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

VOLUME XII—No. 9. WHOLE NUMBER 257.

## COLDWATER, MICH., MAY 1, 1887.

Published by A. J. ALDRICH & CO., Publishers of the COLDWATER REPUBLICAN.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Officers National Grange.
Master-PUT DARDEN Mississippi
Onerseer_IAMES ( DRAPER Massachusetts
Jecturer MORT WHITEH EAD New Jersey
Stemard-I. E. HALL West Virginia
Assistant Steward-W. H.SIINSON N. Hampshire
Chaplain-A I ROSA Texas
Treasurer F. M. McDOWELL New York
Secretary-INO. TRIMBLE, 514 F St., Washington.
Gate Keeper-H. THOMPSONDelaware
Ceres-MRS. KATE DARDEN Mississippi
Pressona-MRS. S. H. NEALKentucky
Flora-MRS IAMES C DRAPER Massachusetts
Lady Assistant Steward-MRS. E. M. LIPSCOMB, South Carolina
Tanada Cammittae

I. J. WOODMAN.

Officers Michigan State Grange.

Master—E. G. LUCE: Lansing
Overseer—JOHN HOLBROOK. Lansing
Lecturer—JASON WOODMAN Paw Paw
Steward—WM. SHAFFER. Lansing
Assistant Steward——A. E. GREEN. Walled Lake
Chaplain—I. N. CARPENTER. Sherman
Treasurer—E. A. STRONG. Vicksburg
Secretary—J. T. COBB. Schoolcraft
Gate Keeper.—J. C. GOULD. Paw Paw
Ceres—MRS S. L. BENTLEY. Eaton Rapids
Domona MRS. PERRY MAYO. Battle Creek.
Plora—MRS. J. C. GOULD. Paw Paw
L. A. Steward—MRS. A. E. GREEN. Walled Lake

Executive Committee.

THOMAS MARS, Ch'n. Berrien Center
H. D. PLA'TT. Ypsilanti
F. W. REDFERN Maple Rapids
J. G. RAMSDELL Traverse City
J. Q. A. BURRINGTON Tuscola
WM. SATERLEE. Birmingham
GEO B. HORTON Fruit Ridge
C. G. LUCE. Ex-Officio
J. T. COBB. Ex-Officio
Schoolcraft

General Deputy.
MRS. PERRY MAYO..... .... Battle Creek

Special Deputies. P. H. GOELTZENCLEUCHTER, Birch Run, fo

Siginaw 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

OMIN WELLE, FIRE ROCK, M.
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 INARD, Manton for Wexford Co.
A. M. LEITCH, North Burns, Huron Co.
M. T. COLE, Palmyra, Lenawee Co.
W. H. MATTESON, Ionia, Ionia Co.

Michigan Grange Stores.

A. STEGEMAN, Allegan.

E. R. OSBAND, 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. .... 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 100: per dozen ... 75
By laws bound ... 20 The National Grange Choir, single copy 40c; per or Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges,

per copy...

Blank "Articles of Association" for the incorporation of Subordinate Granges, with copy of charter, all complete...

Notice to delinquent members, per 100...

Declaration of Purposes, per dozen 5c; per 100...

" (morocco tuck) 1

Digest of Laws and Rulings..... Officers' badges.

Co-operative Literature.

History and Objects of Co-operation.

What is Co-operation?....
Some of the Weaknessess of Co-operation....
Educational Funds; How to Use Them..... Educational Funds; How to Use Them.
Associative Farming.
The Economic Aspect of Co operation.
Association and Education.
The Principles of Unity.
The Perils of Credit.
Fundamental Principles of Co operation.
How to Start Co-operation Stores.
Logic of Co operation.
Origin and Development of the Rochdale Society.

Addresses and Lectures by Eminent Men ..... J. T. COBB, Sec'y Michigan State Grange, Schoolcraft, Mich.

# ATRONS Seed House

Under contract with the NEW YORK STATE GRANGE to supply all Patrons with Seeds. Be-ing a Patron and a Seed Grower I desire the pat-

LASS' ARDEN UIDE

AND PATRONS SPECIAL PRICE

LIST FREE. Good Seed, Full Weight and a Fair Price.

HEMAN GLASS, wers, Rochester, N. Y. Address Mar15t3

## Postal Jottings.

BALTIMORE GRANGE, No. 472, meets twice a month and has had very interesting meetings, with frequently a social or a dance to while away the long, cold winter. We supply the VISITOR to every family that is clear on the book. At our Grange meeting of Feb. 19, the plaster question was placed before our members, resulting in the decision that we,as a Grange, buy no plaster at \$3.00 per ton at the mills. We are glad to see so many Granges taking so decided a stand against monopolies, and have faith that at no distant day we may look back upon the time when such great evils to the general good of mankind existed.

Barry Co. [Here is good advice, backed by substantial proof, for all faint-hearted Patrons.--ED.]

The members of Morenci Grange are as busy as bees in a hive. We are having our second contest and the result is very encouraging. We have re-ceived nine new members since the 1st of April; 22 since the 1st of January. Our meetings are very interesting. We meet every week and then are obliged to have some special meetings to con-ter degrees. We take 26 copies of the VISITOR; this tends to shed light on our pathway. It is so cheap and so good that I don't see how a family can do Mrs. A. J. Sutton. without it.

Lenawee Co. OAKLAND Pomona, No. 5, met with Tenny Plains Grange at Highland, April 12. Despite the influence of good spring weather for work the Patrons of Oakland, met by some from Livingston, gathered in goodly numbers. A well arranged program was carried out with much satisfaction to all. The meeting of many new faces in our ranks speaks plainly of, the growth of our Order.

A public meeting in the evening, addressed by our Deputy closed the work of the day.
A. J. Crosby, Jr., Lect.

I AM right glad to tell you that Working Grange, 509, is not only in the land of the living but in a growing, healthy and prosperous condition. We are continually adding a few to our numbers-four new applications to be acted on now in the hands of committees. The Worthy Master remarked the other day that he did not know where he could put them all if they continued to come in so fast all summer, as we held our meetings at his house, and do not expect to be able to get into our new hall until fall.

Many of our brothers being members of the I. O. O. F. we have united with them in the construction of a hall for the use of both societies. The hall is to be 52 ft. long, 24 ft. wide and 20 ft. high. Most of the material is purchased, and work is already begun on building.

Working Grange, 509, has been in the background long enough, you may hear from us again.

T. G. CHANDLER. Lenawee Co.

At a session of Grange 275 in Clarkston the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we do not have any far

ther dealing with the plaster ring. Oakland County has always been a great market for plaster but there will not be one-fourth as much as was used

three years ago used this season. E. Foster, Sec.

THE amendment was defeated but not so much was lost as one might at first suppose. Michigan did bravely as far as fair, good work was accomplished. Much was gained, temperance element and sentiments strengthened, temperance education advanced. new ideas gained, and a surer, better foundation laid for future work. "When the enemy comes in like a thiet" and fraud, and intimidation and almost riot are rampant. When money gained as the price of souls is used to buy up the press and poured forth freely as water, it is not so astonishing as it might be that the amendment was not carried by a rous-

ing majority.

A copy of resolutions adopted by the W. C. T. U. in the southern part of the State reads as follows: "We petition the Executive Board to request all Auxiliaries of the State to drape all churches and public buildings and halls in mourning for thirty days, and whoever wears the white ribbon to loon windows. Don't you think the

mark it with mourning." I don't be-lieve God wishes the earnest temperance workers to sit down in "sackcloth and ashes" or hang their "harps upon the willows," but to rise up and work more earnestly and valiantly to devise ways and means to stop this curse, to save the youth of the land. He says, "Quit you like men; go forth conquer-ing and to conquer." If any one is to wear the habiliments of mourning and sackcloth and lie down in the dust and ashes it would be more appropriate for those who voted against the amendment to know and feel they are tight-ening the chains which bind so many who would be glad to be free, to know that they are helping the saloonist and worst element to destroy our homes and noble manhood, and help fill premature graves. It is a terrible thought when we contemplate the liquor traffic and the worst of the foreign population here rule over us to-day.

The contest is only just begun. The battle has not yet reached the thickest of the fight for home and native land. People need iron-clad principles for their armor and who "dare to do right"

are needed for the conflict. Young men voted for the amendment because they wanted to be saved -who will come to the rescue? MYRA.

South Boston Grange is having as interesting meetings as ever, has failed but once or twice of having a quorum, regardless of the weather, in a year. Ten of its members attended a meeting of the District Council at Vergennes last Saturday. The next meeting of the Council will be held at Alton, May 12, 1887, and will be open to all; everybody invited.

The weather is fair for this season

of the year, but we need a warm rain. Some have sown oats.

Chandler, April 15, '87.

BOARDMAN VALLEY Grange, No. 664, celebrated its 2d anniversary on April We had a full house and a very attentive audience. For entertainment we had readings, recitations, dialogues, songs and music. Some of our Clear Water brothers and sisters were present and Bros. Brink and Gibson united with us in our talk on "The Social Benefits of the Grange." Prof. Caton honored us with his presence and encouraging remarks as did also Miss Lizzie Harris, who kindly acted as organist for the evening, -both of Kal-kaska. Our Grange is flourishing and we now have 55 members. We are just starting out on a contest, the side that Carroll is captain on one side and your humble servant on the other. The contest is to be carried on for three months. Don't know what kind of a supper we shall have, but think the brothers are getting ready for strawberries and MRS. HORACE CARLISLE.

WE have very interesting meetings and believe our Grange (Moline) is stronger now with about 35 members in good standing than when we had 100 for now no one thinks he can be excused from taking his part of the labor. Since last fall we have had our meetings in the afternoon instead of in the evening and believe that they have been better attended than heretofore. We had four new members to instruct in the 4th degree, Saturday, April 23, and a feast, as usual. Question: "Of what does the Family Pocket Book Consist?" There are recitations, select readings, etc.

Allegan Co.

How prettily worded is the proclamation issued by Bro. Luce, our farmer Governor, concerning" Arbor Day, or tree-planting, April 25. It reads like a beautiful poem, and after having read it over several times, I have clipped it from the local paper for my scrap-book for future reference.

It is truly wonderful how some people can take the twenty-six letters of the English alphabet and weave therefrom such beautiful sentiments, new ideas and bright thoughts, that seem like strings of pearls and the flashing of diamonds in the sunlight. MYRA.

Across the street hangs a huge white placard that reads, "Peck's Bad Boy here To-night," in big blue letters. The "Bad Boy" is busy "working up" the boys of the town, consequencesix cases of truancy are reported in our school to-day. When a huddle of boys was approached the following scrap of conversation was heard: "Goin' to-night?" "Bet your life I am!" The play is further on advertised in the sa-

soil is pretty well fitted for the seed? What man would turn a bushel of thistle down onto his freshly mellowed garden this morning with the hope that his land would not bring forth thistles? Yet there are those that believe this Peck's Bad Boy Act to be a very thistle and tare hot-bed for the minds of the young. When a live, active boy, not uncommonly fond of books, buries himself in a copy of "Peck's Bad Boy," you may set it down that there's something to pay—and the name of the book specifies the nature of the pay in boy morality. J. B.

On the evening of April 13, I went to Batavia Center and put the old Batavia Grange upon its feet again, with a membership of twenty-two clear on the books. There were a number of others who were expected to be present, who had given their names and paid their money but for some reason were kept away. The membership is made up of good, substantial farmers and their families, who seem to have a strong determination to make a success of their undertaking. With the interest they seem to manifest and the prospect that seems to be before them, I think we shall soon hear of effective work being done for the Good of the Order by Batavia Grange. The meet-ing was held at the home of Mr. Clarence Olds, who was chosen Overseer. L. M. Bowers was chosen Master and L. M. Bowers was con-Ed. Brown Secretary. H. B. George.

### OTHER STATES..

It has been some time since you have had a jotting from this place. I want to say first that I watched the prohibitory contest in your State with deep interest and was sorry to hear of the defeat of its friends. Defeat is hardly a proper word to use, for they made so gallant a fight and were so nearly successful, that they may well "Thank God and take courage," and renew the fight with good prospects of success.

"Hope and persevere." "Pick your flint and try again." "The right must prevail." "Revolutions never go back-

ward." I am just home from a visit among the Granges. It would surprise you Michiganders to know that in riding 200 miles I only found four Granges. Bro. J. C. Spooner, of Stone Lake, Buena Vista Co., had just reorganized Harmony Grange and had also done his request I went over and reorganized Silver Lake Grange with 19 members. Judging from appearances and is beaten to give a supper. Bro. Chas. the slight acquaintance I was able to hold of the plow and look back. They will largely increase their numbers almost immediately. I also visited Little Cedar Grange, organized last August, and found them making rapid strides toward a model Grange. Harmony Grange is just reorganized and of course new to the work, but they enter into it with an energy that insures suc-

> On my return I stopped over to attend a meeting of Sumner Grange, organized last winter. They have already doubled their membership and are wide awake to their interests. A part of the business at each of these places was the initiation of candidates. I am under great obligations to Bros. Spooner, Couch, Watts, Nowlan, Jolliffe, and many other brothers and sisters for hospitality generously bestowed. It is a pleasure to be even one of the least in this great brotherhood. So far as I am able to learn there is a decided revival of interest all along the line. Most of the old Granges report an increase of members as well as more interesting meetings. A number of dormant Granges have been revived and more will be. I must not forget to say that Algona Grange was never more prosperous. Our contest is a great success. At the last meeting our hall was crowded with members and as the Grange, and if successful the visitors, each member anxious to do name is put down in the Secretary's visitors, each member anxious to do something for "our side." The third and fourth degrees were conferred on eight persons, two old members were reinstated and two applications filed. Are these signs of an early death? B Algona, Iowa, April 20.

Bro. Cobb:-For the first time has the death angel visited Red Willow Grange. Our worthy Brother Taylor has been called from among us. deeply feel his loss, as Bro. Taylor was a strong, earnest worker in the great work of the Grange. I will send resolutions for publication as adopted by the Grange. Bro. Taylor and wife were members of the Order in its early days in the eastern' part of this State

and they re-affiliated with us last winter. Bro. Taylor's death was caused by heart disease with which he has been troubled for many years.

The severe dry weather in Nebraska has at last got a wetting. We have had a large fall of rain within the last week, which has started the grass up nicely and caused the wild fruitsite blossom. Wheat and rye look well for this season of the year with a large acreage on the ground. Oats are sown and farmers are plowing for corn.

Many strangers are among us looking for homes, and new buildings are doting the hills in every direction and Red Willow Grange is booming with the rest. We have 18 applicants wait-ing for admittance. The prospect is good for a large increase in member-ship of the Grange throughout this

State this summer. I see by the Visitor that Michigan has sent us another brother. Will some one please send me the address of Bro Frank Cox

Our new State Grange is doing well, and the new officers are working into business nicely. Bro. J. B. Cantling, of Webster, Dodge Co., Nebraska, is Chairman of the Executive Commit-tee. Bro. C. is an earnest, zealous worker in the cause and means to make a success of the work.

We now number 26 working Granges in the State, with a membership of about six hundred. We expect to number one thousand members at the close of this quarter. What say you brother Deputies of Nebraska?

L. C. Root, Sec. State Grange of Neb. Indianola, April 17, 1887.

THE weather changed in one week from winter to nice, warm spring weather in Dakota. The sun is warmer in March here than we ever saw or felt it in Michigan at this time of the year, and we lived in Grand River valley for thirty years. We have now been five years in Dakota. It never rains here in winter. Our spring rains commence in April. The snow went off with the sun's heat; our last shower of rain was in the beginning of last September, and we hope at present that no more white days will leave feathery flakes in our path. The past has been the coldest winter in many years, but not any more snow on a level, nor as much, as in Michigan in ordinary winters. Michigan can beat the preliminary work for another. At Dakota on snow and rain, but Dakota can beat Michigan on frost and bright sunny days, as our location here is 1,400 feet higher than Lake Michigan. the slight acquaintance I was able to We herd cattle in summers, having make, they are not a people who take free pasture on the speculators's land. We charge \$1.00 per head for 20 weeks, from 1st of May to 1st of October; horses in enclosed pasture same length of time, \$3.50. We raise flax, wheat, oats, barley, rye, sorghum, broom corn, buckwheat, potatoes, onions, beans, garden truck, timothy, red and white clover, apples, cherries, plums, currants, gooseberries, no peaches.

We had the honor of being charter member of Talmadge Grange, organized by Bro. Whitney in the spring of 1880 in old Ottawa Co., Mich. There were many ex-Patrons from the states here but no organization, but last January I became a charter member of the Big Sioux Farmers' Alliance at Sioux Fall in Minnehaha County, it being a central point for ten miles each way. In February there was a County Alliance organized. The different towns send delegates once a month; the local Alliances also have their meetings once a month and special meetings as often as business requires. We have not space to give details in one letter. Suffice to say that there is less ceremony at the Alliance meetings than at the Grange meetings. A President, Secretary and Treasurer are all the officers we have. Applications for membership are presented and voted for and against, same book. A new member pays one dollar and gets his card of membership and no more fees are required of him, except in an emergency, during the balance of the year. Our meeting are open and parliamentary rules are observed.

