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COLDWATER, MICH., MAY 15, 1887.

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

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Postal Zottings.

Come Home, Farmer Senators of Michigani

Husband, dear husband, come home to me

From Lansing, its cares and its harm; 'Tis lonely without you; why do you not come And see to the things on the farm? You told me when you were elected last fall, If I would but once let you go, You surely would come ere the winter was

gone; Of course I believed it was so.

Husband, dear husband, come home to me

I'm sniffing the odors of spring; You've staid long enough in the capital there, You're much safer under my wing.
The old horse is pawing the stable like mad,
The colt's in a terrible stew,
The small brindle heifer has got a white calf,

And the cattle are bawling for you.

Husband, dear husband, come home to me now,

I'd like to observe what you're at; When will you get through with your bills and resolves,

Your speeches by this one and that?
The windmill is broken, the pump will not

work, The hired man's off on a bum, Your mileage is paid by the longest way round, But take the shortest cut home.

The voice of your Betsey is calling you, dear, It's nearly the time to make soap; And some of the women are saying, my love, I'm giving you quite too much rope.

They say there is desperate flicting up there, With widows and maids not a few; I haven't been kissed since the morning you left. But, Davis, how is it with you?

Come home, come home, You hear me, you rascal, come home!

On April 9, Capital Grange, No. 540, listened to an able, well-delivered and highly entertaining lecture, given by a member of the Order, Mrs. A. Gun-nison. Her subject, "Character," delivcred in other places than our Grange, shows deep thought and learned strength. Capital Grange is surely tortunate in possessing so willing and effective a worker as Mrs. A. Gunnison.

We, also, closed a competitive trial, May 7, with a maple-sugar social given by the defeated side. The competition created an animated spirit and positive enjoyment in our Grange. The lecture referred to above, counted as an entertainment for one side, making 160 points—the highest number of points that can be made by a side during one evening. On April 30, the last night of the contest, we had a competetive program—that is, a lecture, an oration, and an essay were given by three mem bers of each of the opposing sides.

We have just initiated one of the largest, if not the largest class, ever entering our Order, and will initiate others in two weeks more. We have many earnest, working members, and we all find the Grange to be an intellectual, moral, social and financial benefit.

Our Grange is not in a prosperous condition. Have only had a few meetings this year. We would have been glad to send more names for the VISIT-OR as we are much pleased with your stand for prohibition. Our township did well,giving out of about 300 votes a majority of 142 in favor of the amendment. Jennie Simpson, Sec. No. 252.

Shiawassee Co. [We prescribe the contest plan for all such Granges as this. Try it, No. 252, and then jot us again.—ED.]

GIRARD Grange still continues to prosper since Bro. Jason Woodman delivered his lecture at Grange Hall. We have had several new members and have more applications for membership. We have had no time for literary work; our time is nearly all taken conferring degrees. Bro. Woodman sowed good seed for us while here and we expect our Grange still to prosper in the future. All are united in efforts for improvement. There is a growing interest manifested at every meeting to make all work of the Order perfect. Over one-half our number are young people of Girard and there are still others outside the gates wondering at the bright prospect and the good times we have at every meeting.

Prohibition was a decided success in our town. There are no saloons here. Good churches and schools and live Granges have no use for them. SEC'Y.

LAFAYETTE and Emerson Grange, No. 521, was reorganized Oct. 5, 1885, with 15 old members. Since that time there

six, all old members except one.) Our Grange is about six miles from Liberty Grange. We visit back and forth quite often and have good times together, with occasionally a good supper. We have just entered into the contest we read so much about in the VISITOR, with Bro. R. Gamble and Sister Dora Failing for Captains. Bro. Gamble's chosen ones did their best last night, our first meeting in this quarter. It will surely be a success. There was one application last night and seven blanks taken out. We hope the good work begun will continue until we see our neighbors all united in the Grange. L. E. G.

Gratiot Co., April 8.

THURSDAY, April 21, was celebrated by Madison Grange, No. 384, as its thirteenth birthday. The officers had been untiring in their work and had the hall tastefully decorated.

The room was well filled with Patrons and friends and shortly after eleven o'clock the officers filed in and took their respective places. Worthy Master Hattie Beal called the assembly to order with a few remarks as to the object of their coming together. After singing by the Grange, a prayer was offered by the Worthy Chaplain. Worthy Secretary E. R. Poucher in a few well-worded remarks gave a hearty welcome to all. The response was given by C. R. Porter, one of the charter members, who was tree to admit that he was a backslider yet had mothing he could point to against Madison Grange. Brother A. B. Graham read an essay on "The Advancement of Man," giving a summary of the achievements acomplished within the last few hundred years, coming down to the present time and showing what the Grange has done for the cause of the farmer. After doing full justice to the dinner the exercises were again opened by music and followed by 'The History of Madison Grange' by Bro. E. Beal, who carried us back to the time when P. W. Adams came and obligated 69 members, gave a few instructions, took \$30 and departed, leaving them to study out the aims and objects of the Order and some discovered that it was not to grow independently rich by doing away with the middleman. After tracing through the ups and downs consequent to Grange existence we have a present showing of a good membership of faithful, earnest workus words of cheer. This closed the exercises of the day, but still they lingered to exchange social greeting, and we hope the day proved one of profit to all. MARY C. ALLIS

Lenawee Co.

TALLMADGE Grange, No. 639, wishes to be known as still alive and well, and ready to take hold of any business that may come before it "For the Good of the Order."

We have all been waiting anxiously since election to learn how the constitutional prohibition amendment fared. We fear that it has failed this time, but our motto is never to give up in a good cause, but to buckle on our armor and again be ready for the contest. I think I can give a record of this Grange as nearly unanimous in favor of the amendment, and as for those few who were opposed, it was not for a lack of sympathy with temperance, but their honest opinion that there was a better way to get at it. I think the temperance principle is bound to triumph finally and we are ready to do all we can to help it on. M. S. SMITH. Ottawa Co., April 16.

MOLINE Grange, No.248, has recently taken in four new members. At our next meeting we will have taken them over all the rough places and shall lead them to a feast of good things, both for the body and mind. They are two men and their wives. How appropriate for man and wife thus to go together to enjoy the blessings af-forded by the Grange! Our meetings of late have been well attended and the interest manifested shows that the Grange is doing very much in educating the farmers and raising the standard of the laborers. The Sheep Breeders' Association of Western Michigan met on April 3 at Bro. L. C. Gilbert's in Dorr Township, Allegan Co. The day was as lovely as many of the ladies present, the attendance fair; nearly 200 persons present, a free

members reinstated, (have suspended of the day. About 50 entries were made. Bro. Hathaway, of Moline Grange, exhibited five full blood Cotswolds and a lock of wool was taken from a yearling Cotswold measured 14 inches.

Bro. L. C. Gilbert had some very fine sheep on exhibition. We noticed one in particular, a fine wool buck, very docile, indeed, as some said before they knew it was dead and stuffed. This sheep has sheared as high as 25 lbs. The heaviest clip was owned by Morris Freemen, of Gains, Kent Co., weight 264 lbs. The ladies must do something, of course, and so they were all weighed, about 50 in all, but Sister Mary Averill, of Moline Grange, took the cake; she tipped the bar at 263 lbs. Hurrah for Moline! This Association is growing and, indeed, is of widespread reputation. Bro. Gilbert and his wife worked hard and did all they could to make every one happy and pleased. Many thanks are due to the officers of this Association and also the exhibitors in so kindly providing for the well-being of both man and beast. We hope again at some future time to

meet this yearly gathering.

JAMES V. ORTON, Lec. Moline Grange.

EATON Co. Pomona Grange, No. 28, held its first quarterly meeting at Charlotte, April 27, with a good attendance and had a very interesting session. Reports were received from most of the Subordinate Granges showing them, in most cases, to be in a prosperous condition. After a thorough discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication:

WHEREAS, Having waited for years for some change in the mode of the election of U. S. Senators, and

WHEREAS, The time has come in this State and others when a man in order to stand any chance for the election to that office must be a millionaire, therefore

Resolved, That it is our duty as farmers and laboring men to unite with others in secur-ing the election of the next U. S. Senator from among men of our own calling

GEO. D. PRAY, Sec.

THE farmers have finished sowing their oats and commenced plowing for corn. Wheat in our vicinity came out of the winter looking very badly and owing to the very dry weather during the spring has not improved much.

Corey Grange, No. 291, is booming this spring. We feel safe in saying to

D. H. POUND.

This is enterprise! this is progress! inasmuch as this is the third jotting we have had telling of the Corey Grange boom. Because of two notices to the same effect as this, that appeared in the last VISITOR, we have felt obliged to shorten this one.

What a feast of cheer the VISITOR would possess if every Grange did as well!-ED.]

Mt. Tabor Grange, No. 43, has de-nounced the action of the plaster dealers and will try substitutes for plaster. Our organization continues and is doing a good work. Programs of literary exercises are the rule and nearly all, if not all, take part. As many as 14, including both sexes, were on their feet to-day talking upon the following questions:

1. Does it pay the Grange to bring the hand work?

2. Does it pay to miss a meeting? 3. Which requires the greater skill to perform their respective duties, outdoor or in-door labors?

These questions were handed to the Lecturer and presented to the Grange by him, and many excellent thought and spicy speeches were given. A brother stated that by staying at home he had sown his wheat which otherwise would have been put back several days by rain. Sister G. hinted that his overtaxed strength by the work at that time would not be made up by the difference in the crop. On the last question the palm was carried away when a sister told us that the one who tilled the soil, scattered the seed, harvested the crop and marketed the same, did trifling work, compared with the skill, chemical knowledge and tact required to prepare that wheat flour for the table three times a day and 365 days in a year. Since the amendment question has been before the people our ladies are so thoroughly in favor of women's rights that they take it as a Grand Rapids, Mich. have been 28 iniatiated and four old dinner and an ample one was the order matter of course that the last word is a warranted specific for malaria.

for them. I won't mind harnessing the team and driving to the door if the lady will face the storm and guide the

It is now almost time to prepare for Children's Day (I have not seen anything in the VISITOR regarding it yet.) We expect that our pledge to Sister Mayo last spring is as binding as when made to her. Our success last year was so marked we ought not to let it go by unheeded. I wonder it Sister Mayo received a report of our Hill's Corners Children's Day in 1886. I take the liberty to say to her, through the Visitor, that although the day was cold, the greetings were warm and cordial. Three large schoo's, with a good program and a sumptuous dinner, made a day that will not soon be effaced from

our memories. Thanks to Sister Mayo for her promptings in that direction. HAVE you visited your school this

winter, or have you kept clear of the school-house and found fault with and berated the teacher? Have you listened to every little grievance that the children have brought home, talked them over with your neighbor, compared notes and come to the conclusion that the teachers are partial, that they are not competent, lack government, and, in fact, are getting altogether too much money for doing nothing, and settling all these questions out loud in the presence of the children? If you have done this, your school has been a failure.

It you have visited your school, given, in a kind way, kindly advice to teachers who may be doing their best, perhaps, at odds, reproved the talebearing spirit that has shown itself among your youngsters, when nine times out of ten they were really the ones to blame; if you have shown enough interest in their progress to occasionally examine them a litle, if you have, in fact, given your children and their school and teacher as much thought and attention, as much care and consideration, as you have that flock of lambs, that you like to show to your friends, your teacher, your school and your children have this win-MRS. MAYO. ter been a success.

PALMYRA Grange again comes to the front with another successful contest. Your "jotter" strolled in last Friday night and with difficulty pushed nis way into the crowded and overflowing hall. It was the last meeting of the contest. Forty-eight applications were any Grange that stands in need of a brought in that evening, making 65 in Lecturer, send for Brother Woodman and he will do you good, and we think Graves were leaders on one side and Graves were leaders on one side and Mrs. George Everett and Horace Sayles on the other. Mrs. Everett led the successful party, scoring 5287 points tgainst 3750. H. Sayles secured 24 applications and is the champion of the match. Thirteen subscribers for the Visitor is part of the good work accomplished. The program for the last evening was something to be proud of; songs, dialogues, recitations, etc., were some of the leading features. An oration by Bertie Clark was an effort worthy of all commendation. Sister Everett and Sister Pope worked diligently all the way through and to them the Grange owes much of its success. Many other members worked with a will that meant "There's no such thing as tail." I learn that the exercises have been first rate all the way through. The Grange gave their umpire, Sister Cole, a unanimous vote of thanks for her untiring labors in keeping the scores and deciding questions of controversy. As there are now many contests in progress, members should bear well in mind that the office of umpire is a very unenviable one and it is their duty to adhere strictly to rules governing the contest, thus relieving their umpire from the unpleasant task of sometimes settling disputed questions. Can Palmyra Grange still wear the

> BOWEN CENTER Grange, No. 219, has been dormant for some time, but has come to life again. Wednesday evening, April 27, I reorganized the Grange with 14 of the old members and four new ones. I installed the officers and think they have now come to stay. They voted a copy of the Visitor to each family in the Grange, the Grange A. FORD, to pay for the same. Special Deputy.

Malarial poisons contain the germs of dangerous diseases. If these poisons accumulate in the system, Typhoid, Bilious, Intermittent or Chill Fever is sure to follow. Ayer's Ague Cure is

A Vision.

The wintry hills before me rise; The sun is hid by leaden skies And fast the snow-drifts fly Before the wind so piercing cold, That cometh like a warrior bold, His foemen to defy.

The summer flowers, fair and bright, Are buried deeply out of sight Under a snowy pall.
Oh! dear heart hopes that blossomed late,
Ifear that soon the same sad fate
Must thee befall!

But at my call a vision fair, Of those same hills in sunlit air,
With ever changing hues,
Will come to cheer the arctic day, And drive afar the dark array
Of thoughts I fain would lose.

Soft cloud shadows, rich and deep, Swift across the hillsides sweep,
And o'er the meadows wide.

I feel the breeze that stirred the flowers That bloomed in the long, golden hours Thy presence glorified.

Wears miles of land and sea. Between thy presence, dear, and me, Roll their length along, But with the vision's flowers and hills Comes disbelief in all life s ill— I break forth into song-

What has been ours is ours forever, And can be taken from us never While memory shall last!
What though the wintry storm may rage What though life's battles we must wage We have the happy past!

Remain with me, oh! vision clear, And help me feel the presence near Of one so far away! When summer winds shall blow once more, Thy bark will sail from that far shore. Oh! hasten joyous day! -Irene Hunt, in Good Housekeeping

Communications.

Teachers' Institutes Do Pay their Cost.

I have just had the opportunity to read the philippic against Teachers' Institutes in the Visitor of the 1st ult., understood to have been written by a Mr. Woolsey of Marshall. Answers by others have not left this man a leg to stand on; but a few points still seem to demand my personal attention.

