safely and permanently."—James Draper, Master Massachusetts State Grange.

Question for discussion by Granges: To what extent should the ownership of land be limited in the United States? Landlords and bonanza farmers are fast driving the small toilers of the soil to the wall, and unless a limit is soon put to land ownership our country will soon be a nation of few landlords and many tenants.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange has received an important communication from Nova Scotia, suggesting plans for more frequent, more intimate and more direct intercourse between the members of the Dominion Granges and those of the United States.

Judge Daniels, of the New York State Supreme Court, in a recent case of "cornering" land, said that the business is no more than "respectable robbery"—"such a combination is an unlawful conspiracy punishable as a crime." There is a work in this direction for farmers, and the National Grange has already commenced to deal with the subject.

The morning mail brought to the desk of the Secretary of the National Grange a few days since from the Secretary of the Illinois State Grange resolutions on the following subjects, passed by the late session of the Illinois State Grange:

1. In favor of a Department of Ag-

riculture, with its chief a Cabinet officer.

2. Against changing the Oleomargarine bill.

3. Urging the passage of Hatch Experiment Station bill.

4. In favor of the people electing United States Senators.

5. In favor of Woman's suffrage.

The same day the Worthy Secretary placed them before the proper members in the House and Senate.

The same day Senator Cullom, of Illinois, introduced them in the Senate and had them referred to their appropriate committees, and next day's Congressional Record had a full account. What a change in the way farmers are listened to now from only a few years ago.

Prohibition Amendment.

Patrons of Michigan, what are we going to do about it? This question demands the immediate, unselfish attention of every good citizen, of every worthy member of our Order. It involves the welfare not only of ourselves and our children but of every person in the state. Republicans, Democrats, yes I think political Prohibitionists, can join hands in this great effort for the right and by so doing accomplish much for God and humanity. Let us everyone be honest and unselfish in this matter. In your sober moments we all admit drunkenness is wrong. Not one of the millions of drunkards that have passed over the dark river or are now staggering toward its terrible shore expected to die a drunkard when he was led to take the first glass through the influence of a supposed friend.

Although you may honestly think you are strong enough to keep your appetite under control and drink moderately, and visit places where drink is sold; your son or your neighbor may not be so strong as you are, and through your influence drink moderately as you do at first, but to their own damnation at last and you my Brother or Sister will have the responsibility resting upon you of a humble being made miserable. Stop right here and think of this awful responsibility. Our organization was founded for the purpose of helping each other to be happier, to be better. Temperance if enforced would drive more unhappiness out of the world than any other one thing.

Why not begin now "if you have not already begun" in each Grange in the State by setting a time when temperance work will occupy the whole evening. Show that you are in earnest, ask your neighbors to take part and make these meetings a power for good. Go believing the final result will depend upon your own individual effort. Do all you can. Get others, as many as you can, to do the same thing and prohibition will be the law of the land in a few weeks. And then don't stop working for you all know if any law is enforced the people must do it.

If the good people of the state want the law enforced it will be. It would be more cowardly not to enforce it than it would have been had the rebel army gained control of this whole country because no effort was put forth to prevent it by the loyal people of the North. O. R. E. Lansing, Feb. 1887.

In League with Sin, and Partnership with the Devil.

And that is the relation, under the present license and tax system, the people of this state and the United States hold and sustain towards saloons and the liquor traffic.

Practically considered, a criminal business is allowed to be set up and carried on in any community by procuring an indulgence or license therefor! Why not license assassins, murderers, highwaymen, housebreakers, gamblers, thieves, forgers, counterfeiters, polygamists and criminals of all ranks and conditions? Do not the evils of intemperance outweigh and outrank all other crimes in the calendar? Is there any other sin or crime against humanity so dire and baneful in its effects as that of drunkenness; which is the direct product and outgrowth, having its roots in the dramshop?

The magnitude of this evil, in its statistical aspects is appalling.

This is a boasted land of liberty. Of christianity, civilization and enlightenment. Of colleges, schools, art, science, literature and inventive genius. Of agricultural and industrial resources, wealth, refinement and social culture. Of the grandest possibilities in the future—a mighty empire reaching from ocean to ocean. And yet this highly cultured, christianized people, pay annually for whisky and other beverages, to pour down their throats, from eight to ten millions of dollars!

The American people pay six times as much for liquor in one year as they pay for the education of their children in the public schools and all other institutions of learning in the United States. Three times as much for drink as for clothing. Twice as much each year for whisky as for bread; and more for liquor than the sum of all the wages in all the various branches of manufacturing industry in America!

What stupendous folly and madness to pay out such enormous sums of money for so worthless a thing, that at the last, "biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." But it said—"This is a land of freedom; you cannot constitutionally control men in the gratification of their appetites; they can eat and drink what they like." But the statutes of all the states pro-

vide for the appointment of trustees, conservators and guardians of minors, spendthrifts, the imbecile, the insane and all who are incompetent to properly manage their own affairs; and shall it be said that the state cannot protect and take the guardianship of its citizens in matters of this sort; especially those who evince so little intelligence and good judgment in taking care of themselves?

While we in Michigan vote for the amendment, and hope to secure its adoption;—in order to be consistent, and to make prohibition effectual throughout; the government of the United States should make and declare liquor contraband of importation and manufacture, except for a specific purpose. As a nation, as it now stands, we are literally in league with sin and in partnership with the devil!

A gigantic business in the importation and manufacture of intoxicating drinks is now conducted under the auspices of the government; with its head office in the treasury building at Washington. The governments share a dividend in this partnership traffic in strong drinks, aggregating the round sum of one hundred millions of dollars annually.

Advocates of a license or tax system, point with great satisfaction and pride to money received from this source as so much clear gain; clear profits, without any capital invested. That the whisky tax helps support criminals, paupers, tramps and the insane. That it pays the salaries of judges, lawyers, sheriffs, magistrates, policemen, constables, and all the officers and employees of asylums, prisons, houses of correction and reform schools; that it builds court houses, jails, state prisons, asylums, poor-houses, and homes for the unfortunate, with quite a nice margin left over for general purposes! Does any sane man believe this? Is it not a lie fresh from the devil himself, who is said to be the father of lies?

But all this money is dearly earned. It is not a bonus, a free gift without an equivalent. The government receives one hundred millions of dollars as its share of plunder—blood money; but it does put in a most costly, valuable consideration as capital stock in this iniquitous business—the bodies and souls of men, women and children—that is the equivalent; that the price, and what the money costs.

Vote for the amendment. Kalamazoo, Feb. 1887. L.

Red Clover Information Wanted.

Those who describe new methods or old methods for beginners, should be careful to mention the small particulars. I am satisfied that much valuable information is lost from insufficient explanations by those who would help us. In the construction of the silo we are told the minutest particulars in its construction, and the principles upon which it acts, and the results obtained. Now it seems that some of these principles are applied successfully in the curing of clover for dry feed. Professor J. W. Beal in his article on red clover printed in Michigan Board of Agriculture, 1886, gives the method practiced by Hon. S. N. Bonham, of Oxford, Ohio, and in the discussion following the reading said article at several institutes, Dr. Godfrey, Mr. Clark and others claimed to have succeeded by the same method which is to store in mow the same hay cut, or at least in a perfectly green condition only wilted and free from external moisture, claiming the hay to be bright, free from dust, and competing in market with timothy at the same price. The only directions given are to dump it in a mow and pack down. True, one of the gentlemen states that his barn is tight and another that his mow is quite tight and he wants to keep the air out. These descriptions are too vague and incomplete, to act upon, and I would respectfully and earnestly ask that some one who is well posted, and has tested practically this method, to give, through the Visitor, just what is needed to insure success. If the expense is not too great such information would be worth to me, perhaps hundreds of dollars, in labor saved and in value retained in an article more than likely—almost sure to be injured in the preparation for keeping. Professor Beal has placed us under lasting obligations for facts in relation to clover and its value to the soil. We would be equally indebted to any one who can clearly show us the best method of utilizing it as food for stock. C. S. KILLMER, Arenac, Mich.

Preservation of Landmarks.

[By Frank Hodgeman County Surveyor of Kalamazoo county.]

I doubt if in the whole range of disturbing causes which tend toward making ill will among neighbors there is anyone cause, which has produced more deep rooted and enduring enmities and prolonged dissensions among men and families who would otherwise be good friends than disputes about farm and lot lines. When a man thinks that his neighbor has got possession of and is desirous of holding a strip of land that properly belongs to him, and when that neighbor thinks that the man is trying to get possession of that strip of land to which the neighbor thinks the man has no right, it does not take long for each to come to the conclusion that the other is no better than a thief. Such differences as these very commonly arise between men whom we have good reason to believe equally honorable and upright men—neither of whom would intentionally wrong the other a penny's worth, but who while

willing to grant the rights of others are firm in maintaining what they honestly believe to be their own rights.

But while I am quite ready and willing to concede and do honestly believe that a great majority of land owners do not desire to hold or claim a foot of land that does not justly belong to them; there are a few exceptional cases of men whose greed for land actuates them to try and get possession of every foot of land which comes within their grasp and in doing so the question whether it is their own or their neighbor's land that they are after is an entirely secondary one with them. Such a man when he builds a road fence anew always put it further into the road than the old one was never, the other way. When a line fence has to be laid over they always crowd it into their neighbor a little and always forget to put it back. If to avoid trouble they are permitted to retain possession of the land thus surreptitiously obtained, for any length of time they get an idea that it thereby becomes their own and they are on the alert to claim it under the statute of limitations on the score of peaceful possession. Such men are creatures of strife and contention and should be watched as closely as you would watch a horse thief or a burglar. Fortunately these men are not numerous, unfortunately these are not so scarce but what nearly every one of my hearers has one of them in his mind's eye at this moment.

It has been one great source of prosperity in this country that every honest industrious citizen no matter how humble his origin might aspire to the possession of a portion of the earth's surface which he might rightfully call his own, where he might build a home for his declining years and hold it against all the world beside. By the usage of the nations throughout the world the primary ownership of the soil is held to be in the nations or peoples as a whole who occupy it and any individual title to any portion of it comes from the consent of the rest and is derived from or conveyed to them by the ruling officers of the nation. In this country we have titles coming from the kings of England, France, Spain and Holland from the aborigines and from the presidents of the United States, and perhaps from other services. In Michigan with a few exceptions the titles to all our lands came originally from the president of the United States as the representative of the nation. The title of the nation itself has come from various sources. A part of it became the property of the colonies by the transfer of title to them from the crown of England at the treaty of peace at the close of the Revolutionary war. These colonies between the year 1781 and 1802 ceded to the custodian for the nation all lands in their jurisdiction which had not already been disposed of to private parties. The amount of land thus ceded by the colonies (now states) was about 260,000,000 acres, nearly if not all of it outside the present limits of those states. The states which made these cessions were New York, Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, the two Carolinas and Georgia. Since then the United States has purchased from France, Spain, Mexico, the state of Texas and Russia, in round numbers, 1,600,000,000 acres at a cost of nearly \$90,000,000. The first step taken by the government looking to the sale and transfer of this land to private parties is to cause the land to be surveyed and marked out into tracts of convenient size and readily described. The first permission for this work as made by what is known as the ordinance of 1785 which required the land to be marked out in townships of six miles square containing 36 sections of one mile square each. The land surveyed under this act forms a part of the present state of Ohio and is usually styled "the seven ranges." In those seven ranges only the boundary line, of the township, were actually run in the ground. Subsequent acts were passed in Congress in 1796, 1800, 1805, 1820, 1832, 1862, and 1875 modifying, extending and perfecting the details of the rectangular system of United States surveys according to the terms of which nearly all the freeholders in the nation outside of the 13 original states and Texas now hold their lands. It is not necessary to further describe that system than to say that under it the land is divided and marked off into townships of six miles square, subdivided into sections of one mile square, which sections have posts planted at their corners and others midway, in their exterior boundaries, are called quarter posts from which the lines are to be run subdividing the section into quarters. As a starting point a north and south line is run called principal meridian, and an east and west line is run called a base line. The townships are laid out each way from these lines and numbered with regard to their proximity to or from them. A tier of townships parallel with the meridian is called a range and a line between these tiers or ranges is called a range line. It thus becomes easy to designate any particular township by reference to the meridian and base lines. Thus if we speak of township 2 south, 8 range west, we mean that it is the second township south of the base line and in the 8th tier of townships west of the meridian. The sections are numbered from one to thirty-six commencing at the north-east corner and running west and east alternately across the township until No. 36 is reached in the south-east corner, yet though section 36 is the last in number it was the first one in the township actually surveyed.