The County Alliance meetings are especially interesting as we have speakers, and these western young men are bold and eloquent. Last Monday they discussed the propriety of starting an Alliance paper, which once more put us in mind of the GRANGE VISITOR in old Michigan and we had hard work to conceal our emotion. WM. CONNOLLY.

Sioux Falls, Dakota.

### Planting an Orchard.

BY G. F. BAILEY. Who'll eat of this orchard a hundred years hence Or breath its sweet fragrance, or gaze on

its bloom. And who'll cast a thought so far backward

And e'en lay a flower on the planter's old

The trees we are planting, so thrifty and green,
A hundred years hence will have gone to

decay, Tho' rosy-cheeked children now gladden the They, too, will have faded, like flowers of

We're planting for others and glad that we Some planted for us who have long ago gone; For brief was their pilgrimage, life but a

span; Our sun will soon set and eternity dawn.

Our statesmen are planting for millions un-A hundred or thousand years hence, it may

Shall fruitage of freedom and right then adorn All nations and people o'er land and o'er

Our teachers are planting a wonderful field In minds of immortals just fledging for their flight;

What fruits will their planting eternally vield; With joy or with sorrow, with darkness

Our preachers are planting the gospel's good

For heaven's grand harvest of glory on And sinners are planting the tares and the weeds For burning and anguish that never can

What fruits in your orchards for all time to come, Shall make the world better, and hearts

sing for joy. What good or what evil shall then be the Shall praises or wailings your tongue then

employ? We're planting, we're planting eternity's

With joy or with sorrow, O, what shall it

When time is no more, and the white throne appears, Will Jesus then say you're a joint heir with

Then plant every word with an apple of gold, Whose fruitage shall shine when the earth

is no more; And gather a harvest of glory untold With glorified saints on the heavenly

-Exchange.

# Communications.

## (Conclusion)

What Shall We Teach Our Boys. How often this perplexing question presents itself to the mind of the thoughtful father and mother. I presume that few of our ancestors did not have to deal with this same problema good many of them at least had boys in the family. Of those we meet from day to day, some seem to have been properly taught-have had what we call "good bringing up," while others are lacking in nearly all that makes a man, and we are led to ask, Why is this? Why the difference? Why is not one man as good as another? Why is not one every other one's equal in all that goes to make a good, a valuable them, talk them, sing them, preach them, citizen? The vulgar dude has as good stand by them, any time, all the time, that goes to make a good, a valuable clothes, as well formed body, as fine a mustache, can step as far, jump as high, see as clearly, hear as acutely, has a good appetite, sleeps soundlyin fact, physically he is just like other healthy, hearty men. Now, why isn't he something else than the "vulgar dude"? Why isn't he one of the best men in the neighborhood? Simply because good-clothes, a nice mustache, muscular strength, good eyesighteven the very perfection of physical development does not make the man. It is mind that makes the man. It is MIND THAT MAKES THE MAN.

To be a man one must first be a boy, and the mind of the man, to a greater or less degree is the result of his boyhood training. Such being the case should not we as fathers and mothers weigh well the responsibility placed upon us each time a boy is born into the family? We find man to-day is boss of the situation. There is nothing so difficult to do but some one is found to tackle it. Columbus discovered a new world. Bonaparte crossed the Alps in mid-winter. We have rail-roads from the Atlantic to the Pacific; a Brooklyn bridge; the telephone; the writing machine; the talking machine. We have a .Cleopatra's needle now standing in New York City, and Liberty enlightening the world. Whence came they? Are they not all the result of mind effort? A persistent stick-to-it-iveness that is necessary to success in any field of labor? With proper teaching we don't know the possibilities of one of these little boys of ours. They are given to us to be taught—to be developed—and we should teach them that mind is the man, and that they are worth to themselves and others in proportion as they have ability and will to do. One of the first things a boy should be taught and well taught, is to do well what he undertakes. He can be taught this early. Don't wait until some certain time to begin—begin now. He is never too young to learn; begin now; stick to it; keep at it. There are more men fail by half done work than from any other cause. Teach him to be at some future day while the hours

thorough, to complete-to go to the bottom of everything he undertakes.

Teach him to love the truth and abhor a lie, and don't forget that you must love the truth and abhor a lie yourself. That boy may not say anything about it, but he will catch you in even the "whitest" kind of a lie, and he will estimate truth as not so very essential after all.

Teach him to love purity and despise every phase of obscenity—that there are more young men lost, mor-ally and socially, lost to virtue, truth, lost to the endearments of home, to the highest manhood, to all that makes life worth living through indulgence in impure thoughts, and words, and actions than all other evils; that is the "downest" kind of a down-hill road; that the way of the "vile" transgressor is exceedingly hard.

Paul covers the whole ground in his epistle to the Phillipians. He says: "Whatsoever things are true, whatso-ever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these

Teach the boy these things. Teach him that order is law; that there can not be order without discipline; that his own person should be subject to an enlightened will of his own; that there should be no accidents in his conduct, but that his actions should be governed by a motive and the motive a good one

Teach him that he should have a purpose in life; that he was born into the world for a purpose, and that the world, the people, and everything he comes in contact with should be the better for his having lived; that there is no place in this world, nor in the next, for a drone; that he should live a busy, useful life; that he was not put into the world to simply wait till the time came to die and go to heaven, but that a nearer way to heaven is to do all he can for the present betterment of himself and tellows.

Teach him to milk, sweep, wash, iron, churn, bake, cook, knit his own stockings, sew on buttons, and mend his own clothes, to be of use in every possible way-in fact to be so neat and handy that if every other person had left the premises things would go right along as usual. And while we are teaching the boy in all manner of ways to make of himself a useful, worthy man, we should by our conduct toward him teach him that we love him, that we are interested in all his affairs, in all his doings, because we love him; that we love him because he is our boy, and that while we desire him to be good, useful and respectable, yet no matter how bad, worthless, and vile he may grow to be, we can never help love him still, that he would still be our boy, that our house would still be his house, our table, his table, and our Father, his Father.

And, fathers and mothers, I think it one of the most desirable things that every man and woman should love Jesus. Hold him up to the boys as the highest type of manhood; that His life and teachings were of the kind that make people better, wiser, purer, nearer to God, our Father; that Jesus came into the world to reveal God's good will to us; that he was born into this world and lived and taught God's good will because He was full of good will to us and that He died with good

will to us. Finally, fellow Patrons, let us stick closely to our principles. Get full of the objects and aims of the Grange; live for the nearer we are to them ourselves the more likely we will be to teach the things we should teach, and the less the need of the question, "What shall we teach our boy?

## J. ROSENSTIEL.

## How to be a Successful Farmer.

[An extract from an essay read by H. N. King at a Farmers' Institute held at Battle Creek in February last.]

## [Continued.]

It is very necessary tor a farmer as well as any other business man to have a good supply of brains containing an amount of will power, independence and pluck. He must also give a share of his time and money toward education. The city people do not hesitate to say publicly that "the farmers are slaves and fools and we will use them as we choose." Says the merchant when the farmer goes into town to do business, "He has no brains to put in." When the merchant goes into the country to do business 'tis at the time when he has an over supply of brains and nothing else to put in. Some farmers, instead of taking a goodly number of papers, buying books for themselves and children, staying at home evenings reading, posting themselves up that they may be somebody—go to the neighbors to drink "old-man cider," smoke tobacco (that they owed the grocer for last year), and play cards; or to the little country store close by to hear the gossip and slander, and they are sure to remember every word of it. A great many farmers lose their pride for building up a good home, while thinking that they are too good to work. They wish to be tony. They begin to build air castles and finally go to town. I know of a certain young farmer who became sick of hard work and went to town, but luckily for him he went into a hardware store where he got a damning every day for ten months and then went back home on the farm. He's thinking now how he will put a good barn here, a nice fence there, a shade tree here, where he may

away beneath its branches, when he is

old and gray. A healthy body produces a sound mind and if I had the voice of all the farmers we would not drive a load of produce to market and "freeze" on a corner until some one comes to tell us what it is worth. Now, when we go into a store, we are obliged to say, "How much for this? How much for that?" The buyer goes into the country, elevates his head and says; "I'll give you so much for this!" We have no voice in the matter at all. I think the farmers are beginning to brush up their ideas, plucking the mote out of their eyes that they may see to cast a beam out of some other eye. 'Tis true we can not assist the sun in rising, but we may steal a march while the orbs of night are fading away and watch its coming. As soon as the morning gleams of election day approach the horizon, the farmers begin to receive letters (enclosing some little slips) from city office-seekers, addressing them as "My dear John," "Use all your influence," "I'm the best man." How they get left! Go to town after election and they won't give you a meal of victuals. Bear in mind I have warm friends in the city whom I except. Please don't tear the coat trying to put it on. Leave it, it may fit some one who needs it. Give me a voice in the education of the farmer and instead of an interior, white-livered individual, filling half a seat in Congress, I would place a man there who would crowd the arm of his chair, with a brain to correspond. I'd show you a man who would not have his nature stained with all the vices that pollute city life. I was never able to understand why some men would always stain their mouths and smoke their clothes with that unnecessary, filthy stuff-tobacco, and gnaw their insides out and craze their brains with that terrible destroyer of hearts and homes-whisky. Did you ever know of a man who appeared better when his pockets were full of pipes, his mouth full of tobacco and his stomach full of whisky? In either case he appears either ugly, foolish or crazy. 'Tis generally a man who is sick of himself and wants to be something else. He often carries his point and you can't tell what it is. Proper education will, I think, after a time, change the dress of the farmer, put a new hat on his head and change his language. Every time I enter a house and see a library I think, there is a soul within. When I see a lot of playthings and picture-books under the same roof, I think there is a father within who loves children and a good home. But when I enter a house and see no papers, no books, no playthings, but a cudgel over the door, I think, "Well, all they ever read is that thread-worn verse of the Old Testament which reads, 'Spare the rod and spoil the child. Thou shalt beat him with a rod; so shalt thou deliver his soul from hell." Isn't that nice language? Fathers and mothers of little rosebud faces, you must enjoy reading this. I think, too, there are a great number kept from spoiling, but it never kept them at home. These are the boys that go to town, smoke, chew, play billiards, spoil a lot of poor whisky and take the wrong road home. A man's success in life may be traced back to the door of his early education. Tell me the habits of a boy and the influences to which he is exposed, and I'll tell you which road he is on. Circumstances make famous men. Tell me what a man reads, and I'll tell you what kind of a man he is. I have heard farmer boys say, who were out of reach of the temptations of town, "How can I amuse myself evenings if I leave all this?" Let me give you a recipe. First, place on your table Webster's Unabridged Die-

wood.' Talk about passing away the time! I wish there were 3,065 days in the year in order that I might find time to relieve myself of a conscientious duty and visit my neighbors once in a while. "Books are the treasured wealth of the world and the fit inheritance of nations," the consolation of bachelors and the romance of old maids. I fancy I see a growing intelligence among farmers and I look forward to a time when they can hold up their heads and say, "I crawl to none! I kneel to nothing!! My soul is my own!!!"

tionary; then stir up one corner of your

head with a chapter in astronomy; bury

yourself in nine books of geometry;

master Homer's Iliad, with a history

of the Trojan war; commit to memory

the mythologies of the East, and I'll

warrant you'll forget that you ever

went to the neighbors to smoke, chew,

or drink some of the "devil's kindling

#### The Lack of Thorough Teaching In our Schools.

"The fault, dear friends, is not in our teachers but in ourselves, that our schools are so defective."

Much has been said of late years about the lack of thorough teaching in our schools. One of the best educators of Michigan, said to the writer, when the union school came into vogue, "That school will be deservedly popular; yet there is something inordinate about it, something that will demand of the teachers impossible tasks. "This, he explained, "will come from the fact of too many studies for each pupil, too many classes for each teacher, with too little time for each recitation. The result will be—the teachers will be blamed for turning out a poor grade of scholars, when the blame really belongs to the School Boards or the people."

Every conscientious teacher can tell how he is hampered by an overruling School Board or constituency. Some-should be accorded ample time and times it may attempt to guide; more every facility, that his or her work in former republics. Out of twenty-

frequently it suspects. His individuality is stamped out; his freshness of method and organization is disturbed. He knows that too many objects are taught in a superficial haphazard way but he can make no change for the genius of the people is against him. For really the trouble lies back of indifferent teachers, and even back of indifferent and ambitious School Boards. It rests upon us as a people. We are too eager for progress at any cost: we are too heedless of detail, and too ambitious for number, standing, and appearance. We know too little of thoroughness; we demand impossible things; and naturally one of the things we get is what that keen critic, Mark Twam, calls "English as She is Taught in our schools." He gives a list of questions which had been asked at a school examination. The list, he says, would oversize nearly everybody's knowledge of the subjects examined, and, he continues, "is it not reasonably possible that in all our schools many of the questions in all our studies are several miles ahead of where the pupil That he is set to struggle with things that are ludicrously beyond his reach, hopelessly beyond his present strength?" This is literally true. Children, in their daily march "along the flowery path of knowledge," which is often steep and difficult, may be likened to over-burdened mules ascending the Andes, for the child with his mind packed full of rules, definitions, and abstract truths, till he is about ready to sink under the load, is yet urged on and up the "hill of science," the dullard forced on, the forward restrained, that they may keep pace together. This does not accomplish the purpose intended, and is a decided injury to both the bright and the dull boy. Thus little attention can be paid, in large schools, to individual tastes and talents. The chief object of the teacher is to have his class as uniform as possible at the end of the year; and he receives far more credit from the official examiner it his whole class marches well and keeps pace together, than if he parade a few brilliant and forward boys, followed by a number of straggling laggards. Yet to do justice to the former they should not be kept back to the pace of the latter. Individual freedom is what we want in our schools we cannot have the true scholar without it.

### COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

That word examination is the most powerful engine for intellectual leveling. There is a strong feeling spring. ing up everywhere against the tyranny of examinations, against the cramping and withering influence which they supposed to exercise on the youth of land. Max Muller says that he is alarmed at the manner in which they are conducted, and by the results which they produce. All examinations, he says, are a means to ascertain how pupils have been taught; they ought never to be allowed to be the end for which pupils are taught. Teaching with a view to them lowers the teacher in the eyes of the pupils; and learning with a view to them is apt to produce shallowness and dishonesty. Whatever attractions learning may possess for the pupil, all this is lost if they once imagine that the highest object of all learning is to gain marks in a competition. The pupils should look to their teacher as their natural examiners and fairest judges. and hence in every examination the report of the teacher ought to carry the greatest weight. This is the rule in Germany, it should be here. To leave examinations entirely to strangers reduces them to the level of lotteries, and fosters a cleverness in teachers and taught often akin to dishonesty. An examiner may find out what a candidate does not know, he can scarcely ever find out how much he knows—but the object is to find out how he knows it. The one who answers the most questions may not know the most. It is so much a matter of self-possession and memory, that the diffident, though good student, may fail in answering questions, while the pert, though shallow student, may succeed. One has got the trick of the examinations, he has learned the questions but not the lessons, the other has learned his lessons well with no special regard to the question.

It is worthy of note to observe what an amount of knowledge candidates (those who fit themselves specially for the occasion) will produce before their examiners, but how fleeting that knowledge is all know who observe results, and how different from that other knowledge which has been acquired slowly and quietly, for its own sake, without a thought whether it ever would pay at examination or not. There are two kinds of knowledge, the one that enters into our blood, the other which we carry about in our pockets. Those who merely prepare for examinations have generally their pockets crain full; those who work on quietly and have their whole heart "Although laws cannot be made, yet in their work, get knowledge that invigorates their whole frame, and though they may not be as ready to answer questions yet they have the knowledge. The object of study is not to find out how many marks each candidate may gain by answering a larger or smaller number of questions, and then to place them in order before the world like so many organ pipes. It is to develop thought—to stimulate mental growth. The office of the teacher is at once instructor and examiner to the student, and his report as to their standing should carry the greatest weight. And to the teacher

the school-room may be most thoroughly and effectively done. V. B.

#### Non-Voting.

EDITOR VISITOR:-Having read all your able articles in favor of independent voting I can hardly expect you to advocate non-voting, and doubtless all your correspondents think the nonvoter can give no better reason for his position than a lazy desire to shirk the responsibilities of citizenship.

The article will furnish a change. I do not vote because politics is gambling and chronic war. Some of your correspondents write about politics as if it was plural. Grammars say it is plural in form but singular in sense; it is certainly singular in scent.

Within the last fifty years invention has revolutionized industry, but the dogmas of government stand precisely where they did one hundred years ago. "Liberty is not the daughter but the mother of order." Is this the land of liberty where disorder is the prevailing phenomenon?