1. He is grossly ignorant of the system he attacks. Conductors and instructors do not go, at their own instance, into any county; they are there under appointment of the State Department of Education. They are there not "until the money fails," but for an entire week of five days, or two such weeks, whether their full allowances can be paid or not. Of six appointments of mine last year I had but a fraction of my pay at half of them. Nor, on the other hand, can an Institute be held "until the money fails" in counties where there is a surplus. I left in the Calhoun County treasury as much of the Institute fund last August as I deducted for expenses of the Institute; and Woolsey very well knows it. The whole matter of allowance and expenses, except in the petty matters of local expenditure, is altogether beyond the control of the conductors; it is ordered at the State headquarters. But,-

2. I have once in a great while had to protect the fund of a county against its own citizens who are "on the make." Such a case was presented at the Marshall Institute. No bill was handed in for "use" of the Baptist church as this man avers. In twenty years' experience of Institutes I have never seen such a bill and never expect to see one—in Michigan at least. An exorbitant fee was allowed the janitor for his indifferent services: but when a bill of \$9 for "gas" for evenings was put in, I advised our local committeeman at once that there was a mistake or a swindle in it, and that while I should take his receipt for the whole for the purpose of closing my returns to the Department, he was instructed to ascertain the rightful sum to be paid and hold the balance subject to orders from Lansing. We found the gas bill of the church for the entire month to be but \$5.28, and paid the whole with my approval. The Department was notified accordingly, and I suppose settlement with the committeeman made long since. Mr. Woolsey's inuendo that the whole "\$9 stuck to somebody's fingers" must be answered with the silent contempt it

3. Mr. Woolsey easily found what he was looking for—teachers who would decry the Institutes. People generally do find what they want in matters of opinion. I do not remember, however, that Mr. W. made any attempt like an honest and intelligent inquirer to form an independent judgment by attendance at any session of the Institute, or even at the evening lectures. The inference he would have readers make from his elaborate and searching investigations elsewhere is wholly wrong. The general voice of the teachers is with the system, though every Institute has at least one "black sheep" who does what he can to destroy its usefulness. I could fill every page of your handsome broad sheet with testimonials, in resolutions, letters and otherwise, to the usefulness of the Institutes. The year after our meeting in Kalkaska County one of the most intelligent residents there assured the lady member of our firm that the primary methods she introduced had gone into general use throughout the county. We have had many pleasant and satisfactory echoes of the kind. Surely the teachers who were at Marshall last summer will not say that the several exercises upon Calhoun County geography and history were valueless, -nor the superb demonstrations in

"scientific temperance teaching" by Dr. Kellogg of the Battle Creek Sanitarium,—nor the plain, practical teachings of their fellow-worker, Supt. Halsey of Battle Creek. They will not say that they did not mean what they implied when they voluntarily postponed for many minutes the exercises of their County Teachers' Asso-ciation that Mrs. Ford might be in-vited to continue the Institute instruction she had been giving just before. These Institutes are not yet perfection, nor are farmers' institutes, nor ministers', nor any other. They still require some patience and charity. But no one feels their defects more than the conductors and instructors, or is striving harder to remedy them.

4. Not only Supt. Halsey but other Calhoun County educators,—Spencer Thompson and others,—have been em-ployed at the Institutes in their own county. None has been held of late years without one or more of them. Surely these do not come within the dreadful category of "professionals, who have never been in the county before and will not come again until the Institute fund is replenished"—whatever all this may mean, as related to the ability of a conductor or instructor to do his work. It is quite common to employ a local teacher on the Institute staff—sometimes, I am sorry to say, quite to the detriment of the meeting, through his dullness, ignor-

ance or inexperience. 5. The sums exhibited in Woolsey's tables as payments for services are misleading, as he intended they should be. A large part of them must in most cases be deducted for actual cash expenses of travel, board, etc. There is no room for the common rascality of "constructive expenses" in the Institute arrangements. The regular daily pay of instructors is \$6 for several lectures or class exercises and very likely much miscellaneous work. If he (or she) delivers evening lectures,one, two, or even three,—a nominal fee of \$10 for all is paid. If the instructor is also conductor he receives another nominal sum of \$10 for his management of the Institute and the preparation of a large number of papers by way of returns to the Department. In many cases in the newer or poorer counties he does not receive his allowances, but must take what he can get-three-fourths, two-thirds, one-half, or even less, as we have personally experienced—from the local fund, supplemented by the State grant of \$60 or less, commonly less. accounts must pass the State Auditors, who will quickly detect any crookedness in them. At best but light pay is given for the high grade of work done. I am sure that no kind of labor to which Profs. Payne and Putnam, and other University and Normal School men of high reputation, are called, pays them so little in proportion to the time taken and toil involved. The system in general pays all it can, at present; but I think no other State with an efficient system manages it more economically. I have received a round \$100 for two short weeks of comparatively light work in an Ohio Institute, without any responsibility for its management and returns. Mrs. Ford has had \$75 for a single easy-going week at a Cincinnati Institute; and these are common prices in Ohio. But enough of this.

6. Mr. Woolsey makes one shame-lessly false and dishonest statement in figuring the days of the Institute in Calhoun County for the last four years at "some fifteen or sixteen." He, himself, shows up five institutes; he knows by the returns in the County Treasurer's office that none of these was for less than five days, and that one was for ten; he has deliberately economized the truth in reducing the number to half, and thus doubling the expenses per diem. His classification of the Institute conductors with "Bohemian oat men" is decidedly too contemptible for even this much notice. It can do the noble band of Michigan educators no harm; but it writes him down a donkey and an ignoramus of the first water.

In conclusion, permit me to add to my unexpectedly long reply the following admirable quotation from Bob Burdette, whose wit and wisdom I am sure must have many admirers among the intelligent Visitor constituency. It is not without its plain, close bearings upon one subject.

Remember, my boy, the good things in the world are always the cheapest. Spring water costs less than corn whisky; a box of cigars will buy two or three Bibles; a gallon of old brandy costs more than a barrel of flour; a "full hand" at poker often cost a man more in twenty minutes than his church subscription amounts to in three years; a state election costs more than a revival religion; you can sleep in church every Sunday morning for nothing, if you're mean enough to dead beat your lodging in that way, but a nap in a Pullman car costs you two dollars every time; fifty cents for the circus, and a penny for the little ones to put in the missionary box; one dollar for the theatre, and a pair of old trousers frayed at the end, and baggy as to the knee, for the Michigan sufferers; the race horse scoops in the \$2,000 the first day, and the church fair lasts a week, works twenty five or thirty of the best women in America nearly to death, and comes out \$40 in debt! Why, my boy, if you ever find yourself sneering or scoffing because once in a while you hear of a preacher getting a living, or even a luxurious salary, or a temperance worker making money, go out in the dark and feel ashamed of yourself, and if you don't feel above kicking a mean man, kick yourself. Precious little does religion and charity cost the old world, my boy, and when the money it does is flung into its face, like a bone to a dog, the doner is not benefitted by the gift, and the receiver is not, and certainly should not be grateful. It is insulted.

HENRY A. FORD. Detroit, April 28, '87.

Law-Making Farmers. EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:-Perhaps

a small space in the Visitor may be devoted with profit to the subject of the farmers in the Legislature, or laws affecting the interests of farmers, that have been or may be enacted by the present Legislature of Michigan.

One thing is certainly noticeable, that when measures come up for action, upon which the farmers have expressed their sentiments through the State Grange, great respect is paid to those opinions and force is added to them from the fact that they represent the farmers of Michigan through the only organization recognized in the State. The reports of the State Grange are searched with interest when questions affecting agriculture are under discussion, with the object of finding out "what the Grangers want," so it is encouraging to know that while the State Grange can not make laws, it can recommend measures with the assurance that when the time comes that they may be brought up for action in the Legislature, they will receive the consideration to which they are entitled and a request emanating from the State Grange is of great value in securing the passage of measures sought.

The committee on legislative action appointed by the State Grange has failed to show up to any great extent, except members of it who are members of the Legislature; but I believe that the farmer members may be trusted with the measures that are entrusted to their care.

As I have but little time in which to prepare a long statement of the measures that have passed the Legislature, that directly affect the agricultural in-

terests of the State, I will simply give you the outlines of some of the meas-

ures contemplated. 1. The bill introduced by Brother Cole, for the destruction of the English sparrow has become a law and the small boy is getting in his work very effectively, but as the bill carried no money with it for the payment of the bounty, except through action of the Board of Supervisors of the various counties, the law is liable to become inoperative.

This measure is one of greater importance to the farmers than may at first thought be attached to it. They are the ornithological pirates, driving away our song and insect-destroying birds, besides being very destructive to the crops of the country.

In my next I will speak of the oleomargarine bill, introduced by Mr. Lincoln, and the Senate Bill, introduced by Senator Holbrook, providing for the reporting of mortgages by the Register of Deeds to the various assessing officers in his county for the purpose of taxation. Patron.

Lansing, April 27.

Bob Veal.

EDITOR VISITOR: There is no one among your readers but knows what bob veal is, but they don't know so well as New York State folks do. Bob veal is veal from a calf but a few hours old. Boards of Health and all the machinery of powerful State and city laws have been wrestling with that little calf and could not down it. They tried scientific wrestling rules, and finally wrestled catch-as-catch-can. It was so powerful that around Board of Health offices among the officials it came to be known as Robert veal. There was a fabled man in ancient times that it was said could lift a cow, and the way he did it was to lift it every day from the time it was a calf. If the bob veal nuisance had been tackled in its infancy it could have been governed, but it allowed to grow, until taken infinite work and expense to down it. But it was thrown and died in the effort. Bob veal is dead, and the prodigals are invited to the feast. It may not be as wholesome as the fatted calf that the old gentleman killed in Bible times when that fast, rapid son of his returned from his wild-oat sowing, and when that elder brother kicked so vigorously. The prodigals should not complain, however, for it is what they have been serving to half a million people for so

many years. Perhaps Michigan readers would understand the subject a little better if an historical sketch was given of the business. For many years unscrupulous dealers, or market men, have kept agents in the dairy counties outlying Buffalo buying up the described calves; they were then killed, packed and sent by freight as flour in flour barrels or drawn in wagons by night to the city and sold to certain unscrupulous markets as veal. The city folks are not particularly posted on such matters, and didn't know the difference between bob yeal and good orthodox yeal. The city and town fought the thing thoroughly and managed to suppress it as veal, but it was some like suppressing a feather bed, when you lowered it in one place it would raise a corresponding elevation in another. When the city finally suppressed it as veal, the ring still kept up its organization; the calves were still bought and, according to the law of inference, were used in some shape. How was it? The thing was then to ferret out the how. It was put into the hands of City Cattle Inspector Rast, of East Buffalo, and he worked secretly and thoroughly till all the rings were exposed whereby the city dealers worked in conjunction or collusion with their country cousins, learned how it was shipped, where, and where it came from and from what dairies. After he knew all the plans and rings, which knowledge the trade did not suppose he possessed, then he made all ready

and came down on them and exposed

the thing from the farmers, the dealers, the agents, and the city receivers. It would be an interesting story how he ferreted out these rings, and how he went into country town and sought out these job veal slaughterhouses, which were mere sheds in the woods, in secluded spots and along lonely roads. The plan was for agents to contract with dairymen for all their calves before being born at about 75 cents each. A dairy of from 25 to 50 cows will have a good may of their calves in the spring and they are col-lected daily and taken to these slaughter-houses and skinned. The meat is pared off the bones, packed in soap boxes after salting, the bones sold to fertilizing men or farmers as phos-phate material, the rennet is sold to cheese factories. You can figure this up. The calf will weigh from 30 to pounds when born and the meat sells for 4 or 5 cents per pound to the city sausage maker. The hide brings 50 to 60 cents, to say nothing of the minor sales spoken of. One dollar is netted on each calf by the butcher. The meat when it arrives in Buffalo is mixed with good beef and cannot be detected by the user, except in its effects which are dysentery. The meat has no grain and is a sticky, bloody mass, you may throw it against the wall and it will stick thereto. Likewise the rennet could not be detected in cheese except by analysis, but its effects are there just the same. It is estimated that from 1500 to 2000 such calves are slaughtered and used in Buffalo annually till the recent expos-

ure and suppression. Farmers are not guiltless in this matter. Dairymen knew what was being done with these calves, but still they sold them. Those honest old farmers, they didn't know what was being done with them, oh, no-the innocents at home! They could watch a man kill calves on their barn floors and skin and pack the meat, and never imagine-it would never enter their knowledge-boxes what that city fellow was up to. Oh, no! Inspector Rast wished to record the fact, and did in his report, that many farmers and dairymen acted honorably and kept the calves until they were old enough to sell for veal, or else sold the hide themselves and buried the remains of the deceased calf. This is recorded with pleasure. They must have been Patrons. A law is talked of prohibiting farmers from selling their calves. That will get the matter where it belongs. But the traffic in bob veal in New York State is done, to the honor and health of the Empire State. E. W. S.

Buffalo, N. Y.

The Disgrace of Michigan.

Since the defeat of the prohibitory amendment we have felt somewhat as the Jews did, as expressed in the 127th Psalm: "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down; yea, we wept when we remembered Zion." Yes, we almost wept to think Michigan, "our Michigan," a State noted for the enterprise and intelligence of its people, a State with such a brilliant record in peace and in war, a State from which we did expect better things than to bow down and worship at the shrine of King Alcohol—had bartered principle for a few paltry dollars in the shape of a tax or license on the infamous traffic in death and damnation. Now Michigan has turned herself in the scale of morality by deciding to continue as partner in the drunkard-making business! We used to sympathize with "bleeding Kansas" in her struggle to prevent the introduction of African slavery within her borders; yet how far in advance of us is that noble young State upon a greater question than African slavery ever was; and with what pity or disdain (we scarcely know which) she regards us as we grovel at the chariot wheels of this rum power. Talk no more of Michigan's greatness until she repents in sackcloth and ashes and purges herself from this great iniquity. Then, perchance, the good Lord will have mercy on her and forgive this great sin of her people.

Van Buren County did her duty on the 4th of April. She washed her hands from this great iniquity by giving 3,562 majority for "God and Home. She is the banner county on that side in the State. And why did not other counties do as well? If they had, Michigan's great disgrace would have

been wiped out. Now, who is responsible for the defeat of the amendment? Not the Prohibitionists. They accepted submission in good faith and worked like beavers for it. They had 113 speakers in the field, directed 2,113 meetings, circulated 2,700,000 pages of campaign literature, none of it of a political character, disbursed \$4,637.90 and cast not less than 25,000 votes for it. The Democratic party are certainly not responsible for its defeat because they opposed its submission and it was expected they would to a great extent oppose its adoption, though a heavy vote from that party was cast for it. Then the Republican party alone is responsible for the defeat of the amendment. If the leading Republican papers and politicians in the State had stood by the amendment as they were in honor bound to do, it would have swept the State by at least 50,000 majority. Before the election last fall it was proclaimed from the stump all over the State that the Republican party was the only true friend of prohibition and through it only could it come. Where was the Hon. J. C. Burrows during the amendment campaign that his ring-ing voice was not heard in favor of

doubt if he had been as active in the amendment cause as he always is when his own election is at stake, that Kalamazoo County would have given thou-sands majority instead of a few hundreds, and that his district, the 4th, would have given us the amendment in spite of the slums of Detroit, its Duffields, Kents, and renegade preachers? But pressing business (we presume) took Mr. Burrows out of the fight and harm's way, as he probably thought. But, perhaps, he that refuses to fight in so good a cause but runs away, will

be compelled to fight some other day. We congratulate the Republican pa-per, leaders and voters, also the Demo-cratic in this county, for their honorable course in supporting the amendment so cordially; but if we are not much mistaken the defeat of the amendment will rebound with crushing force upon the Republican party in this State, which alone is responsible for its defeat. D. WOODMAN.

Paw Paw.

Knowing One's Opportunity.