(Continued.)

Postal Notings.

As the Legislature has finally submitted the question to the people, whether spirituous liquors shall be manufactured and sold as a beverage in this State or not, our Republican friends, as a party, now have a splendid opportunity to put themselves square on the record and show to the world whether they have been honest in their assertions, that the Republican party was the temperance party. They can not charge a failure to any other party. Although Democrats are charged with being drunkards, saloon keepers and whisky suckers, yet I think a very few votes will be polled from that party on the side of temperance and right. I know of one Democrat who would rather go to State-prison for honorable stealing than run a saloon for a dishonorable livelihood; so that if the amendment is not carried triumphantly, the Republican party may father the defeat and wear the disgraceful stigma to the close of life. But if the amendment is ratified by the people, as we hope it may be, where can we find men of sufficient acumen to form a Legislature wise enough to frame a law allowing the manufacture of spirituous liquors and confine the sale thereof to medicinal and scientific purposes? What a wonderful conversation there must be among the druggists to enable them to resist the temptation when a poor inebriate comes in with sunken eyes and a bandage around his head, and offers a shining quarter for just a little suck of the "medicinal" liquid for "scientific purposes." But let us get the amendment first, and then we will look around for men with backbone enough to enforce its provisions. Clinton Co. CORTLAND HILL.

MADISON GRANGE, No. 384, had a good attendance at the last meeting, though not as large as usual on account of bad roads. We had an interesting program and the Lecturer propounded the question as suggested in the Visitor, "What shall the Boys be taught?" Nearly every one wrote what in his opinion was of the most importance.

We are considering the advisability of organizing a second contest as the first one proved a success. We observed "Michigan Day" on the 1st day of February. A number of old members have been reinstated and we are making a steady advance onward. Our County Grange met on the 9th of Feb. to elect officers and measures were taken to organize new Granges in the county. Effective work might be done in that direction. Bro. Woodman has delivered a number of lectures in the county, giving universal satisfaction.

I would say to Bro. Cortland Hill that the best sermon I ever heard was delivered by a woman. She talked for one and one-half hours and I could have listened longer without becoming weary, and, moreover, she was a Methodist. Adrian. MARY C. ALLIS.

On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 12, Moline Grange, No. 248, Allegan Co., had an open meeting. Quite a goodly number of farmers with their wives and children were present. We had a program, made up of music, readings, recitations, essays, songs, declamations, speeches, etc., etc., besides lots of kind words, pop corn, fruit and confectionery. The children and young folks took an active part in the exercises. A communication from Hon. E. N. Bates, Representative from the second district, and a member of our Grange, was read at this meeting and it was brimful of information relative to the doings and workings of our State Legislature. As the meeting broke up many words of commendation of the meeting were spoken, and we hope that some at least of those who were present that day will embrace the chance of becoming true Patrons. Our Grange is a working Grange, our meetings are very interesting, our people read much and of course are well informed. We expect to send in a good long order for the Visitor at our next meeting. Moline Grange. V. ORTON, Lect.

We are still progressing with Grange work. Bro. Dutcher and I organized a Grange at East Valley, Red Willow Co., recently, with 19 charter members, Bro. W. D. Stanbaugh, Master; Bro. C. Clement, Sec'y. Red Willow Grange gave a feast not long since for Patrons and their families, in which the Indianola Grange took part. The occasion was one long to be remembered as a social success.

We are expecting to have a State Grange in the near future, and we are very much in need of one, that we may better prosecute the subordinate work. We are doing some co-operative work in buying goods at the "Allegan Store," and are well pleased with results thus far. We are talking of a co-operative association. L. C. ROOT. Nebraska, Feb. 20.

STILL the good work goes on. Sturgis Grange conferred the fourth degree on nine new members at the last regular meeting in January. At the regular meeting held Feb. 19, W. Chaplain read a paper on "Duties of the Husband and Father," after which the Worthy Lecturer took up "The Potato," and gave his experience as to the best kinds, manner of cutting, planting, and cultivation. The members brought samples and told their reasons for growing those kinds.

St. Joseph County Pomona Grange met with us on the 3d. All seemed to enjoy themselves. We took a decided stand in regard to plaster. This Grange will not use it this year at present prices. L.

The Grange Visitor.

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The success of the TOWN MEETING effort in 1885 was so satisfactory that we are seriously thinking of trying the experiment

APRIL FOURTH, 1887.

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To Subscribers and Correspondents.

All subscriptions to the GRANGE VISITOR, and all correspondence, excepting for advertising, should be addressed to

J. T. COBB, Editor,
Schoolcraft, Mich.

To Advertisers.

All persons desiring to advertise in the GRANGE VISITOR, should address A. J. ALDRICH & Co., Coldwater, Mich., as they have assumed complete charge of that department. Prices will be furnished upon application. Average circulation for 1886 has been over 6,800 copies. Regular edition 6,000 copies. The paper circulates in nearly every county in the lower peninsula of Michigan and into families of as intelligent a class of people as can be found in any state in the union. The VISITOR, also has a good circulation among the Patrons of Iowa.

A. J. ALDRICH & Co.,
Printers of the GRANGE VISITOR.

IT MAY NOT be generally understood that in view of the probable engagements of Worthy Master Luce during his official term as Governor, that the executive committee placed the whole management of the lecture department in the hands of Bro. Mars, Chairman of the Executive Committee. All correspondence relating to lecture work should be addressed to Thomas Mars, Berrien Springs, Michigan.

If our friends think the VISITOR is of value to the Order they can best prove it by getting subscribers on the FOURTH OF APRIL. Don't leave this work for some one else—Some one else may neglect it. Get one subscriber, or better get forty. Send Postal notes, money orders, cash, or stamps if you don't get more than two names—Do something and prove your interest in the Order.

The defeat of the amendment would be a victory of the saloon over the home, of the worst elements of society over its best, elements of lawlessness over good order and sobriety. The voters of Michigan are each for himself to determine on the 4th of April on which side of the line he stands.

The essay of Mrs. C. P. Chidister in this number is so loaded with good common-sense ideas that it should not only be read but discussed, that the ideas advanced may make a more lasting impression. We hope to hear from her again.

THE Legislature of Michigan has invited the voters of the State to a big party on the 4th of April, and intimated that every citizen can then and there voluntarily determine what kind of company he prefers.

Capital Grange, No. 540.

In its winter program set apart Saturday evening, March 5, for a "Legislative Entertainment and Banquet." As all the officers of the State Grange were favored with invitations, we were there to get what enjoyment we could and take notes, as we thought the occasion worth reporting.

The Grange was not called to order in a formal way, but a little after seven o'clock Worthy Master Banks invited the choir to perform their part of the program of the evening. After a song the Worthy Master delivered a very eloquent address of welcome. Overseer Holbrook in a happy manner introduced Gov. Luce, who proceeded to respond to the cordial words of welcome of Master Banks. He referred to the opinion so generally entertained that a Grange could not flourish in a village or city and said as he had traversed the State he had always referred with pride to Capital Grange as being superior to all those influences that had proved fatal to so many Granges elsewhere, located in villages and cities. The right material will succeed anywhere.

Hon. John Holbrook following, said there were more Patrons in the Legislature than ever before; that they were performing their part as Legislators in a manner creditable to themselves and were proving themselves more independent of lawyers than ever before, for which this organization was entitled to great credit.

Senator Howell spoke eloquently of the paternal conditions that surrounded him, the result of this organization of farmers, and pointed with pride to the many advantages it offered to the agricultural class.

Senator Mayo, as chairman of the committee to investigate the Soldiers' Home, became for a little time quite prominent, and in referring to his brief legislative experience, said it had so far verified the fellow's bear story, who found it more pleasant to hunt bears than to be hunted by them. He seemed to think the third house more meddlesome than profitable and Grange influence of positive value in the work of legislation.

At this point the program called for a "Brief History of Capital Grange," by Dr. W. J. Beal, which he read and kindly furnished us for use. This we have abbreviated but it makes a showing of which Capital Grange may be proud and which does honor alike to the brave, earnest men and women who have so loyally adhered to their principles and to the Order they so faithfully represent. The Dr. said:

Capital Grange, No. 540, was organized in November, 1874, by C. L. Whitney, and is now something more than twelve years old, a period when it is customary for youngsters to begin to put on airs. There were 70 or 80 charter members, of whom there are 20 now in good standing. Up to the present time, including those who are members of the first degree, there has been a total of about 500.

After its organization, Capital Grange at once began to hustle around to find a hall for meetings, to procure regalia and implements, to co-operate in trade, to take in new members, to learn from each other what they could about tilling the land, plowing, sowing, reaping, securing various crops and saving seeds.

As a Grange we have had a little trouble to contend with, and have had many, very many pleasant meetings. Of profitable and valuable experience I have had ten years in this Grange and during that ten years the improvement in many of its members has been most astonishing. In all cases those who have improved most are those who have done the most intellectual work. As would naturally be expected a large majority of our members are farmers and to say that many of them are most successful is only telling the truth. They succeed in their business, they are intelligent, enterprising, accomplished, because they are continually making an effort to improve themselves as well as their surroundings. The most marked improvement has been made in the younger members.

Circumstances have induced some of our members to change their occupations, but all are still loyal to the interests of the farmers. As such, we have a lawyer, a surveyor, an artist, directors and a president of a bank, merchants, carpenters, masons, painters, well-diggers, clerks in state offices, and teachers. All political parties are represented, and many religious denominations, and we have members from many different countries.

During ten out of twelve years past, the Master of our County Grange has been a member of Capital Grange. Besides numerous other offices of the county Grange have been filled by your members since its organization. Capital Grange has furnished an Overseer to the State Grange and two Stewards. Delegates to the State Grange have been numerous.

In the line of education, our Grange has had or still has several teachers of

district schools, three or more teachers of graded schools, three or more township superintendents, a professor of horticulture, a professor of botany and horticulture, a professor of mathematics, a professor of civil engineering, three professors of agriculture for as many different states, and one of these a president of an Agricultural College. It has furnished, two who acted as foremen of the College farm, and two who acted as foremen of the horticultural department. One of our members is a most useful clerk in the botanical division of the U. S. department of agriculture.

This official list is continued and covers so much ground that we see that Capital Grange has had material qualified for all departments of civil and professional life. Continuing he said:

"There are now belonging to Capital Grange about 250 members, with prospects for more within the year. The members have accomplished a good deal in various directions and see opening up before them a great deal more to accomplish.

In some respects, perhaps, this Grange is not equaled by any other in the state or nation, while in others we may doubtless lack much of being at the front.

In my opinion the year 1886 was the most successful one this Grange ever passed through, while I feel equally sure that 1887 will be still better.

One of the best features of this Grange is the large proportion of young people among its members. I have been a teacher all of my active life and on you, young ladies and gentlemen, I wish especially at this time to impress this idea. Do you aspire to political distinction, to occupy positions of honor and trust? Look at the success of some of those among you to-night, and believe me when I say there is no better place in which to prepare to win success than by first getting a good education and then doing hard work in a good Subordinate Grange. Do you wish to be able to wield a wholesome influence in society in the way of temperance, charity, good morals, good education? This is just the place to prepare for such work.

Following the Professor came the banquet. Of this we need only say it was a Grange affair, which everywhere is praise enough.

The historic "twelve baskets" of fragments cleared away, Hon. S. A. Preston, of Lansing, came to the front as toast-master. In his introductory remarks he made this point, More than three-fourths of the capital of this country is in the hands of the agricultural class while their representation in the law-making bodies is pitifully meager. Closing with the toast "The State Grange" he called on Worthy Master Luce to respond.

We find our report is stretching out too far and must be cut down. Our readers have nearly all heard Bro. Luce and know that he always talks to the point. Going back to the time that Adam hoed cabbage in the garden of Eden he said from that day to this the Grange was the only general organization of farmers having for its object the elevation and improvement of the agricultural class. Our aim and object was to level up, and in these days of specialties organization has become a necessity.

In the absence of Bro. J. J. Woodman, who was to respond to the toast, "The National Grange," Master Luce had consented to act as a substitute though, as he said, not so large or good-looking. After sizing up the great territory over which the National Grange had recognized jurisdiction and referring to the important cities in which its annual sessions had been held, he said he had promised these representatives of widely separated states that if they would come to Michigan he would show them the best Grange material they had ever seen, and now you must make that promise good.