It is claimed that the ballot "executes the freeman's will as lightning does the will of God." It is called a snowflake, a dove, an olive branch and a messenger of peace. All that is needed to prick that bubble is to remember that every great balloting nation supplements its ballots with its bullets; and nine-tenths of all the people say that is right. So much the worse for the people, and for the principles of traternity and peace.

The air is full of appeals for temperance but not one word for peace; except occasionally a word for peace on a war basis. "In times of peace prepare for war." The antagonisms of politics being the chronic stage of the disease, the acute stage is sure to follow in due time.

A Prohibitionist tells me that no party can stand more than a dozen vears of continuous power without becoming corrupt. He admits it will be just so with the Prohibitionists. He says when they become corrupt the people must raise in their might and "turn the rascals out."

Would it be wise to sow wheat if it surely turned to chess within a dozen years? Wheat does not turn to chess nor corn to Canada thistles; neither does politics turn to corruption for it is corrupt in its nature, and that is why neither prohibition nor woman suffrage can ever purify it.

God and the minority are far more likely to be right than the majority, consequently monarchy is far more likely to be right than polarchy. What, you don't believe in mon-Yes; in a limited monarchy, in which the one man's power is limited to himself. When he attempts to rule others he exceeds the limits of his authority, goes beyond his jurisdiction and violates the command, Mind your own business. A full comprehension of this limitation of sovereignty would cause every honest man to abdicate a throne that does not belong to him. It would rid us of the domination of a host of sovereigns; it would substitute co-operation for competition, and substitute mutual, voluntary arrangements for compulsory ones. It would eliminate war and bring "peace on earth and good will to men.

It is estimated that the waste of war, including all other governmental expense, exceeds in value the money that s worse than thrown away for intoxicating drinks, and that together they exceed the value of all the food and clothing of all the people.

War, intemperance and politics are all on the same side, and that is the wrong side, of the economic question.

Under the despotic reign of this triumvirate the fittest can scarcely survive, but who can estimate the comfort and peace that would follow the adoption of temperate and fraternal principles? But before the people can adopt these principles they must first give up the erroneous notion that Kilkenney cats ever destroy each other. When Beelzebub casts out devils, people will be made temperate and happy by authority of law.

In war times the writer of such an article as this would be liable to be hung for treason. Perhaps he would deserve to be hung for his stupidity in not being able to perceive that, in war times, it would be as impossible to gain the attention of the people for the fundamental principles of peace as it would be to gather feathers in a cyclone. In times of peace lay the foundation deep and broad for the perpetuity of peace.

Many intelligent persons do not cultivate the habit of logical thought. For instance, in answer to my statement that real law never is made, but is a part of nature, an esteemed friend replied: "O, we understand all about that but when we get in power we will make good laws that shall be in accordance with, and supportive of, the laws of nature." All of which is very illogical and equivalent to saying, we will make them, and furthermore, we will build scaffolds and prop the stars lest they fall."

The masses can use what the few alone can invent or discover. All other fields are open to discovery, but when America declared her independence of Great Britain that settled the principles of government for all time, and closed the door to all discovery. Society is fifty years behind invention, with the masses miserably poor and turbulent for a change, with a govern-ment so rich that it don't know what to do with its surplus. Convulsions, military rule and the empire have been the next on the program of blotted out by war.

It is all the people can do to pay their taxes and to replenish the corruption fund depleted at every election. In this dilemma we turn to the thinkers and economists, but we find them plodding along in the old ruts. Henry George is like the rest of the compulsionists and politicians, only more so. He is a delusion and a snare, and so is Powderly; only they both mean well, and are splendid workers on the compulsory plan. Either would make a far better king than kings will average; but Americans have learned one lesson thoroughly, to hate the idea of a king even if he is a good man. At the same time they submit to arbitrary authority when it is the will of the majority. And they call the voice of the majority the voice of God, while admitting that it requires the slums of the cities to determine majorities!

"Why judge ye not of yourselves what is right?" Because, Worthy Master, we depend on majorities to de-

termine that for us.

I have said the thinkers are in the old ruts. There are some exceptions. P. J. Proudhon is out of the ruts. He is the profoundest thinker of modern times. He lives in his works, which are now being translated from the French to the English-the language used by more people than any other except the Chinese, and the latter is only fit to cart about the accumulated dust and dirt of ten thousand years. The English language is the great highway of progressive ideas that are destined to become the regenerators of the world.

Mr. Editor, you stick well to your text, namely, vote for the best man. That is good advice to voters; and I am aware that popular opinion says a man should vote and a woman should A woman can vote if she will go to Wyoming; but if she has no other errand there I would advise her not to go. And she will take my advice, but men will not take your advice and vote for the best man. When a good man is elected, without much use of the corruption fund, it is the occasion of great rejoicing; which shows it is an exception, and that, for common,

money rules. Few are aware of the amount paid to secure nominations. Political economy consists in expending a thousand dollars to secure election to an office that pays from two to ten thousand; and that is the science of government.

Hail, Columbia!

NON-VOTER.

## Ensilage.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:-My good wife says she promised you I would write about the ensilage I have been feeding during the past winter and am still feeding. When I say I, it means I as agent for my brother and lately of his estate. We have both read all our lives in the agricultural papers about improvements in agriculture and have gone on without adopting them and lived to rejoice that we were so conservative. The improvements in machinery we could plainly see and have been able to adopt in many cases with profit. It has so happened that some of my valued acquaintances built silos. I visited them and saw practical demonstrations of their workings. I attended farmers' meetings where parties gave their experience. I read books and articles on the subject until I concluded, with my brother's consent, to build one. Last spring I contracted for one 30x74, 18 feet high, of grout, roofed with shingle, and divided into four compart-13 inches thick, 9 feet high and nine inches thick, the other nine feet, with four wide doorways in the center of each end and the center of each partition. My mistake was building the partition walls too thin. Twenty-eight feet is a long wall and the walls weakened; they cracked some and I stayed them with joists from the perline plate to the ground and into the grout floor. The doorways corresponded to the feeding barn and were on a level with it, so that the feeding is done by means of a car holding 35 bushels and running on a tramway made of maple scantling. The silo is entirely above ground, as there was no opportunlty to dig. Under the eaves and on each side there are 3x4 ft. windows. The ensilage is passed into the silo through these windows by means of a carrier, like a straw carrier, attached to a Ross fodder cutter, No. 14, A. Grout was adopted as the most desirable and because there were stone and gravel plenty at hand, and because the building would be better than wood when done, but a wood one would be as good built of studding, say 6-inch or more, and boarded up with flooring inside and out. The building needs to be tight—ensilage is a kind of canned vegetable.

The corn planted was Burrell & Whitman's ensilage corn, raised in Virginia and of so large a growth as not to ripen in this country, drilled, in 4ft. drills, and from two in a hill to two feet apart, or dropped from a grain drill-you know how it drops. I planted 17 acres of this corn; three acres I cut up in August to feed green. In September, when an overcoat telt good and I was afraid of frost, I cut it. Some stalks had roasting ears on and more had none. The butts of the stalks when broken and twisted would give water freely. I cut the stalks with a stalk cutter; two men cut up and helped load as fast as four teams would draw to the cutting box, and the cutter would cut a ton in ten minutes ev-

four republics twenty have been help load. I drew some 100 rods and some 20 rods and cut into one-half-inch lnngths. The first silo I put in a horse to tread and when filled tied his legs and let him down. The next and others, put in two men to spread and tread. When filled, I covered with 2-inch plank, then broke joints with inch boards and on this put 18 inches of wood; any weighting is good. I used wood because when it was taken off I could draw it to where needed instead of drawing stone and piling

I filled two of the four silos with this corn. I then filled six feet of the third one with corn that had been raised for field corn, after husking about one-half the field. The balance I filled with field corn from a field where one-third of the corn had been husked. The first six feet kept well, the last was more than half spoiled. The trouble was the last was put in wet. If the rain had fallen on the ensilage corn it would have made no difference, but to wet corn that has been shocked for two or three weeks, with a drouth on hand, at that, is a different matter, as this has proven. When winter came the silo was opened. One and one-half in-ches on top had spoiled; all the re-mainder was good. I fed all 90 head of cattle would eat for two weeks;sold the milk in part and churned part, determined to test the effect. There was no fault found with the milk and the butter was like spring butter—high-colored and good. The cows did not fall off at all. Since the two-weeks' test, I have fed in various ways—giving hay once a day, and then giving four quarts of middlings once a day, and then giving two quarts twice a day. The foreman and the dairy woman and the cattle all swear by ensilage, and so do I. I planted after clover 20 acres to corn

for ensilage; that the drouth prevented

growing. In five weeks I could not see the rows, therefore I had more silo than ensilage. I weighed one-eighth of an acre, which gave at the rate of 61,500 lbs. to the acre. Honest Indian and fair play! Goffart, I think, talks about 140,000 lbs. to the acre. The average vield is about 32,000 lbs. to the acre. The stalks grew 10 to 15 feet high. I weighed one single stalk that some one cut from the field and brought to the scales that weighed 10 lbs. Some farmers think that a ton of hay and two tons of corn ensilage are equal. Others think it takes three tons to equal one ton of hay. I suppose the tons of each differ, but think three tons are more nearly correct. I need not figure to you the difference in favor of ensilage if three to one is correct. I wish to say, the stock looks well. With good luck this year the silos will all be full. I shall husk my field corn early and cut the stalks into the silo so soon as husked. I know the ensilage will not be as good as that cut green, but it will be better than to stand out and more economical for me. If I can be asked any questions regarding this matter, I shall answer them with great pleasure. I think I see in this plan a means by which a farmer can double or treble his stock. This means to keep up his land and increase his profits. It cost to cut up and weigh our ensilage 59 cents per ton. Many do this at less cost. I could save nine cents a ton by changing some things. I used more teams than necessary, but the teams would have been idle. I put my cutting box on a pair of threshing machine trucks with the idea that I would move often and make what is termed sweet ensilage, but I gave that up, losing faith in what is called "sweet ensilage," when the cattle did not know one from the other. If my machine saying of ours, "United we stand, diments, each 16x28 inside measure; wall unloaded a team with ropes and this would have facilitated matters. I used a steam power at \$2.50 per day and let my horse power stand idle. I might have saved by using the horse power, but a team and driver I should have charged at \$2.00, and perhaps not have saved by it in the calculation, although in fact. My only fault to find is, I have too little ensilage. Write me if I can add anything that will interest you. Truly yours, SAM'L FULLER.

The Necessity of Farmers Meeting

and Co-operating. [Paper read by H. Brinkman before Grand

Kent Co.

Traverse Co. Pomona Grange.]

The noblest of all great principles are proclaimed in these words, that all men are created equal and should be protected in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The thought probably never entered the minds of those public benefactors, as they sealed those principles with the blood of thousands of patriots, that before a century of national life had passed a people, having once enjoyed the blessing of liberty, would, through their Representatives in State and National Legislatures, enact laws making it possible for a few individuals acting in a corporate capacity, under chartered rights to so direct their own individual rights, as to pervert civil liberty and overshadow the very government that created them. This is, in my opinion, to a great extent, the condition of things to-day in this, our boasted land of free-You can scarcely point to an industry, except agriculture, but what is conducted in some form or other under corporate management, with rights and privileges granted them by the State and fostered and protected by it. The tendency is evil, and only evil. It discourages pursuits by honest private

You may say the progress of the age demands this, and point with pride to our flourishing manutacturing institu-

management. England points with pride to like institutions, and we point with feelings of sorrow and commiseration to her destitute millions today, and we are duplicating that system in this country at a rapid rate.

My friends, the picture is not overdrawn and we turn from the sad scene with but one hope of relief, and that to the farmers of the country; for, I tell you, candidly, you have a charge to keep. It is for the conserva-tive, home-building, home-loving farmers of this country to stand as arbitrators of this Nation's destiny between those two contending elements I have mentioned and turn back the hand that oppresses, reassure the discontented, and protect the liberty of the people. The future prosperity and welfare of this country depends more upon you, who are owners of homes, and around whose firesides cluster the patriotism and private virtues of our race, than upon any other class of citi-You can accomplish those objects as successfully in no other way as you can by obeying the central law of our civilization, which is, organize, co-operate, unite, form farmers' organizations, or unite with those already formed, where you can discuss public policy, harmonize your views and work intelligently together for your own protection and for the general good of your country.
You have a farmers' organization ful-

ly established, known as the Grange. If there is an individual present, who is prejudiced against that association or inclined to underestimate the good that it is doing, I will say to him, without fear of successful contradiction, that the members of the Grange, though few in numbers compared to the great mass of farmers, are doing much to educate the farmer in his public duties, to shape legislation in his interests, to protect the farmers against unjust claimants. This organization meets with more opposition and ridicule from outside farmers, who ought to be wishing it God speed, farmers that have been more or less benefited and protected by it, than from men of any ther occupation.

Business men understand the benefits of organization and co-operation and are well convinced of the fact that where a number of persons are engaged in the same business or calling, the welfare of each to a great extent is bound up in the good of all; hence they pool their interests and co-operate for their mutual benefit. They respect the farmers, whose intelligence prompts them to make an effort in the same di-

I do not mean by all this talk to kill off all corporations, for they are necessary evils, and I, like all others, shall have to give the devil his due, but control them-that is the point we should look after.

Fire is a good and indispensable servant, but when it gets the upper hand it is a bad master. So with corporations and organizations. But some of us ask the question, how control them? Let me tell in plain language. The same power that created them must hold them intact. In no other way can it be done. We were led astray and organized under the leadership of barroom politicians and demagogues and voted our birthright away; now we must organize to regain what we have lost, and in place of sending men to Congress and our own Legislature that will look after somebody else's interests, let us send men that will look after ours also, and peace and harmony will soon prevail all over our land again. Capital and labor, farmers and mechanics will join in that boastful

who are outside of the Grange, let me say to you, it is and must be left with Will you stay where you are, or will you join our little pilgrim band and help accomplish what it is not possible for a few of us to do? We have started, but we need your help. We have, I say, the Granges have this winter thirteen members in our Legislature, which is a large per cent. according to the numbers of the Granges. Will you help in the next two years to swell that number so that we can boast of having a majority?

Lecturer's Department National Grange.

An item in one of the great city daily papers tells the world that "The Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, is dead. \* \* Five times elected to Congress. \* \* He was one of the foremost scienti c farmers of his State, and was probably better known in South Carolina as an advanced agriculturist than as a politician." higher words of praise could be given the man and Patron, who ever placed agriculture in the front. From the very earliest years of the Grange he was one of its hardest workers and ablest advocates, because it was designed to bring farmers to the front. He, above and beyond all others, did bring agriculture to the front in Con-Often battling alone, with voice and vote, he was ever in the front advocating the cause of those who had few friends to speak for them: Not in South Carolina alone was he better known as an advanced agriculturist than as a politician." Not a State in all our Union but recognized his advanced position, and hundreds of thousands sincerely mourn his departure. He should have a monument in Washington as a typical "advanced" farmer Congressman.

"God buries his workmen, but the work goes on." The work so ably assisted by D. Wyatt Aiken still goes ery time. The men cutting would tions as conducted under corporate forward. Let a few of his earnest

words still continue their mission of

"Is it presumption to suggest that the world has never seen a better educator than the Grange? It takes care of its own, and makes them better men and better women, and wiser men and wiser women.

"Thus it will be seen that the Grange is a family where the father's manhood, the mother's devotion, the brother's affection and the sister's love are so cultivated and developed that they reach out beyond the purview of the family circle, and embrace with fraternal kindness every member of the Order, practically obeying the injunction of our Savior when he said, 'The second commandment is like unto it: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thy-self.' This is the fellowship to be found in the Grange, and it is the fellowship of the noblest character. Twenty-nine days in the month social differences, moral convictions or political prejudices may estrange Patrons of Husbandry; but when on the thir-tieth day of the month they meet on a common level in the Grange all these alienting features are dissipated.

"Is it any wonder, then, that farmers are attracted to the Order? Nay, verily, the greater wonder is that every farmer in the Union is not an active co-laborer with those of us who are de sirous to so impress the advantages of the Grange upon the agricultural mind of the country that it, as an organization, may never be defaced by neglect, injured by prejudice nor destroyed by ignorance, but may go on prospering and to prosper until it Mental and Physical Expansion, shall merit the fulfillment of its own selected motto, 'Esto Perpetua.'"

A Chicago dealer put a quart of water into a gallon of milk, and sold it for five quarts of milk. He was arrested and fined \$10.

A jeweler alloyed his gold one-half, then sold his goods for pure, and was sent to prison.

A half-dozen railroad men issued stock to the amount of double the cost of their roads and equipments; then taxed the public to make the water milk and the pinchbeck gold, and every one of them was sent to the United States Senate.