Bonaparte used to say when asked about such and such a movement or enterprise, "the pear is not ripe yet," if he deemed it unwise to act. must not only know what principles are wise and good, but also where they may be practically applied, or when it is our opportunity to act in a given cause. This quality of mind may be called, business, practical or political, perspective, but it is a rare and valuable gift. John Bright knew what was the right thing in theory, but he often missed the golden opportunitywhen victories are won. He knew that war was a crime against God and man, but he did not see that when the English people were in a fury of passion over the Crimean war it was the worst possible time to enforce his great truths on their minds. Disraeli was the opposite of this. He knew just when to write a book, just how to introduce a bill, just when to make a speech on it. In the most difficult and perplexing questions he preserved a sense of touch as delicate as a woman's. He had genius for forcing the golden opportunity to act. Our able states-man, William H. Seward, possessed this rare gift in a great degree, while it was conspicuously absent in Charles Sumner. John Quincy Adams was a great statesman in so far as the principles of government and a mastery of a wide field of information was concerned, but he lacked this faculty, he could not practically apply his knowledge. Gladstone with all his accomplishments never knows when "the pear is ripe;" he has signally failed in some important crisis of his life. Abraham Lincoln had the wisdom of a political seer. Some of the greatest misfortunes to the cause of a country have resulted from a lack of this faculty in a leader or general. Francis the First would never have written to his mother after the battle of Pavia-"all is lost but honor," if he had not listened to the bad counsel of his Admiral, Bonnivet.

The great Conde possessed this faculty by natural instinct. It is said that let him come on to the field when the battle had been half fought and his presiding genius would direct him when and where to strike the enemy and secure the victory.

John Van Buren, the distinguished lawyer and orator, like this great French General, was highly gifted with this faculty. He has been known to come into the court room when a trial had been some time "under way," and to have surprised the opposite counsel by the readiness with which he took hold of the case, and the masterly ability with which he defended his client and won the suit. Probably no lawyer in our American courts possessed this talent, or genius, to know when one's great opportunity for action comes, in so great a degree, as John Van Buren. The possession of this faculty, we were about to say, is the "open sesame" to the highest achievements of the lawyer.

Bonaparte, like the great Conde, possessed the military faculty by natural instinct. It was his star of mili-tary success. The day before the batthe of Austerlitz, seeing some move-ment of the enemy, he exclaimed: "Before to-morrow evening that army is my own!" The victory of Austerlitz, the next day, proved that he knew that a golden opportunity for the French army had arrived. This faculty was the guiding genius to Bonaparte's great military achievements. Was it any less to Wellington, when it inspired him to exclaim to his soldiers at Waterloo, "Up and at them, boys!" At any rate, that order to his men may have led to this great English victory. The title "Rough and Ready" applied to General Taylor, was given him after the American people had found out that he possessed this Napoleonic gift of winning battles, and one discovered this quicker than the French did. They saw in him something of the "Little Corporal" before he won the glorious battle of Buena Vista. Probably no great general or warrior in the Eastern world possessed this rare gift in a greater degree than Tamerlane, the Tartar. From the young chief of his clan to the great warrior and Mogul Emperor, he appeared to have an intuitive knowledge of how to act and when to give the decisive blow in all the important atfairs of his life.

I have sometimes gone into reflections on this subject, as to what it is; whether it is something acquired or a natural gift, or whether it includes the amendment campaign that his ringing voice was not heard in favor of suppressing this outrage upon humanity—the liquor curse? Does any one something of both. Some men do not seem to possess this faculty at all, or in so slight a degree that it seems evitently acquired. While others seem

Miscellaneous.

Spell Talk. OLIVE S. BROWN. "I'm free years old and over, And tall as sister Bell— I can count one, free, four, seven— But I can't know when they spell.

I listen just as careful When Bell's all dressed to go— She looks at me then mamma, And mamma says 'n-o.'

"When papa brings the carriage, He says, 'too cold for 'R-o-y. And mamma calls to Jennie, 'Come get the 'b-o-y! 'No 'p i e,' my mamma yells, When Jennie takes my plate, And Jennie never gives me pie, I guess because I'm late.

""Why don't you s-p-a-n-k?" Is grandma's big, long spell,
'And R-o-y will get your doll,'
My mamma says to Bell.
I'll be a big 'man' bye-and-bye And know as well as they,
'And when they spell to b-e-d,'
I'll know just what they say.''
—Youth's Companion.

Iron rust is removed by salt mixed with lemon juice.

Use a warm knife in cutting warm bread and the like.

A layer of leather in the ironing holder makes it cooler to use.

A little molasses upon the mustard draft will prevent blistering.

A paste of whiting and benzine will

remove spots from marble. Tissue or printing paper is the best thing for polishing glass or tin ware.

A bit of soda dropped into the cavity

of an aching tooth will afford relief. A gross of steel pens, formerly costing \$35, may now be produced for

eight cents. Egg shells crushed and shaken in glass bottles half filled with water will clean them quickly.

The juice of half a lemon in a glass of water, without sugar, will frequently cure a sick headache.

Wayland village has exercised its local option rights and decided to strug-

gle along without a saloon. Paper will stick to walls that are

washed in a solution of one-fourth pound of glue to a gallon of water.

Imlay city, Lapeer County, and Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, have raised all saloonists' bonds from \$3000.

Two years ago he opposed prohibition; but he has learned since that there is more behind it than he imagined.

Matilda Morley, of Lansing, sued L. S. Hudson for selling liquor to her minor son. The circuit court has given her \$150 damages. Peach leaves pounded to a pulp, and

applied to bruise or wound from a rusty nail or a simple cut, will give immediate relief. Cayenne pepper blown into the

cracks where ants congregate will drive them away. The same remedy is also good for mice.

The Hon. Hugh McCurdy, just elected mayor of Corunna, in his inaugural gives the liquor dealers notice that they must obey the law or be prosecuted.

The Parkinson sugar works at Fort Scott advertises to contract for sorghum cane, even if the Government expert says it will not make sugar .-Atchison Champion.

Senator Reagan's alliance with the Texas Prohibition party is a sure sign of the times. Reagan is one of the weather-wise animals who knows how the wind blows, and what it will bring.

To keep polished steel from rusting after cleaning and when not in use, take a cloth with a very little sweet oil on it, and wipe the articles over so as to slightly, but evenly, oil the surface.

Vinegar is better than ice for keeping fish. By putting a little vinegar on the fish it will keep perfectly well, even in very hot weather. Fish is often improved in flavor under this treatment.

At Cheboygan a change has resulted from the prohibition agitation, and the saloonkeepers have been notified by the village president that their bars must be closed on Sundays and at 10 o'clock every night.

George Day, proprietor of the Plainfield hotel, was convicted of violating the temperance tax law and fined \$35 and costs. Mr. Day isn't the man to accept fate without a protest, and the case goes to the circuit court.

In the present Grange year, to April 13, 102 new Granges have been organized in the United States—11 more than all last year together, and that was ahead of several years, and still they come.

A Washington official says: "The withdrawal of railroad passes has pretty effectually stopped the coming of delegations and of individuals here to urge appointments and to press claims. Since tree passes have been canceled, we don't have many such

The Paola company, boring for natural gas, struck, at a depth of 700 feet, a good supply of lubricating oil, which analyzed 85 per cent. pure. Paola is now heated and lighted by natural gas, and the saving in cost of fuel and oil is immense.—South Kansas Trib-

The city of Ellsworth has offered as a donation 640 acres of excellent land within two miles of that city, and 10,000 forest trees to be planted thereon, to the department of Kansas G. A. R., and those who follow in their footsteps, for State re-union purposes .-Cherryvale Globe-Torch.

The petty thieves on the Pan Handle road have frittered away their talents and should be punished for wasting so much raw material. If they had stolen a whole road, as the railroad kings have done time and again in this country, they would be respected millionaires, and looked up to as great financiers.

Tree planting has done so much good for the climate and soil in Kansas in the past few years that attention will be given to Arbor Day more generally than ever this year. In a few years from now Kansas will not be recognized as having been a prairie State, if Arbor Day is properly observed.—Topeka Capital.

Manager Mulliken, of the Chicago & West Michigan railroad, has issued an order to the effect that the state law prohibiting the employing of drinking men on the railroads will be impartially enforced on his road, and employes frequenting places where liquors are sold will be considered as violating the rules.

Samuel King, of Hudson, just signed a certificate setting forth that he had examined a fence machine. He was notified this week that a machine was lying at the depot awaiting his pleasure. Next day came a notice that his note for \$197 was at the bank awaiting payment. Mr. King vociferates that he will not pay, but the paper is held by an innocent purchaser.

The people of London are whirled from one part of the British metropolis to another by underground railway trains, on which the fare varies from two to four cents. The greater proportion of the tickets are sold for two cents. The trains are run at intervals of from a minute to a minute and a half. Nobodyhas ever been killed on this under ground road, although more than 80,000,000 passengers are carried over it in a year. This is rapid transit worth talking about and enjoying.

"One sees the signs of the uplifting of farm life in many directions: The more convenient and artistic houses; the improved stock; the magnificent dairies; the increasing culture of choice fruits; the almost general growing of window plants; the more civilized country schools; the buds of promise in the tree-planting and 'village improvement' clubs—all these things point in one direction—to the beautifying and enriching of the country, and to the ennobling and refining of the counschildren. Patrons of Husbandry in their united work for the past 20 years have done more to bring these things about than all other causes combined.

Farmers are more and more appreciating the "power of the press," Patrons in particular are learning who are with us, who against us, and who show no signs of interest either way, and are giving their support accordingly. The following is excellent au-

"I desire to call your attention to the importance of sustaining the Grange and agricultural papers of our State, for they are the 'bone and sinew' of our Good literature is the 'breath of intellectual life.' Every Grange should have a library wherever it has a permanent home. It will be of in-calculable benefit to the rising generation. Let us encourage national agricultural literature."-Ex-Gov. Robie, of Maine, and Master of the State

The National Grange lecture work is now fully under way.

Lecturer I. N. Lipscomb, of South Carolina, has his plans all in shape and will at once commence work in Florida, followed later along by meetings now being arranged by the Masters of the State Granges of Georgia, North Carolina and other states in his district.

· Lecturer J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, goes to Kentucky this month to fill a "series" of meetings arranged by State

Master J. D. Clardy.
Lecturer C. L. Whitney, of Michigan, goes at once to Colorado.

Lecturer D. H. Thing, of Maine, went early this month into Massachusetts, then into Maryland, Pennsylvania, etc. The National Lecturer goes to Vir-

ginia in June to fill a number of appointments arranged by State Master X. X. Chartters, then into Maryland, Pennsylvania, and "out west" into eight states in the fall.

Special work has been done and is still continued in Rhode Island and Missouri.

Deputy Railroad Commissioner W. C. Ransom has been engaged for the past two or three weeks collecting in different portions of the State facts which have a bearing on the proposed reduction of the legal fare on railroads in Michigan to 2 cents a mile, in order that the Legislature may have as much light as possible in acting on the bill now pending at Lansing.

A Deep Mystery.

Wherever you are located you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, making thereby from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have made over \$50 in a day. All is new. Hallett & Co. will start you. Capital not needed. Either sex. All ages. No class of working people have ever made money so fast heretofore. Comfortable fortunes await every worker. All this seems a deep mystery to you, reader, but send along your address and it will be cleared up and proved. Better not delay; now is the time.

Setting Wagon Tires at Home. Every dry summer farmers have more or less trouble with loose wagon tires. When they get loose we go to the blacksmith and he sets them so tight that when wet weather comes the wheels are dished out of shape, causing them to bind in ruts and to run hard, and in a few weeks the wheels are spoiled. It we would have a small boiler made of sheet-iron and set over a stone arch, in which to boil a little linseed oil, or gas tar, then as soon as a tire gets loose set the rim of the wheel in a tank and slowly revolve it in the oil or tar, allowing the pores of the wood to fill up with the sub-stance there would be but little need of taking the wagon from home to get the tires set, the wheels would retain their shape and the durability of the wood be increased.

Is There a Remedy?

There is a class of people in this country who get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and never get back into bed until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, who work without ceasing the whole of that time, and receive no other emolument than food and clothing. Though harassed by a hundred responsibilities, though driven and worried, though reproached and looked down upon, they never revolt; and they can not organ-ize for their protection. Not even sickness releases them from their posts. No sacrifice is deemed too great for them to make, and no incompetency in any branch of their work is excused. No essays, or books, or poems are written in tribute to their steadfastness. They die in the harness and are supplanted as quickly as may be. They are the housekeepers of the laboring men of the country .- Ex.

A FARMER and father of five children called upon us the other day to encourage us to press onward in our effort to secure justice for the farmer. But he said times were so hard, and prices were so low, that he was sorry to say that he could not renew his subscription. Our friend extended his visit to an hour's length, and we observed that he was munching tobacco with an energy that excited our pity for his jaws, and induced us to calculate that an equal expenditure of force by a cow upon her cud, would represent the consumption of twenty-five pounds of hay. We are not suffi-ciently familiar with the science of chewing tobacco to say how much plug can be reduced to pulp inan hour by a pair of jaws that are in good working order and set for first-class work in that line, but we thought that five cents worth a day would not be an over-estimate. But our friend could not possibly afford to pay a dollar and sixty-five cents to aid in the work of protecting his children from slavery and saving the Republic itself. He would rather give eighteen dollars a year to enable the tobacco trade to support the Tobacco Gazette. Verily, some people deserve to be slaves.-Western Rural.

Waiting for Their Son's Return. Sorrow was weighing on the hearts of two gray-haired old people. Silas was their idol. Through the long four years they had heard no tidings. Every night and morning of this tedious waiting, the old man, after his usual formal petitions (which embraced the whole human race, and then the heathen whom he always annexed separately), prayed, not formally nor in the Bible phrases, but in his own homely dialect; in words not chosen but coming directly from his heart, that his son, their son, should be returned to them. Now, since the return of their son's comrades, each night and morning the old couple rose from their knees with tears glistening in their faded eyes and trickling down their withered cheeks; rose and went to the window in the morning, or opened the door at night, to see if their prayer had been suddenly answered. The old man had lately taken to sleeping down stairs in the front room, "So I kin hear the boy 'fore he gets to the door, an' open it fur him," he said. Frequently during the night, which is so long to old people, the poor father would go to the door and look out; and if the noise of opening and shutting happened to awaken his wife, she would call down to him in her shrill little voice, "Is that you Sam?" To which the invariable reply was, "Yes, Sally; I was jes a lookin' of I could see anythin' of the boy; but there aint nuthin'."—G. F. Preston, in The American Magazine.

Obituaries.

AIKEN-

At a regular meeting of Potomac Grange, No. 1, of the District of Columbia, held at its hall, 23 F Street, Monday evening, April 11, 1887, on motion of Bro. Wm. Saunders, the Worthy Master appointed a committee, consisting of Bros. Wm. Saunders, John R. Thompson and Wm. M. King, to prepare resolutions upon the death of Bro. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, who presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned of the death of our late brother and co-worker, Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, which occurred at his residence at Cokesbury, S. C., on the sixth day of April, 1887, be it therefore

Resolved, That the sad announcement is received by us with feelings of the pro-foundest sorrow and that we desire to put on permanent record our appreciation of his exalted character, his sterling worth, and his manifold virtues, as well as the great services rendered by him during the riper years of his active life to the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. To this end be it further Resolved, That we testify from our own

knowledge that his early conceptions of the possible achievements of the Order were very advanced and that he saw beyond most others its vast and comprehensive educational features. He proved the sincerity of his convictions by his earnest and long-continued labors in introducing the Order throughout his native State, as well as in other states, and many thousands of Patrons first heard of the Order from his eloquent lips or through his ably written addresses. In council his decisions were the result of painstaking investigations and sober judgment. In all his dealings with his fellow men a high degree of honor prevailed and in all business transac tions his integrity and keen sense of equity were specially observed. For a period of fourteen years he was a prominent member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, and no higher praise need be accorded than his continued election to this important and responsible position.

Resolved, That in his death the Order has

lost one of its strongest pillars of support; the State an exemplary, devoted and patriotic citizen; the Nation a conservative statesman and a learned, wise and conscientious legis-lator; his family a loving husband and a kind father, and all who were so fortunate as to enjoy his acquaintance a true hearted, genial and sympathetic friend.