Hon. M. T. Cole, of Palmyra, responded to the toast, "The Subordinate Grange," in a ten minutes' speech, seasoned with humorous hits of which the Governor got the hardest blow.

To Hon. John Holbrook was assigned the duty of responding to the toast, "Capital Grange." The Overseer was brief, but as a level-headed talker he lost none of the laurels he won during the years of his active official work for the Order.

"The Grange in the Legislature" brought Hon. Perry Mayo to his feet. He maintained that the Order had now such standing that its salutary influence was felt in the legislation of the county and urged all to stand by the flag.

"Ingham County Grange" brought out its Worthy Master, J. W. Tower, a young man whose official position is sufficient guarantee of his devotion to the Order. He said he was proud of his surroundings at this time and assured his hearers that Ingham County Grange was a live factor in Grange

work, and ready to aid the Subordinate Granges of the county at any time.

Hon. E. N. Bates responded to "The influence of the Grange in Congress." He forcibly illustrated the power of early influence by referring to two towns in his county that had been subjected years ago to ministerial influence with strong political attachments, the one to the Democratic party and the other to the Republican. With all good people in both townships, the one was to-day nearly all Republicans and the other nearly all Democrats. Grange influence in Congress has been an established fact since the decisions went upon record in the United States Supreme Court in the so called "Granger cases." The most marked proof of agricultural and Grange influence was in the passage of the Oleomargarine bill. It is the duty of the Order to educate, and we shall have farmer in Congress so soon as we educate and qualify them for the position. Mr. Bates made an excellent speech, and as we learn is considered one of the most level-headed members of the House.

Mr. James Cortright, speaking for "The Older Members of Capital Grange," paid high tribute to those charter members who with self-sacrificing devotion to the Order had maintained and illustrated in their lives its principles, through evil as well as good report, and now feel that they have reaped a rich reward.

Miss Ida Robbins, Worthy Lecturer of Capital Grange, worthily responded to the toast "Our Younger Members." Her embarrassment before this body of near 300 Patrons was apparent, but she held firmly to her determination to respond to the toast and succeeded to the satisfaction of all present.

The last toast on the program, "The influence of the Grange on Education, Temperance and Good Morals," was responded to by Mrs. Amanda Gunnison in a vigorous off-hand speech indicating preparation.

Like ourself, Sister Perry Mayo came to see and participate in this meeting, but unlike ourself, as all Michigan Patrons well know, she can tell on call what she knows. She was called and, as she always does, acquitted herself to the satisfaction of all present. Patrons were present from neighboring Granges. The arrangements were in every particular complete and we were proud of Capital Grange and the Order that has within itself such grand possibilities.

To Patrons and Granges.

"Advertise Judiciously" is the motto of a prosperous advertising agency and might, with advantage to every Grange, be made, at this time, the watchword of the Order.

Enterprising merchants, city men in business of any kind advertise and advertise their goods; farmers, with an eye to the popular trade, keep their cards in the agricultural or stock papers which they read. No line of business is so persistently and systematically brought before the public as that of traveling troupes and their entertainments. From week to week the columns of the local press are thickly set with their announcements and dates. All of these are "paid notices" and are advertisements proper. Besides these there appears among the locals an irregular run of notices and reports of meetings and entertainments given by local talent. Such locals an editor is usually obliged to ask for if he prints them, and yet it is in the interest of the society or parties noticed to be thus advertised. Why are they not regularly furnished him?

At rare intervals we find a notice or report of a Grange meeting in a local "exchange," still more seldom do we see a paper in whose directory the Grange has a place. These things ought not to be so if Patrons are hoping to see the Grange well established in their midst. "Nothing succeeds like success," and if you have a Grange meeting, write it up in a short, strong report and hand it to the editors of your town and county press. Don't expect them to do it for you. The Grange is a secret organization and no one who knows nothing of it is going to give you a flourish of trumpets if you don't do it for yourself. Suppose there was only one speech, one song, one essay, or one remark, that made a profitable impression on the meeting? Well, advertise that. It will, we do not doubt, be good seed sown.

From observing the inattention to the advantages to be had in this way, we conclude that there is work in every Grange for a local press committee of one, to do something toward

building up and sustaining its interests in that community. Bring what you are doing before the public by having your programs, notices, reports and, at times, a good essay or part of the "Declaration of Purposes" printed, and we shall not hear so much about "sleepy, lethargy, wavering and trembling Granges."

There are good reasons why this simple duty should not be neglected. It is a mutual exchange between the paper and the Patrons. The paper wants the news and the Patrons desire the benefits to accrue from the particular kind of news which they can supply. Besides the fact that through the press lies the surest way to the sympathy of outsiders, it is also observed that members, who from any cause were not at one meeting, can in no way be so easily and accurately notified of the program and kept in mind of the next meeting as through their town paper.

We should be glad to see every Grange thoroughly advertised.

POLITICAL parties, except in times of actual peril, are not as remarkable for straight-forward honesty as for scheming. The two dominant parties have often rivaled each other in efforts to secure votes by a disregard of moral questions, and particularly in municipal elections each has been careful not to alienate the saloon element. This one fact called the third party into an independent existence. It is generally believed that its members were largely from the Republican party, which was far more pretentious in its claims to a judicious adherence to temperance principles and temperance legislation than the Democratic party. This very fact has been the cause of the constant crimination and re-crimination between individuals and the party press of the Republican and Prohibition parties of this and other states, and this has become more and more a marked feature at each succeeding election for several years.

While it has appeared to us that the leaders of the third party were often unfair and malignant in their statements, there has been little practical wisdom shown in return. We have all along believed that the rank and file and very many of the leaders of the third party were bravely endeavoring to live up to their convictions of what was right, and while we have not approved of their political action and sometimes have had little patience with its inconsistency, we have been no better pleased with Republicans and the Republican press of the State, which has seldom credited third party men or the press of that party with either honesty or good sense; and to-day we find Republicans impelled more by a spirit of spite than any other motive, ready to vote against the amendment. This carried to its legitimate result and the outcome as affecting the Republican party can easily be predicted.

While the submission of the amendment was in answer to a demand from a very large number of the best people of the State, yet the votes by which such submission was secured were Republican. As the question stands before the people to-day, it is not a partisan question, even if it has toward assuring its success 25,000 prohibition votes to start out with, for its submission was demanded by many thousand voters of both the dominant parties who will vote for it on the 4th of April next.

As we have before said, it has been conceded that the third party has been largely recruited from the Republican party, and if the amendment fails, will not such failure alienate large numbers of the Republicans who have honestly held to the opinion that the Republican party, as such, was far more favorable to temperance than the Democratic party, and will they not charge up such failure to those Republicans who vote against the amendment? It looks so from our standpoint, and we think the Republican press, in endeavoring to retain its saloon friends will lose its grip on thousands of Republican voters if the amendment fails.

PROF. KEDZIE, of the Agricultural College, has by invitation furnished an article of special value to farmers at this time when they are casting about for a substitute for plaster. Farmers should read his article on another page, and as he is as good authority as there is in the State on matters of this kind, we think by its early publication we are rendering timely service to the farmers of the State.

Maine Republicanism.

The State Republican issued from the capital of the State so far as name goes covers a good deal of territory and would seem to represent a good many people. Viewed from such a standpoint we are sorry to see it ignore the Republican principles and declarations of a Republican State that has upheld prohibition ever since the party was born.

The plank of 1878 reads: "Temperance among the people may be greatly promoted by wise prohibitory legislation as well as by all those moral agencies which have secured to us beneficial results. It is a source of congratulation that the principle of prohibition which has always been upheld by Republicans is now concurred in by so large a majority of the people that it is no longer a party question, the Democrats having for several years declined to contest and dispute it."

In the temperance plank of 1879 are these words: "We recognize temperance as a cause which has conferred the greatest benefits on the State, and we sustain the principle of prohibition which in its operation has so largely suppressed liquor selling and added incalculably to the sum of virtue and prosperity among the people."

Holding fast to its previous record in 1880 its temperance plank declared: "Experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the policy of prohibition as an auxiliary to temperance, and as contributing to the material wealth, happiness and prosperity of the State; and we refer with confidence and pride to an undeviating support of the same as one of the cardinal principles of the Republican party of Maine."

Coming down to its last declaration of faith in the value of prohibitory legislation the Republicans of Maine with more than 30 years of experience behind them adopted a prohibition plank in 1886 that should silence the State Republican and every other paper not in the interest of the saloons of Michigan. Maine Republicans in convention don't mince matters when making their record on this prohibition question as we here see. "The Republicans of Maine now, as heretofore indorse and approve the law for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors." The law and its several amendments were enacted by Republican legislatures, and "This convention now declares, in answer to misrepresentations in many quarters. That the general effect of prohibitory law has been beneficial and has proved, in a marked degree, helpful to the cause of temperance in Maine. It has largely reduced the consumption of alcoholic liquors and has in many ways contributed to the moral and material welfare of the State."

We do not forget that support of the amendment is not to be considered a party measure but we thought it well to place before our readers the endorsement of the Republican party of the great State of Maine where prohibition has been on trial for thirty-four years.

AMENDMENT talk is now the staple talk and will be for three weeks from this date. Half the people of the State have not read this bone of contention. Here it is and if it becomes a part of the Constitution of the State of Michigan and "the Legislature enacts laws with suitable penalties," the business of educating boys and young men in saloons will be very much restricted. An amendment to be numbered Section 49, Article 4, relative to the liquor traffic:

Section 49.—The manufacture, gift or sale of spirituous, malt or vinous liquors in this State, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or scientific purposes, is prohibited, and no property rights in such spirituous, malt or vinous liquors shall be deemed to exist, except the right to manufacture or sell for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or scientific purposes under such restrictions and regulations as may be provided by law. The Legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale or gift of intoxicating liquors except as herein specified.

THE article "Preservation of Landmarks," covers the first few pages of a paper read by Frank Hodgman, County Surveyor of Kalamazoo County, at the Farmers' Institute of Calhoun County, held at Battle Creek in February last. The subject of the paper is important to every land-owner, and as treated by Mr. Hodgman, covers so much of history not generally known and sets forth so clearly what has been done, the difficulty of doing some things that the public expect to be done, and suggests what should be done, that we desire to give the paper entire, but on account of its great length have decided to give it in sections. Upon the subject of this paper there is little known even by intelligent people who have the means of knowledge within their reach.

MEMBERS of the Order throughout the state will please remember that the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will hold its next annual session, in November next, in the city of Lansing. We think this opportunity of meeting with prominent members of the Order from the East, the West and the South should not be lost. We think, as Patrons from all over New England wanted the National Grange when its session was held in Boston in 1885, that the Patrons of Michigan will come to Lansing by scores and hundreds next November to welcome their brothers and sisters of the National Grange. This event will prove an inspiration to all who have the courage, the cash and the time to spare for a very few days. A little later in the season some scheme will probably be provided to add to the interest and attractiveness of the occasion.

Does the political press of Michigan that keeps before the people the "failure of prohibition to prohibit under the old law," demand the enforcement of the laws we have that relate to the sale of liquor and the duty of the officers? No.

Does it point out and specify violations of law by saloon-keepers? No.

Does it demand of Prosecuting Attorneys, Justices of the Peace, police officers and all officers specially known and designated as conservators of the public peace that they comply with the obligations they have assumed? No. And why. Simply because the liquor interest would go back on their party if they should antagonize it directly or indirectly. We charge the partisan press with a cowardice that outweighs all considerations of public morals and all regard for that highest welfare of society that comes of a prompt and cheerful obedience to law.

THERE are many men in the country who will not attend the township meeting if left to themselves. These must be reached by personal effort. A self constituted committee of two or more should see to it that the right man should canvass a specified district and loaded with argument and amendment literature use all available means to secure the attendance of these voters on town meeting day. Friends of law and order attend to this matter. This thing won't take care of itself.

THAT "tramping" Iowa Patron has sent us a good letter and we commend to Michigan Patrons its suggestions for the Good of the Order. Don't fail to read that letter and profit by the reading. We suggest to lecturers that reading this letter in the Grange will be time well spent.

Now that the floodwood has drifted out of the Granges the more stable members should have a more exact knowledge of the secret work of the Order.

DES MOINES, March 3.—George W. Kidd, of New York City, owner of the International Distillery here, has issued orders to the Superintendent to stop buying grain, and to see that the amount on hand is disposed of either by consumption or sale by June 1. Mr. Kidd says he will close the distillery by that time, and not attempt to operate it further under the prohibitory law. This closes the last distillery in Iowa.