Referring to the recent organization of a Grange in its neighborhood the Northampton (Mass.) Journal says that it "heartily welcomes the new society to this vicinity The organiza-tion of agriculturists is a growing necessity, and the increased attention being paid to the demands of this class signifies good and good only to the republic. They must be noticed and their demands for relief from the taxation of arrogant monopolist be met, sooner or later."

PROGRESS. Four more new Granges: Cromwell, No. 67, Middlesex county,

Connecticut. Lehman, No. 819, Luzerne county,

Pennsylvania. Bowman's Creek, 820, Wyoming

County, Pennsylvania. Good Hope, Mo. 636, Phelps Co.,

North Carolina has organized four dormant Granges, and several more are in process of reorganization.

Danville Grange, California, has just received eleven new members. nut Creek six.

Brattleboro' Grange (Vermont) is receiving large additions of new mem-

Wissahickon Grange, No. 760, Pennsylvania, 22 new members.

Lawrence Grange, New Hampshire, 12 new members. Evans Grange, Illinois, eight new

members. Work on our new Grange hall is progressing very satisfactorily.

North Haven Grange, Connecticut, now has 100 members. "Just purchased forty tons of fertilizer."

Highland Grange, 291, Kansas, one month ago was dormant. Reorganized. 54 new members and other applica-tions. "This Grange renews its allegiance to the National and State organizations with higher conceptions of duty and privileges in this country, and recharters for ninety-nine years or during the necessity of a farmers' organization."

The Aroostock Co. Union Grange, of Maine, has dedicated its new Grange

Two more new Granges "close in sight" in Rhode Island. Some National Grange work is being done

Capital Grange, No. 540, Michigan, had 26 new members last quarter.

Sweedesboro' Grange, No. 5, New Jersey, 20 new members this year.

Bristol Grange, No. 80, Ohio, 20 new members.

"We are plowing and sowing and reaping all over America's land."

Many ladies admire gray hair-on some other person—but few care to try its effects on their own charms. They need not since Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray hair to its original color. Sold by druggists and perfumers.

WE give below several good endorsements of ground limestone, which we

publish by request of the writers: MR. COBB:-I have used the limestone plaster of Mr. Davis, of Ida, Mich., on corn, potatoes and grass, and would give \$1.00 per ton more for it than for the Grand Rapids plaster or any other plaster that I have used.

Bedford, Mich. . D. A. Pelton.

J. T. COBB, EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: -I have used N. Davis's ground limestone on timothy and clover meadows with admirable results. I think it more than doubled my crop. Some of my neighbors, seeing the results, have purchased of him largely the past win-

r. Very respectfully, Whiteford, Mich. J. C. Johnson. MR. COBB:-I used one ton of N. Davis's ground limestone last year and intend to use four tons this year.

Very respectfully, A. HOTCHKISS. Whiteford, Mich.

For Dyspepsia

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. july15y1

# The First Symptoms

Of all Lung diseases are much the same: feverishness, loss of appetite, sore throat, pains in the chest and back, headache, etc. In a few days you may be well, or, on the other hand, you may be down with Pneumonia or "galloping Consumption." Run no risks, but begin immediately to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Several years ago, James Birchard, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption, and that they could do nothing for him, but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine, two or three months, he was pronounced a well man. His health remains good to the present day.

J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes: "Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that I could not sit up, was much emaciated, and coughed incessantly. I consulted several doctors, but they were powerless, and all agreed that I was in Consumption. At last, a friend brought me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect."

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.



# American Road Machine Company

Of Kenneth Square, Pa.

Manufacture the New Model Reversible Road Machines; 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,

# The Grange Hisitor.

Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,

## AT 50 CTS. PER ANNUM. Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

I. T. COBB, Editor and Manager, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.

Entered at the Post Office at Coldwater, Mich., as Second Class matter.

## To Subscribers.

Remittances may be made to us in postage stamps, or by postal note, money order, or registered letter. If you receive copies of the paper beyond your time of subscription it is our loss not yours. We aim to send every number of the paper for the time paid for, then strike out the name if not renewed. Renewals made promptly are a matter of much convenience, and we respectfully solicit such that no numbers be lost to you.

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

#### To Subscribers and Corresdents.

All subscriptions to the GRANGE VISITOR, and all correspondence, ex cepting 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.

## PROCLAMATION.

To the Patrons of Michigan:-At the session of the State

Grange in 1885, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Worthy Master proclaim a Children's Day, to be universal throughout the State, and that the same be announced in the VISITOR."

This resolution is still in force, and in obedience therewith, I proclaim Thursday, the 9th day of June, Children's Day for the Patrons of Michigan. I need not call attention to the fact that this day was observed with great interest and profit, not only to the children, but to the Patrons of the State, in 1886, and I trust that the same zeal and energy will be exercised on the 9th of June, 1887, that was so universally and commendably exercised last year. It gave an impetus to the Order by calling in those who did not belong to witness and participate frequently in the exercises.

Trusting that the day will be observed with even greater interest and profit the present year, I am, fraternally,

C. G. Luce, Master.

In this issue is an article on Ensilage from the pen of Hon. Samuel Fuller, of Grand Rapids. Farmers, as a class, have not given this subject the attention it deserves. We should like to know that one or more enterprising farmers in every county in the southern tier would plant for and build a silo this year. Next year we shall have to elect a President of the United States and won't have time for much other important business beyond saving the country.

Aculteration.

Without stopping at this time to discuss the results of congressional interference with the work of bogus butter-makers, does not the adulteration of everything we eat, drink or wear, where adulteration is possible demand general consideration by those most interested—the people—and legislative action of a restrictive character?

We are of those who believe American ingenuity and American reckless indifference to the well-being of the people, not to say dishonesty, has so invaded every department of manufacture that pure goods, where adulteration is possible, are seldom found in the market. The rage for money-making has stimulated ingenuity to devise ways and means to produce goods at less cost, and this has been effected by adulteration, by the introduction of as large a per cent. of a cheaper substance as could be done and palmed off on purchasers. Printers' ink on labeled packages of goods has in this country but a moiety of honesty, and if anywhere there is statutory law for the protection of the people, it is nowhere enforced except where public health is put in jeopardy to an alarming extent. If your constitution is undermined by homœopathic doses of injurious adulterations, there is no complaint. It is an accepted condition of business and there is no interference. It is only when by some abnormal condition of greediness or by some blunder of the mixer that the homœopathic proportion conforms to the label, and the larger per cent. of adulteration kills somebody, that there is any

Ship loads of innocent white clay, costing less than one cent a pound are imported every year and sold where wanted for the purpose of adulterating all kinds of goods where adulteration is possible and profitable.

A man disposed to make honest goods stands a good chance to reach bankruptcy in competition with the frauds practised for years across the street by a man in the same line of business.

Old people tell us that the liquor they drank 50 years ago was pure, and while some persist in drinking, they all unite in prononncing the stuff they now drink a base fraud, but they drink it because they can get nothing better.

Now, so long as we have civilization we shall have government, and so long as we have government, be it run by Republicans, Democrats, Greenbackers or Prohibitionists, it will be immensely expensive, else the past is no index of the future, and the lawmakers must have large resources from which to draw, as the people of this country don't seriously object to carrying on a government at large expense, provided the money is not obtained by a direct personal demand upon them. It must imports or a tax on domestic manu- label in a year, he is not molested but factures, or both. The tax on liquors of our own manufacture, on tobacco built up a good business. And this State Agent of the School or by the and cigars is accepted as a tax upon articles that are not necessary to the welfare of society and as the general government has not shown any great solicitude as to the effect of their use upon the morals or health of the people, it would seem the right thing to do until such time as the attention of the government can be fixed upon these vital points.

The Michigan Legislature now in session, we understand, have passed a bill, which we have not seen but which adulteration. It seems to us that there are so many other things equally deleterious to health besides being fraudulent in being labeled what they are not that might very properly have been included, that we wonder that our Solons did not cover more ground in this laudable effort to invade a vicious usage. Dr. Cyrus Edson says that "In the manufacture of fruit jellies the adulturer reaches the acme of his art. A most plausible currant jelly sold by nearly every fruiterer and grocer was made as follows: Dried apples, glucose, water, arsenical fuchsine (a real analine pigment) tartaric acid and glue. This mixture was boiled, strained and sufficient salicylic acid added to keep it from spoiling in hot weather. Most of the fruit jellies sold to-day are frauds on the consumer." \*

the public and of physicians has been called to a much discussed subject, the coloring of green vegetables by means of copper. Analy sis shows that as much as 3½ grains of copper sulphate is frequently contained in a pound tin of peas or beans. \* \* \*

Coffee and tea are not exempt from adulteration. The well known mixture of ground coffee with chicory and cereals has led the good housewise to think that if she grinds the coffee herself it must be pure. She never

was more mistaken. Damaged coffee beans are treated with chromate of lead, Prussian blue, soapstone, burntumber, and quite a variety of other chemicals so as to restore their original appearance. Frequently Mexican and other comparatively cheap coffees are treated so as to make them resemble the more expensive Java. Pigments containing arsenic have been used so that some coffee analyzed by the New York Health Department chemist was found to contain I-50 of a grain of copper arsenite in the quantity of coffee necessary to make a cup of the beverage. Such stuff is known to the trade as painted coffee-not a bad name for it.

The adulterations of tea are in imitation of those ingeniously devised by the Chinese and are practiced by both Mongol and white in common. The adulterants are "lie tea," foreign leaves, and substances used for color-ing and "facing." "Lie tea" consists of spent leaves colored to imitate any grade or kind of tea desired. Plumbago or black lead is used to "paint" black teas. Tea so colored has a glossy, smooth appearance. Green teas are nearly all colored, the usual pigments employed for this purpose being Prus sian blue, tumeric and soapstone. made to do duty for tea are most frequently those of the willow.

Many important adulterations show great ingenuity on the part of the contrivers. Mus tard is reduced by adding terra alba and wheat flour, and is then colored with tumeric or a poisonous coal tar color, called Marsh's yellow. Bread is whitened with alum and musty flour sweetened and preserved with sulphate of copper.

Every beverage we drink and nearly every article of food we eat is liable to be made ource of danger to us by the ignorant and

The concluding paragraphs set forth so much suggestive truth that we quote them:

The State of New York has an admirable Adulteration Act. Our laws afford us plenty of shot, but no powder. An adulterator may ply his nefarious business with very little fear of punishment, although he commits a gre ter offense than the cut-throat who gathers purses with a club and revolver on the public highway. In older countries special bu been created to prevent tamper ing with the food supply, and until our law makers follow the example set by those abroad, we must expect to be cheated and oc casionally made ill by eating impure food. In New York City the Health Department is doing all that is possible with the limited force Knowing how much important work must be left untouched, it feels somewhat in the position of the musician at the western who, fearing his patrons' displeasure, pinned on his back a paper bearing the hum-ble request, "Please don't shoot the fiddler; he is doing his best.

The tollowing, clipped from the Evening Journal, states the case as presented over the counters of our dealers all over the land and we are really doing little or nothing with this dishonesty, this tampering with the health of the people:

WASHINGTON, March 31 .- The Department of Agriculture publishes a report made by chemists on the adulteration of food, finding that out of samples purchased in open mar ket of all kinds of spices, about two out of ten were pure. Only one sample of black pepper out of thirteen purchased was pure. The ginger of common sale is pretty much everything but ginger, and the department agents who called for mustard got two-thirds of something else. It was learned that one New York spice grinder worked off 5,000 lbs. of cocoanut husks in a few weeks by adul

If a boy steals a jack knife worth 25 cents, he is arrested and sentenced to the State Reform School for five years; but if a man sells \$25,000 worth of goods, or, rather, sells goods to the be had by the imposition of a duty on amount of \$25,000, under a fraudulent rated an enterprising fellow that has state of things seems likely to continue. | County Agent as directed by the Su-

## The State Public School.

We have been requested by an applicant for a boy from the State Public School at Coldwater to give through the Visitor some account of the Institution, the necessary steps to be taken to get a child and the conditions and requirements pertaining to this matter.

The State Public School is, in the main, a pioneer institution of the is intended to protect those who eat kind, with the purpose in view, excandy from the effects of poisonous pressed in a few words, of providing an intermediate home with educational machinery attached, for dependent children that have a poor home or none at all until such time as a better home can be found in the families of

citizens of the State. The Institution was authorized by the Legislature of 1873 and opened for children in May, 1874. In defining candidates the statute reads: "There shall be received as pupils in said of the schools of the country. School those children who are declared dependent on the public for support, who are over three and under fourteen years of age, and who are in suitable

instruction." Superintendents of the Poor are authorized to send dependent children to the State School, but the children must first be examined as to health by During the last few months the attention of a physician, and the applicant for admission must be examined and approved by the Judge of Probate of the county. No child sound in mind nation, comes as near justifying the and body, of admissable age, can be legally kept in a poor-house when there is room for more children in the State School, except the quota from

the State is entitled to its proportion | two of which are reported "straight," according to population.

of a Board of Control, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor for a term of six years. Improper inmates may be returned to their respective counties by this Board. Bills covering cost of sending children to the State School and of returning improper inmates are audited by the State Board of Auditors, and paid by a warrant drawn on the State Treasurer.

The institution was established on the cottage plan with accommodations for 300 children. The children all eat in a large dining-hall, but are domiciled in lots of from 25 to 30 in neat two-story brick cottages, located in a semi-circle around a large central building. Each cottage has a matron in charge and the school arrangements seem complete.

With this glance at the Institution we pass to answer the question, "How and what shall I do to get a boy from the State School?" Write a letter stating age and sex of child wanted, and direct to Superintendent State Public School, Coldwater, Mich., and you will get in return a blank application which, when filled out, will show the name, occupation, location, post-office, the number of members of the family, and the distance from school of the applicant for a

This application duly signed when returned to the Superintendent at Coldwater will be forwarded by him to the County Agent of the State Board of Corrections and Charities of the county in which the applicant lives and the County Agent will, if on inquiry he becomes satisfied that the place is a desirable one, endorse his approval on the back of the application and return it to the Superintendent. The applicant can visit the Institution and make selection of a child or the Superintendent will select one and forward by rail in care of conductor to any point designated, there to be met by the party taking the child. Children are sent out on trial and can be returned at any time within sixty days at the expense of the applicant if not found satisfactory. This is often done, some children going over the road several times before they strike the right home and stay. At the end of sixty days if not returned, indentures in duplicate are forwarded for signature to the guardian, one copy of which is kept by him and the other returned to the Superintendent at Coldwater. Prior to 1885 it was the duty of the County Agent to visit these indentured children once a year and report to the Superintendent of the State School. The Legislature of 1885 placed this visiting in the hands of the Superintendent, who now has control of this matter and these visits are made by a perintendent. Semi-annual reports are required from the guardians on blanks furnished. The Legislature of 1885 also changed the age of admission from three to fourteen to "Not under two or over twelve."

The Institution has made a good record and become a model adopted by other states. Since its establishment it has received 2,138 children as wards of the State; more than onehalf have found homes for a term of years remaining under the control of the State. All indentures are liable to cancellation if guardians do not comply with the terms of the contract.

There are many persons in the State who are both able and willing to furnish good homes to children and we hope this article will stimulate some to apply. There are bright, intelligent little fellows there by the score. In short the lot will compare favorably in appearance with the turn out

There is one advantage in taking a child from the State Public School. The State has absolute control and when indentured there is little liability of condition of body and mind to receive annoyance from parents or relatives of the child as they are not informed of the whereabouts of the child. More definite information may be obtained at any time by writing to the Superintendent of the Institute.

THE life insurance business in Michigan, as shown up by legislative examiscriptural charge of total depravity as any scheme concocted and managed by well-dressed, pretentious people of modern times. The Evening Journal up the book editorially. It was writsuch county is full. Each county of briefly refers to fifteen corporations,

a third "new and small," and the re-The School is under the supervision maining twelve seem to have adopted a system of robbery under cover of law, that exhibits a degree of cupidity remarkable for its familiarity with deception sustained by perjury and forgery. Old people sure to die soon, seem to have been the most desirable subjects and to have made up the entire stock in trade of some of these fraudulent concerns, christened to ensnare by the use of such inviting names as The People's, Loyal Life, Old People's, Universal Relief, Equitable Mutual, and Protective Life. One agent expressed the opinion that there were 20,000 persons insured in old people's companies and not 18,000 know of it. Officers of companies have found it convenient, as well as economical, to act as applicant, medical examiner and beneficiary.

What the outcome of this legislative examination will be we can not predict, but it seems the right thing to do to at once abolish the office of Insurance Commissioner or enlarge its powers if they have not been sufficient to prevent the establishment and growth of a business that seems to have been a well cultivated and paying field for the exercise of expert meanness and unqualified dishonesty.