Resolved, That in further testimony of our sorrow, the charter, emblems and implements of this Grange be draped in mourning for three months, that a copy of these resolutions suitably endorsed and signed by the Master and Secretary, under the seal of the Grange, be transmitted to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, and that another copy of the same be furnished to the papers for pub-

NORMAN J. COLMAN, Master. Wm. M. King, Secretary.

PALMER-

Once more we are called to mourn the loss of one of our members, Sister Horace Palmer, who died at her home in Lima Center, March 10, aged 43 years; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Palmer, Lafayette Grange mourns the loss of a worthy member and an earnest supporter of the cause. She was highly esteemed in the community where she lived and was most

loved and respected where she was best known.
Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this their hour of sorrow. Though earth has lost one of its brightest stars, there is one more num-

bered among the bright throng above.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, and that our charter be draped for 60 days. Com.

CASTLE-

Died, Feb. 25, 1887, Wm. H. Castle, of Colon Grange, No. 215. In the death of Bro. Castle, Colon Grange loses one of its strongest pillars, and most able advisers. As Master, he led us two terms and we deeply deplore his loss as a safe counselor, an able officer, a true Patrot, a loving husband, a fond father, and one of our very best citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved wife and family for their irreparable loss and with pride hold him up as an example to the younger mem-bers of our Grange as worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be spread upon our minutes, another sent to the bereaved family, and a third sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, and that our charter be draped for

Colon Grange, April 9.

BIDWELL-At her home in Brighton, March 28, 1887, Wealthy, wife of G. A. Bidwell, in the forty-seventh year of her life.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Great Mas ter to remove our faithful sister from us, Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in

mourning for 60 days; that these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and printed in the Brighton Argus, Citizen, and GRANGE VISITOR.

As her life was pure let her memory ever be kept fresh and green and she be thought of as one whose work on earth was well and quickly done, and who is now at rest, keeping guard over her little flock as ever. Com. over her little flock as ever. Brighton Grange, No. 336.

TAYLOR-At his home in Red Willow, Neb., April 11, 1887, Bro. James A. Taylor, aged 52.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our great Master to remove from our midst our faithful brother, by which event his family have been deprived of a kind husband and indulgent father, and this Grange of a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the afflicted family our warmest sympathies and commend them to Him who has said, "I will not leave

you comfortless." Resolved. That our hall be draped for a period of thirty days, and a page in our records be set apart to his memory; that these resolutions be published in the GRANGE VIS
MORTH WEEDER CO.,

WEEDER CO.,

Morth Wear, N. H.

ITOR, and a copy of the same be presented to the afflicted family. COM.

Died, at her home in South Allen, March 8, 1887, Mrs. Jane Thomas, wife of Wm. W. Thomas, Master of Allen Grange, No. 78. The following reso-lutions were adopted by Allen Grange:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the universe to remove from our midst our esteemed sister, Mrs. Jane Thomas, there

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of our sister who was a true and faithful mem-ber of our Order, we bow in submission to Him, who is higher than we.
Resolved, That to our grief stricken broth

er and family we extend our fraternal sympa-

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the Grange records, a copy sent to the afflicted family, also a copy to the Grange Visitor for publication. Com.

STEWART-

At her residence in the city of Niles, Mich., April 15, 1887, Mrs. Arminda Stewart, aged 40 years. At a meeting of Cassopolis Grange,

No. 162, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master to remove from our midst our faithful sister. Arminda Stewart, by which event her family have been deprived of a kind wife and indul-

gent mother; therefore,
Resolved, That in the death of Sister Stewart, Cassopolis Grange mourns the loss of a worthy member and an earnest supporter of the cause—one who was highly esteemed in the community where she lived and was most loved and respected where she was best known. While we grieve for our departed sister and feel our loss, we cherish her memory and extend the heartfelt sympathy of this Grange to her afflicted husband and family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publications.

WALKER-

The Reaper, Death, still continues to gather in his "golden sheaves," and among those called to labor in the Great Grange above is our worthy brother, Andrew Walker, Worthy Chaplain of Ferris Grange, No. 440, P. of H., who died at his home on Saturday, March 26, 1887.

WHEREAS, By the death of our worthy brother, his family has lost a kind and loving husband and father, the fraternity an honored and efficient member, and the community an upright and respected citizen; therefore,

Resolved, That to the bereaved family, whose pathway through life is thus clouded, as a Grange we extend the hand of true sym pathy.

Resolved, That the brother's chair and

the Grange charter be draped for the period of 90 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, to the GRANGE VISITOR and the county papers for publica-tion and also be spread upon the records of this Grange. COM.

EDSON-

Once more the Destroying Angel has come among us, causing cheerful hearts to ache with sorrow, draping a happy home in mourning and causing the members of Hudsonville Grange, No 112, to lament the absence of a loving sister.

WHEREAS, In the death of Sister Jane Edson, which occurred April 12, 1887, this Grange has lost a good and devoted member, who worked for its causes and principles;

Resolved, That this obituary notice be spread upon the minutes of this meeting in our Grange record, a copy be given to Bro. Andrew Edson, and that our altar be draped for 60 days.

Once more we are called to mourn the loss of a beloved sister, Jane Thomas, who died without a moment's warning, at her home, March 10, 1887. Her absence is felt by more than the members of Hillsdale Pomona Grange, No. 10, to each of whom she was a sister in truth, always at her post of duty, ever ready to do her assigned work and do it well.

Resolved, That we will cherish her memory, emulate her example, and consecrate our-selves anew to the work which she has left unfinished.

Resolved, That while we grieve for our departed sister and feel our loss, we extend the heartfelt sympathy of this Grange to her afflicted husband and family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the records of this Grange and be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication and that our charter be draped in mourn-

ATENTS.

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

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

To Subscribers and Corres-

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

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

To Advertisers.

All persons desiring to advertise in the GRANGE VISITOR, should address A. J. ALDRICH & Co., Coldwater, Mich., as they have assumed complete charge of that department. Prices will be furnished upon appli cation. 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.

WE have arranged with Bro. I. B. Hamilton, of Grandville, Mich., to sclicit subscriptions and advertising for the VISITOR. We hope some of our friends who have neglected to renew will have a call.

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 neighborhood antipathy, the eloquence of a 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 sum of \$250 as the value of his boy, whi e in the same State a few weeks later, a man obwas 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.

Our correspondent from Palmyra Grange asks if that Grange can still wear the belt for contest work. We are not sure, commendable as has been Palmyra's zeal, but that the Visitor subscription belt must go to Pontiac. Between thirty and forty dollars have already been netted the Visitor from Pontine's contest and we have not heard of its close yet. Such work tells -particularly so, if the renewals are attended to as they should be.

Ir laborers drank less beer and whisky, smoked fewer cigars and chewed less vile tobacco, more of them would have homes of their own, and be on the road that has made many a man a capitalist who was once a la-

This question is answered by Edward the Forum; in part by presenting the opinions of the press, of lawyers, and of judges, to which Judge Thomas is liable to enter into every avenue of business, determines the freedom or restraint of the citizen and says in some states a man may live or must die.

The press has not given that attention to this matter that the interests involved demand, because the press as a whole is not solicitous to seize upon a subject that affects the interests of the great body of the people that is not of a partizan character, when by so doing it will antagonize a class interested in maintaining a law and usage sanctioned by age. The lawyers as a body do not care to stir up this subject as any change that might be made would be likely to diminish the amount of legal business and judges are a conservative class that we seldom find actively engaged in reform work. We dislike to say this, for of all men they seem to occupy a position that enables them to determine what legislation, either restrictive or permissive, would be of benefit to the people; but we seldom know of their suggesting amendments to existing law or doing any active work in that direction.

But objections to the jury system are occasionally made by a newspaper. In the article referred to, the writer quotes from a leading New York daily. "The jury system seems to be acceptable in one respect-it gives entire satisfaction to the "boodlers" and their friends. There are so many ways of arranging for the jury's verdict by the skillful use of funds and influence * * * that the system is entirely in their favor. The city is to be hunted throughout for twelve men who have no opinions, no prejudices against anything or anybody connected with the case; twelve men who don't read the papers, or, if they do, don't care a penny whether aldermen take bribes or not, and when they are found, a single one of and practically give the accused immunity." It seems to us that holding tast to a system established years ago is to ignore altogether the progress made in this century. Progress has been made in schemes to circumvent the right as well as in the mechanical and scientific world, and it is hardly probable the judicial system of 100 years ago is just the thing for a people that have outgrown nearly every landmark of the civilization of theage.

"It is a fact generally conceded that nothing is more uncertain than the action of a jury. There are exceptions to this, but the exceptions do not tend to raise the system in our estimation. A man guilty of shooting another has, to say the least, a fair chance of acquittal, while if charged with stealing a horse or a cow, he is certain of conviction. unless a vigilance committee chances to hang

lawyer, a newspaper article, the use of dice or a game of cards has frequently decided a case involving thousands of dollars or imprisonment for years. In a late case in Penn sylvania a jury awarded the plaintiff—a father whose son was drowned by reason of the carelessness of village authorities-the tained a verdict for \$10,000 against a railroad company for an injury to his foot. In another case the jury for 24 hours stood seven for the piaintiff and five for the defendant. They then learned from a constable that a horse race, supposed to have been postponed, would certainly come off that afternoon, and im mediately agreed upon a verdict and were

discharged in time to see the race. It has come to be a prevailing opinion that a litigant with a bad case stands a better chance with a jury than with a Judge, and this is true for obvious reasons

Twelve intelligent clear-headed reliable men are seldom associated together as jurymen to try a case, and without these conditions we are likely to have a sufficient percentage of stupidity, obstinacy or purchasable weakness to prevent agreement. When cases are important several attorneys are employed on each side and after a long, wearisome, expensive trial no conclusion is reached, the public are prone to believe that one or more may have had more merit in the earlier years of its adoption, but it is certainly a most cumbrous and unsatisfactory cases and in criminal gives rascals who can command money more than an age upon the pockets of the taxpayer | consumption. is a burlesque upon justice.

It is not in accord with the improvement of the age to continue a judicial

Shall the Jury System be Retained? litigants and the moral sense of a whole community when the life or A. Thomas in the March number of freedom or property of citizens is involved. The delays that attach to the system are alike unjust and burdensome to litigants. Lawyers spend adds his own. The question is vastly days higgling over unimportant quesimportant as the work of the system | tions relating to the admissability of evidence, motions are made, exceptions taken and much extraneous matter lugged in until the average jury and the lawyers themselves are in such a muddle that the merits of the case are

nearly lost sight of. We believe our civilization has outgrown the unanimous verdict o twelve men "good and true" and if we cannot set aside the system altogether it should be modified so that not more than three-fourths of the jury should be required to secure a verdict. Arbitration in civil cases has decided advantages over our present system. A much higher grade of intelligence would be secured, the waste of time and the expense of attending the search for men who have no opinions, never read and know nothing of the case would be avoided, litigants would be quite as likely to get justice, and the taxpayer find some relief from an oppressive burden that seldom brings any conpensating return except to the legal gentlemen who profit by the inefficiency and awkwardness of our jury system.

"THE SALOON MUST GO" is the brave heading of a sensible, well considered article in a late number of the Evening Journal. The people of the country have declared against the saloon. The better or law-abiding citizens in the cities, disgusted at the domineering, law-defying class that run saloons and give support to the traffic have endorsed the Order and the saloon will go. The struggle will be desperate, but its defenders stand only on the slippery ground of their right to get money without rendering an equivalent, and without regard to the welfare of the people. They have presumed to increase taxes, corrupt morals, breed misery, destitution and crime and to this their number can hang the case up end have seized upon local government and by manipulation, officers have been its abject tools and the laudable object for which courts were established has been nullified. But a revolution is in progress. The election of April 4 was a pointer. The party press of the State, heretofore in the main indifferent to the requirements of the law, except in so far as the payment of the tax was concerned, now very generally demand that saloon keepers obey the law and officers have discovered that the people are in earnest and will no longer be governed by saloon influence.

The liquor interest of the country, by their impudent defiance of law have precipitated the conflict and have unintentionally written the order proclaimed every where--The Saloon Must

From the Secretary of the Pomona Grange of Allegan County we have

OTSEGO, MICH., May 12, 1887. At a regular meeting of Allegan County Pomona Grange, held at Michigan Lake Shore Grange Hall, April 21, the following

motion was unanimously carried: Moved, That we, the Pomona Grange of Allegan County,ask the editor of the Grange VISITOR to discontinue Thomas Mason's advertisement as a Grange agency

As business manager of the GRANGE VISITOR, we must decline to comply with this request. Thomas Mason sends us his advertisement, pays for it like any other advertiser, and we do not know that there is any deception in the claim attached to his name. He does not pretend to be an agent for any particular Grange or Granges and there is nothing objectionable in his advertisement. So long as Mr. Mason pays, the ad. will be continued, unless ordered out by the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

THE last weekly report of Fenno Brothers & Childs, of Boston, offers no encouragement to wool growers to expect any advance on the opening prices of last year. Manufacturers' expectations of one year ago have not jurymen have been fixed. Possibly a been met in the demand for goods, system that has been much lauded and for some months they have been buying only to meet immediate wants and are not likely to come into the market for the new clip with as much method of settling differences in civil confidence as they did last June and July. The stock on hand is, however, quite moderate and the assortment far even chance of escape, while the lever- from complete to meet all lines of

We think the farmer who has good wool put up in good shape will be likely to get all his wool is worth by consigning to this firm. We have system that permits an obstinate, ig- shipped wool to this house for several norant man to baffle the Judge, the years with satisfactory results.

WE find on our table General Order No. 13 from the Military Department of the State issued by D. B. Ainger, Adjutant General lately appointed by the Governor. The order relates to Annual Encampment of State Troops to be held at Island Lake, commencing on Thursday, August 11, and ending on Monday, August 15.

We have never taken much interest in the military affairs of the State since the war of the Rebellion, and when we have read of the fun, frolic, and to put it mildly, irregularities of the boys at these annual encampments we have entertained at least a reasonable doubt as to the investment being worth to the State a hundred cents on the dollar. We have no figures before us but it is safe to say it costs what seems to the farmer a big pile of money to run this war department in time of peace. We do not refer to this matter for the purpose of criticising the policy of the State, but one paragraph in this General Order is such a clear recognition of the aroused and advanced public sentiment on the temperance question that we take pleasure in referring to it.

Attention is directed to section 107 of the military law in reference to the use of intexi-cating liquors on the part of the troops, and commanding officers are hereby directed to rigidly enforce the same, excluding all liquors from the camp.

We know nothing about the opinions of the Adjutant General on the liquor question, but we do know that if he is an efficient officer this order will be enforced.

The Governor is ex-officio Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State. We know him to be a temperance man and that he believes laws should be enforced whether civil or military.

The Legislature seems to be making an effort to improve the liquor laws and we believe this administration will do all that it can do under whatever law we have, to compel obedience to its provisions.

We hope and expect the boys will go to camp this year to drill and not to drink.

WE have the program for the summer meeting of the West Michigan Fruit Growers' Society to be held at Douglass, commencing Wednesday evening, June 1, and continuing until Friday noon, June 3. This society was organized and is conducted in the interest of fruit growers, and all matters considered and discussed will be of a practical character, as the gentlemen who compose the society are practical men living in the famous Fruit Belt of Michigan and devoting their best efforts to promote this important branch of agriculture, of which the average farmer knows so little and seems little inclined to know more. A cordial invitation is extended to all and we hope it will be largely accepted.