Mr. Kidd has found out that if prohibition does not prohibit it obstructs to a degree that makes it undesirable or unprofitable to continue the business.

We have had orders on our order book for Digests for more than two months. But the edition of 1882, sold by the Secretary of the National Grange was exhausted. Under an order of the National Grange, a committee on revision was to give us a Digest covering all existing laws and rulings, as we supposed long before this time. We make this explanation to justify our delay.

THE argument against the amendment is just this: The saloon is superior to the civil authorities, and laws against it cannot be enforced. The press of the State is preaching that doctrine and in doing so is encouraging lawlessness and is giving its sanction to official neglect of duty until such neglect becomes a habit that relies for justification on usage, or custom.

SAY what you will, believe what you must, do what you may—rejoice or deplore the great fact; a fact it remains, it cannot be ignored, it will not down. The whole nation without distinction of party in rising and organizing to assail or to defend the saloons. Who shall say that the right will not prevail.

The Visitor nine months for 30 cents.

Henry Ward Beecher. During the past few months great men have let go their hold on life with a swift and quiet succession that resembles nothing so much as the sweeping of leaves from their bough by an autumn's breath of wind. It was but a little time since thousands of hearts, bearing each a weight of personal loss, echoed these words from the pen of a noble woman:

"Gough dead! Say the same of the sunshine, When evening comes over the hill, Say music is dead, when in slumber The hands of the player is still. Behold! the dimmed splendor is broken In the morning eternal and calm, And listen, the player is sweeping. The chords of an infinite psalm."

And, again, we speak low.—"Dead, —oh, not dead, not while beauty and light and truth are not dead." True, a great light flickered out of mortal sight last Tuesday morning, but it was the taking away of a magnificent reflector from the brilliant rays of an immortal flame, rather than the fading out of those beams that have so long been turned to warm and inspire a nation.

The gift of scholar, logician, poet, dramatist, comedian and orator, Henry Ward Beecher combined in occupying the pulpit, and from there, thus many handed, he swayed and molded the drift of minds that listened to his eloquence. In the late war his stalwart, intellect and great heart warmed and glowed to the highest pitch of patriotism and attracted wide-spread conviction to the cause of humanity and righteousness.

No one has read his writings or sat in reach of the magic of his words without a deeper sense of the unsearchable wisdom of God and the unsolvable bonds existing between man and nature and their Maker. Indeed, nature seemed to speak to him in most "various language." The finest cloud, a shadow, a flower, too modest to lift its head, spoke to him each its own deep-meaning. He looked, if ever man looked, "Through nature up to nature's God." To the delicate touch he ever had for objects which to most men are too trivial for notice, he added a keen relish for the ludicrous and a fine humor was a constant out-crop of all he said and wrote. Cheerfulness was the exponent of his life and preaching and he implicitly held that the world is growing better not worse.

One of the greatest and almost if not quite, the American Shakespeare in the study of human nature is gone. He will be mourned, but mourned with a feeling of loss that has its wealth of inheritance, in a nation's claim on his genius and is heir to the fruits of that genius. J. B.

Office Jottings.

The New Edition of Glad Echoes is larger as well as better. That explains the increased price. See price list of supplies.

"Is doing well," is the report from Marion, No. 670, Sanilac County.

MICHIGAN is attending a term of rapid education in the school of temperance.

A FIT selection for a lecturer's use is V. B.'s article, "Hints on Speech-making," on second page of this issue. Let some one read it and appoint four or five to speak on it afterward.

SPECIAL DEPUTY A. M. LEITCH, is pushing the Grange into Huron county, and vice versa (Huron county into Granges). He writes that State Lecturer Woodman is with them and the prospects favor a County Grange this year.

THE lever of the "Contest Plan" is working well. See the proof incontrovertible in numerous jottings.

WORTHY MASTER LUCE sometimes finds time from his official duties for Grange talks. He recently dedicated Bruce and Armada Grange Hall, Macomb county. A new hall bespeaks for any Grange a livelier interest and growth.

A PROGRAM for Calhoun county Grange, held March 10, came too late for insertion in last issue. From its subjects, we call these suggestive ones: "What ought the Grange to accomplish in the next five years?" "Thoughts and suggestions about housekeeping—from a woman's point of view;" also from a man's point of view.

SCHOOLCRAFT No. 8, wishes it had the contest furor. It has had a wedding—and a wedding counts 100; moreover, as its Master was the victim—it thinks it ought to count even more than that.

MORE INDICATIONS come to us than ever before pointing toward the social and educational strides of the Order. More care and ingenuity is being expended upon programs for Grange meetings. Fewer communications are received on stale topics—more on fresh and timely ones. A lecturer to be a successful lecturer of a Grange must be up with the current events, posted on ingenious methods of conducting meetings and possess tact in selecting, arranging and assigning work.

A NEW Grange is talked of in Lenawee county for Southern Michigan. While "up North" there are many communities waiting to precipitate their energies into such organization.

"TEMPERANCE DAYS" deserves a vigorous run in Grange work for a few weeks. It will be better to get up an impromptu program for one than to let it go by.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

(Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 247 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

PHILADELPHIA Mar. 1, 1887.

PURE SUGARS. Cut loaf, per lb. 6 1/2; Pulverized per lb. 6 1/2; Standard granulated per lb. 6; Standard A White per lb. 5 1/2; Best white soft A per lb. 5 1/2; Good white soft A per lb. 5 1/2; Extra C white per lb. 5 1/2; Standard B per lb. 5; Extra C yellow bright per lb. 4 1/2; C yellow per lb. 4 1/2; Brown per lb. 4 1/2; New Orleans extra light per lb. 4.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES—In Barrels. Sugar drips pure sugar per gallon. 21; Amber drips pure sugar per gallon. 23; Fancy white maple drips per gallon. 30; Extra golden pure sugar per gallon. 32; Fancy New Orleans new crop per gallon. 55; Good New Orleans, new crop per gallon. 52; White honey drip, vanilla flavor. 36.

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

COFFEES—GREEN AND ROASTED. Fancy Rio per lb. 16 1/2 @ 17; Green Rio extra choice per lb. 16 @ 16 1/2; Green Rio prime per lb. 15 1/2 @ 16; Green Rio good per lb. 15 @ 15 1/2; Green Rio choice per lb. 14 @ 14 1/2; Green Maracabo choice per lb. 14 @ 14 1/2; Green Laguayra choice per lb. 16 @ 16 1/2; Green Java choice per lb. 21 @ 22; Roasted Rio No. 1 per lb. 19; Roasted Rio No. 2 per lb. 18; Roasted Laguayra best per lb. 19; Roasted Java best per lb. 24 @ 25; Barnes' Golden Rio roasted in 1 lb pk. 20.

TEAS. Imperial per lb. 25, 35, 40, 45, 50; Young Hyson per lb. 20, 25, 35, 40, 45; Oolong per lb. 22, 28, 32, 35, 45; Japan per lb. 22, 30, 37, 42, 45; Gunpowder, per lb. 28, 38, 42, 45, 50.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS. Raisins, New Muscatels per box. 70; London layers. 2 25; Valencia per lb. 6 1/2 @ 7; Seedless, mats, 50 lbs per mat. 8 1/2; Ondara, box, 28 lbs. 9 1/2; Prunes, French boxes, per lb. 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2; New Turkey, per lb. 6 1/2 @ 6 5/2; Currants, new, per lb. 5 1/2 @ 6.

WHOLE SPICES. Black pepper, per lb. 19; White. 20; Ginger. 12; Cinnamon. 10; Cloves. 29; Allspice. 9; Mace. 50; Nutmegs. 65.

PURE GROUND SPICES. Pure pepper, black, per lb. 21; African cayenne per lb. 28; Cinnamon per lb. 17; cloves per lb. 31; ginger per lb. 16; allspice per lb. 15.

GROCERS' SUNDRIES. Sal Soda, 112 lb kegs, per lb. 1 1/2; Flour sulphur per lb. 5; Bi-carb soda, loose, 112 lb kegs. 4; " " 25 lb boxes. 5; " " 10 lb boxes. 6 1/2; " " in 1/2 lb packages. 7; " " in 1/4 lb packages. 6 1/2; Corn starch, Gilberts, per lb. 7; Duryea's, per lb. 4; Starch lump, Duryea's, 40 lb boxes, per lb. 4; Corn starch, new process. 4; Starch, new process, lump. 4; " " 6 lb boxes. 6.

Current Rates on Chicago Market.

Potatoes, No. 1, ripe, per bu. 48 @ 52; off stock. 40 @ 45; Turnips, yellow, per bu. 27 @ 28; Onions, choice, " " 85 @ 90; Apples, " No. 1, per bbl. 3.00 @ 3.50; " No. 2, stock, " " 2.50 @ 3.00; Car lots sold at 5 per cent. commission. Apples, evaporated, per bu. 11 @ 12 1/2; Onions, selected, per bbl. 2.50 @ 2.75; Rutabagas, " " 1.00 @ 1.25; Turnips, white, " " 75 @ 1.00; Beans, navy, per bu. 1.35 @ 1.50; " medium, " " 1.30 @ 1.40; Wool, washed, per lb. 28 @ 37; " unwashed, " " 18 @ 28; Veal, choice, " " 07 @ 09; Eggs, fresh, " " 14 @; Butter, dairy, per lb. 18 @ 25; " creamery, " " 28 @ 31; " roll, " " 12 @ 18; Clover seed, per bu. 4.25 @ 4.40; Timothy " " 1.90 @ 1.95; Hides, salted, G. per bu. 07 1/2 @ 08; Pelts, estd wool, " " 25 @ 27; Hops, " " 23 @ 30; Honey, " " 8 @ 11; Beeswax, " " 18 @ 22.

On produce not named write for prices. You can keep yourself posted on this market fully by corresponding with THOMAS MASON, General Grange Agency, 163 South Water St., Chicago.

GREGORY'S ALL SEASONS CABBAGE AND CATALOGUE. My vegetable and flower seed catalogue will be sent free to all who write for it. It is full of fine engravings, with over forty of the best of all the new vegetables. It contains among its vast variety a larger number of home grown seeds, I have reason to believe, than can be found in any other catalogue published in this country. Farmers who make money from valuable new vegetables are those who, being the first to raise them, get a monopoly of their markets. Such will plant largely of this kind of all the early drumheads, the All-Seasons Cabbage; for, my friends, it has come to us! JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. Jan 16

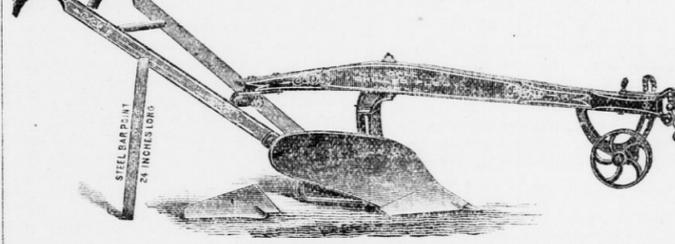
15 CHOICE ROSES for 80 cents. 16 CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS 50 cents. postpaid. Other things cheap. Illustrated catalogue FREE TO ALL. Address ALBERT WILLIAMS, Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa.

NURSERY Sale cheap. 75,000 peach trees one year from bud, 3 to 5 feet high. 40,000 Mann, Pemaquid, Walbridge, Ben Davis, Grimes' Golden, Wayne, and other hardy varieties of apple, all of the very best quality, and healthy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS, New Canaan, Conn.

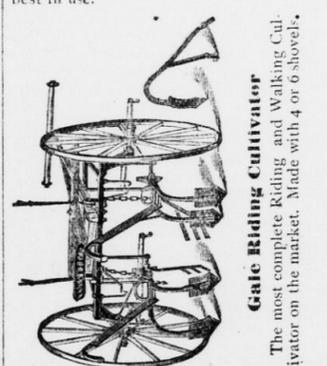
The Gale Manufacturing Company, Albion, Mich.

Manufacturers of The Gale Chilled Walking and Sulky Plows, Gang Plows, Horse Hay Rakes, Walking and Riding Corn and Fallow Cultivators, etc.

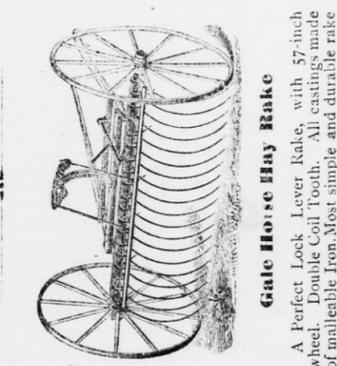
The New Gale Reversible Steel-Bar-Point Plows.