If it is really worth while to endeavor to protect individuals composing the great body of the people from the depredations of some others of its members as legislation is all the while attempting, we should have an iron-clad law covering this life insurance business that would consign these conspirators to the penitentiary for a term of

Detroit Evening News: D. W. Alyworth, manager and treasurer of the Michigan Hedge company, has removed the headquarters of that institution from Adrian to Kalamazoo. The removal is a loss to one place and a gain for the other, but Adrian can console herself with Mr. Alyworth's cyclone cellar, which he left behind

Some time ago we gave our opinion of the osage orange as a hedge and of Michigan farmers in connection therewith. We do not care to restate our objections at length to the hedge for a fence but boiled down they amount

The osage orange hedge takes up too much room and improverishes the land on each side of it for a rod or

These two are minor objections. The major one is, nine farmers out of ten will not give the attention to a hedge necessary to keep it a fence when once made by a hedge company or any body else. An observation of nearly forty years sustains that statement. The average farmer will not seasonably trim and care for a hedge, and the imperfect hedge fences patched with old rails or paralleled with board or wire fences proves it. No one sent us a citicism of our former article but we saw in the Michigan Farmer not long after a letter from a correspondent of that paper, that by one inquiry settled the whole business. We had made a statement something like this, That very few hedges were at best a fence more than half the time, and the correspondent wanted to know what they were the other half. This inquiry we now answer: They were hedges not in leaf, with many openings convenient for sheep and hogs to pass through, that when in full leaf were sometimes a fence against animals not particularly curious to know what was on the other side.

The tenth farmer will have a fence if he has a hedge, for he will give it the necessary attention. The other nine should promptly say "No" to the agent of the Michigan hedge company or any other man who applies for a job of hedge fence making,

THE heart of every loyal Wolverine swells with pride at the fame of the university of Michigan. It may not be generally known to our readers that this year completes the fiftieth of the institution's existence, during which time it has won a noble place among the first of its kind in the land.

We have at hand The Oracle, an annually issued organ of the Sophomore class. Among its illustrations two deserve more than passing notice. The frontispiece is a finely executed portrait of the late Dr. Edward Olney whose loss to the State is so sadly deplored. Further on is a page bearing two cuts-one of the main college building as it was in '37 and the other as it is in '87. Opposite these suggestive illustrations is a poem, to speak of which is our motive in taking ten, we are creditably told, although

no name is given with it, by one who does honor to the calling of a farmer. This is well, since it is addressed to an institution that has among its students more sons and daughters of farmers than of any other class. It is a fitting tribute, fitly framed and does credit to its theme and to its author, "The Farmer Poet of Michigan," B. Hathaway, of Little Prairie Ronde. We quote but the closing lines but the entire poem is well worth one's perusal:

O, pride and promise of our youthful State! Build for her children such an Appian Way As Rome did never know: Where strong in knowledge, as in virtue great, Shall thousands come and go.

May prouder record than we read to-day Thy hundreth birthday show.

THE State Republican of the 19th of April devoted a half column to the GRANGE VISITOR in reply to our arraignment of its course during the late amendment campaign. Its defense involves little more than the disputed point as to whether prohibition does prohibit in prohibition states. The Republican has all the while held that it did not. The YISITOR and so far as we know no speaker or paper that favored the amendment ever claimed that prohibition laws were so well enforced as to reach the point of absolute prohibition. No laws enacted to repress crime close out absolutely and entirely that class of crime against which they are aimed, nor will they this side of the millenium.

We don't care to "Thresh over again the old straw of the recent campaign," says the Republican. Nor does the VISITOR; but if the Republican persists in going back on the declarations of State Conventions of its own party, and statements of Governors and other equally prominent Republicans, we may be cempelled to reproduce the evidence found in the VISITOR of March 15 and April 1, and add thereto more of like character.

The VISITOR has not been radical and taken extreme ground in this matter, but it has been and still is unwilling to give more credit for veracity to those east, west, north or south that took sides with those engaged in the traffic in an effort to defeat the amendment, than to representatives of the prohibition sentiment of the country. The Visitor is only anxious to suppress so far as possible this most stupendous and expensive curse that overshadows our country, and that with unscrupulous hand seizes upon the young and old, and indifferent alike to statue law and the morality of our best civilization gives in return for injury inflicted not even a shadow of positive good. We have no expectation of destroying either by moral effort, or legal means, or both combined, this business in a brief period, but desire to make the open saloon an outlaw as soon as possible. Failing in this attempt at the last election we hope the Legislature will burden the business in every practicable way, not forgetting to make the taking out of a United States license prima facie evidence against parties who have not paid the State tax or whose bonds have not been accepted. The Republican very innocently asks, "What is the reason for a new law in Maine if prohibition prohibits." It might as well ask what is the reason the Legislature of this and every other State are continually amending criminal laws. We suppose to make them more effective for the suppression of crime.

Our esteemed cotemporary has expressed its "strong sympathy for the real mission of the VISITOR." We venture to assume it is within the province of its mission to antagonize a business in the villages and cities of the State productive of crime and pauperism, for which the agricultural class are heavily taxed, and which these municipalities betriend for a consideration.

We are glad to know the Republican and many other anti-amendment newspapers of Michigan have discovered since the election, and commenced threshing a bundle of "straw" too long by them neglected. Saloon men must now be required to obey the law, and officers must enforce it. Minors and drunkard must not have whiskey at all; and all others get what they want before 10 o'clock at night and do without on Sunday. This kind of talk sounds much better than the campaign encouragement given to lawbreakers-that prohibition could not be enforced. What better support was or is wanted for dereliction of duty on the part of officers, and lawlessness on the part of the mercenary, than the declaration of the press that the laws of the State will not and can supply.

not be enforced. The suggestion of the State Republican that the VISITOR "Take hold with us of the work of enforcing and perfecting the temperance laws we have," was quite unnecessary as probably no paper in the State has said as much in the last half dozen years upon the subject of enforcing the cities to make their purchases. the laws we have, as has the VISITOR. It has been the bed rock on which we have stood and "in all kindness" we now cordially welcome the State Republican and all other allies to this solid basis of genuine reform.

Arbor Day has passed and we pre-

sume trees have been set in every neighborhood in the State. But how have they been set? If we are to judge by those we have seen set before, on that day, and since, the number of transplanted living trees will not be much greater on the first of March, 1888, than on the first of last March. It seems most people have yet to learn that mellow ground retains moisture, while sod and unbroken ground very soon dries out, and it not only dries out, but when dry it absorbs the moisture from mellow ground lying next to it. A bushel or so of mellow earth stands a poor chance of retaining much moisture in a dry time it surrounded by sod or other unbroken ground. We have noticed perhaps fifty trees, lately set in this village, and not one of them stands an even chance of being found alive and in a thrifty condition two years hence, without both seasons should prove exceptionally wet. In every instance, a hole just large enough to bury the roots at a proper distance had been deemed sufficient and with the bushel of dirt returned and firmly complete-but very incomplete in so far as giving the tree an even chance to live. Our observation and experience demand the thorough pulverizing of the soil a foot deep and six feet square in hard ground to give a tree s fair chance to live and grow. If a tree has been properly taken up and handled and is well set afterward, and the following day a mulch of half-rotted straw or other suitable material is spread a foot deep over all the broken ground around the tree, there is little danger of failure. But this mulch must be applied early in the season before the ground dries out and in sufficient quantity to prevent the evaporation of the moisture and also the growth of weeds and grass around the tree. A little thinking about the known dryness of sod ground and the moisture of to the sermon. mellow ground will make apparent the necessity of mellowing a spot for treesetting so large that the neighboring sod can not absorb all the moisture from the dirt in contact with the roots of the tree. Now, we suggest to those who may have set trees and read this, if they have failed to meet these conditions that it is not too late to dig | with an iron wedge struck in a handle about their trees and not lose the labor for a pestle. already bestowed on this laudable purpose to grow a tree for ornament, for your property.

This tree-setting is not so much a matter of luck as a matter of work and it pays better to so complete the job that there will be no occasion to substitute another tree for a dead one a year or two later. If any of our readers think we have overstated in any particular the way trees are usually country, and, indeed, by many farmers, we shall be glad to hear from them.

From a late circular of Fenno Bros. & Childs, of Boston, we clip the following. This is the firm, with a change in one of its members, that Patrons for some years have shipped wool to and so far as we know they have been treated in a very honorable and satisfactory manner. That has certainly been the case with those in this vicinity who consigned to this firm:

The latest official returns give the clip of the principal wool growing countries of the world, for the past five years, in millions of

pounds, as follows: United Kingaom-1882, 129; 1883, 128; 1884, 132; 1885, 136; 1886, 136. European Continent—1882, 450; 1883, 450;

1884, 450; 1885, 450; 1886, 450. North America—1882,313; 1883,333; 1884, 350; 1885, 343; 1886, 335.

350; 1885, 343; 1880, 335. Australasia—1882, 357; 1883, 366; 1884, 408; 1885, 385; 1886, 429. Cape of Good Hope—1882, 57; 1883, 52; 1884, 52; 1885, 50; 1886, 66. River Platte—1882, 296; 1883, 302; 1884,

322; 1885, 356; 1886, 348. Other sources—1882, 109; 1883, 96; 1884, 106; 1885, 110; 1886, 147.

By this it will appear that the total amount of available wool the world over is very much larger than it has ever been, and, notwithstanding the natural increase of population, which is not proportionately as large as the wool clip, we are not likely to see any strong advance in wool in 1887, owing to a short

WE see it stated that merchants in the interior are forwarding to members of the Legislature protests against the reduction of passenger fares to two cents per mile on the ground that such reduction would hurt their business by encouraging more people to visit

Cheap transportation for the many is of more importance to the people of a State than this thin advantage, if any, which present rates may afford to the comparatively few country dealers. Their advantage of lower rents and cheaper living should compensate for all the advantage the city dealer may have to offer the country customer to secure his trade. A 2-cent rate will probably pay a larger dividend on actual cost than 80-cent wheat pays the farmer on his investment.

From time to time we have heard it claimed that the present Legislature was quite superior to its predecessors in such matters as common honesty and morality. But with all the excellence claimed for it there seems to be some black sheep in the lot that might not have been discovered in a session of six weeks.

If these black sheep are to be classed as fools or knaves Saginaw might claim the first; and the Representative reported by a correspondent of the Evening Journal as an agent of one of the graveyard insurance companies would seem to head the list of the other. If the session continues three months longer the list is likely to be lengthened.

PRACTICAL Turkey Raising is the title of a 28-page pamphlet that tells all about the business, beginning at tramped down, the work of setting was the bottom and proving beyond a question that with good sense, which means in this case good management, turkey raising is profitable; and while we do not intend to go into the business this year we are quite sure from an examination of this book that Fanny Field, its author, has so well told how to run the business that any one who has room and a disposition to try the experiment will find it to her advantage to send twenty-five cents to R. B. Mitchell, 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, for a copy of the pamphlet.

> A BROTHER has sent us a threecolumn sermon of some old fogy preacher in which the good man has proved to his own satisfaction that the Grange-a secret organization-is "no good." We decline to give space

> Life is too short to waste on such narrow-minded men that don't know what they are talking about. They will soon die off if let alone and be out of the way. Besides they are really doing no more harm than the man who lives in the woods and persists in pounding his corn in a wooden mortar

Secretaries of Subordinate Granges shade, and to give additional value to have so far this year reported fairly well. But there are delinquents, and in the next Visitor we shall give the Nos. of Granges whose Secretaries failed to report last year and for the first quarter of this year. Of course, we don't expect Masters or Secretaries who don't take the Visitor to see this reminder of neglected official duty; but perhaps some more enterprising set in the cities and villages of the brother or sister will, and through this channel an officer may be reminded of his delinquency.

> A FARMER who would put his cattle out in a bleak and windy yard on the north side of his barn might think no harm would be done. His dog that seeks a sheltered corner to bask in the sun knows better than that. The cattle might, indeed, live and not seem to suffer, but the same cattle put out in a sheltered sunny yard, protected from the wind and getting the full benefit of the solar furnace, will eat less hav and give more milk .- From "A Star for a Stove" in The Chautauquan.

Florence Nightingale Assembly, Detroit.

We were honored, a short time ago, by an invitation to visit the Florence Nightingale Assembly on their third anniversary.

This is the mother assembly of the working women's organizations of Detroit, and well may she be proud of her offspring. Three years ago it started with 14 members, organized in Judson Grenell's parlors-and now it has 60 members belonging to the parent assembly, besides various other organizations or unions, which have been but subdivisions of this, and all I set the wine chained captive free, And all are better for knowing me." under the fostering care of the Florence Nightingale.

We were courteously waited upon We were courteously waited upon by a committee, who came to the ho-On the 11ch man's table, rim to rim.

tel to meet us and conduct us to their "Forwarned is forearmed." had been previously told that we would be surprised at the quantity and quality of the audience, and surely we were not prepared to find a large well-lighted and elegantly-furnished hall, packed with an intelligent, refined and cultivated audience of ladies with a liberal sprinkling of gentle-

Ladics acted as ushers, who saw that all members and guests were comfortably seated. When the Master Workman's gavel tell, Miss McCarthy, with the ease of a lady, presided, and with such grace as to be really charming. The piano solos were fine indeed, and the song solos were rendered with such sweetness and melody that they linger in our memory still. The recitation given would have done credit to a professional elocutionist. A fine string band added much to the entertainment. Short speeches by members and triends cheered and we sincerely hope encouraged the toilers.

Some one had done much hard work in preparing so complete and varied a program, which was carried out with-

out mar or failure. The account of their struggles and

trials was saddening, but the recital of their achievements and victories were wonderful. Starting with scarce more than a dozen working girls, and at fearful odds, with both public and private sentiment against them; with road before them that was dark and boded danger, these brave girls laboring for bread, for a decent and honorable livelihood, striving for such a cultivation of heart, head and hand as should make them better workers. better wives and mothers, grander and nobler women, with right on their side, with hope in their hearts, have toiled and struggled up the dark way, and now the light dawns, and yet it is but the dawning.

We are here reminded of Jeremy Taylor's beautiful comparison of the waking of the human intellect to the sunrise: "First opes a little eye of heaven; the curtains part and a star pins them back; a beam of light falls through; it call the birds to matins, and whispers, oh, so softly, to the dew; by and by this ray gildes the fringes of a cloud; then, all aglow with life and light, with joy and gladness it peeps coyly over the eastern hills— day has dawned." And so with you, toiling sisters, day has just dawned. Higher and brighter will rise the sun until it stands in all the brightness and clearness of high noon. Use its light well, improve every hour to beautity and ennoble your lives, and when the shadows shall begin to lengthen, and the sunset of your lives draw near-may the glorious dawning, that was such a grand and glorious benefactor to you, be but as a single ray compared to the beauty and refulgence that shall shine through the western gates that swing wide open to let your glorious, toil-crowned lives go through.

Oh, ye Florence Nightingales, sing sweetly in your hearts the melody, the grand melody of the psalm of life. March on and up to the measure. May the keynote which you shall strike be right, and may the song rise clear and full until it dies away on earth to be sung again on the other shore. May your toiling lives be God blessed.

MRS. PERRY MAYO.

Marshall.

The Two Glasses.

There sat two glasses filled to the brim, On a rich man's table, rim to rim; One was ruddy and red as blood, And one as clear as the crystal flood.

Said the glass of wine to the paler brother, "Let us tell the tales of the past to each other; I can tell of banquet and revel and mirth, And the proudest and grandest souls on earth Fell under my touch as though struck by blight.

Where I was king, for I ruled in might.
From the heads of kings I have torn the crown,
From the heights of fame I have hurled men

down.

I have blasted many an honored name, I have taken virtue and given shame. I have tempted youth with a sip, a taste, That has made his future a barren waste. Far greater than a king am I, Or than any army beneath the sky.

"I have made the arm of the driver fail. And sent the train from the iron rail. I have made good ships go down at sea, And the shrieks of the lost were sweet to me, For they said, 'Behold how great you be, Fame, strength, wealth, genius before you fall, For your might and power are over all.' Ho! ho! pale brother," laughed the wine, "Can you boast of deeds as great as mine?"

Said the water glass, "I cannot boast Of a king dethroned, or a murdered host, But I can tell of a heart once sad, By my crystal drops made light and glad-Of thirsts I've quenched, of brows I've laved, Of hands I've cooled, and souls I've saved. I've leaped through the valley, dashed down the mountain.

Flowed in the river, and played in the fountain, Slept in the sunshine, and dropped from the

And everywhere gladdened the landscape and "I have eased the hot forehead of fever and

pain, I have made the parched meadows grow fer-

tile with grain;
I can tell of the powerful wheel of the mill,
That ground out flour and turned at my will;
I can tell of manhood debased by YOU,

That I lifted up and crowned anew. I cheer, I help, I strengthen and aid, I gladden the heart of man and maid;

These are the tales they told each other— The glass of wine and its pale brother—

Ayer's Pills are the best cathartic for correcting irregularities of the stomach and bowels. Gentle, yet thorough in their action, they cure constipation, stimulate the appetite and digestive organs, and strengthen the system.

## PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1887.

PURE SUGARS. Good white soft A per lb.
Good white soft A per lb.
Extra C white per lb.
Standard B per lb.
Extra C yellow bright per lb. SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels

COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASED. 

TEAS. 

Raisins, New Muscatells per box......\$1 60 Old Muscatells,
London layers
London layers 1 go " London layers 4, boxes
" Valencia per lb
" Seedless, mats, 50 lbs per mat.
" Ondara, box, 28 lbs
" " 14 lbs.
" Prunes, French boxes, per lb.
" New Turkey, per lb.
Currants, new, per lb.
" WHOLE SPICES WHOLE SPICES. Black pepper, per lb..... Ginger Cinnamon ...... PURE GROUND SPICES.

Pure pepper, black, per lb.

African cayenne per lb.

cinnamon per lb.

cloves per lb.

ginger per lb.

ailspice per lb.

GROCERS' SUNDRIES.
Sal Soda, 112 lb kegs, per lb.

Flour sulphur per lb.

i o lb boxes.

i o lb boxes.

in lb packages.

in lb packages.

Corn starch, Gilbert's.

Corn starch, new process, starch, new process, lump.

Giboxes.

i lb boxes. PURE GROUND SPICES.

## It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indigestion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give toneto the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Thousands all over the land testify to the merits of this medicine.

Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth street, South Boston, writes: "My husband has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

## A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla and, by its use, was entirely cured.

Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, helped her, until she commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes, "cured me."

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle-

Dr. JOS. SEWALES Treatise on HOG CHOLERA THE PREVENTION AND CURE.

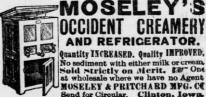
C. S. JONES & CO., Bloomington, III,

Breed's Universal Weeder

For weeding all hoed crops and for putting in grain and grass seed; just what our farmers have been waiting

UNIVERSAL WEEDER Co.,

North Wear, N. H.



for. Send for circular.

OCCIDENT CREAMERY AND REFRICERATOR. Quantity INCREASED. Quality IMPROVED. No sediment with either milk or cream. Sold Strictly on Merit. 12 One at wholesale where we have no Agent MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CC Send for Circular. Clinton, lowa-

# Ladies' Department.

#### Spring.

As little children gather round their mother, And beg her a familiar tale to tell-One that is dearer far than any other, Because so often heard and known so well;

And as they watch her, prompting should she falter,

And any variation quickly see, And cry, "Don't tell it so, don't change and

alter, We want it just the way it used to be,"-

So do we come to thee, oh, Nature-Mother, And never tire of listening to thy tales.
Tell us thy spring-time story now—no other,
That hath a wondrous charm which never fails.

Tell it with all the old-time strength and glory, Fill it with many a happy song and shout; Don't miss one bird or blossom in the story.

Don't leave one daffodil or daisy out.

Tell us each shade in all the tree's soft green

ing, Don't skip one blade of grass, one bee, one

wren—
Each little thing has grown so full of meaning,
In the dear story we would hear again. Oh, Mother Nature! thou art old and hoary,

And wonderful and strange things thou canst tell; But we, like children, love the spring-tim-

story, And think it best, because we know it well.

## "Only a Woman."

Only a woman, shriveled and old, The prey of the winds, and the prey of the cold, Cheeks that are shrunken, Eyes that are sunken, Lips that were never o'er bold. Only a woman, forsaken and poor, Asking an alms at the bronze church door.

Hark to the organ! Roll upon roll, The waves of the music go over the soul. Silks rustle past her, Thicker and faster; The great bell ceases its toll. Fain would she enter, but not for the poor, Swingeth wide open this bronze church door.

Only a woman! In far off days, Hope caroled to her happiest lays; Somebody missed her, Somebody kissed her, Somebody crowned her with praise; Somebody faced up the battles of life; Strong for his sake was mother or wife.

Somebody lies with a tress of her hair Light on his heart, where the death shadows

are; Somebody waits for her, Opens the gates for her, Gives delight for despair. Only a woman—nevermore poor— Dead in the snow at the bronze church door.

Fortunate is that woman who, from the round-and-round of her housekeeping, is able to evolve the wherewithal to keep up an enthusiasm in home-keeping. Blessed is she who plunges into the semi-annual cleaning with a cheerfulness because she sees a "beyond" of benefit to her and hers in renovating rooms, furniture, bedding and clothes. Thrice blessed is she who, with each returning round resolves to "onward march" in the quality of her work. "No footsteps backward" is her motto and for its fulfillment she continually keeps in view the effect of her mission. Cooking and dressing in her home conform to the temperaments of its members no less, but rather more, than to "her man's" purse. She makes a study of hygienic and moral laws and adjusts her work to them so far as she is able.

Still more to be blessed is that woman who, thus knowing and thus working, is able to introduce the spirit of her plans into the homes of her neighbors who have not reached her plane of home-keeping.

That young mother, complaining that "Cora won't piece on pie, only on bread and molasses," has never heard about the pie crusade that converted you to the doctrine that denies its earthly use. And that family, at whose gate the doctor's horse turns as naturally as into his own stall, needs now especially a warning to accommodate its diet to the season. In some way, by social agitation, or by food thoughts dropped unsuspectingly, there is information to be scattered in all sorts of soils that sorely need it.

One's relish for eatables is wont to take a vacation in the spring of the year and the family cook either finds her skill illy appreciated or that "it makes them sick." When she understands the trick of the trade from a physiological point, she supplies her table with canned fruit, in the absence of tresh, and with acid and light toods, thus being able to bridge over a sickly season with health. The heavy bill of fare required by cold winter weather should never be expected to fit the different wants of systems tried by the enervating breaths of April and May.

## Good Calculation.

"I do wonder," said Mr. Harmon, as he came home one night in the early part of winter, "if Tom Jones has a reasonable amount of brains! To-day when I was over at his place I saw half a dozen head of cattle hauling out bundles from the oat stack, that ought to have been threshed six weeks ago, and tossing them about, seemingly for the pleasure of seeing them scattered about the yard, and having them tramped in the mud. The doors of the barn were either wanting or off the hinges so it took ten or fifteen minutes to close up the barn whenever he wished to leave from early autumn; and aithough he had hay enough two months ago to winter his stock, with some to spare, he will now have to buy fodder to take it for granted that each ceptions of women. Arrangements of comfort, so that in years to come, in Henry Ward Beecher.

him through his spring's work. I declare; I have no patience with such men when they complain of hard There were a dozen hogs about the door of the dwelling, and what should have been a well kept lawn with an abundance of handsome shrubbery, was plowed up into ditches and irregular hillocks by their long noses. His tools are left scattered about his farm: plows, drags, reapers and horserakes, saws, hammers and chisels are left wherever they are used, and if they can not be found when wanted new implements must be purchased to supply the demand. He is always behind with his work notwithstanding he has almost any amount of ma-chinery, because he can not work alone.

"If you go into the house you will see a pale-faced, dragged-out specimen of womanhood, which he claims as his better half. She seldom has any hired help, although she has nearly or quite a dozen in the family. Tom can't af-ford machinery for the house so the sewing is never done in the right season, and it takes the most of her spare time to make necessary repairs.

"Tom and his wife work hard early and late. They own a large farm, raise fair crops and yet are apparently as poor as Job's turkeys. And why? Just because they lack in calculation. I learned when I was a boy that good calculation was as good as hard work, and I have proved the truth of it. Enough is wasted on that farm out of doors every year to keep the whole farming apparatus in repair and the house and barn in good style.

And good calculation in doors would long ago have supplied the mistress with plenty of conveniences and a maid-of-all-work the year round, and given her time to have made her own life pleasant to herself and family and profitable to her neighbors.

Good calculation does not leave the stack free for cattle and colts to run over at will; neither does it make large allowances for implements to be left out in all sorts of weather, or to be tossed about in the grass, never to be found. It does not make a rule to work with thy might the year round with never a thought of recreation any more than it does to play all the time. Good calculation watches over all the outgoes and incomes. Nothing goes to waste that can be utilized.

Just as much may be said in favor of it in the dwelling as outside of it. One well versed in economy will not wash, bake, iron and churn, besides getting the three meals and taking care of the baby all in one day. Neither will she leave the soiled clothing to accumulate for a month for the sake of getting the full worth of the money when the washwoman is sent for. The cream does not mold on the milk nor sour beyond ripeness in the churn. A A garment is mended when a few stitches will prevent further ac-cident. The little corners are closely watched with systematic order. There may be as much pure hap-piness gained in this world in rightly performing the duties of the farm and household, as there will be in the world to come. The little birds build their houses and supply themselves and their families with things essential to their comfort and happiness, and sing as they go. And why should not each member of the human family learn to make itself comfortable a: least? In nine cases out of ten good calculation will not only do this, but it will give him all the luxuries desirable."

MAY MAPLE.

## How to Prevent Persecution.

The great secret, or recipe, for the each to strive as perseveringly after marriage to please the other as before, and to be just as willing to make mutual sacrifices as in the courting days. True love is like a delicate plant. It must not be neglected or frozen by coldness nor blasted by sarcasm and sneers. An appreciative caress now and then keeps love growing and flourish-"Tom sits and reads to himself the whole of the evening," complained a wife to me. "Think yourself happy," I rejoined, "for he will grow the wiser for it, besides many men leave their wives alone the whole evening." vet, I couldn't help thinking how selfish Tom was to sit and read to himself. "Jack lies on the lounge and sleeps until bedtime and is no company any more," said another. "Poor man," I responded, "he must be very tired," and vet. I remembered-how much sleep he lost in times past while courting.

We expect too much. We think we marry angels and they turn out to be erring mortals. Do you want a partner full of ardor, life and sparkle? Such a person would be quick tempered as well as quick in action and speech. The partners of such must keep silence until the tempest sweeps by. I prefer such to the easy-go-lucky, silent sort who let every word burn into their uncomplaining souls, and who think they are the most abused mortals in the world. The question is asked, who shall govern? Mind governs. A man or woman of intellect and tact is not fretting about who shall rule, but when a domestic question comes up the common sense of one or the other places the subject so convincingly before the other that there is no room for dispute, except when there is a very egotistical

or despotic disposition.

The best judgment ought to and will the premises. The hay was left in govern everywhere, and when both are stacks, and the colts and cattle have evenly balanced each mind will influhad the privilege of running to them ence the other alternately. If in poor circumstances, each should be willing to resign former self-indulgences and do it without murmuring and cheer-

wishes to please. Let home be a haven of rest. Do not begin to narrate your household vexations to your husband as soon as he enters the house. Wait until he has had his meal and rested. Husband, do not growl over your meal and wish mother was there to cook. Your wife will improve in household duties faster with more praise and less blame. And do not compel her to ask for every cent of money she needs, and when you give her two dollars to go to town to get a week's supply of groceries, do not ask her for the change or say it costs a great deal to keep up such extravagance.

#### Are Farmers' Wives Economical? The knowledge of common things is the prime wisdom.-Milton.

We presume there is not a farmer's wife but knows she is economical, for has she not saved and saved, sold butter, eggs, and paper rags, scrubbed and scoured, done without help, almost neglected her children, (or been too tired to give them needed thought,) given up all reading until she can not converse intelligently—in fact, passed the better part of her life trying to make one penny answer the place of two, often the place of several, until her very self is dwarfed?

That you are doing these things is the reason for our protest, for asking the strange question, "Are farmers' wives economical?" We think there is an economy aside from that which is generally termed money value, an economy of time, health, and strength. We fear that many of our ways and methods are not those of true economy. We have "saved and saved," yet how many can tell the amount of nutriment contained in a dish of beans, of fruit, or fowl, which kind of food is best for brain workers, the kind and amount that should be given to growing children that they may be symetrically developed, or what should be given for breakfast to ditch-diggers,

that we may expect a good day's work? Who will tell why it is said that appetites for strong drink are formed at the tables of our homes—homes where wine, beer or cider are never used?

As a class, we know of no others who have the means at their command to live healthfully and economically yet who live so poorly as far as real nutriment food is concerned, as farmers. A farmer's invalid wife told me that she believed she had rolled enough pie-crust to cover their farm! How much better to put the fruit upon the table with cream, sugar and wholesome bread than to use her needed time and strength to encase the fruit in lard and fine flour—trichina paste, if you please. Husband and children do not like it so well? Then you are to blame. You have not taught them the reasons. Tell him, it is economy of time and strength, economy of fuel, material and utensils; and the children, that it is more healthful.

The time gained may be used in looking to the cellar to know if it is too damp, to throw open sleeping rooms, spread the bedding in the sunshine,

and teaching the children the reasons. Three things are essential to good health-pure air, a dry soil and pure water-vet how few find time to know if our conditions secure them. When our little ones are taken from us, if sickness and death come into our homes, too often it is the result of our ignorance, of neglect to know and obey the laws of our being. Do not say, it is the will of the Lord. We shrink from our responsibility, some of His laws have been disobeyed. Thrust your hand into the fire, clasp a blazing fagot and you will surely be burned. Just so surely will we suffer if we do not

obey the laws of nature. How many plan to be in the open air a part of each day? Statistics force us to say, that a large proportion of the insane in our asylums are farmers' wives, and those who have sought the cause say, it is poor tood, monotony, and overwork. Forgive us if we say that a human soul cannot grow in anything like a natural order of expansion and beauty of proportion with its owner shut up day by day, within walls, which at best offer little but monotonous suggestions. We need to go more into the sunshine. It seems almost like a burlesque to be urging farmers' wives to do so. Pick your berries, gather the salads, care for the poultry if you can, cultivate plants and flowering shrubs, swing in hammocks or ride. It would kill a strong man to be shut inside of four walls, it would kill a horse, it would kill a hippo-pot-a-mus, and 'twill kill a woman.

Again, do we plan for rest after hard work? We saw these words in a girl's journal: "I done enough to-day to kill forty and grandma done enough to kill a hundred," but no record of any resting for an hundred. They may have drank a cup of tea—that is a stimulant, not rest. The over taxed fiber that has been on the stretch all day needs relief as much as the fiber of an Indian's bow. The Indian knows enough to unstring his bow, straighten it and set it in a corner over night. He does this, that even to this dead wood Nature may play her blessed ministration of reaction. He knows that its spring-back ability, or power to react against direct pressure would be lost, if, once its fibers bent, they were always to be kept bent. After a day's hunt, therefore, he loosens the cord, straightens his bow, and puts it away. Many women seem to have no conception that after hard work is done, rest is needed. Indeed, one great difficulty in the way of improving our health is, that we have entirely lost the idea of physical vigor out of our con-

the nursery and of the school reflect

this belief and make it real. Do you say these things are alien to our subject? We think not. An eminent physician says, "It is not easy to estimate the consequences, far-reaching, beneficent, and inevitable, of the existence of a race of women having the culture of mind and heart of modern times, and with it, perfected physical development and health."

Who can say how far such capital might go towards forming the permanent wealth of nations? As it is, we see at every hand evidences of disease, poor nutrition, brains and nerves jaded, overwrought, pleading through aches, pains, and all the morbid sensations of misery, for rest and renewal.

Who can say how far these physical ills may and do go toward undermining the prosperity of nations and lowering standard of their moral and intellectual life? Let any man or woman, who cares for a family, take into account what they pay in the course of ten years for doctors' bills, which bills they would not have to pay were not members of their families sick, and which sickness might have been avoided had they lived up to the best thought of the subject, and they will be surprised.

(To be continued)

It is with much satisfaction that we are able to furnish our ladies with the above. We know they will enjoy it all the more to learn that the writer knows whereof she speaks," by actual experiment. She is no fancyist. ED.]

## Broadening Sphere of Woman's Work.

As the nations of the earth fear God and keep his commandments in like proportion do they make woman an equal with man in social, moral and intellectu : l life and the statues of man can usually be graded in exact ratio with his respect and the defference he pays her as an equal in all the walks of life; for with the same physical training she would no doubt be his equal physically.

It is an admitted fact that she can stand side by side with him in obtaining an education in all the higher branches of learning, and can attain equal proficiency in positions when quick reasoning and clear perceptions are requisite.

Why then should it be thought that woman out-steps her calling or unsexes herself when she dares to rise above the pretty routine of household duties?

That a good house wife is to be commended and that no true woman would think it of little moment that her home duties were well done I admit, but to look upon scrubbing floors and cooking as the chief end for which woman was created, is certainly to be deprecated. It would be extremely foolish for

one who could command thousands in lecturing, or in a life devoted to music or the drama, to content herself with the pittance of a house maid.

Women have successfully edited and published newspapers; in fact the first daily newspaper in England was started by a woman as early as the

During the last century Mrs. Mary K. Goddard published "The Maryland Journal" and her editorials were so caustic that she only escaped flogging on account of her sex.