Our very brief summary of the crop report for April from 965 correspondents gives the average condition of wheat as compared with the vitality and growth of average years as 87 per cent. In the central counties 94 and the porthern tier 93 per cent.

Clover is reported badly injured while the adverse influence of a cold, dry April gave no chance for improvement.

The condition of all stock is reported a little below an average.

Fruit prospects are reported good. Wheat in Ohio is reported seriously injured with a probable shortage of 30 per cent. less than an average crop.

The Nos. of Granges delinquent in reports for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1886, and March 31, 1887, are:

38, 194, 260 340, 399, 476, 620, 622, 624. For quarter ending March 31, 1887: 7, 8, 11, 16, 24, 28, 30, 80, 89, 90, 91, 96, 106, 108, 114, 125, 127, 128, 130, 134, 137, 145, 163, 186, 202, 213, 223, 224, 229, 246, 251, 266, 283, 286, 295, 298, 301, 307, 315, 25, 328, 338, 342. 350, 351, 355, 361, 367, 368, 374, 379, 399, 396, 400, 406, 417, 421, 368, 374, 379, 399, 396, 400, 406, 417, 421, 424, 431, 436, 437, 479, 503, 511, 513, 530, 568, 542, 565, 582, 607, 613, 619, 623, 640, 657, 664, 666, 667, 668, 674.

Secretaries should bear in mind that apon the March reports depend representation in the next session of the

WE have some new advertisements from Grand Rapids in this number. we shall have something to say of minimum quantity necessary to success. them individually from a personal inspection in the next issue of the Vis-

THE supply and first-class quality of Notices does not look much like a falling off in Grange interest, does it? Look the subjects over and plan to use the best at your meetings.

Agricultural College Bulletin

BULLETIN No. 26, by Prof. A. J. Cook of the Agricultural College, came just before going to press; too late to print as much of it in this number as we should like. It is so reasonable that we condense some of the essential points that relate to protection from insect enemies that are so determined to multiply and destroy our fruits, flowers, vegetables and grains, that it becomes a part of a farmer's work to fight them; and we recognize in Prof. Cook the most valuable ally in the State. We believe he stands at the head of that compartively small body of men and women who can talk intelligently about insects, their habits, and the best known methods to war upon them for their destruction or to limit their

We quote from the Bulletin:

Perhaps no family of insects is more widely distributed, more generally destructive and better known than Plant Lice.

In our greenhouses, on window plants, and on almost all outdoor vegetation their harmful work is seen. Nor do they confine themselves to any single part of a plant. Some work on the roots and sap the vitality of the herb or tree; others draw their nourishment from the stems and twigs, and thus blight the plants; still others suck the vi-tality from bud and foliage. A few, possibly more than we are aware, work on both 100ts and leaves. Most all of our cultivated vegetables, grains and trees have their characteristic plant louse enemies. Not only are these insects widely distributed, but when present in any considerable numbers they do great damage. With the warm days of spring eggs hatch, and so rapidly do the lice increase that by the middle or last of May the lice are o'ten counted by millions. I have seen apple trees in April when hardly a bud could be found that was not the home of lice and I have counted as many as fifty lice on a single bud. There is not much promise in such

REMEDIES.

I have found nothing so satisfactory in treating plant lice as the kerosene and soap mixture. To make this I use one fourth pound of hard soap, preferably whale oil soap, and one quart of water, or one quart of common soft soap and one quart of water. This is heated till the soap is dissolved, when one pint of kerosene oil is added and the whole agitated till a permanent emulsion or mixture is formed. The agitation is easily secured by the use of a force pump, pumping the liquid with force back into the vessel holding I then add water so that there shall be kerosene in the proportion of one to fifteen.

On snowball we find that this mix ure, in the proportion of one to eight, used just be-fore the plant tice eggs hatch is assomshingly efficient. A twig not treated and one from the same buth that had been treated were each put into a glass bottle in a warm room. In a few days the one bot 1: was alive with the newly hatched lice, while in the other only one live louse was found. Bushes side by side, the one treated and the other not, give equally atisfactory results. This early treatment is absolutely necessary in such cases as the snowball, and is to be recommended on the score of economy in case of nursery stock and fruit trees. It is easier and requires less of the liquid to thoroughly drench a leafless tree than one in full foliage. It is less difficult to make the application very thorough, which is a l important. We have just applied this liquid to orchard trees where the buds were literal'y covered with lice, and we find the lice totally used up. In counting 200, one live louse was found

We are very pleased to learn that this early treatment is so efficient. As just suggested, this liquid must be applied with energy. If used for the adult lice or for eggs or newly hatched lice and it is not effective, it is only because it is applied too gently. We must use a good force pump and dash the hquid on to the plants so it will scatter everywhere and reach every egg, even though these latter are crowded between the buds and the stem, and reach every louse, even though they are sheltered by myriad leaves. Just here is where some will fail. They will sprin-kle the liqu d gently down and so not reach one-half the eggs or lice.

LONDON PURPLE OR PARIS GREEN FOR COD-LING MOTH.

In Bulletin 14, issued a year ago, I urged, as I have for several years, the value of the arsenites in fighting the codling moth. wish to add a few hints that I am sure will be of aid to any who contemplate making use of this excellent remedy. If all would practice it, milions of dollars would be saved to our people.

1. Use London purple or Paris green, and

London purple is cheap, not white arsenic. mixes easily, and perhaps is a tittle less likely than Paris green to blight the foliage if used too freely.

2. Apply early, just after the blossoms have fallen, when the apples are the size of small peas. If we wait longer than this, some of the insects will have entered the apples and will be beyond the reach of harm, and so we shall partially fail of success.

3 Use a dilute mixture, not more than one pound of London Purple or Paris green to two gallons of water. If I were to make any change at all, it would be to make it more dilute, rather than stronger. If kept stirred, and it should always be while being used, we note that the liquid is evenly col-ored. This proves that poison is in every drop of water I have proved repeatedly that the faintest traces of this poison is sure death to the wee insects. So it is not large doses, but thorough distribution that is needed. Not that there is not poison enough on each apple, but that many apples have received no poison at all. If as dilute as recommended above, we may scatter so thoroughly as to reach nearly every fruit and yet not scald or blight the foliage. It stands to reason that They are all of a reliable character and in using poisons it is always best to use the

Fourth. Apply the posson with great force. The apples are concealed and protected by many leaves, and to insure contact of the poisonous liquid with the calyx end of each apple, it must be dashed on to the tree with great energy, then it will scatter and every apple will receive the fatal atom and of programs furnished in the column every larva be killed. The neglect of this caution is why some have only saved 75 per cent. of the truit. I have frequently saved every apple, and that with only one applica-tion, but this was in time, and absolutely horough. Lastly, be sure that the minera

is well mixed. This is best done by grinding first in a little water and then adding the full complement.

I have already discussed the subject of p mps. There is no question but that the one last mentioned is the pump for the large orchardist.

No one need fear to use this remedy. the orchard is used for pasture, stock better be kept out of it for a few days. The poison should never be handled with the bare hands, nor should it be used when there is a wind to blow the spray or dust on to the person using i. But most important of all, be careful where the poison is left. No poison ought ever to be left unlabelled, and poisons ought always to be put where they cannot possibly do any harm. Carelessness in handling is the cause of nearly if not all the accidents which result from such poisons.

Good hand force pumps are necessary for this work and if the pumps are necessary for the most and in the pumps are necessary for the most and in the pumps are necessary for the most and in the pumps are necessary for the most and in the pumps are necessary for the most and in the pump and in

this work, and if a large amount of work is to be done the pumps used must have corresponding capacity. This subject is vastly important and with the destruction of friendly birds we must learn more of the how and when to fight the insect enemies that prey upon us.

Our old friend "Old Poultry" has come again, and this time he has turned his attention from very old fowls to very young calves.

From his story there must be some wicked men in the Empire State, and we are sorry to learn that some of them were farmers. Bob Veal is the uninviting theme that has enlisted the facile pen of our correspondent, and our country readers will see in this narration of wicked facts additional reasons for being satisfied with country life with its healthy food, if we desire to have it so.

Wages of farm laborers are higher relatively than the products of the farm, and will not be less while the demand for farm laborers is equal to the supply, and this demand is not likely to be less while so many of those who want work want bad company and bad whiskey and will have such.

Some of our triends will be disappointed that their jottings and articles do not appear. Well, they are omitted for want of room. We can't shake it down and make the GRANGE VISITOR hold any more except we use smaller type and we shall do that with jottings next time.

Office Jottings.

It is not too early to arrange for Children's Day. Last year it was a pronounced success wherever kept. A few behind-the-times Granges did not observe it. Let no guilty ones escape its benefits this year. Remember Mrs. Mayo's advice, "If you have no children, borrow some."

Helena Grange, No. 676, organized last November with 24 members, has taken in 12 new members, has three applicants, more in prospect, and all of them are full of courage.

Those northern counties grow stalwart perseverance. That enthusiastic champion of the Order, Geo. L. Carliste, hopes soon to report more Granges in Kalkaska County.

Worthy Steward A. E. Green reports progress in Farmington after the manner of Granges with a "contest on its hands."

Berlin Grange, No. 463, St. Clair Co., was reorganized April 19, with a full corps of officers and a goodly Visitor list. They start out well.

"What vocation in life affords the greatest opportunity for doing good?" is the question the Western Plowman asks its readers to answer by postal for its May issue. No doubt many sharp hits will be made. Suppose you ask it at your next Grange meeting and request an answer from each one present. Send result to us.

It is a noticeable teature of quarterly reports that Granges which have gained new members, report few or no losses of old ones.

A progressive, spirited jotting from Brighton was mislaid in our office until it is best not to put it in print at so late a date. If the writer will send another we assure it a better fate.

Probably few Granges in this State have the mental calibre and executive ability that Capital, of Lansing boasts of. Few are so favorably located to secure it, but there is not one but can copy the live zeal of this queen among Michigan Granges. It is a keep-upwith the times activity that wins success. They are the sharp talk, bright recitation, the timely topic, good music and competition that stimulate Grange blood to a good circulation. Above all, brevity and variety must be

The drought in Texas is growing to the dimentions of one of those like calamities which have prostrated whole provinces in China and India. For eighteen months there has been scarcely a drop of rain in the striken regions, and in the more northern wheat-growing belts in Illinois, Ohio and Missouri a partial dryness is threatening that cereal.

The Pennsylvania senate voted 27 to 16 in favor of submitting a womans suffrige constitutional amendment to the people.

Aotices of Meetings.

THE next session of St. Joseph County Grange will be held at Corey Grange Hall Thursday, June 2, 1887.

A good program will be provided

for the occasion.

All Fourth Degree members are cordially invited to attend the afternoon session. A. E. Howard, Sec.

PROGRAM for Calhoun County Grange May 26, 787, at Union Grange

1. Suggestions for the good of the Order,

2. Co-operation in Selling Produce—Wm. S. Simons.
 The Inter-State Commerce Law, and its bearings upon Michigan trade and Agriculture—Mrs. Perry Mayo.
 Select Reading—Mrs. W. W. Wick-

Notes of Western Travel and Residence

5. Notes of Western Travel and Residence

Chas. Atmore.

6. Which pays best in this region, to sell

milk, cream, butter?—Mrs. C. B. Conves.
Mary Hicks, Sarah Woodworth.
7. The next move toward better temperance legislation, and how shall we make it?

—Thomas W. Huggett.

Any person having a part in the program, who may be necessarily absent from the meeting, is urgently requested to send in his or her paper on the topic assigned, to be read by the Secretary. C. C. McDermid, Lec.

PROGRAM of Capital Grange, No. 540, North Lansing: MAY 21, 7:30 P. M. - SECOND DEGREE.

Address, "Scenes and Incidents in a Soldier's Life during the Civil War"-Hon.

MAY 28, 7:30 P. M.—THIRD DEGREE.
Paper, "The Destruction of our Forests,"—
Hon. Jno. Holbrook. Open for Discussion.

JUNE 4, 7:30 P. M.— FOURTH DEGREE.

A Pink Tea and Literary Entertainment given by the young people of the Grange.

Committee on Refreshments—Miss Lydia Robins, Elmer West, Mrs. Elmer West. Committee on Entertainment — J.D. Towar, Miss Clara Smith, Miss Kittie Skinner,

JUNE 11, 7:30 P. M.

An interesting collection of Stereoscopic Views, shown by O. Troop.

The regular meeting of the Livingston Co. Pomona Grange will be held in Howell Grange Hall Wednesday, May 18, commencing at 10 o'clock.

The program will be as follows:
Paper, "The history of the early Granges of Livingston County - Bro. Wood.
Select reading - Sister C. A. Phillips.
Music - Sister Wickman.

Select reading - Sister Briggs.
Paper, "Which is the most profitable, the raising of wheat or stock?"—Bro. Wickman.
Discussion opened by Bro. Charles Fish-

Select reading -Sister Warner. Music.

Short sermon by Bro. Harger; text, "Sim-MRS. W. K. SEXTON, Sec.

Program of D. & B. C. Council, P. of H., to be held at Town Hall, village of Rochester, on Thursday, June 2, 1887, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.

GRANGE SESSION. Opening in form. Reading minutes of last meeting. Appointments of Committees. Bills and accounts.

Miscellaneous business. Recess at 12 M, for basket picnic dinner -tea and coffee free.

OPEN SESSION AT 1:30 P. M., To which a cordial invitation is extended

Praver by Rev. Wm. Hollinshed. Address of welcome, by J. J. Snook, Roch-

Response, by J. G. Noble, Oxford. Essay, "Do our Girls need as much Education as our Boys?"—Mrs. Odell Metamora.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION. Does the organization of the men engr ged in the various avocations of business necessi tate or demand the organization of farmers? -Opened by Hon. J. M. Norton, Rochester, followed by G. M. Frowbridge, Pontiac. H. Andrews, Orion, J. McKay, Armada, and

Does the pleasure of window gardening, or the raising of house plants compensate for time, vexation and trouble?—Opened by Mrs. Wm. Satterlee, Birmingham, followed by Mrs. Barwise, Rochester, Mrs. L. A.

Pearsall, Disco, and others.
Recitation—D. M. Garner, Dayisburgh.
Song—C. S. Bartlett, Pontiac.

Lecture- Special Grange Lecturer, Mrs. Perry Mayo, Lansing.

Music, Doxology.

Washtenaw Pomona Grange, No. 7, will hold its next meeting on the 4th day of June at 10:30 A. M., with Northfield Grange at the residence of Thomas Burlingame in the town-hip of Ann Arbor, on the place known as the Ide farm, 11 miles north and 1 mile west

of Dixboro. Music by Northfield Grange Choir.

Prayer by Chaplain. Address of welcome – Wm. Groves. Response – N. C. Carpenter. A paper relative to Farm Labor-John

Select reading-Mrs. Hewins, Mrs. Kate

Declamations -- Miss Mary Lord. Essays-Mrs. Randail, Mrs. Myra Ren-

Question - Resolved, That placing women in a class with lunatics and idiots in denying her the right of suffrage should no longe endured. Leading disputants, Mrs. Kelly and H. D. Platt.

Question-Are creameries, as at present conducted, beneficial to farmers?

Music. Benediction by Chaplain.
D. D. Cook, Sec.

The next session of Kent County Grange will be held with Grattan venient, efficacious, and sate. For Grange on June 1, session opening at torpid liver, indigestion, and sick headten o'clock A. M.

The Grange will be opened in usual form after which an address of welcome will be made by the Worthy Master of Grattan Grange.

Response by the Worthy Master of

Kent County Grange.

The atternoon session will be devoted to the discussion of the following questions interspersed with excellent music and recitations. Volunteers will be called for.