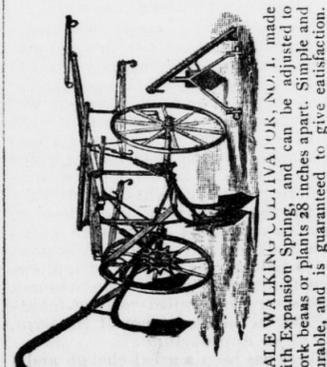
These plows are made with a Reversible Steel-Bar Point 24 inches long. The Point is fastened in base of Plow by a 3/4 inch Steel-Set Screw in a Steel Nut. The Point can be adjusted to any condition of the soil by increasing or decreasing the length of Point, and retains same amount of suction at all times. When point is worn off or leveled on under side it can be reversed, thus making it a positive self-sharpening Point. This is the greatest invention of the age. We also manufacture the ordinary style of Chilled Plow, both right and left hand, with Straight and Slanting Landsides. The Beams and Handles to all Plows made adjustable. Gale Patent Standard Jointers and Knee Coulters conceded to be the best in use.



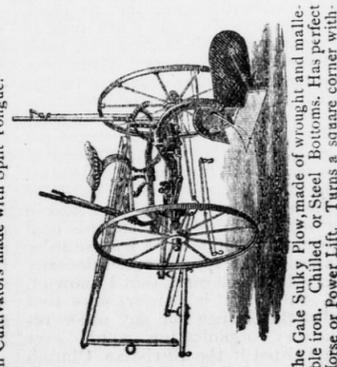
Gate Riding Cultivator. The most complete Riding and Walking Cultivator on the market. Made with 4 or 6 shovels.



Gate Horse Hay Rake. A Perfect Lock Lever Rake, with 57-inch wheel. Double Coil Tooth. All castings made of unalloyable iron. Most simple and durable rake made. A child can operate it as well as a man.



GALE WALKING CULTIVATOR, No. 4, made with Expansion Spring, and can be adjusted to work beans or plants 28 inches apart. Simple and durable, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. All Cultivators made with Split Tongue.



The Gale Sulky Plow, made of wrought and malleable iron, Chilled or Steel Bottoms. Has perfect Horse or Power Lift. Turns a square corner without raising the Plow from the ground.

—Circulans sent on application. Correspondence Solicited. Address—Gale Manufacturing Company, ALBION, MICH. Mar. 15, 1887.

Ladies' Department.

How to be Beautiful.

Here is a question the maidens are asking: How can we make ourselves fair? One thinks that her cheeks are a little too red; Another is puzzling her pretty head To know how to curl her straight hair.

This lassie's cheeks are a little too pale; How can she make them red? And this little lady's hands are not quite As smooth and slender and soft and white "As a lady's should be," she said.

And this one thinks she's a trifle too plump; Another one thinks she's too small; Her teeth are not quite as pretty as pearls; And what shall we do for these poor, poor girls That cannot be happy at all?

And I, who look at them, can not see Why they are dissatisfied; They look a like garden of roses in bloom; Yet over them all there is resting the gloom Of some fancied beauty denied.

The mystical secret is mine to impart; Listen all who covet the power Of beauty's magic: The wonderful art Lies down in the depths of a gentle heart, And shines from the eyes every hour.

The hands that do Charity's gentle deeds Are white as the angels' above; And whether the cheeks be rosy or fair, If innocence blushes and health be there, They are pretty enough to love.

If over the beautiful lips, dear girls, But gentle words are said, And whether the form be plump or slight, If only the heart is pure and light, You are pretty enough to wed.

Reply to Correspondents.

It always affords me pleasure to reply to ladies, when they treat me so gently. I will first pay my respects to Sister "Susie Cortright," who very kindly asks me "if it is necessary for me to deride one society to advance another?" Most certainly not. I joined the Church, my sister, quite a good many years before you were born, and I have never derided that institution nor turned my back on Christianity, and hope I never may. In the essay you criticised it was written (though not printed) that "two institutions having the good of the race in view should never antagonize each other." It requires the Church, the Grange, and every other good institution combined to stay the desolation of evil. You deny the fact that woman is silenced in the Church. This is true in part, but out of 388,000,000 Church members in Christendom, there are only about one-eighth of that number that allow a woman to speak in the church. In speaking of the Apostle Paul, you deride him worse than I would dare to do, by calling him an "old bachelor, and a hater of womankind, as they are all one." Paul was an honest, zealous Christian, and spoke the sentiment of his time when he said, "it was a shame for a woman to speak in the church," and the compilers of the Bible never should have inserted it in that book, to be handed down to nations partly civilized. You further say that you would "feel insulted by an invitation to mingle at the polls with negroes and profli-gates, cut-throats and horse thieves." Well, my sister, I wish to inform you that when the ballot is given to you, the Inspector of Election will not come to your parlor to receive the ballot from your delicate white hand, with the select few that you may have invited. You must go to some public place—where all the rabble go—and deposit your ballot, where your presence will have a benign influence in molding the character of those that gather there. When I have paid the highest tribute to woman that I am capable of and have talked of her just as pretty as I know how, then you turn around and say, "Kind brother, we as sisters of the Grange, do not need your sympathy." That is decidedly cool, and yet I am glad to find one little sister gritty enough to be independent, to speak for herself, to do her own thinking and "paddle her own canoe." I wish we had a million more just such to give character and tone to public thought. It would be better for the Grange, better for the Church, and better for the world.

But I must say a few words to that unknown sister, who penned a jotting, but did not want anybody to know that she wrote it. She says that I made a mistake when I said that, "in the M. E. Church a woman can not be ordained to the ministry," and attempts to prove it by saying that she knows of some very efficient preachers who are ladies, and at a great missionary meeting in Detroit the pulpits in various parts of the city were filled by women. I endorse this statement every word of it, and have long maintained that women could fill the pulpits just as well as men. Their intellectual endowments are just as good, and their virtue and piety are four to one compared with the average male preachers. And yet, not a single lady mentioned above was ordained to the ministry. A person may be licensed or permitted to exhort or talk in religious meetings, or preach the gospel, and not be set apart for an office, or invested with sacerdotal functions, or installed in the office of the Christian ministry by the laying on of hands, etc. And in this sense, the Methodist Episcopal Church does not allow a woman to be ordained to the ministry, nor does any other Church on earth that I know of. The sister (if it is a sister) says that neither the Grange nor any other reformatory organization would ever have existed if the Christian Church had not paved the way for them. This is human nature. I heard a presiding elder once say, that all the good there was in any institution was the Church element there was in it; "therefore," he

said, "the Grange, Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and Sons of Veterans should all pay their dues to the Church." But I have learned that the Church and Christianity are not always synonymous terms. There is but one Christianity on the earth and that is the same in all ages and all countries; but there are a thousand different churches and no two are alike. Now, if my good sister will read, without bias, the history of the Church for 2,000 years, she will come to the same conclusion that I have, that while the Church has done a great deal for the world, science and civilization have done a great deal more for the Church.

CORLEND HILL.

A Few Thoughts on Newspaper Literature.

If one of the brothers wished to get his team in good condition for the season's work, would he feed buckwheat bran and cornstalks? Or if he was fitting himself for the season of severest labor, would he take a diet of milk porridge and pickles? We think not. His team must have the best muscle-making food, pure water, bedding, brushing and rest, regularly. Himself, good bread, butter, beef, coffee, tea, milk, with a variety of "knick-knacks," to suit his appetite, timely rest and sleep. But how is it with the care of the intellectual muscle? What is the mind diet usually provided for the family?

Happily, insanity is not often induced by the solid chunks of wisdom found in the average newspaper. There is some good in most papers, and if we sifted wisely, there might be little harm done. But we do not sift or give thought enough to our reading. Reading and forgetting is the bane of farmers' families. We should read things worth remembering—read it, talk it over, digest it, and get all the good we can out of it. Beginning with our children as soon as old enough to understand, we should get the best books and papers, and when evening binds us together make it a mutual benefit association. Let the father and mother read and tell the children the wonderful story of "Tell and Gesler," how Tell's wild, free life in those mountains had fired him with patriotism and he could not be made to bow to a tyrant. Read of "Arnold Winkelried," and how such muscle compares with the brawn of "Bully Sullivan." Get "Higginson's Young Folks' History of the United States"—no low story reads more charmingly, Campbell's "Dead Eagle," the "History of Benjamin West's First Efforts in Painting," told in quaint, Quaker style. Let them read of that treaty, "never sworn to and never broken," "Joan of Arc," Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," to the tune of "John Brown's Soul is Marching on," Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's "Gates Ajar," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "John Burns at Gettysburg," Read Holland, Aldrich, Longfellow, Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," the story of the poor boy sent for nineteen years to the galleys for "stealing a loaf of bread for his sister's starving children." Get some of the best, from the host of pure souls who have told in song and story how to be good, pure and true. Enter into the spirit of this reading with the boys and girls. Teach them while young to love good, mental food, and you will not spend your evenings dozing over the fire, or lament the course your children have taken. When the habit of good reading and thinking is formed and later years come with their demands, take the boys and girls together into the field of philosophy, political science, and civil government. Show them that right, truth and justice should wield and shape the government, that being a just man or woman is fulfilling God's first law, and the reverse is life's greatest misfortune.

"But all these books," says one, "they cost so much, I can not afford it. Twenty-five dollars! Nonsense! Better keep the money for the children." Can you afford to make the lives of your children a failure? That amount, or less in these days of cheap books—John B. Alden's "heaven-sent" to people of moderate means, will be a cheaper and better investment for yourself and family than the farm which you have labored and saved to leave them, and the narrow education it will bring. Give them an education at home and at school to fit them for a fair chance in the world of educated people, leading up to honored positions and not down to sordid ones. Enjoy it with them; grow into as much of this education as you can; keep young together as long as you can, and life's highway will be paths of pleasantness and peace.

JULIA P. BOWEN, Lafayette Grange, 22, Washetaw Co.

Woman Suffrage or Equality.

By another title, namely, "Woman's Rights," this subject has in years past agitated the public mind only in small circles, but because of the prestige of some of the leaders and because it was not fully understood and demonstrated it did not gain favor nor much attention with people generally. Some claimed they did not see why women clamored for their rights. Surely they had all the rights they knew how to use. In years past if a woman advocated the right to vote, to speak in public, to talk on the subject of temperance, theology or politics, she was met with sneers and called "strong-minded," not in the true sense of the term, but as an opprobrium.

There has been a great change and a progressive growth these late years in the public mind in regard to woman's suffrage. Some of the best men and women are strongly in favor of it. Among its friends we are pleased to

enumerate literary men, writers, judges, doctors and ministers of every denomination. Women of the highest type of mind and character and ability ask to be allowed to perform their duties in the interest of a good government, to help make good laws and to help enforce them. They ask the right of franchise that the present state of society may be made better. They ask that the experiment be tried to test their ability in political affairs, feeling assured themselves that they are equal to the emergency. They also will pledge their best efforts to maintain the high position accorded to them, truthfully, honestly and with fidelity.

We often attend conventions and meetings of different organizations where women preside with dignity, decorum and strict adherence to parliamentary rules, and discuss ably questions of vital importance to society in general.

The men come in and take a back seat, and look on with interest, wonder and amazement to see intelligent women, with calmness, dignity, womanliness, and a kindly spirit, manage all the affairs pertaining to the organization. How many women there are to-day who can come before a large and promiscuous audience, and with words of eloquence and forcible argument, beautiful, well-chosen language, and their sweet influence, sway the public mind, as it were—hold them spell-bound. It is truly wonderful how great power such women possess. And yet, when such an one, in every way equal in talent and education, asks for the privileges due her, making her equal to her brother man, the answer is, "Oh, no, you are only a woman."

One argument against woman's suffrage is, that there are so many immoral women who would use it to the detriment of society. That is no argument at all, because men do not go on that principle among themselves. They do not withhold the ballot from men who drink, steal, or murder, or in fact commit the whole category of sins; but instead votes are often bought with liquor and the vote of a drunken man or a villain counts just as much as do those of the best men in the community. There would be a reformation in that matter if women were allowed to vote.

It has been said, if women were allowed the privilege of going to the polls to vote, a cleaner and more respectable place would be provided. It would not be in a saloon or a bar-room. I have read of one place of voting which was in a church.