In 1771 Penelope Russell printed "The Censor" in Boston, and set up her editorials with the type without writing them first, showing that she was a practical printer. The Hart-ford Courant for two years was edited

one hundred years ago by a woman. No one who believes in Woman Suffrage but acknowledges the power, Miss Jane G. Swisshelm, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton have wielded upon that subject. I remember hearing Mrs. Stanton state that she took a regular course

in law in her father's office. Another lawyer, Miss Belva Lockwood, has been brought prominently before the political world. Rosa Bonheur has made her name famous with beautiful paintings. Harriet Hosmer and Winnie Ream will not be forgotten so long as their work in marble re-mains. It is an acknowledged fact that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe in writing Uncle Tom's Cabin, paved the way for the Emancipation Proclamation.

Women are doing a great work in missions, both at home and abroad, and are "telling the story of the cross" as regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel.

On our most worthy charities we find women as managers and that their duties are faithfully performed many a homeless waif or reclaimed outcast will attest.

Had Mrs. Mary Somerville thought as did her first husband, that woman's sphere consisted entirely in sewing on buttons and darning stockings the world would have lost a brilliant and learned mathematician.

Miss Caroline Herchel kept pace with her brother in his astronomical researches. Was she any the less womanly that her mind could inquire into and grasp the knowledge of the laws that govern the solar system? In throwing open the doors of the University, Michigan has taken an active part in broadening the sphere of women and the good that shall accrue from the opportunities thereby afforded for the women of to day, cannot be computed.

As a physician and nurse she finds her vocation in many instances. She has the delicacy of touch, the intuitive knowledge of what will sooth and

these professions there will undoubtedly be as noted medical experts as are found among the opposite sex.

Several years ago an English girl studied for a missionary and included medicine among the branches usually considered necessary for a missionary to understand. She went to Lucknow, India. While there a native prince sent for her to treat his wife who was very sick. Her friends urged her not to go as it was a long and dangerous journey, and would take her 100 miles from a white person, but she considered it her duty and went. She remained two months and cured her patient. Upon leaving, the Queen came to her and asked her to write a petition to Queen Victoria to send educated women physicians to treat their women, for the laws of India will not allow a woman to be doctored by a man and consequently many women suffer and die for want of proper care and medicine when sick.

Miss Beiby wrote the petition and it was put in a locket and hung about her neck, and in about a year she returned to England and presented it to Queen Victoria, who was much touched and she empowered Lady Dufferin, the wife of the viceroy of India, to form a Female Medical Association. Now some of the Indian women are studying for nurses and physicians, and are doing a great work caring for their suffering sisters.

There are said to be one hundred women owning and carrying on farms in the State of Iowa at the present time. A woman in Dakota took up a homestead and also two claims joining it and now owns 320 acres of land all earned by her own labor and man-

Women have been successful navigators and have steered their vessels through difficult and intricate passages safely to harbor. Quite recently one of our daily papers told of a wife who assisted her husband in running a Corless engine and even took the entire charge of it while he was away attending to other duties.

We see by these examples that woman can have a sphere that is broader than the one usually accorded her, namely, doing house While we would not claim that it takes but little thought to make a happy home, or a successful house-keeper, neither would we claim that home duties are of small importance; still there are other and higher aims than scouring floors and preparing vegetables.

Our minds are dwarfed if we ever tax our muscles and only think of the routine of manual labor. No woman who studies only her cook-book will ever give to the world such sons as Washington, Webster or Lincoln; and unless she looks upon the pen as mightier than the scrubbing brush, future generations will never revere her name.

Women have done a great work in the cause of temperance, and if the world is ever treed from the debasing influence of King Alcohol it will be through the labors and influence of

wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters.
There is another sphere where
woman ranks high and that is in teaching.

In that capacity her influence is second only to the home influence.

I recall with reverence the clergyman's wife who first gave me a practical knowledge of the rules of grammar. Previous to her instructions those rules were "words, words, words,"

All over our land you will find those who are indebted to the patient and concientious exertions of female teachers for that spirit of emulation that has made their lives and writings a power for good.

With all these facts in view shall we not endeavor to so broaden our sphere, that the world shall be the better for our having lived in it? CHLOE.

#### Cabbage, Cooked Odorlessly. Whittier, I believe, is quoted as be-

ing most unfriendly to that sort of culinary incense arising from cooking vegetables, basing his aversion on the ground that the smell takes up permanent lodgings when once it is admitted into the house. He says, in effect, "you can rid a house of onion smell, but you must burn it down to get the cabbage out."

Very many other, and less esthetic people than poets, may be excused for being, have the same abhorence of cabbage smells. For them, Catherine Owen in "Ten Dollars Enough" has given directions for cooking cabbage without odor. Her rule in brief is "to boil rapidly, in plenty of water, plenty of room and with the cover off." She puts it slowly into boiling water, so that the cold water in which it has been washed will not too long retard the boiling; adds a tablespoonful of salt and a scant salt spoonful of baking soda; puts it on the hottest part of the stove, and as soon as it comes back to a boil, takes the cover off and leaves it off, pushing the cabbage under water from time to time. This she claims is the whole secret of boiling cabbage without filling the house with a bad odor, and sending to the table a vulgar, yellow, wilted vegetable full of dyspepsia.

RUTH RESTLY.

To turn gray hair to its natural color and beauty, use Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer, the best and most reliable preparation science has given us.

I have no sympathy for an eighthour man with a fourteen-hour wife.

## Miscellaneous.

#### A GRIST FOR THE FARM.

A Boy on the farm is better than a bummer in town!

A CROOKED rail is worth more as firewood than as part of a fence.

KERP the towls clean and free from vermin and filth or do not pretend to keep them at all.

CAUTION should be exercised in the use of hay or tough grass in the hen-yard as it eften causes crop-bound.

Horses work more freely under the influence of kindly treatment from their drivers than they do under the lash. PROGRESSIVE enthusiasm in farming is

often looked upon with distrust, and yet great things are not accomplished with-THE dropping of wool in sheep is occastoned in various ways; irregularity in feed, exposure to extreme cold and "scab"

being the most common. THE farmer who stays at home and tends to the business of the farm and trains the coming statesmen of his country (his sons) should be regarded as his country's bene-

factor. It is a singular fact that the gait of a horse may be influenced by the manner of A pacer may be turned into a trotter by increasing the weight upon the

A good way to kill out sorrel is to salt sheep on it. Care should be taken never to allow the sorrel to seed, as it can be carried to other points in the manure. - Cleveland Leader.

A rew years ago, a farmer started a fishpond with a few carp three inches long. He now reports his stock at over a thousand fish after having sold hundreds. The fish are tame and a source of pleasure as well as profit. Here is food for reflection.

A Wis consin farmer says: I have kept wool sheep for near onto thirty years, but I propose for the future to handle nothing but mutton sheep. I can make more money out of my lambs than I can out of wool, and always have a sure market for

The safest way to catch a sheep, says the New York Weekly Times, is by one hind leg, and as soon as the animal stops struggling to put one arm around the neck and thus hold it. This may be done by using a crook, either of some tough wood steamed and bent, or a natural hook, so close that when it is put around the leg above the hock it will hold the sheep until the leg can be seized by the hand.

Have you found some of your fowls with one side of the head swollen up? If you examine you will probably find that the aftected fowl sleeps in a draught; probably there is a crack in the side of the building, and the bird roosts in a position where the draught strikes the side of the head. Shut up the crack and bathe the fowl's head with coal oil and lard, and all will be well in a few days .- N. E. Farmer.

Hogs are generally marketed now when from fourteen to eighteen months old. To have them well fattened at that age, they must be kept gaining constantly from the time when they are weaned until they go to market. To insure this they require good, comfortable quarters thuring the winter, and all the food they will eat up clean. A variety of food should be given, as this will improve the appetite and make them gain more rapidly.—N. Y. Examiner.

Good clover hay is well adapted to the wants of dry cows, to supply their losses during the milking season. The dairyman need not waste his straw or poor hay; but, if he feeds these, it should be in small quantity, with good clover; or he should give with the straw, wheat bran, or mid-dlings, oats or corn ground together, malt sprouts and corn-meal; or two pounds new process linseed meal with two pounds of corn-meal, or some other grain, to make the straw as good as clover hay .- Montreal

THE following was given as advice at an agricultural gathering in Massachusetts, which is worthy of consideration: "Cut the corn at the roots, and shock firmly as soon as the corn is glazed. The fodder will then be worth as much as English hay at twenty dollars per ton; but calling it fifteen, the fifty-bushels crop will cost but twenty-eight cents per bushel; a sixty-bushel crop would reduce the cost to thirteen cents per bushel, while a seventy-fivebushel crop would make the grain all clear profit. The larger the crop the cheaper the cost."

In regard to the cultivation of evergreen trees a few words of advice may here be given: If evergreen wind-breaks or shelter-belts are desired, proceed in the following manner to erect them: Take the twoyear-old seedlings, slender little plants shout five inches in height which require great care in transplanting, and in fact for the first year, bed them out very closely together and sift finely-cut hay or straw between them. With due attention seedlings transplanted from the forest in this manner will afford a fine lot of trees to put out where wanted.

THE larva of the May beetle, usually called the white grub, is the insect which most often eats the young potatoes, causin; the scab or scaly appearance of the matured tubers. This larva lives in the soil three years, and the best means of eradicating the pest is to throw out the field from the rotation and turn in hogs to root out the pest. In relation to destroying insect pests generally, the application of salt must be excessive, so much so as to injure crops. Lime has no influence on soil insects unless applied in immoderate quantities, and even then there is no definite conclusion that lime will destroy .-Farm, Field and Stockman.

A little girl of eight summers, so the story is told by the Boston Bud jet, stepped into the store of an Italian fruit vender the other day in order to secure some pea-She was going to make a call upon a little friend, and wished to bring something with her to add to the entertainment. Stepping up to the fruit vender she said: "I want five cents' worth of peanuts, and," looking appealingly into the Italian's face, "please give me a lot, for there's nine in the family."

ENGLISH artist (on board a Rhine steam. er-How do you like the Valley of the Rhine! American girl-Oh! it is lovely! English artist-In my opinion there is valley so beautiful as the Valley of the Yosemite, in your country. American girl (in astonishment)—My country! Why, I am an American, not a Japanesa

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time-90th meridian GOING SOUTH. NV&CNV&B

	Express.	Ex & M	Way Ft
v Grand Rapids	- 7 45 AM	4 35 PM	
r Allegan	. 9 02 "	5 55 "	9 30 "
r Kalamazoo	. 10 b5 ".	7 05 "	12 05 PM
r Schoolcraft	. 10 37 "	7 35 "	1 50 "
r Three Rivers	. II II "	8 95 "	3 20 "
r White Pigeon	. 11 35 "	8 30 "	4 20 "
r Toledo	. 5 05 PM	2 30 AM	6 55 AM
r Cleveland	. 0 40 "	8 30 "	
r Buffalo		2 52 PM	
COINC	MODTH		

GOING	NORTH.
	NY&BNY

	NY&B Ex & M	NY & C Express	Way Ft	
Lv Buffalo	11 55 AM	11 40 AM		
Ar Cleveland		5 35 "		
Ar Toledo	11 15 "	9 45 "	6 50 PM	
Ar White Pigeon	6 55 AM	2 20 PM	9 45 AM	
Ar Three Rivers	6 23 "	2 43 "	11 05 "	
Ar Schoolcraft	6 49 "	317 "	12 15 **	
Ar Kalamazoo	7 20 "	4 00 "	1 55 PM	
Ar Allegan	8 28 "	5 00 "	4 20 "	
Grand Rapids	9 45 "	6 15 "	7 15 "	

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line.

M. E. WATTLES.

Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE-MAY 18, 1884. WESTWARD.

		IAA. ATA.	
Kalamazoo Accommodation			
Kalamazoo Express arrives.			
Evening Express			
Pacific Express			
Mail			
Day Express		 1	I 45
EASTW	ARD.		
			P. M.
Night Express		 3 17	
Kalamazoo Accommodation			
Kalamazoo Express arrives.			
Mail		1	** 00

 
 Day Express
 1

 New York Express
 8

 Atlantic Express
 1
 New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No. 29 (east) at 5:10 P. M. and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 12:45, P. M. H. B. LEDVARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit. J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.



TRAVEL VIA
Through Trains with Dining
Cars, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Modern Coaches. nig cars, movern codenes. Sure connections in Union Depots at its terminal points, with trains from and to the East, West, Horth and South. Cheapest, Best and Quickest Route from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis to

A M P M

DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY. CITY OF MEXICO. ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, PORTLAND, ORE. ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON.

For Tickets, Rates, Maps, &c., apply to Tickets Agents
f connecting lines, or address
T.J. POTTER, H. B. STONE, PAUL MORTON,
1st V. P. G. P. & T. A.
For a Pronouncing Dictionary containing 25,000 words,
D pages, send 16c. in stamps to Paul Morton, Chicago.

## 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 II. Hughes, Esq., Ft. Wayne, Ind. SIR—Having used your Star brand of Old Process Oil Cake Meal, I can cheerfully recommend it to farmers and stockmen. Yourstruly,

ourstruly, J. C. STERLING, Sec'y Mich. State Ag'l Society. Ask for STAR brand, manufactured only by

JOSEPH HUGHES & CO.,

noviti2 Fort Wayne, Ind. URSERY STOCK For

3 to 5 feet high. 40,000 Mann, Pem akee, 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.

# TENTS

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

## 10c. Pays for Your Address

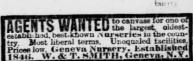
In the Union Agents' Directory, which goes to hundreds of publishers all over the U. S., and in return you will receive magazines, papers, books, pictures, circulars, pamphlets, and lots of mail matter and good reading from those who want Agents. You will be well pleased with your small investment. Directory containing your name can be had at this office. J. BARTON DAVIS, Hennepin, Ill.

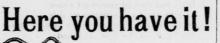
# Make Your Money Easy!

FARMERS and Farmers' Sons can make more money by engaging with us than at anything else they can do. Why? 1st. Because we publish only books which anyone can sell and which everyone buys. 2d. We guarantee a salary larger than can be earned at anything else. \$5.00 outfit free. Write for particulars

Standard Publishing House FLINT, MICH.

VARIETIES Vines, Plants, etc.
Apple, Pear, Péach, Cherry, Plum
Onince, Strawberry, Raspberry,
Blackberry, Currants, Grapes,
Gooseberries, d., Send for Catalogue J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.







# Chilled Plow

Hoping you will send for Catalogue and Price List and see what Brother Grangers say who have used them, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

## D. Woodward CLINTON,

& Son,

MICHIGAN

MAPLE PLACE HEREFORDS.

IMPORTANT

# Public Sale

DESIRABLE

# Young Herefords

Of the Grove 3d Blood, on

Friday, April 22,'87 at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Fair Grounds, Pontiac, M.

6 Bulls and 16 Heifers.
from the famous Walford cows of Maple Place, and got by the celebrated sire WAXWORK 6320, admitted to be one of the very bestsons of THE GROVE 3d, 2490.
This is a breeders' sale of breeding animals and is in no sense a culling out sale, as the offering includes ALL my young animals past weaning age, and the opportunity is the best of the year to use ure choice animals of this celebrated blood. For catalogues, address

EDWIN PHELPS, Pontiac.

J. A. MANN, Auctioneer. apri5tl

# ATEST IMPROVED



EASY DRAFT, GURABILITY & QUANTITY OF WORK 50 page pamphlet A. W. GRAY'S SONS, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS, MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, VERMONT

# German Horse and Cow

This powder has been in use many years It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsyl. vania, 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.



## GREENWOOD STOCK FARM.

Poland China Swine a Specialty.

Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record, Cor-

B. G. BUELL, LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE,

.Cass Co., Mich.

A partly improved, timbered land farm of 90 scres, located in the town of Girard, Branch Co., ess, E. MANSELL, Coldwater Mich.

# THE Patrons' Grocery House

Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Penn-ylvania 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 3c 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.

Wonderful Discovery in Laundry Soap.

One Bar of Ingersoll's New Discovery Soap does a Wash with one hour's light labor. This is a saving of eight hour's hard labor. A Box contains thirty-six Bars, thus saving thirty days of grinding labor. It is estimated that the wear on clothes by using the old alkali soaps amounts to one hundred dollars a year, all of which is saved by using Ingersoll's soap. It is elegant for the toilet.

## Ketray a Box. Th

Sample box delivered to you, freight paid, for only three dollars. Sample bar mailed for the postage, 14 cents. Patrons' Soap Works, 64 Fulton St., New York. Our new book, "The Grange, its Work and Workers," containing pictures of twenty-six leading Patrons, and testimonials to the above effect from hundreds, mailed free.



## CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAI WAY TIME TABE,

JUNE 26, 1886.