How to make farming more profit-

Household economy, by the ladies. Why I am a Patron?

By request of Kent County Grange cordial invitation is extended to Ionia County Grange and Lowell District Council to meet with us on that occasion and take part in the discus-

WM. T. ADAMS, Lec.

THE May meeting of the Ionia Co. Grange will be held with Berlin Center Grange Wednesday, May 25, 10 A. M. D. S. WALDRON.

ALLEGAN County Council will hold its next regular session at Trowbridge Grange Hall June 7, 1887. The program for the meeting is as follows: Opening address-Sister Rockwell, of Trowbridge.
Response—Sister Stowe, of Cheshire.

What is the lesson of the times to the laboring people?—B. C. Palmer, of Watson. Make up your mind that you will have a front seat in life, and you will attract to you the powers that carry you to the front seat. If (in mind) you take the back seat, you get only the back seat—Sarah Stegman, of Al-

legan.
Dialogue, by members of Trowbridge Grange. How shall we co-operate as an Order so as

to improve our condition socially, intellectually, morally—Bro. Phelps, of Otsego.

Congress of vocations—Mary Brender, of Trowbridge.
Essay - Henry Stockwell, of Trowbridge.

Is boycotting justifiable?-N. W. Houser,

A good time is expected and everybody interested in the Order is cordially invited to attend. The dinner will be a basket dinner.

N. A. DIBBLE,

Sec'y of Allegan Council.

The next session of Western Pomona Grange will be held at the Grange Hall in Ravenna, May 26 and 27, public meeting the first day. The following is the program.

The best method for the rural families to obtain a knowledge that will enable them to take a leading part in all the affairs necessary to promote their interes s opened by Fracy Woodward and Mrs. D. C. Rann.

Essay—Mrs. Rose Herald.

Does the farmer and his wife realize the influence they might have over the future welfare of the nation?—Opened by H. C. Tuttle and Mrs. Homer Hayes.

Selection J. G. Van Skiver.

Essay J. W. Kelly.

Hope all will be prepared to take part in the discussions. MRS. THOS. WILDE, Lec.

By resolution passed at the last meeting of Newaygo County Pomona Grange, No. 11, the next regular meeting will be held with County Line Grange, commencing at 10 o'clock, on the last day of May. After the close of the unfinished work of the last program, the following topics will be next

in order: The Influence of the Grange on Education, Temperance and Good Morals L. E. Wright. How many Patrons from Newaygo County are going to attend the National Grange at Lansing in November?—Reports from Sub

ordinate Granges. "The Inter State Commerce Bill"—Will it protect the Industries of the Country from Transportation Monopolies, and will its Pro visions tend to increase the Price of the Products of Farm Labor?-L. Reiwoldt and

T. H. Stuart. Why was the Prohibitory Amendment defeated? Andrew Flynn.

Practical Education of Farmers-Frank Low Prices, and how to remedy them - F.

Why did the Bill creating a Department of Agriculture fail to become a Law?-J. V. Crandall and Neil McCollum.

What c nstitutes Good Plowing, and how is it done?—John Brotherton.
M. W. Scott, Lect. Co. Grange.

Hesperia, May 7.

BRANCH County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting at Butler Grange Hall, Thursday, June 2.

A full program of literary work is being arranged for the occasion and a very pleasant meeting is anticipated.
J. D. W. Fisk, Lec.

LAFAYETTE Grange No. 92, will observe Children's Day by holding a picnic at Lima Center Town Hall, Thursday, June 9. There will be speaking on the advancement of the Order, recitations by the children, music by the choir and string band. Come everybody and bring a basket of good things for the table.

O. C. BURKHART, Sec.

HILLSDALE County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting at Fayette Grange Hall, Jonesville, June 1. A good program is expected which will be enlivened with good music. The 5th degree will be given to all Patrons who come prepared to receive it. There perhaps will be a very important item of business brought before the Grange that is of much interest to Patrons and farmers. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend and aid in the pleasant work there is to do.

J. E. WAGNER, Lect. Whether on land or at sea, on the prairie or in the crowded city. Ayer's Pills are the best cathartic, being con ache, they never fail.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1887.

PURE SUGARS.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels. Fancy white maple drips per gallon......30

Extra golden pure sugar per gallon......32

Fancy New Orleans new crop per gallon...55

Good New Or eans, new crop per gallon...55

Myhite honey drip vanilla flavor........36

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

COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASED.

Raisins, New Muscatells per box......\$1 55

* Ginger Cinnamon

For Dyspepsia Mental and Physical Exnaustion,

Nervousness, Weakened Energy Indigestion, Etc.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A liquid preparation of the phos phates 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. july15v1

GASOLINE STOVES.

Golden Star, New Lyman, Queen City, Crown Jewel. Assorted lot of different Oil Stoves. South Bend Pumps, Screen Doors,

Screen Window Frames, Barb Wire. General assortment of

Hardware!

Nails, Glass, Sash, Doors and Farmers' Implements. Job Work solicited. Thanking for the past, lookfor the future, all at the

Melis Hardware, 17-19 Grandville Ave., Opposite Engine House,

GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICH.

For 25 Years Escott's Drug Store, 75 CANAL STREET,

has been the favorite among farmers because of its Low Prices and the Superior Quality of its goods. These qualities will be maintained in the tuture, and with a large stock and the best of everything, I invite your F. H. ESCOTT, patronage. 72 Canal St.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

may 153 1

COMPTONBROS. 109 S. Division St., Grand Rapids,

Mich.

Drug Store!

A Word to You.

We believe there is more trouble and dissatisfaction in the affect of medicine caused by impure and adulterated goods than any other source, and acting upon the belief, we deal largely with manufacturers, and exercise the greatest of care in the selection as to

PURITY and the BEST.

Of one thing you can rest assurredthat the most implicit reliance may be placed in the fact that no preparation leaves our store that is not

Prepared from the Best Material

and with the most scrupulous care and accuracy. We wish to

Deserve the Patronagy of Farmers,

and will spare no effort to merit their confidence by the

High Standing of our Goods

and a strict attention to the legitimate Drug Business. Respectfully, etc.,

Mills, Lacey Dickinson.

139 141 Monroe and Division Sts., N. E. Cor., Gd. Rapids.

Drug Store!

CHURCH'S Bug Finish!

Ready for Use Dry. No Mixing Required.

It sticks to the vines and finishes the whole crop of Potato Bugs with one application; also kills any Curculio, and the Cotton and Tobacco Worns.

This is the only safe way to use a Strong Poison; none of the poison is in a clear state, but thoroughly combined by patent process and machinery, with material to help the very fine powder to stick to the vines and entice the bugs to eat it, and it is also a fertilizer.

ONE POUND will go as far as TEN POUNDS of plaster and Paris Green as mixed by the farmers. It is therefore cheaper, and saves the trouble and danger of mixing and using the green, which, it is needless to say, is dangerous to handle.

Bug Finish was used the past season on the State Accidentifical.

to handle.

Bug Finish was used the past season on the State Agricultural College Farm at Lansing, Michigan, and, in answer to inquiries, Prof. R. C. Kedzie writes: "The Bug Finish gave good satisfaction on garden and farm." Many unsolicited letters have been received praising Bug Finish, and the farmers who get a sample package come back for more every time.

Guaranteed as represented. Cheaper than any other mixture used for the purpose. For sale by druggis.s. mayl5m3 ALABASTINE CO., Gd. Rapids, Mich,

Housekeeper's Melody.

The shades of dawn were melting fast, As through the land in haste there passed

A youth, who bore, in quaint device, A banner with the sage advice, "Buy that Book, How to Cook Potatoes, Apples, Eggs, and Fish, Four Hundred Different Ways!"

In many homes he saw laid there, Every day tas same old fare; And he cried, "My good housewife, Variety is the Spice of Life; Buy that Book, How to Cook

Potatoes, Apples, Eggs, and Fish, Four Hundred Different Ways!" "Of potatoes boiled I've had my fill,

Can't you cook 'em different?" said Mr. Then on his ear an answer fell Like the musical notes of a silver bell, "Buy that Book, How to Cook

Potatoes, Apples, Eggs, and Fish, Four Hundred Different Ways!" HOW TO COOK

Potatoes, Apples, Eggs, and Fish, 400 Different Ways. A very desirable book for you and every housekeeper. Only 50c. [2c stamps taken; postal note preferred]. Three copies for \$1, (bill or note).

Get two of your friends to send with you. Address JONES THE PRINTER, Town Line, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to canvuss establi had best-known var-series to try Most lineral terms. Unequaled

Ladies' Department.

The Housekeeper's Tragedy. One day, as I wandered, I heard a complaining,

And saw a poor woman, the picture of She glared at the mud on her door-step('twas raining),

And this was her wail as she wielded her broom.

"Oh! life is a toil and love is a trouble, And beauty will fade and riches will flee, And pleasures they dwindle and prices they double. And nothing is what I could wish it to be.

"There's too much of worriment goes to a

bonnet, There's too much ironing goes to a shirt, There's nothing that pays for the time you

waste on it; There's nothing that lasts us but trouble and

"In March it is mud; it is slush in December; The midsummer breezes are loaded with dust,

In fall the leaves litter; in muggy Septem-The wall-paper rots and the candlesticks

"There are worms in the cherries and slugs in the roses,

And ants in the sugar and mice in the pies, The rubbish of spiders, no mortal supposes, And ravaging roaches and damaging flies.

"It's sweeping at six, and it's dusting at seven; It's victuals at eight and it's dishes at nine;

It's potting and panning from ten to eleven; We scarce break our fast ere we plan how to dine.

With grease and with grime, from corner to Forever at war and forever alert,

No rest for a day, lest the enemy enter— I spend my whole life] in struggles with

"Last night, in my dreams, I was stationed

forever On a little bare isle in the midst of the sea, My one chance of life was a ceaseless en-

deavor To sweep off the waves ere they swept off poor me.

"Alas! 'twas no dream-again I behold it; I yield; I am helpless my fate to avert." She rolled down her sleeves, her apron she folded;

Then laid down and died, and was buried in dirt.

-Unknown

Are Farmers' Wives Economical? (Continued)

Farmers' wives are in a measure isolated. We need more society and would gladly extend our list of acquaintances if we could afford it. We are chary of accepting or giving invitations, we restrict ourselves to occasional visits, not from any selfish motive, but because we see in society expense that we can not meet. We ask you to read what Emerson says to the "good wife" about entertaining those who come to our

From mistaken notions much that would be helpful and beautiful in human intercourse is lost. Hospitality does not mean a feast. Have you never made a visit when it seemed that your hostess had informed herself beforehand of your peculiar likes and dislikes, so congenial seemed her appointments, and that she gave you a feast? but when summing up the cost of her liberality find it contained in one word

People are all very much alike. We have our hopes, joys, fears, annoyances, pursuits, tendencies, ambitions. She who puts herself in complete sympathy with our nature is hospitable in-

When our ship comes in, or in other words, when we have accumulated a little more property, when our houses are in better order, sewing done—then we hope to have time to ride with husband, to go to the fields and woods with the children; we will read the long neglected books and converse with friends -when our ship comes in!

"Ah, when it comes, will it bring us recom

pense For all this weary waiting?

Shall we miss, as we sort our treasures gay, The pleasant days that are passed away

Nice carpets, window draperies, beautiful home-furnishings that money can buy are desirable, but if we can not afford them without sacrifice of necessary things, do without them. We can have the greenswald just outside our doors, which is far more beautiful than any Axminster or Brussels, and the dewcovered web woven outside the window pane is more dainty than the desired drapery.

"Will the choicest web of an eastern loom With a day in June compare?

Can the glittering jewels whose shining shell The rainbow fires have prisoned well, Compare with a sunset rare?"

Usually it is the poorest of poor economies to try to do without help. I wish this could be omitted. No doubt you wish that it could be omitted from your homes. It can not. Each one must decide for herself (according to her needs and possibilities) the kind of help—by the day, week or year, at home or away, in baking, sewing, or both. Many difficulties are met in securing help. Perhaps we expect too much from the kind of help employed. A girl from sixteen to twenty years of age comes to us from a home where she had no opportunity to learn to work, yet we are disappointed if she can not do many kinds of work passa-

bly well. We do not pay her much, often do not receive much help.

If really efficient help is secured, one who will care for our interests, too often she is not recognized as such. The girl of spirit, of enterprise, of noble over the window under the veranda, in New York City for being in male

ambition, can never voluntarily put herself, or if once placed there, can not tamely remain where an impassable barrier separates her from any one. It is to the credit of womanhood that it is so, and this state of things will continue until the people come to regard housework in a different light. Wiser ones than we are discussing the subject of capital and labor. We repeat, to be economical farmers' wives must have help, and hope that you can read many of the reasons between our lines.

Radical changes are needed, our ways of living are unnatural. Many things we count essential to be done might be left undone with profit to ourselves and others. If the home-keeper makes method and a correct perspective, she can have her cares fall into line and obey her. Hurry is a vice often selfimposed. Either we try to do too much, or in the wrong way. It is not so much the pressure from without as the entanglement within.

A little pruning here, a little straight-ening there, and the gain in time and health would be invaluable. It is not the better way to be ruled by affairs; rule them. That is a fine saying, "Let us stay a little that we may make an

end the sooner." It requires determination to do as our neighbors do not, to allow dust to accumulate while we review the morning lessons with our children, to give plenty of plain, well-cooked food to threshers at our tables, when we know that to-morrow our neighbor will present them a table loaded with delicacies, using her time, strength and means, which we were reserving to bestow upon the poor, the sick, the unfortunate.

It will instill lessons of economy to teach children to value things they have done or can do, instead of what they can buy. Encourage simple, wholesome pleasures that do not require money for their gratification. Alow them to have a hobby. Something that would be well for every one to cultivate is "a talent" for wood carving, painting, mechanics-any of the many pursuits that require deftness of hand and correctness of eye.

For ourselves, growing tulips, fancy vegetables, caring for silkworms will

save ennui and worry. Provide literature for these specialties. Every woman should put more books, magazines and papers upon her table than she can read herself. They create an intelligent, home atmosphere, form topics of conversation, excluding If one of the family is interested in bees, see that the best bee journals are provided; if another thinks more about poultry, encourage that thought with the best poultry papers; remember those who have a taste for music, history, literature, or events of the day, and secure good light and warm, pleasant rooms for the winter evenings. No one can say these things are not in the line of economy. Clear brains and happy homes are the wealth of nations.

How sad, how deplorable the loss, if the wife, the mother, the home-keeper uses all her time, thought and energies providing bodily comforts, leaving the better part, the mind, for others to direct.

If we can not sing a song, we can be the inspiration of many songs; if we can not perform noble deeds, we can nerve the arm to strike valiantly for the right. Our voices may never be heard beyond the circle of our firesides; but their silence may speak through the eloquence of another. As our own farmer poet has sung,

"The wife if gifted in all household ways, Where home has fair its sacred altar reared, Is worthy of all praise.

Yet how much more is honor due to her, Who, in realms of mind has sought A wider province for her wifely part. O, wife and friend in one! whose ministry
Is to both mind and heart."

Good Cheer.