In Wyoming Territory, women have had the right of franchise accorded to them fifteen years, and it is a success. It works grandly. A great reformation is the result. The women go with their husbands, brothers, and sons, or go in carriages by themselves, deposit their vote, and return home to take up the duties devolving upon them. There is no drinking, smoking, or swearing allowed in their presence. Surely, politics are purified in that locality to some extent.

It is strongly argued, if women were allowed to vote, the terrible curse of intemperance, which blights our fair land, would more speedily be done away with. There is much truth in the assertion, because women as a class and a majority are for strict temperance in work, principle and influence. The wives, mothers, and children are the greatest sufferers from the effects of intemperance. Then why not give them a chance to work and a power to remove the curse?

Men tell us we shall have the right of suffrage when we demand it. Women of intelligence and progression do demand it already. They ask freedom and justice. They ask representation, as well as taxation. They ask that by voice and vote they may be co-workers in the up-lifting of humanity and in putting down wrong and oppression.

Judge Henry Blackwell says, "If we are wrong, give the women the trial and if it doesn't work well, the law can be repealed. But if it is not done, women will become voters by a change of the State Constitution at no distant day and then there will be no repealing it." In the language of an eminent Judge, "In the name of a wise conservatism, as well as an enlightened liberality, give us municipal suffrage for women." MYRA.

Pictures on the Pane.

The house had a cheery look, even in the night; every curtain was drawn back and the lamp-light streamed in a broad white path down to the very gate as if to bid you walk in. We heard the children laugh and soon there came a merry troop from the big brother, who was almost too old for a child and not old enough for a man, down to the smaller of the twins—six in all. What a prancing and dancing, and all to the tune of light hearts and their own happy voices. Back and forth, round and round, and one by one fell their shadows on the pane. The gentle mother, who had this little flock of hers under her tender care, smiled and hoped. She smiled at their joyousness, with a hope in her heart that long might the band remain unbroken. The sitting-room was not too good for her children to romp in and enjoy. The curtains were not drawn to shut the light and gaiety all in, and two travelers saw the pictures on the pane and said, "There is joy in that home, there is that blessed love between the children of that family that will grow as the years come and strengthen as time advances," and the long ride that dark night was shortened and pleasant thoughts made the way less dreary.

Another picture on the pane that gladdened our hearts is where father

and son, with their two families, share the same roof. The father's face looks grave and weary but the stern lines, which have been but the gentle tracings of the pen of time, vanish as the grandbaby boy, with his nightgown on, toddles across the floor to make his usual round of goodnight kisses. Cares and worries are forgotten; this little one, with its innocence and sweet baby ways, locks the door on care and opens the one to joy. All share in the bliss of a baby's kiss and all are made purer and better because "there's a baby in the house." A man, that all the neighbors called hard, turned his face to the house as he passed and caught the picture on the pane. Years ago they had a baby in their home, but he was a man now and had gone out from the old home where he said he could have peace. His life, with his own hot temper meeting the lootter temper of his father, had been anything but peaceful, so he left home; and to-night the father saw the picture of the baby on the pane and his heart went back to the time when his boy was a baby like this, and it softened and gentler impulses stirred his soul and he wished he had been less irritable and not so hard on the boy—only the promptings of a greater love that had been touched by the agency of a baby's hand.

One more picture. The window is small, but a grand, beautiful design, which only the great Artist, who makes all colors blend and all lines graceful, could have drawn. The Holy Book, that has been the guide of these two lives, is shut, for they have just read. "There shall be no night there." The boys and girls who once made this home glad and gay have gone. Some are in homes of their own, some have gone before, and now these two old people are all alone. Their quiet faces bear the repose and peace that only come from lives of usefulness and right. We listen, and there comes music, yes, music. Their voices are thin and the tones are quavering, but it is music, nevertheless. There is a melody even in the words: "Another day is gone, and now we come to thee; Safe, sheltered in thy arms, oh God, may we forever be."

But we walk slowly on, with the picture in our minds and the melody in our hearts, made better we trust, by the picture on the pane. MRS. P. MAYO.

Spring Hints about the Home.

"Soap," says an expert at blacking, added to the polish makes it go farther and gives a better "black" to the "stove."

Black silk may be sponged with a decoction of soap bark and water if very dirty, and hung out to dry, or if only creased and needing to be freshened, weak borax water or alcohol, and where possible, it is better pressed by laying pieces smoothly and passing them through the clothes wringer screwed very tight. If you must iron, do it after the silk is dry, between two damp pieces of muslin; the upper one may better be Swiss, that you may see what you are doing through it. This is a little more trouble than ironing the wrong side of the silk, but you will be repaid; the hot iron gives the silk a paper-like feeling; above all never iron silk wet, or even very damp.

A little bit of bi-carbonate makes coffee very rich; and if the water be hard, will soften it sufficiently to render the coffee the veritable "cup that cheers" and a very slight quantity of soda takes from tomatoes the unpleasantly sharp "twang" leaving only an appetizing suggestion of acid.

You will save enough money by little turns of economy to buy a better quality of damask for your table; and what distinguishes a woman of good taste from a woman of bad taste sooner than the style of her table damask? Let us never have a silk dress until we can buy the best damask. Let us never have silver until we can have good china.

If, in the fall and spring, when purchases are to be made for the clothing of the house and the clothing of the family, a little reflection were exercised the result would be far better taste if things were bought without regard to harmony or fitness.

A large wall bag to a housekeeper, is what a desk full of pigeon holes is to the business man. It is a large piece of strong gray drilling with a dozen (or more or less) pockets sewed on, three rows of four pockets, or four rows of three according as you have long or broad wall space on which to hang it. These pockets are from six inches deep and five broad to twelve by ten, according to the stowing room you require, they are stitched on and one each is written in large plain letters with ink the contents; for instance buttons, tapes, ribbons, braids, curtain rings, etc.; in short, all the articles that may be too useful to throw away, yet because they are not new or seldom used, may not find a place in the work basket. Ribbons a little soiled, just the thing to line or bind or strengthen some article, tapes still strong, or buttons from a garment old fashioned but sure to come in again, odd buttons too that only encumber the regular button box. All the odds and ends we may think it a sort of duty to keep, if we have a thrifty soul, yet which are a nuisance if we constantly come across them, may find appropriate homes in these bags.—Good Housekeeping.

Pansy Culture.

In the VISITOR of March 1, I notice an article (signed Maud Milton) asking for information in the cultivation

of pansies. I have had a little experience and perhaps may be able to tell her some things that will enable her to grow them successfully. First, select a place that is partially shaded—the north or east side of your house is best, as they like the morning sun, but not the afternoon heat. Make the bed rich with well-rotted manure (you can hardly make it too rich.) If you wish an early and a vigorous spring bloom, sow seed in August or September; if for late summer or fall, sow in pans or boxes and transplant, or they can be sown in the open ground if the locality is favorable so that the hot sun will not scorch them. If the season is dry, sprinkle every night with water direct from the well, and with a proper amount of cultivation you will be (as I have been) amply repaid for all your labor. I have had the greatest and richest varieties from seed purchased of Vick and Park. AMELIA.

A Guilty Sacrifice

should never be made, but ambition and enterprise deserve reward. Wherever you are located you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and learn about work that you can do and live at home, earning thereby from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. All particulars free. Both sexes. All ages. Capital not needed; you are started free. All is new. Those who start at once cannot help rapidly making snug little fortunes.

A steamship which Saturday left Charleston for New York carried over 100 tons of pig iron from Alabama. This unprecedented shipment is regarded as the commencement of a great trade.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

- Special Deputies. P. H. GOELTZENLEUCHTER, Birch Run, for Saginaw County. GEO. L. CARLISLE, Kalkaska, for Kalkaska Co. F. W. REDFERN, Maple Rapids, for Clinton Co. GEO. S. GIBBS, Greenville, for Montcalm Co. HIRAM ANDREWS, Orion, A. J. CROSBY, Jr., Novi for Oakland County. JOHN WELLE, Flat Rock, for Wayne and Monroe Counties. THOS. MARS, Berrien Center, for Berrien Co. R. C. NORTON, Orangeville, for Barry Co. J. E. WAGNER, Jonesville, for Hillsdale Co. E. S. BURNETT, Bancroft, for Shiawassee Co. C. A. LE PLANT, Manton, for Westford Co. A. M. LEITCH, North Burns, Huron Co. M. T. COLE, Palmyra, Lenawee Co. W. H. MATTESON, Ionia, Ionia Co.

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- MRS. PERRY MAYO, Battle Creek.

Michigan Grange Stores.

- A. STEGEMAN, Allegan. C. GOODNOE, North Lansing.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, and sent out Post-paid, on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary. Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred \$ 75. Blank book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members, per 100 1 00. Blank record books (express paid) 1 00. Order book, containing 100 orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound, 50. Receipt book, containing 100 receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound, 50. Blank receipts for dues, per 100, bound, 50. Applications for membership, per 100, 50. Secretary's account book (new style), 50. Withdrawal cards, per dozen, 25. Dimits, in envelopes, per dozen, 25. By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c; per dozen, 75. By laws bound, 20. "Clad" Bibles, with music, single copy 25c; per dozen, 25. The National Grange Choir, single copy 40c; per dozen, 4 00. Rituals, single copy, 25. " " per dozen, 2 40. " " for Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges, per copy, 10. Blank "Articles of Association" for the incorporation 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, 40. American Manual of Parliamentary Law, 50. Digest of Laws and Rulings, 1 00. "Ball books," 50. What is Co-operation? 02. Some of the Weaknesses of Co-operation, 02. Educational Funds; How to Use Them, 01. Associative Farming, 01. The Economic Aspect of Co-operation, 01. Association and Education, 03. The Principles of Unity, 01. The Perils of Credit, 01. Fundamental Principles of Co-operation, 01. How to Start Co-operation Stores, 01. Logic of Co-operation, 03. Origin and Development of the Rochdale Society, 03. Address and Lectures by Emancipator, 03. Address, J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich. Sec'y Michigan State Grange.

Miscellaneous.

The very best qualifications for legislative service are plain, practical common sense and honesty.

Party in politics implies polity that seeks advantage in every turn with but the slightest regard for principle.

Nothing is more discouraging to the practical politician than the independent vote that refuses to be governed by policy.

Dakota has taken one step in advance of the National Government; the sale of liquors in the Capitol is to be prohibited.

Give your fodder to good animals and you will make no mistake, as a good animal always sells readily and occupies no more room than a poor one.

Two hundred and twenty-five chickens are enough for an acre of ground as a yard. With a suitable house, one acre of chickens will pay better than five of grain.

"My experience tells me that root crops cannot receive too much cultivation. No soil which is kept constantly loose will collect moisture; but as soon as the crust is formed it will dry out.

It is probable that the death of Gen. Hazen means the breaking up of the military establishment of the signal corps, and that the bureau will be turned over to the Interior Department.

ITHACA, Mich., Jan. 18.—The most strenuous efforts to keep secret the result of the case against Nathaniel W. Lyon, the Bohemian outswindler, have proved futile. Judge Hare, this morning, gave him the full penalty of \$500 fine.

The Atlantic Monthly For 1887

Will contain, in addition to the best short stories, sketches, essays, poetry and criticisms, two serial stories:

THE SECOND SON, By Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant and T. B. Aldrich. PAUL PATOFF, By F. Marion Crawford, author of "A Roman Singer," "Mr. Isaacs," etc.

Papers on American History, By John Fiske, whose previous papers have been so interesting, full of information, and generally popular.

French and English, A continuation of the admirable papers comparing the French and English people, by P. G. Hamerton.

Essays and Poems, By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Occasional Papers, By James Russell Lowell.

Contributions may be expected from John Greenleaf Whittier, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Chas. Dudley Warner, F. C. Steedman, Harriet W. Preston, Sarah Orne Jewett, Charles Egbert Craddock, Arthur Sherburne Hardy, Henry Cabot Lodge, Edith M. Thomas, Horace M. Scudder, George E. Woodberry, George Frederic Parsons, Maurice Thompson, Lucy Larcom, Gelia Thaxter, John Burroughs, James Freeman Clarke, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, Bradford Torrey, and many others.

TERMS—\$1.00 a year in advance, postage free; 35 cents a number. With superb life-size portrait of Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Lowell or Holmes, \$5.00; each additional portrait, \$1.00.

Postal notes and money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money order, draft, or registered letter to

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY, 4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

LATEST IMPROVED HORSEPOWER Machines for SAWING WOOD with Circular and Cross-Cut Saws. Also Machines for THRESHING and CLEANING grain. THE BEST regarding EASY DRAFT, DURABILITY & QUANTITY OF WORK. Price, Address A. W. GRAY'S SONS, PATENTERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS, MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, VERMONT.