TRAINS WESTWARD- CENTRAL MERIMAN TIME			TRAINS BASTWAI	KD-CHNIKAL MERIDIAN TIME			
	No. 18, Express		No. 6. Express,			No. 3 Express,	
Port Huron, Lv Lapeer		8 31 " 9 06 " 9 35 " 10 30 "	9 34 " 10 10 " 10 48 " 11 50 "	Chicago, Lv. Valparaiso South Bend Cassopolis Marcelius Schoolcraft	10 30 " 12 00 " 12 47 : M. 1 16 "	5 32 ··· 6 52 ·· 7 29 ·· 8 06 ···	8 15P. M. 10 29 " 17 01 A. M. 12 43 1 07 "
Vicksburg Schoolcraft Marcellus	6 30 7 18 7 30 7 52	11 45 " 12 05 " 12 45 " 12 55 " 1 16 "	1 20 1 25 2 21 2 32	Vicksburg Battle Creek, Ar. Lv. Charlotte Lansing	2 45 " 5 45 " 4 42 " 5 20 "	8 15 " 8 55 " 9 00 " 9 43 "	2 30 " 2 35 " 3 25 " 4 00 "
Cassopolis South Bend Valparaiso Chicago	9 00	2 28 "	3 19 " 4 07 " 5 52 " 8 10 "	Durand	7 55 8 42	11 08 11 37 12 07 A. M.	5 03 40 5 6 15 40 7 35 40

Way Freight carrying passengers going East, 3.30 P. M.; going west, 10 of A. M. \*Stop for passengers on signal only.

\*Stop for passengers on signal only.

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

Tickets sold and baggage checkedto all parts of Canada and United States

For through rates and time apply to G. M. WATSON, Local Agent, Schoolcraft; W. E. DAVIS, Assist
ant Ger'l Passenger Agent Chicago; W. J. 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 ProperAttention.



# NOVELLES APSPECIALIES IN SEEDS JOHNSON & STOKES' CARDEN AND FARM MANUAL for 1887 will be mailed Free illustrated with over 2,000 varieties BEST CARDEN, FARM AND FLOWER SEEDS, Fancy Poultry, &c. Address JOHNSON & STOKES, Seed Crowers, Philadelphia, Pa.



# Poung Folks' Club.

From now on to the time appointed for Childrens Day in the Grange we will print selections of prose and poetry that will be suitable to read or speak at that time. The echoes must ring with gladness in Grange halls all over Michigan on June 9!

If there is not room enough on this page for all the good things that we hope to give to help make a gala time of the day, look on other pages for them.

#### Poor Little Teddy and Rich Little Tom. EMILY BAKER SMALLE.

Poor little Teddy! on Christmas day, They gave him a cap and a muffler gay, A box of tools, with skates and a sled, And high topped boots whose tops were red. But what was that? 'twas nothing at all. When he wanted a big, big rubber ball, Poor little Teddy!

He wanted pie for dinner, one day, They were going to have it, he heard 'em

say;
But pudding with plums was what he had.
O, poor little Ted! now wasn't it sad?
His red lips grew to a terrible pout;
He didn't want that, so he went without.

Poor little Teddy!

He wanted to try his bran new sled, One day after school, Oh, poor little Ted! But his mother sent him off to the store— This poor little boy! and his grief was sore.

O, how he hated to mind his mother! To help her, and play with his little brother.

O, Poor little Ted!

Rich little Tommy! on Christmas day Only one present came in his way: A pair of mittens his mother had knit, A fiery scarlet, and just the fit! Weren't they nice? he asked his brother; And hadn't he got the dearest mother? Rich little Tommy!

Sometimes he didn't have dinner enough, And you may think that he called it rough; But he didn't, not he! this rich little boy— Sometimes he had plenty, and that was joy
And he loved to help his tired mother,
He loved to play with his little brother.
O, Rich little Tom!

In summer or winter, fall or spring, He was just as happy as any king. In winter, 'tis true, he had no sled, But he slid down hill on a board instead. When the snow was hard and glazed with ice, He could steer it "lovely"—'twas "just as

#### Rich little Tommy.

Tommy and Teddy will both be men; Will there be a difference between them then?

Ah, yes! 'here must be, my little lad; One will be happy and one will be sad. Look over these lines, eyes black and blue, And see which one is the most like you

Of these two little T's -From Our Little Men and Women.

## Health Talk No. 2.

CHARACTER.

The best cared for body when it has performed its uses as the house of the soul, is laid away to moulder back to dust. But character remains intact. It is more imperishable than granite. It endures forever. Your bodies are but the workshop in which you your-selves fashion it. "Character does not come by chance, it is wrought out, and is the combined work of God and

man."

When you die, your character is all that you can take with you; you cannot, if you would, leave it behind. Remember that reputation is not character. Reputation is what others think of you. Character is what you is a law of your nature as much as the instinct which impels the coral polyp to rear by almost infinitesimal accretions the massive coral reef is a law of its nature. Here the paralled ends.
The polyp leaves the result of its work and its life goes out. Your life goes on, and on, and on; and with it goes the character you have built. Your thoughts and acts are the workmen you employ. If low purposes, selfish, impure thoughts, mean and vulgar acts, are your employes,—so low, selfish, impure, mean, vulgar, will be their work— your character, groveling, dark, bad. But if you bring to your aid true motives, high purposes, unselfish arrestless the work at tended with the work the work at tended with the work at tended selfish, pure thoughts attended with fine noble acts, your character grow sunward, God like. It will develop with the health, strength and beauty of goodness.

Suppose a boy or girl has an impure thought and nourishes it, perhaps scrawls it with a pencil on a door or wall, may be on a piece of paper to hand to a school mate, don't you see what an unsightly, rotten piece of timber goes into his or her character? Suppose your teacher and parents don't know who did it! That makes no difference. You know it and lose your self respect; and, let me tell you no one respects those who do not respect themselves. God knows it; and the recording angel writes it down with sadness. The black angels know it, and laugh in fiendish glee because you are building character for their world.

Do you say, "I cannot help my thoughts." That is a great mistake.

A bad thought may thrust itself to the door of your mind, or a bad image to the door of your imagination, but that does not necessarily make them yours. It is only when you open the doors and invite them to enter, that they become yours. If, instead, you bar the doors against them, let them know you seek better com-pany, they will find out they are not self of impurities, and that it needs the wanted and stay away. An old adage powerful aid which is afforded by the says:—"You cannot prevent birds from use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

flying over your head, but you can prevent their building nests in your

When thought comes which you would be ashamed to have your mother know, your teacher suspect, or a pure hearted companion listen to, knock down the cvil intruder at once with a "Get thee hence, Satan"! Then fly to pure companionships, to hard physical toil, turn your thoughts upon noble, pure subjects, your blood into health-tul channels. Crush down unclean thought as you would a viper,-yea, more,—for a viper poisons only the body, while an unclean thought may poison the body, and always poisons the soul.

Do you say "It is my concern only if I build a bad character." That is a mistake. J. G. Holland says,—"No one can say 'I will do as I choose, and it will be nobody's business, Every one's sin is everybody's business."

I will add, every one's true act is everybody's profit.

The deeds we do, the words we say, Into still air they seem to fleet; We count them ever past,

But they shall last; In the dread judgment they And we shall meet.

I charge thee For thine own sake and loved ones dear

Keep thou the one true way In work and play.
MRS. H. B. JAYNES.

[Health Talk, No. 3, will be upon "Air and Breathing."]

HAPPINESS is mosaic formed from many small stones, and these are found and set in beauty by the hand of love —love in little things, loving words, loving acts—and a large part of this work is in the home, where the greatest portion of our time, and the best, should be spent. Live this year for wife and husband and children, and let selfish pleasure take a back seat. Keep unspoken the quick retort, the fretful complaining, the angry word, for life is too short for such cruel blows, and then the scar never heals, though you may bathe it with bitter tears.

But man is more than a drop of dew on a fading wreath of life; he can fashion the wreath with fadeless beauty. Man is more than a drifting cloud over a mountain lake; he is a mariner sailing on its waters. Man is more than a little wave on a changing deep; he can be the ruler of the waves, pushing his bark over the stormiest sea. Man is more than a note falling from a lyre; he can be the master musician, sweeping by his thought and love the cunning chords, and filling the world with ideas and inspirations.-Rev. Dr. Kittridge.

#### To the Members of Young Folks' Club.

I wish to express my gratitude to you for your kindness in voting me an honorary member of your Club. I appreciate the favor and hope I shall be able to meet with you often. Cousin Mae asks, are there any proposals for membership. I sincerely hope there are, and when we have the next quarterly report we shall have a good list of new names on the roll and see others reinstated. Come; the more the mer-rier. Yes, we want the boys, too. We can't get along only half as well without you. We are anxious to see you at our Club, it seems too one-sided as it is now without you. We also hope to hear from some of you soon through the G. V.

My dear young folks, live for some-thing. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm are; what you know yourself to be.
To-day you are building character names in kindness, love, and mercy, on the hearts of those you come in contact with year by year and you will tact with year by year and you will take the second year. never be forgotten. 'No; your names your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars of heaven, so says Chalmers, and so say we.

We send fraternal greeting to all members of the Club and wish it suc-AUNT KATE.

## Mabel Dines Out Alone.

[This can be spoken by two girls. - ED.]

each sunny curl.

Now, baby, you'll be careful in all you do

and say; You will not trouble auntie while dining there

to day. You'll take your place in quiet, nor ask for

anything, But eat what uncle gives you, or what the waiters bring.

You'll not eat too much pudding when there's no mamma to check, And when it comes to sweetmeats, you'll scarcely taste a speck."

## RESULT, AS DESCRIBED BY AUNTIE.

The feast was rich and splendid, the board held flowerets rare, But yet my rose bud tender was the sweetest

blossom there.

Her eyes were bright as diamonds, her speech a birdie's song; She was frugal as a hermit, lest she might

eat something wrong.
When asked to take some pudding, she an-

swered at her ease; When questioned as to ice-cream, said, "A little, if you please." Alas, that such behavior should end in utter

wreck! The sweetmeats come; the little tongue lisps:
"Thankth; I'll take a peck."
—Harper's Young People.

In the spring, hundreds of persons suffer from boils, carbuncles, and other eruptive diseases. These are evidences

### An Ancient Apologue.

A little red rose bloomed all alone In a hedge by the highway side, And the Wind came by with a pitying moan, And thus to the flow'ret cried:

'You are choked with dust from the sandy ledge, Now see what a friend can do! I will pierce a hole in the tangled hedge

And let the breeze come through!' 'Nay, let me be - I am well enough,' Said the Rose in deep dismay; But the Wind is always rude and rough,

And of course he had his way. And the breeze blew soft on the little red rose, But now she was sore afraid, For the naughty boys her ancient foes— Came through where the gap was made.

'I see," said the Wind, when he came again, And looked at the trembling flower, "You are out of place; it is very plain You are meant for a lady's bower!'

"Nay, let me be!" said the shuddering Rose; "No sorrow I ever had known, Till you came here to break my repose; Now, please to let me alone

But the will of the Wind is strong as death, And little he recked her cries; He plucked her up with his mighty breath, And away to the town he flies.

Oh, all too rough was the windy ride, For a rose so weak and small And soon her leaves on every side Began to scatter and fall.

"Now, what is this?" said the wondering Wind,

As the Rose in fragments fell; "This paltry stem is all I find I am sure I meant it well."

'It means just this-that a meddling friend," Said the dying stalk, "is sure To mar the matter he aimed to mend, And kill where he meant to cure. -John G. Saxe.

#### A Bad Disaster.

Two boys a tobogganing went; The wind, it blue a blaster; Their sled shot down the sloping hill, Each moment flying faster.

They struck upon a hidden stump,
And met with a disaster; Two little boys went limping home,

Question for Answer. Why is a little space left between the rails of a car track?

-Good Housekeeping.

Their noses patched with plaster.

# Lotices of Meetings.

The May meeting of Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, will be held with Essex Grange on the 4th inst., commencing at 10:30 A. M., which session will consist of the usual morning

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Music—Essex Grange Choir. Address of welcome – Essex Grange.

Reply—Pomona, Essays—Mrs. Libbie Anderson, Ray Sessions, Courtland Hill, and Chas. Rice.

Autobiography—Anna E. Rice. Selections—Mrs. Geo. Soules, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Dr. Knapp, F. W. Redfern and Mrs. Moss.

Song—Mrs. Ray Sessions.
Recitations—Mrs. Nettie Smith, Mrs.
Jennie, Selden Heck, Rosa Andrews and

Chas. Soules.

Question—How can the use of the American Soil be best securred to Future Genera-

Evening meeting public and all are

In accordance with a resolution offered at our April meeting a committee was appointed to arrange the meetings for the remainder of the year. The following is the result of their deliberations: June 8 to be held with Bath Grange, Aug. 3 with Dallas, Aug. 31 with Victor, Sept. 28 with Bingham, Nov. 2 with Dewitt, Nov. 30 with Watertown, and Dec. 28 with Olive. 1. E. RICHMOND, Lec.

THE next session of St. Joseph County Grange will be held at Centreville Thursday, May 5. All members of the order are cordially invited to at-A. E. HOWARD, Sec.

The next regular meeting of Lenawee County Pomona Grange will be held with Palmyra Grange at its hall in the village of Palmyra, Wednesday. May 11,1887, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. The principal subject for discussion will be "Milling." All interested in this subject it is hoped will be present. Every subordinate Grange of the county is requested to be represented, as a revision of the membership will be made. The 5th degree will be conferred in the evening. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

E. R. POUCHER, Sec'y.

Adrian, April 18.

CAPITAL Grange, No. 540, North Laning, will give the following program May 7, at 7 o'clock P. M .:

Address, "The Duties the Farmer Owes to the Public '--Hon. Geo. Howell. Paper, "Potato Culture"—Hon. M.T.Cole.

At the close of the program there will be a maple-sugar social.

May 14, at 7:30 P. M. the 1st degree will be conferred, followed by instrumental music by Miss Clara Smith and an address, "Elements of Success," by Hon. E. N. Bates.

CAPITOL Grange don't want any plaster this year.

Resolved, by Capitol Grange, No. 540, That, owing to the combination to raise the price of plaster, we will not purchase any plaster during the year 1887 unless it is re

duced to its former price, \$2.50 per ton on cars.

WM. SHAFFER, Sec'y. North Lansing, April 9.

experienced in the spring, results from sluggish condition of the blood

which, being impure, does not quicken with the changing season. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by vitalizing and cleansing the blood, strengthens and invigorates the system.

### Current Rates on Chicago Market.

1	Potatoes, No. 1, ripe, p bu\$ .85 @	
	" off stock	
1	Turnips, yellow, # bu 27 @ .28	
	Onions, choice, " 85 @ .90	
	Apples, " No. 1, # bbl. 4.00 @ 5.00	
	" No. 2, stock, " @ 2.50	
	Car lots sold at 5 per cent. commission.	
	Apples, dried, per th 4 @ 6	

Apples, evaporated, # tb. 9 @ .12 Onions, selected, # bbl. 2.50 @ 2.75

That feeling of weariness, so often Rutabagas, Wool, washed, #tb.....30
"unwashed, "tb.....30
Veal. choice......16 "..... Veal, choice, ... .07 Eggs, fresh, Butter, dairy, Plb....
creamery roll .12 "roll "12
Clover seed, # bu 425
Timothy "1.90
Hides, salted, G, # b 07½
Pelts, estd wool, 25
Hops 23 .25 @ Honey, 44 On produce not named write for prices.

If you have anything to sell or ship write

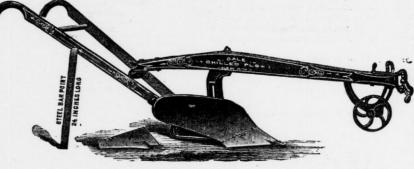
for information to

THOMAS MASON. General Grange Agency
163 South Water St., Chicago.

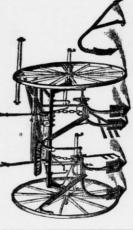
## The Gale Manufacturing Company, Albion, Mich.

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

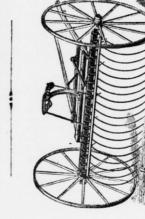
The New Gale Reversible Steel-Bar-Point Plows.

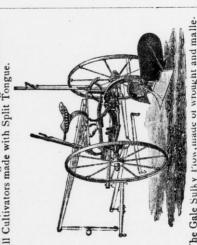


These plows are made with a Reversible Steel-Bar Point 24 inches long. The Point is fastened in base of Plow by a ¾ inch Steel-Set Screw in a Steel Nut. The Point can be adjusted to any condition of the soil by increasing or decreasing the length of Point, and retains same amount of suction at all times. When point is worn off or beveled 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



Riding Made





-Circulars sent on application. Correspondence Solicited. Address-

ALBION, MICH. Gale Manufacturing Company,

We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 350 pages,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  x II inches in size, 32,351 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 by mail or express, at our option, 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.

We are the authorized agents of the Illinois State Grange. 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.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

N. B.—After September 1st, 1887, we will occupy our NEW STORE, 111, 112, 113 & 114 Michigan Ave., 2 blocks north of Exposition Building.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.