Though not a Patron I enjoy reading the Visitor very much, and often wish it came every week instead of semimonthly. The "jottings" are interesting, but I usually turn first to the inside pages and read the poetry and the interesting articles that always find a place in the Ladies' Department. The "From My Diary," of V. B.'s,I thought excellent, though, like G., I could not say amen to the one on "Quotations." I read a great deal and always have a pencil and paper at hand so when I come across a little gem of thought it is straightway written down and in due time is transferred to my "book of quotations," a little volume that I prize highly, far more so than one larger and handsomer that I could buy at the bookstore. If I turn over its leaves I come to a lot of gems from Shakespeare and am reminded of the time when I read his plays from first to last. Other pages recall pleasant hours with Tennyson, Scott, and the other poets, while the "store book" has no such pleasant associations to make

it prized. Whata blessing it would be if every neighborhood had one of the reading circles described by Myra in the VISIT-OR of April 15. They would not only give the farmers' wives needed recreation, but would be both pleasant and profitable. A taste for reading and study would be fostered, and as the mind grows by what it feeds on, it would encourage growth in the right direction. The days when "farmers, wives" was only a synonym for a daily round of drudgery are past—let us hail the brighter era with pæans of victory and go forward rejoicing to the

still brighter future. Spring is here once more. The birds are flitting about seeking nesting places. A pheebe has just flown up

prospective building site, cocks its wise head on one side and looks at me doubtfully through the door, flutters a moment and disappears. The family (of phœbes) have made their nests about the farm buildings every year since I was a child and we always look for their return when spring opens. The lilacs are budded and

Give a hope of fragrant flowers, In the sunny May-time hours.

Cherry buds are swelling, but it is very dry and the apple trees wait for rain before they don their summer robes. We are surrounded by about six hundred apple, cherry, peach and pear trees, so one is reminded of the stories about the rose gardens of Persia, when

A faint, delicious perfum: fills the air, Borne from those pink-white pyramids of

flowers; Of all fair sights of spring, what is more fair Than orchards, after April's gloomy show-

Not one of the dear little wild flowers have I seen; their lovely little waxen, white and pink faces are still hiding away beneath the brown, leafy coverlet that protected them from the cold blasts of winter. They appear to distrust the changeful skies of April and remain snug in their warm quarters till the bright May sun shall call them forth. It is well they are so cautious, for on the 23d "the wind blew and the snow flew" till it seemed more

like December than April.

With the hope that we will soon have plenteous rains, warm sunshine, and beautiful flowers, I will close. A. S. Long.

Eaton Rapids, April 28.

Stray Links.

Robins in the tree-tops, Blossoms in the grass, Green things are growing Everywhere you pass; Sudden little breezes, Showers of silver dew, Black bough and bent twig Budding out anew, Pine tree and willow tree, Fringed elm and larch, Don't you think that May time's Pleasanter than March?

Bright words, with a chirrup of spring in them, those of T. B. Aldrich! The muse that inspired him must surely have had her head in May time's lap. How thankful we are that here and there one of our friends can put into words just what these "blossoms in the grass" and "sudden little breezes" put into our hearts on a spring

Did you find sweet-breathed arbutus' hiding? See the tender liver-leaf? Have you sought the star-eyed anemone? Patted the fresh, bright green of a moss-bed's floor? Noted the return of Sirs Bluebird and Robin? Marked the red-winged blackbird, the sparrows, thrush and Phœbe? Watched bluejay and catbird as they flipped and flapped around in wild unrest? Pulled the pussy willow's paws and larch's tails? Laughed back at cowslip's yellow squads in the marshes, and seen the pale blue-green water grasses and flags turn to stronger color and thicker growth? What, none of these? And you a country-born and brought-up lad or lass? You saw growing without knowing what those things were that grew? Is't that? Dear me, how odd! Would you go to school and not find out the name of the boy or girl you sit with or play ball with or take home with you? Of course not. Then why not learn the call of the bird that wakes you in the morning and the name of the bird that sings at dark? Of the thousand faces and forms that paint themselves in your eye a thousand times a day, perhaps? There's companionship and pride and joy and love in them-there are friends for you.

There is a subject crowding so closely upon the foot of the temperance question that many men believe it will pass shoulder to shoulder with that one through the portals of political sanction. The hackneyed, derisive term of "woman's rights" comes now with respect from lips that once dropped it with a curl of scorn. But not political rights alone women hope for in that day when they shall be proclaimed man's equal-in-law. They are not crying out only to see which side their bread is buttered on, but many of them for bread itself—for equal consideration for the work of their hands and that of men's; and it takes no great logic to see how quickly the time is coming when men must grant women equal pay with themselves for equal value given. Side by side,a woman crowds a man out of work because her work is as well done and for less money. Thus driven from one occupation to another, man will learn that an equality of wages, based on the quality of work, is to his advantage as well as woman's. Otherwise, she will have work, he none. That what uplifts woman uplifts man, is as true as vice versa. They are not enemies; their aims, not antagonistic, but brother and sister, they work together for a com-

Lady school teachers are now the rule, except as principals,in most high schools, but what School Board dreams of paying a woman the wages it ofters a man for the same or worse work? In this department has man more than in any other acknowledged woman's peculiar fitness for the work, and, it not being very congenial to him generally, has yielded to her his place—without

his pay.

A few years ago a girl was arrested

and after examining the place as a attire. That a fair motive had driven large cities our local legislators are up by foul," some women will get it, but most of them will "learn to labor (are they not learning tast?) and to wait," stepping forward whenever a niche is opened before her, until man shall come to protect himself in her protection.

> In Wyoming, where women vote, the law expressly provides that there shall be no discrimination on account of sex in the pay for any kind of work.— Woman's Magazine.

Letters-Business.

The writing of letters should be as thoroughly taught in all schools as it is in a few. No one thing, save the verbal use of the king's English, is so practical an accomplishment as to be able to write a good letter,—one in such style that the dead letter office can make no claims against its super and subscriptions, and the one to whom it is addressed can find no fault in its intelligibleness.

It is "carrying coals to New Castle" in the opinion of most people to tell them to always head a letter with the full name and address of the party written to and close with full name of the writer and that the full address of the writer, with date, must appear either at the beginning or end of every letter. But "they" do not always remember, therefore, these general rules are embraced in this paper. It is a mistake to head one's letters with the name of the township in which one lives instead of that of the post-office where the reply is expected to be sent. This is a gross blunder. However far one lives from his receiving post-office or however much of local fame his particular township or private estate may have attained, the writer should bear in mind that it is, withal, only local in the thought of the world at large; and no one outside his most immediate neighbors should be burdened with remembering his proper address. The name of one's residence or farm may be added to that of the post-office if one likes, but ought not to take the place of it.

Take not too much for granted. People read as they run, now-a-days. Your business man has not time to ferret out what you refer to but do not explicitly explain. It is imposing on his time to make him do so, when a few words from you can clarify his idea. The business that calls for the writing of a letter should begin the letter, be briefly, clearly and wholly stated, and close the letter. Private or friendly subjects may be introduced separately. In this connection I am reminded of the words of a certain stern college President to whom I one day went to continue some arrangements concerning my classification paper. I took up the subject where he had dismissed it not two hours before when he interrupted with: "State your case! State your case! Don't expect me to remember all the troubles of three hundred of you!"

Out of the mortification I then experienced in having presumed my mote to be a beam I trust grew the lesson to "state my case," however distinctly it seemed to me the one addressed must know the circumstances.

The style of paper, envelopes and ink used by the letter writer lies in the choice of his taste. Matched paper and envelopes, of white or cream, with black ink, run no risk of adverse criticism and do not fail of a favorable impression on the receiver.

The direction on the envelope begins, to be orthordoxly proper, a the right in the middle, drops one line to the right for the post-office name, and another line to the right for the State. Another form, now in vogue and likely to gain in favor for obvious reasons, is to write the names of postoffice and State through the center of the envelope face and place the name of party addressed on the left hand lower edge. It the sender's name is given its place is the same as usual, t the upper left hand corner.

Ladies should be addressed as Miss or Mrs. as the case may be and they, in writing business letters should so designate themselves; as (Miss) Ann Brown, (Mrs.) Jas. Earl.

In these days of business colleges and common school advantages it hardly seems needful to insist upon good penmanship, spelling and grammar. Aspiring young men and woman, languishing in idle hope that they will some day pick up the golden key to the room at the top, know not what a prestige lies in the ability to write a thoroughly good business letter, else they would arduously cultivate the

There is an aroma of testimony arising from every letter, each with its peculiar own meaning. That "first impressions" are lasting may be as truly said of letters as of their writers. At any rate, it is an item worthy of account in business transactions.

The Woman Movement. Kansas has conferred upon women the right to vote at school and municipal elections. That privilege they exercised for the first time on the 5th of April. Excellent results are expected, both for the cause of local self-government and for the furtherance of the temperance movement. It is a sad fact that city government in this country has become a scandal to the nation and to Republican institutions. The local officers who more directly represent our multitudinous voters are generally unfit, and often very corrupt persons. In all our as the most popular blood purifier.

her to a hard measure was shown in her claim that she could get better pay as a man worker. "By fair means or city improvements. It is sincerely to city improvements. It is sincerely to be hoped that the women of Kansas will pay more attention to the character of local candidates. They are apt to be better students of character, and to demand higher qualifications in those they favor, than are men. Hence the workings of female suffrage in Kansas will be regarded with eager interest all over the country. That State is now enforcing a prohibitory law, so far with marked success. The women will naturally do all in their power to see the existing statutes enforced, and to save their husbands, brothers, and sons from the perils of strong drink. The New York State Legislature refused to pass a law similar to the one in force in Kansas, although it got through the State Senate. But, should the Kansas experiment work well, other States will surely follow its example. In Massachusetts women have been permitted to vote at school elections for some years past, but it is a discouraging fact, that out of 300,000 possible women voters, less than an average of 1,500 have exercised the right of choosing school officers. A much larger number registered, but their courage seemed to fail them on election day.— Demorest's Monthly.

Department National Lecturer's Grange.

For every American citizen who loves his country and its institutions, and takes time to note the "straws that tell which way the wind blows" it must cause serious thought to read the returns of the spring elections from several of our largest cities and states. In Michigan the prohibition amend-ment was defeated and the telegram reporting the result says: "The whole affiliated liquor interest-manufacturers, retail dealers and the innumerable army of drinkers-was arrayed against * * It was a battle between the cities and the rural districts and the former have won."

From Cincinnati we read this: "For a new party to come within a scratch of electing a ticket which a fortnight ago not one business man in ten knew had been placed in nomination, is something as novel as it is revolutionizing. People generally went home late last night in the belief that the candidate of the party had been elected, but the morning papers relieved the feeling of possible calamity."

In Chicago, as is well known, it was a direct battle of the best people of both the old parties against the "Socialists," and the anxiety for a time was great as to the possible result. The better element, however, prevailed. A report reads, "The genuine interest with which to-day's election was watched was well illustrated by the hundreds of dispatches received by private individuals asking information. Many such inquiries came from a class which rarely takes an interest in the city elections—the well-to-do farmers." All that is threatening in our country to-day is centered in our cities, and, as above noted, in many instances this bad element is already ruling the country. Farmers cannot too soon organize and educate themselves to meet the issue. We cannot shirk the responsibility. It is an "irrepressible conflict."

As each week passes, applications are being made by editors for Grange news. "This department does recognize the Grange" and the thanks of all nize the Grange;" and the thanks of all true Patrons are due to the loyal agricultural and general pres try that is now so cheerfully aiding in the important work "organized farmers" have in hand.

"A few years ago there was great glee among the middlemen and overbearing corporations. The reason for their joy was peculiar, and to the ordinary mind not provocative of merriment. It was simply this: There was a temporary lull in the activity of the Patrons of Husbandry and immediately its haughty and greedy foes set up the cry, 'Lo! the Grange is on its last legs; it is lying down to die.' Just here was where their mistake very naturally occurred, for the Grange was merely resting itself up for more vigorous efforts, for now behold! it is on its feet again, and is hitting out from the shoulder with a vigor and vim that is at once a terror and surprise to its adversaries."-Western Rural.

The Executive Committee of the New Hampshire State Grange has appointed Saturday, June 4th, as "Children's Day."

California Patrons are discussing life insurance under State Grange supervision.

Within a few weeks Massachusetts and Connecticut have each organized a Patrons' Fire Insurance Company, officered by leading members of the Grange, and each company starts off with \$500,000 of insurance.

Butler Grange, No. 88, Michigan, has lately added forty-eight new names to their roll book and "five more on the way."

In chronic diseases, medicines should oe restoring, and not debilitating, in their action. The wonderful strengthening and curative effects, realized from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sustain the reputation of this remedy TALES OF MIGHTY FEEDERS.

Men Who Ordinarily Ate Food Enough for Five-Rare Gluttons in Action,

Haydn, the great composer, and equally great consumer, liked to dine alone. It was his custom, says Good Housekeeping, to order dinner for five, and then at the ap-pointed hour to devour the whole banquet. On one occasion he commanded the new waiter, who was not acquainted with the great musician's peculiarity, to serve the dinner. "The dinner is ready," said the waiter, bowing. "but, monsieur, the company have not yet arrived." "De gom-pany," retorted Haydn, contemptuously, "de gompany? I am de gompany." The dinner was at once served to "de gom-pany," who demolished it quite as effectually as any ordinary company could have done. Another lordly feeder was a contemporary of Haydn, the Duke of Norfolk, who would eat, at a Convent Garden tavern, food enough for five persons, but he possessed a more sensitive temperature of them the musician and would never ment than the musician, and would never eat five dinners in one a second time at the same hotel, not caring to encounter again the obvious amazement of the waiters. The Cure de Brequier is immortalized by Brillat Savarin. This reverend gentleman would eat at a single sitting as much food as would serve a workingman for ten days. Brillat Savarin once saw him, in three-quarters of an hour, sweep into his charters of an nour, sweep into his capacious stomach "a quart of soup, a plate of boulli, a large leg of mutton, a superb ham, a copious salad, a pound or two of cheese, a prodigious quantity of bread, a bottle of wine, another of water, and a cup of coffee." The narrator is careful to state that the cure did not eat either the ham bone or that of the leg of mutton. We are told of an English man of letters and politics who ate at a solitary dinner seven and a half pounds of solid meat. At the shop where he performed the feat cus-tomers were at liberty to eat as much as they pleased for a certain sum, but the keeper had never before encountered a man of his ilk. Lucullus never dined more sumptuously than when he dined alone, and on one occasion upbraided his cook for serving him with a cheap repast when "Lucullus dined with Lucullus, cost of which was only about \$500. Among modern extravagant epicures we Vicomte de Vieil Castel, who wagered that he could consume 500 francs wagered that he could consume soo hades worth of food and liquor in two hours. His order consisted of twenty-four dozen oysters, a soup, a beefsteak, a pheasant stuffed with truffles, a salmi of ortolans, a dish of asparagus, a plate of young peas, a pineaple, a dish of strawberries, five bottles of wine, coffee, and liquors. He won his wager in one hour and forty minutes. Napoleon I. ate little, and that rapidly, as if he begrudged his time. His two favorite dishes were a breast of mut-ton grilled and lentils. Napoleon III, re-sembled his uncle in gastronomic indifference and sobriety, and had no care about what he ate, while Louis XVIII. was more interested in a menu than in an act of Parliament. To descend from the region of the historically marvelous to what I have actually witnessed, writes a correspondent of the San Francisco Post, I remember once breakfasting in the company of a well-know musician and being greatly as-tonished at his gastronomical feats. First he disposed of the half of a large musk-melon, followed by a beefsteak and mush-rooms, of which he had a second and a liberal help, potato croquets, four boiled eggs, and toast and muffins ad libitum fol-lowed, the repast being concluded with six wheat-cakes. Said our hostess to me afterward: "I consider him the very

versation, his divine music, and such an Edwin Booth's Vow.

prince of guests, with his delightful con-

appetite.