293 COLUMBUS Manure Pulverizer & Spreaders SOLD THE FIRST YEAR. It is the only spreader that can be attached to Farm Wagons, Horse Drawn Fertilizers, Lime and Ashes perfectly. Send for Circular and Price Lists. Mailed Free. Address NEWARK MACHINE CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO. Jan 11

For Sale A partly improved, timbered and fenced farm of 90 acres, located in the town of Girard, Branch Co., Mich. Price, \$1,600. Easy terms. Call on or address E. MANSELL, Coldwater Mich. Jan 15

Honey Creek Grange Nursery. Under arrangement with the Executive Committee of the Ohio State Grange offer their stock low and will give the Grange or a member of the Grange a liberal per cent. to work up an order in or out of the Grange. Descriptive and price lists sent free on application. ISAAC FREEMAN & SON, Prop's, mch 14 Rex, Miami Co., Ohio.

379 FRUIT TREES Vines, Plants, etc. Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. Send for Catalogue J. S. COLLINS, Mooresstown, N. J. Jan 11

Horsford's For Dyspepsia Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Weakened Energy Indigestion, Etc. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. A liquid preparation of the phosphates and phosphoric acid. Recommended by physicians. It makes a delicious drink. Invigorating and strengthening. Pamphlet free. For sale by all dealers. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Imitations. July 15

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time—6th meridian. GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: Station, N.Y. & N.E.R. Express, N.Y. & N.E.R. Way Ft. Lv Grand Rapids, Ar Allegan, Ar Kalamazoo, Ar Schoolcraft, Ar Three Rivers, Ar White Pigeon, Ar Toledo, Ar Cleveland, Ar Buffalo.

GOING NORTH. N.Y. & N.E.R. Express, N.Y. & N.E.R. Way Ft. Lv Buffalo, Ar Cleveland, Ar Toledo, Ar White Pigeon, Ar Three Rivers, Ar Schoolcraft, Ar Kalamazoo, Ar Allegan, Ar Grand Rapids.

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line. M. E. WATKINS, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE—MAY 18, 1884. Standard time—6th meridian.

Table with columns: Station, A. M., P. M. Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Day Express.

Table with columns: Station, A. M., P. M. Night Express, Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Mail, Day Express, New York Express, Atlantic Express.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the MISSOURI STEAM WASHER. Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team. [Extracts from Reports of Purchasers.]

MARY J. TAPPAN, Brewster, N.Y.: They exceed all other washers I ever saw. JOHN R. POLK, Jr., New York: I have used your washer for over a year by man. H. H. DURAND, Coxsack, N.Y.: Every body likes them. B. B. ADAMS, Astoria, D. T.: My wife would not take a quarter section (100 acres) of land for her washing, if she could not get another.

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency or wanting one for family use, on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents BIG MONEY. Write for particulars to nearest address, J. WORTH, Box 116, St. Louis, Mo.; or Box 1938, New York City.

GROUND OIL CAKE. OLD PROCESS. 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., Detroit; Joseph H. Hughes, Esq., Ft. Wayne, Ind. Sr.—Having used your Star brand of Old Process Oil Cake Meal, I can cheerfully recommend it to farmers and stockmen. Yours truly, Sec'y Mich. State Ag'l Society. JOSEPH HUGHES & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL.

Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R.

It is the only line with its own track from CHICAGO TO DENVER, Either by way of Omaha, Pacific Junction, St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas City.

Chicago and Omaha, Chicago and Council Bluffs, Chicago and St. Joseph, Chicago and Atchison, Chicago and Kansas City, Chicago and Topeka, Chicago and Cedar Rapids, Chicago and Sioux City, Peoria and Council Bluffs, Peoria and Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha, St. Louis and St. Paul, Kansas City and Denver, Kansas City and St. Paul, Kansas City and Omaha.

For Tickets, Rates, General Information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address F. J. POTTER, 1st V.P. & Gen. Mgr., CHICAGO. HENRY B. STONE, Asst. Gen. Mgr., CHICAGO. PERCEVA' LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Agt., CHICAGO. dec 15 16

German Horse and Cow POWDERS!

This powder has been in use many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The recipe is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them while molting. It is sold at the lowest possible wholesale prices by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo; GEO. W. HILL & CO., 115 Randolph St., Detroit; THOS. MASON, 181 Water St., Chicago, Ill.; and ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose). Price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.



American Road Machine Company Of Kenneth Square, Pa.

Manufacture the New Model Reversible Road Machine; the Champion Reversible Road Machine; the Victor Reversible Road Machine; the Pennock Improved (one way) Road Machine; the New Daisy (one way) Two Wheel Road Machine.

These machines are the best in the market and are guaranteed to make and repair roads at one-third the cost of the old system, and are sent on trial to townships or road districts if desired. Arrangements can be made with residents of districts so they can pay a portion of their tax each year in money until machine is paid for. Pass an appropriation at town meeting and try one. Correspondence solicited. Machines shipped from Jackson by N. M. GARRETT, State Ag't, feb 15 18 Jackson, Mich.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL! THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. Has a pad different from all others, is cup shaped, with self-adjusting ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

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

PATENTS. LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counselor in Patent Causes, Trade marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, Mechanical and Patent Drawings. Circulars free. 105 E. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich. Branch office, London, Eng. Notary Public. apr 17

THE Patrons' Grocery House

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

THORNTON BARNES, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, 241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn. mar 15 y 1

THE GUIDE. We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 304 pages, 8 1/2 inches in size, 28,576 square inches of information for the consumers. It describes, illustrates and gives the price of nearly all the necessaries and luxuries in daily use by all classes of people, and is sent free to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to pay the cost of carriage. We charge nothing for the book. All of the goods quoted in the Guide we carry in stock, which enables us to make shipments promptly and as ordered. We are the original Grange Supply House organized in 1872 to supply the consumer direct at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. We are the only house in existence who make this their exclusive business, and no other house in the world carries as great a variety of goods as ourselves. Visitors are invited to call and verify our statement. Send for the Guide and see what it contains. If it is not worth 10 cents, let us know, and we will refund the amount paid without question. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., (Near Exposition Building) CHICAGO, ILL.

OUR GREAT FLORAL OFFER. FLOWER SEEDS WORTH \$1.75 for \$1.00. This is unquestionably the grandest collection of flowers ever offered in America, embracing not only several rare specialties, but also the latest European novelties, the seed of which we have imported from the most celebrated florists of France and Germany. We send it by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of ONE DOLLAR in cash or stamps—3 collections mailed for only \$2.00—guaranteed to arrive safely. It comprises ONE package each of the following lovely flowers, each pkt. being illustrated with a cut of the flower in color, directions for culture, &c. Petunias, wonderful new double fringed, pure white, striped, blotched and stained, large flowering varieties (a collection unsurpassed in the world); alone cost \$1.00; Pansies, New Imperial German, superb large flowering, embracing 50 choice prize varieties in every known color and marking (alone \$2.00, per pkt.); Marigolds, new French double compact gold striped; New Dwarf Nasturtium, Empress of India, the greatest English novelty; Larkspur, new Dwarf Hyacinth flowered; Sweet Peas, handsome named varieties, all colors; Double Carnation Poppy, finest colors; Ten Weeks Stocks, finest double German; Calliopsis, mixed colors; Eranthis Biennis, largest flowers; A Wild Flower Garden, a mixture of many varieties of beautiful easy growing, hardy flowers. In one collection, producing a constant and varied bloom the whole season. Order now and get our Garden and Farm Manual for 1887, (valued FREE) with colored plates and illustrations of all the best Garden, Farm & Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, &c. JOHNSON & STOKES, 219 Market St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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

Table with columns: Station, No. 18, Express, No. 4, Express, No. 6, Express, No. 1, Mail, No. 3, Express, No. 5, Express. Port Huron, Lv., Lapeer, Flint, Durand, Lansing, Battle Creek, Ar., Vicksburg, Schoolcraft, Marcellus, Cassopolis, South Bend, Valparaiso, Chicago.

Way Freight carrying passengers going East, 3:30 P. M.; going west, 10:05 A. M. *Stop for passengers on signal only. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 run daily. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all parts of Canada and United States. For through rates and time apply to G. M. WATSON, Local Agent, Schoolcraft; W. E. DAVIS, Assistant Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago; W. I. SPICER, General Manager, Detroit.

GRANGE COMMISSION HOUSE. THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant, 163 South Water St., Chicago, Respectfully Solicits Consignments of Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c. BONDED AGENT of the N. Y. Produce Exchange Association, Chartered Feb. 13, 1878. All Orders Receive Proper Attention.

Don't Buy SEEDS, ROSES, FRUIT OR ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES. OR ANYTHING IN THE NURSERY LINE, without first writing for our valuable FREE Catalogue, the 21 LARGE GREENHOUSES BEST ever issued, containing the Rarest New and 33d YEAR, 700 ACRES. Oldest Old—THE STORRS & HARRISON CO. PAINESVILLE, OHIO. Jan 16

Young Folks' Club.

To Our Young People.

[Read by Mrs. A. A. Abbott at a public meeting of Chesterfield Grange, Ohio, Feb. 4th, 1887.]

I tell you, dear young friends, our noble-hearted, generous country boys and girls, you are the choice ones of the earth; it is to you that the eyes of the people are directed with the expectancy of better times in the future than we have had in the past; we expect you to be wiser, nobler, better and greater than your fathers and mothers have been. Your fore-fathers gained a living by the severest manual labor, and close economy; but in this age of the world, we have our improved agricultural machinery and our domestic machinery of various kinds which were wholly unknown to them; also our Agricultural Colleges which bring scientific education to bear directly or indirectly on the practical tillage of the soil. And in addition to this, the Grange and the Grange press are teeming with the experiments of educated farmers, which are adding to the mind food to be used by the common farmer, for the benefit of himself and family. Soon you will be called to take the place of others in positions of authority and trust; to fill the ranks of our present scientists, statesmen and teachers; the destiny of the nation will be in the hands of the present day. What incentives you have to educate yourselves and prepare for the great work that lies before you. Then strive to be better rulers than we now have and improve our forms of government. Many of our best and greatest men have been farmers, or poor day laborers, or have come from retired country homes. Our noble Garfield, the once follower of the towpath, our much loved Lincoln, the rail splitter, and many others we might mention, all testify to the truth of this; but do not suppose for one moment, that they arose without effort, steady persistent effort. God has given to each of you a mind of your own, which you should cultivate, and fill with useful knowledge. Study to fill it with the good, the beautiful and the true. Even if you never occupy the presidential chair, you may be more beloved by the people, and be more kingly and queenly in your lives than any president. To be true and honorable men and woman you must exert yourselves to overcome all besetting sins, the fault of your natures, and be ladies and gentlemen in the truest sense of the word. Read useful books and do your own thinking; aim to be somebody in the opinion of your friends; and then, without haughtiness, or egotism, make every effort to be what you wish to be; do not think that other people are all superior to you; respect yourself and others will respect you. The world would not honor the farmers as it does to-day if the farmers had not organized and built up their own self-respect. If you would be such as the world will delight to honor, do not have for your companions those you are ashamed to be seen in company with, but never despise a friend because he is poor or lowly, but choose such associates whose conduct is pure and refining instead of those which have a tendency to lower and debase; avoid all places of resort whose tendencies are evil; and strive to cultivate a spirit of charity towards all; that true charity, which "suffereth long and is kind," and that thinketh no evil, and let us one and all strive to "add dignity to labor and in our dealings with our fellow man, be honest, be just, and fear not."

DEAR COUSINS:—What a bouquet we have in our Club a Rose Bud and a Sun flower.

Rose bud, did you think we could become a full fledged society in this short time? We only have two meetings a month and not all have been present at these. So, don't get discouraged; if we all work, we will in time have a good Club.

Don't you think it would be a good plan if each member of the Club would appoint himself a committee of one to work for the prohibition amendment?

It is a shame, girls, we can't vote on this question but we can do much buzzing, create a sentiment, and you, who are teachers and pupils, work with all your persuasion powers in that direction. We supposed till the other day that every teacher dare and did express his opinion in favor of putting down this cursed evil. But while conversing with a principal of a graded school on the subject, he said: "I dare not talk like that in my town. If I did, I might be asked to step down and out."

We remarked that we would "step down and out" if we could not express our opinions on so vital a question and teach the effects of alcohol in our school room.

My cousins, don't be cowards, but dare express yourselves when you know you are all right.

COUSIN MAE.

Official Report.

The Executive Committee of the Young Folks Club has examined the books of the society as they stand at the close of the first three months of the year, and would respectfully submit for consideration the following report: Every meeting has been fully attended, but, owing to the brief time since the Club was organized, comparatively few members have as yet found courage or opportunity to respond to the president's wish for "an expression of opinion" from each one present. Since Jan. 1 "eleven contributions

have been presented to the Club by seven members. This includes Aunt Kate's sound words of advice, for which the Club voted its sense of appreciation and carried a motion for her to become an honorary member of our Club. Every contribution has contained one or more good points and these, your committee has reason to believe, have been thoughtfully considered by all members whether committed to record in the official organ of this honorable body or not. *Your committee would recommend that future work be assigned as follows:

Short Essay—subject, "Talk"—by Sherburn.

Presentation of a question for discussing and the opening paper, (not to exceed 700 words,) on it. Sunflower comments on "Bee hive." To close with reasons why, or why not, is a book worth a boy or girl's time. Country literature, selected by Rose bud. "Games and how we play them" by volunteers. Conundrums by volunteers. "Fine cut and plug to bacco literature" by any one who has it.

Hammers and nails that need hitting, (consisting of anecdotes and illustrations on vital subjects that attract public notice) by every one interested in putting them down.

GRACE,

Chairman Executive Committee.

The Oleomargarine Law—The Farmers Really Helped by it, an Expert Says.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Tribune this morning says:

The oleomargarine law has not proved such a boom to the farmers and dairymen to the eastern states as they expected. It has, to be sure, put an effective quietus upon the trade in bogus butter, but it has not caused the high prices for genuine products that the friends of the law predicted. Butter has for some time been selling as low, and, in some cases, even lower than as this time a year ago. This fact causes much disappointment among butter men, and has led some to think that, after all, the law might as well never have been passed. How mistaken is such a notion was shown yesterday by Assistant State Dairy Commissioner Van Valkenburgh in discussing the results of the new law.

"It is true," he said, "the state dairy butter is no higher now than it was two years ago at this time. The reason, however, of this is plain. Previous to the enactment of the law thousands and thousands of cows throughout the country were allowed to go dry throughout the winter, because butter would only bring 6 or 7 cents a pound. But when the oleomargarine law passed the price of genuine butter went up all over the country. The dairy business was stimulated to a high degree and enough butter was produced to keep down prices here. I estimate that over \$3,000,000 worth has been produced. This shows whether the butter business has been benefited or not."

"How about the oleomargarine trade in this city?"

"Well, I think we have got it pretty well under foot. Of the 10,000 grocers in this city and Brooklyn, not over 200 have taken out licenses to sell the stuff. In round numbers, I should say that one-tenth as much oleomargarine is now sold as before the passage of the law."

Limestone as a Fertilizer.

EDITOR VISITOR:—The question is often asked, what is the value of powdered limestone for manure? An answer through the GRANGE VISITOR may obviate the necessity of answering many persons individually.

Lime may be used in four forms. 1. Caustic lime either as shell lime (as it comes from the kiln) or slacked by the action of water. Caustic lime is very powerfully alkaline, neutralizes the acids, decomposes many salts, destroys acid condition in the soil, and rapidly brings the inert vegetable matter in muck beds and inert humus of the soil into active condition. We use caustic lime when we want to secure its most powerful action.

2. Semi-caustic or air-slaked lime, where part of the lime has been converted into carbonate of lime and the caustic or active condition proportionately diminished.

3. Mild-lime or carbonate of lime. Where the intensely alkaline condition is removed by combination with carbonate acid. The caustic state is entirely lost by this combination. We find this mild lime in the form of chalk, marl or limestone. It has little chemical activity, as it is very insoluble, only 2 grains dissolving in a gallon of pure water. Chalk, marl or powdered limestone will be of about equal value as a fertilizer. It is the least active form of lime except the silicate. Its action is very slow, and it can probably be used as a manure only where it can be obtained at small expense, and applied with little cost, as in the case of marl and chalk. Where these materials cost little or nothing and can be placed on the land at a cost of only 25 to 50 cents a ton, the farmer often gets a good return for the expense incurred. But to pay any considerable price for powdered limestone or any other form of carbonate of lime in the hope of large profit from its use will probably end in disappointment.

4. Sulphate of lime or plaster. This material is so well known to the farmers of Michigan that I only need to call attention to it as an active source of lime for the use of growing plants. It is about eighty times more soluble in water than the carbonate and thence more readily supplies the plants with the required ash element. In addition

it supplies sulphur to the plant, and thus affords another required element of plant growth which the carbonate of lime cannot furnish.

The suggestion sometimes made that the powdered limestone is more soluble than caustic lime because it contains carbonic acid and may then furnish the plant with carbon, has no force when we realize that the plant derives its carbon from the air and not from carbon of lime. I should advise the farmers to go slow on powdered limestone as a fertilizer.

R. C. KEDZIE.

Agricultural College, March 7, '87.

ONE of the subordinate Granges in Maine has a lady for Master, with an excellent record for the past year. The membership has been increased to over 200, embracing the best citizens of the place and its vicinity. Their store, with a trade of upwards of a thousand dollars a month, has done a profitable business. They have also erected a large building to be used for store and hall, which is nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy in the early spring.

The New York Tribune says: "A capitalist is a workman who has learned to live on less than he earns." A capitalist may be also a man that has married a wealthy wife.

Iowa Jottings.

HOMESTEAD GRANGE, No. 90, still is moving on and keeping pace with her sister Granges, and is gaining a little. We have one new member to ballot on at our next meeting. Jan. 15, our Grange met, and after emptying some well-filled baskets, had a good social time and proceeded to install officers. D. A. Alard, Worthy Past Master, officiated. After installation came recess, followed by a short session. All went home feeling that it is well to be a Patron. I will say that we have all our installations public.

Story Co., Ia. Mrs. J. C. SAWTELL.

At the last regular meeting of Buena Vista Grange, No. 544, P. of H., Jasper Co., Ia., the Grange ordered a renewal of the club to the Visitor and according to their will I forward you the enclosed names, which puts a copy of your paper into every family belonging to this Grange.

Buena Vista Grange meets regularly twice a month. Our regular meeting occurs on Tuesday on or before each full moon and our special meeting generally on the last Friday of each month. Although we are the only Grange in this county, yet we feel that our membership is made up of the Caleb and Joshuas and that we are fully able to go up and possess the goodly land. We indulge in the hope that we shall yet see the Order established in every county in the State. If farmers could only see their interest, this hope would soon be a reality. Our Grange has a prospect of an increase in membership in the near future. F. M., Sec. Newton, Ia., Feb. 22.

EXCELSIOR GRANGE conferred the Fourth Degree on four candidates, reinstated one, and received one on denit at our last meeting. The sisters challenged the brothers to a contest to last three months, they furnishing an entertainment one week, the brothers the next, on a scale of points agreed to as follows: An essay, 25; select reading, 15; declamation, 15; speech, 25; attendance of each member, 10; petition, 60; the maximum, 160 points; the losing side to furnish the winning side with a good supper. The sisters are having fine fun expecting a nice supper at the expense of the brothers.

We are thinking of holding a reunion on the anniversary of our organization, March 27, inviting all old members and all Patrons to be present or send us greeting, with a good dinner, literary exercises and music thrown in. LECTURER, Lenox, Ia.

Notices of Meetings.

Hillsdale County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting with Litchfield Grange at Litchfield Grange Hall April 6, when the Fifth Degree will be conferred upon all coming prepared to receive it, and we hope to have a grand rally for promotion.

PROGRAM.

Address of welcome—G. M. Gardner. Response—L. H. Raney. Essay, Our Michigan—Mrs. T. Benedict. Reading—Mrs. Wm. Whitcomb. Poem—Mrs. C. M. Hadley. Mrs. Wm. McDougal, something of her own choice.

Are English sparrows detrimental to the country or useful?—Opened by R. C. Coryell followed by R. M. Miller, L. B. Agard and M. P. Herring, Jr.

Would it not be conducive to the best interests of the Grange for every member of the Order to subscribe for and read our State Grange paper?—opened by R. W. Freeman, followed by Wm. McDougal and N. T. Brockway. J. C. Wagner, Lec.

The Kalamazoo County Grange will meet with Texas Grange, Thursday, March 17. All fifth degree work done at the morning session. Open meeting in the afternoon, with the following program:

Paper—Bro. Wm. B. Cobb, Schoolcraft. Grange discussion of same. Select reading—Lecturer. Paper—Sister M. B. Morhoff, of Galesburg Grange, "Our Country Schools then and now."

Question—"Why should we often consult our looking-glasses?" Mrs. H. DALE ADAMS, Lect.

Obituaries.

DECAMP—

Died, January 28, 1887, Mrs. Alma DeCamp, aged 53 years. By the death of this esteemed sister we are again reminded of the uncertainty of life and the frailty of human hopes and earthly ambition.

WHEREAS, Alacidon Grange has lost a true and earnest member, a conscientious sister, whose Christian graces endeared her to us, therefore,

Resolved, That with these expressions of esteem for the departed, we tender to the bereaved friends our sympathy and pray that our Heavenly Father may comfort their hearts and brighten their now desolate home. Com.

SOWLE—

The Worthy Master above, on Jan. 19, 1887 sent the messenger of death and removed from our midst, Bro. James Sowle, a charter member of this Clinton county pomona grange No. 26. He had been treasurer of said Grange from its organization up to the time of his death.

Whereas, our heartfelt sympathy is hereby extended to the bereaved wife and family in their great affliction. And realizing that the Supreme Great Master alone can heal their wounds; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathies to the family of the deceased and that our charter be draped in mourning for 60 days.

Resolved, That those resolutions be entered upon the minutes and copies of the same be sent to the family, the GRANGE VISITOR and both county papers for publication.

WHITNEY—

WORTHY MASTER, SISTERS AND BROTHERS OF WESTERN POMONA GRANGE No. 19:—In performing the duty assigned us your committee would respectfully report:

The falling leaves annually remind us that time is "passing away." The years come and go, and with each of them some friend or companion is called from our midst in the universal law of nature; we miss them and mourn our loss, and yet their places are soon filled by others and we cease to note their absence.

When the huge oak of the forest falls it leaves a vast unfiled space, so when the great Master called our worthy Bro. Nathan Whitney, to his place in the Grange above. His absence is felt by more than by the members of Western Pomona Grange No. 19, to each of whom he was a brother in truth always at his post of duty, ever ready to do his assigned work and do it well.

Our esteemed Brother's form will no more be seen nor his voice heard among us, yet he will ever be present with us by the worthy example of fidelity he has ever set before us, and may we all practice his virtue, follow his noble example and like him be "noted for fidelity."

May we so live that when the summons comes to take the degree immortal, we may be found ready to obey and like him "still live" in the hearts and before the minds of his associates.

Resolved, That we feel the stroke that has deprived a happy family of a beloved husband and affectionate father, and to them we tender our sympathy.

Resolved, That a page in our records be set aside as a memorial page, and this report transcribed upon it, and a copy of this signed by the Master and Secretary be sent to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That this Grange do now take a recess in respect to the memory of the above. Com.

Dr. JOS. SEWALLS Treatise on HOG COLERA ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.

Sent Free, C. S. JONES & CO., Mar 15/87

The Visitor nine months for 30 cents.

Corn and cob ground together is probably the best shape in which to feed corn to cattle. It causes better results than pure corn meal is the verdict of all who have given it a thorough trial. It has been tested at the Iowa experiment station with results in favor of cob meal.

Very few animals are as dainty and choice about their food as sheep. At times they will leave a handful of feed in the trough when a close inspection may not discover anything wrong with the grain; but the sheep have found something in or about it not suitable to their taste, and so it is left. It is generally true that what one sheep refuses none of the flock can be induced to eat.

A. P. KING, of Johnston, Barry Co., has lately sold to Mr. Barber, of Hastings, a very fine 11 months' bull, Prize Duke, by Jumbo, by Oxford Mazurka, dam by Airdrie Gwynn. He also has another for sale, Red Prince, by Jumbo, dam by Royal Grange. Jumbo stands at the head of the herd and is for sale; one of the best, 3 years old, and weighs 2400 pounds. Mr. King has steers not 2 year old weighing 1300 to 1400 pounds. A visit to his herd would convince the most skeptical that "blood tells."

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