It is learned that a Washington theatrical manager has recently made strong en-deavors to get Edwin Booth to come to Washington and play an engagement, writes a Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican. He failed, however, to induce the great tragedian to make an appearance in this city, and it is said because Mr. Booth has made a solemn vow never to appear upon the stage in the national capital. It is a fact, at any rate, that since the assassination of President Lincoln by Wilkes Booth, Edwin Booth has never played in Washington, and it is believed has never even been in the city. He comes regularly during his yearly engagements to Baltimore, but that is as near to Washington as he ever gets. The fact that he will not play in Washington under any circumstances has become so well known that it has become the custom of Washington theater-goers who are anxious to see Booth to make up parties and go over to Baltimore in order to attend the performances there. So many people go to Baltimore for this purpose that the railroads have been in the habit of running special trains n ghtly during the Booth en-gagement. Booth played in Baltimore this season, and the theater manager, who endeavored to tempt him to change his resolution in the matter of playing in Wa hington, went to Baltimore to see him. He took with him a number of letters from prominent people in Washington, including, it is said, many from distinguished officers of the army and navy, and quite a number from Congressmen. He assured Mr. Booth of a most cordial reception, and offered to give him a guaranty that a week's receipts would aggregate \$20,000, but the actor was inflexible, and his vow will remain unbroken. will not play in Washington under any circumstances.

Not Attending to Business,

Retributive justice is evidently sadly neglecting its business, else we should not see so many truly good men cutting down household expenses, and lopping off the pin-money allowance in the domestic economy, under the plea of "hard times," while they continue to smoke as many high-priced cigars as usual, and drink the most costly liquors at fashionable bar rooms.— Hartford Journal.

"You say that you have only been in this country three months," said a lady to an applicant to become mistress of the kitchen. "I'm afraid you haven't had experience. Were you at service before you came to this country"

came to this country?"
"Dade an' I wasn't mim! Me feyther was withy, an' owned a cow an' two pigs, but I've had experience since I've been twinty-sax places."

"Did n't Know 't was Loaded"

May do for a stupid boy's excuse; but what can be said for the parent who sees his child languishing daily and fails to recognize the want of a tonic and blood-purifier? Formerly, a course of bitters, or sulphur and molasses, was the rule in well-regulated families; but now all intelligent households keep Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is at once pleasant to the taste, and the most searching and effective blood medicine ever discovered.

Nathan S. Cleveland, 27 E. Canton st., Nathan S. Cleveland, 27 E. Canton st., Boston, writes: "My daughter, now 21 years old, was in perfect health until a year ago when she began to complain of fatigue, headache, debility, dizziness, indigestion, and loss of appetite. I concluded that all her complaints originated in impure blood, and induced her to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine soon restored her blood-making organs to shealthy action, and in due time reëstablished her former health. I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla a most valuable remedy for the lassitude and debility incident to spring time."

J. Castright, Brooklyn Power Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "As a Spring Medicine, I find a splendid substitute for the old-time compounds in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with a few doses of Ayer's Pills. After their use, I feel fresher and strenger to go through the summer." ronger to go through the summer.'

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time-90th meridian, GOING SOUTH. NY&C NY&B Express. Ex & M Way Ft

Ar Allegan Ar Kalamazoo Ar Schoolcraft Ar Three Rivers Ar White Pigeon Ar Toledo	9 02 " 10 35 " 10 37 " 11 11 "	5 55 " 7 05 " 7 35 " 8 05 " 8 30 "	9 30 " 12 05 PM 1 50 " 3 20 " 4 20 " 6 55 AM
Ar ClevelandAr Buffalo	9 40 "	2.5.17	
ng tina entonionis	NY&B Ex & M	NY & C Express	Way Ft
Lv Buffalo	6 40 PM 11 15 " 6 55 AM 6 23 "	317 "	6 50 РМ

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

M. E. WATTLES.

Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD TIME-TABLE-MAY 18, 1884. WESTWARD.

	AL. IVE.	T . T.T.
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves		
Kalamazoo Express arrives		9 40
Evening Express	1 00	
Pacific Express		
Mail	11 38	
Day Express		I 45
EASTWARD.	11	
The same of the sa	IA. M.	P. M.
Night Express		
Night Express	3 17	
Night Express	3 17 6 45	
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves Kalamazoo Express arrives Mail.	3 17 6 45	10 00
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves Kalamazoo Express arrives Mail	3 17 6 45	10 00 12 03 1 40
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves Kalamazoo Express arrives Mail.	3 17 6 45	10 00 12 03 1 40 8 10

Adamic Express.

Adamic Express.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily.

Evening Express west and Night Expresse east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Saturdays. All othe

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on the market.

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D. Woodward

& Son, CLINTON, MICHI MICHIGAN

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CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAI WAY TIME TABE.

JUNE 26, 1886.

TRAINS WESTWA	RD-CENTRA	L MERIDIA!	N TIME.	TRAINS EASTWAR	RD—CENTRA	L MERIDIAN	TIME
	No. 18, Express		No. 6, Express.		No. 1, Mail.	No. 3 Express.	No. 5 Express
Port Huron, Lv. Lapeer Flint. Durand. Lansing. Charlotte. Battle Creek, Ar. Lv. Vicksburg. Schoolcraft. Marcellus. Cassopolis. South Bend. Valparaiso. Chicago.	A. M. 6 30 7 18 7 30 7 52 8 17 9 00	8 31 " 9 06 " 10 30 " 11 00 P. M. 11 45 " 12 05 " 12 45 " 12 55 " 1 16 " 1 42 " 2 28 " 4 00 "	9 34 " 10 10 " 10 48 " 11 50 "	Chicago, Lv. Valparaiso. South Bend. Cassopolis. Marcellus. Schoolcraft Vicksburg. Battle Creek, Ar. Lv. Charlotte. Lansing. Durand. Flint Lapeer. Pert Huron.	10 30 "12 00 "1 12 47 F. M. 1 16 "1 135 "1 150 "2 45 "3 45 "4 42 "4 15 20 "7 05 "7 755 "8 42 "	5 32 " 6 52 "	10 29 "12 91 A, M 12 43 "1 07 "1 1 27 "2 1 43 "2 2 30 "3 2 35 "4 00 "5 03 "5 40 "1

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Donng Folks' Club.

Grandmother.

"Outlived her usefulness?" Nay, oh, nay! Never let grandmother even dream She could better be spared from her home to-

day, Than in days when her hair wore its youthful gleam.

Nay, though her hands, once so plump and strong,

Grown thin and weak, cannot labor now; Nay, though the life battle, fought so long, Has left deep scars on her aged brow.

Who so willing, when mamma is weary,
To hush the baby upon her breast
With old time lullabies, quaint and cheery,
Till it lies in peaceful, slumbrous rest?

Straight to grandma goes wayward Willie, When rough runs the waves of his young life's sea;

She steers him straightly, "will he, will he,"
Into the port where he ought to be.

Madcap Nellie sits sweetly serious,
Plying her needle by grandmamma's chair;
Strong, indeed, is the charm mysterious
Holding the mischief so quietly there.

Ah, grandma's work can be done by her only!

There's a niche that only her chair can fill;

There's a void in the home, that is dark and lonely, When grandmamma's loving voice is still. -Good Housekeeping.

The Old Homestead.

A. S. LONG.

Before me a reach of pasture land, Where the gentle kine in clover lay; Stretched away on either hand, The bare fields, brown and gray

And the dark, cool shade of the forest deep, Where the sunbeams never rest-Where the shadows lie and sleep, and sleep, Till the sun goes down in the west.

And the brown old house with the pump be-

fore,
And the chickens scratching around the door,
And the grindstone in its frame; And the grapevine climbing upon the wall, And the leaning barn about to fall— All these are just the same.

But the old housedog, with his watchful bark, That I often heard when the night was dark, And the puppy's shriller bay; And the kennel where they used to lie, And snap at the flies that were passing by, These all have passed away.

Yet still is the place the same to me, For a father's loving care Did guide my youth that was wild and free, And a mother smiled so fair.

Then why should I shun the good old place, With its memories ever dear; Or why should I view with scornful face,

What should bring to my eye a tear? Is there aught more fair in the crowded mart, Than the pleasant rural scene?
Is there aught more sweet to the tired heart,

Than the hills with the vales between? Ask those who dwell in the tenements high, Or the city's crowded ways, And they answer back with a weary sigh,

As they think of the summer days. And they long for the boyhood home again,

And life at the dear old farm: And dream of the falling summer rain, And the reaper's vain alarm.

Then I will not toil in the heated air Of the city's crowded street, When the hills of the farm are cool and fair, And the clover blossoms sweet.

I will bid good bye to the city's gloom, With its follies and stilted style, And live once more 'mid the clover bloom, And the gray old hills shall smile.

The wheat and rye and the golden maize Shall wave in the summer air, And I'll tread, when Jun : gives its perfect days, 'Mid the clover blossoms fair.

I will toil henceforth' mid the fruits and flowers, ith the music of birds and And turn to my books when the summer show-

Are beating among the trees.

And pity those who remain content With the city's vapid joys; But for me the old place shall be blent With the lives of my girls and boys. Eaton Rapids, Feb., 1887.

Not Fit to be Kissed

"What ails papa, mother?" said a sweet little girl, Her bright laugh revealing her teeth white as

"I love him and kiss him and sit on his knee,

But the kisses don't smell good when he kisses

"But, mamma,"-her eyes opened wide as she spoke,
"Do you like nasty kisses of 'bacco and

They might do for boys, but for ladies and

girls
I don't think them nice," and she tossed her bright curls.

"Does nobody's papa have moufs nice and clean? With kisses like yours, mamma, -that's what

I want to kiss papa, I love him so well, But kisses don't taste good that have such a smell.

"It's nasty to smoke, and eat 'bacco and spit, And the kisses ain't good, and ain't sweet, not a bit!"

And her blossom-like face wore a look of dis-

gust, As she gave our her verdict so earnest and just.

Yes, yes, little darling, your wisdom has seen That kisses for daughters and wives should be

For kisses lose something of nectar and bliss, For mouths that are stained are unfit for a kiss.

Pay as You Go.

A word of good counsel we ne'er should for-

get, Is that which forewarns us to keep out of debt; For half of life's buildens that man overthrows, Who starts out determined to pay as he goes.

"Tis folly to listen to those who assert,

That a system of credit does good and not hurt; For many have squandered their incomes away, And hearts have been wrecked by a promise

to pay. A man to be honest as merchant or friend, In order to have, must be willing to spend. Is it love or affection or faith they bestow? Return their full value, and pay as you go.

He loses the sweetness life can impart. Who locks up a treasure of love in his heart, To reap a rich harvest of pain and regret, When too late he discovers how great was his

No loss like the losing that comes of delay In binding the wounds that are bleeding to-

For where is the comfort of tears that are shed On the face of the dying, the grave of the

A word of good counsel we ne'er should for-

get, And to keep out of danger is to keep out of If peace and contentment and joy you would

Don't live upon credit, but PAY AS YOU GO!

The Will and the Way.

It was a noble Roman, In Rome's imperial day, Who heard a coward croaker, Before the battle say:
"They're safe in such a fortress,
There is no way to shake it—" "On! on!" exclaimed the hero, "I'll find a way, or make it!"

Is fame your aspiration? Her path is steep and high. In vain he seeks the temple, Content to gaze and sigh! The shining throne is waiting, But he alone can take it, Who says, with Roman firmness, "I'll find a way, or make it!"

Is learning your ambition? There is no royal road; Alike the peer and peasant Must climb to her abode. Who feels the thirst for knowledge, In Helicon may slake it, If he has still the Roman will To "find a way, or make it!"

Are riches worth the getting? They must be bravely sought; With wishing and with fretting The boon can not be bought. To all the prize is open, But only he can take it, Who says with Roman courage, "I'll find a way, or make it!" -John G. Saxe.

For Husbands Only. Tom Brown was always in a fret Because, somehow, he kept in debt.

Yet he imagined he was wise

Although he nothing spent for sport,

tle borrowed, and was always short. "O. Tom," his wite would say, "a man Can't manage as a woman can;

"Do try me once, and soon you'll be

From horrid debts and worries free.' Tom only laughed. "No woman can

Handle finances like a man." At length his debts and worries grew

So big he knew not what to do. Then he, in time to save his life,

Gave all his earnings to his wife.

"Now, wife," he groaned, in woe complete "See if you can make both ends meet."

Bright years now passed; Tom, freed from

Waxed fat upon his wife's good fare.

His debts were paid, and laid away Was something for a rainy day

What had Tom's burden been in life Was pleasure to his careful wife.

MORAL. Man's forte is earning gold alone;

A woman's forte by Nature meant Is taking care of every cent.

And he who lets his wife do this

Is always rich, and lives in biass.

Take Care. ALICE CARY.

Little children, you must seek Rather to be good than wise, For the thoughts you do not speak Shine out in your cheeks and eyes.

If you think that you can be Cross or cruel, and look fair, Let me tell you how to see You are quite mistaken there.

Go and stand before the glass, And some ugly thought contrive, And my word will come to pass

Just as sure as you're alive. What you have and what you lack, All the same as what you wear, You will see reflected back;

And not only in the glass Will your secrets come to view; All beholders as they pass,
Will perceive and know them, too.

So, my little folks, take care!

Out of sight, my boys and girls, Every root of beauty starts; So think less about your curls More about your minds and hearts.

Cherish what is good, and drive Evil thoughts and feelings far; For, as sure as you're alive, You will show for what you are.

Mother. BY FRANK E FOSTER.

Boys, stand up for mother, She's the dearest one on earth; Be kind and loving, ever, And learn to know her worth.

From the cradle she has led you, Thro' the paths of youthful life; She has guided and protected When the ways of sin were rife,

You can never know the sorrow, That hath wrung her poor old heart, Nor never know the feelings That hath caused a tear to start.

Ah, my boys, just guard your actions, Your tongue, and temper strong, For mother soon will vanish-She can't be with you long.

Could you know how you will miss her, When she's wrapped in Death's embrace, You would only be attempting To her cares and woes efface

But, alas, my boy, you'll never Realize the debt you owe To your dearest friend—your mother— Till her ashes moulder low.

Ah, then, 'twill be too late, boys, To recall what you have said, For your kindest words or actions Can ne'er bring back the dead.

My Favorite.

I know she isn't pretty,

Her cheeks are much too pink,
Her eyes and nose are just one shade Of dreadful India ink. Her hair's too short and kinky, I cannot keep it neat; No wonder, since 'tis ravelings From grandpa's stocking feet.

But, oh! she's such a comfort! She never is too nice To go and paddle in the brook, Or help me make mud pies. We dig beds in the garden Pick strawberries on the hill, Play bird's nest in the sweet new hay, Or, in the grain, play mill

If I am sick or sorry, She takes away the pain, And when I'm bad, and mamma scolds, She makes me good again. I tell her charming stories, When we're in bed at night; And I don't mind the dark at all,

I have another darling, A beauty-Daisy Grace-With lovely, curling, golden hair, And rosy, waxen face. But she wears lace and satin She can't play in the dirt, Nor wet, nor anything, for fear

It's most as good as light.

Her fine clothes may be hurt. I love my Edith way off, But if I tell the truth, (Come close, and let me whisper it), I love my precious Ruth, Because she goes where I go, Does everything I do;

I love her 'cause she is everyday,

the hair cells are not closed up.

Now tell me, shouldn't you?

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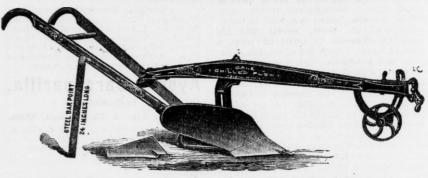
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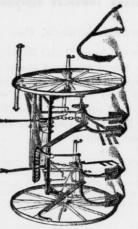
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