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Postal Jottings.

BENTON HARBOR Grange, No. 122, celebrated Children's Day, June 11, with a picnic at Bro. Robert Spinks's summer resort, two miles from Benton Harbor, on the St. Joseph river. The day was all that could be wished for; the literary exercises and music were furnished by the children and young people, and were of a high order. Over one hundred sat at table, all seemed to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent and went home feeling better for the day spent in the open air. Mrs. M. J. Meech. air.

The contest of Ronald Grange has just closed. The two captains in the battle were Sister W. H. Mattison and Brother Wm. Normington. The victory was won by Capt Normington by 1015 tallies. Thirteen new members have enlisted during the contest and 37 subscribed for the Visitor. It has given new life to our Grange and has done much good in different ways.
The defeated side has concluded to smoke the pipe of peace with its adversaries on the evening of July 23. Ye editor invited.

JOHN W. ROWE, Secretary.

On the 25th of June last the Walnut Grove and Cardiff Granges met and held a picnic in the Ballard grove in English township, Iowa Co., Iowa. They listened to a very able address by the Hon. J. W. Murphy, Secretary of the State Grange. He was followed by other speakers and the time passed very pleasantly and we hope profitable to all. We hope we may have the opportunity of enjoying many such oc-Respectfully, A. OWENS. casions.

> A MICHIG N SUNSET. A MICHIGAN SUNSET.
>
> Amber mountains, flecked with gems,
> Gra ed with silvery diadems;
> Pearl lined ledges jutting out
> O'er crimson streams where float about
> Majestic sails of piu e-st white,
> Quickly vanishing from sight;
> Fields of emera'd streak with gold,
> Flanked by onxy, fold on fold;
> Beneath, a sea of liquid fire
> Engulfing all as it creeps higher,
> Now slowly falls a vail of gray,
> The night is here—where is he day?
> Look, a parting rose-hue gleam
> The last of the sunset changing shean.
> N. A. L.

CHILDREN'S DAY was delayed by Rockford Grange, No. 110, until the afternoon of June 18, when a goodly number gathered in the Grange Hall and were entertained with music, recitations, &c., by the children in a manthe older ones who planned the work, atter which came supper and play with the usual concomitants at such gatherings. May each year make our Children's Day more and more enjoyable. I think if they could be held oftener among the Grange members and their children, not public, the essary things to do could never be Grange would be benefitted. No rain classed as drudgery if done in a spirit yet in this section and it is more dry M. P. BERRY. than for years.

SATURDAY, July 16th, will be the fittieth anniversary of the marriage of our Brother, C. C. Sutton, a charter member and the founder of Benton Harbor Grange. Our Grange proposes to hold an open meeting and basket picnic at his home, 4½ miles east of Benton Harbor, on that day, and we hope all friends, whether in or out of the Grange, will take pleasure in greeting Bro. and Sister Sutton on that R. C. L.

THE Patrons of North Burns Grange, No. 662, having long felt the necessity of a more suitable hall, took the initial steps towards securing one by holding a monster picnic on Children's Day. The ladies had been busily engaged for a week previous in preparing eatables for the expected throng. When the day arrived their expectations were fully realized By noon the grove in which the picnic was held fairly swarmed with humanity. The neighboring Colfax Grange turned out en masse, while the more distant Granges of the county were fairly represented. At noon a sumptuous dinner was spread out for the vast crowd, including up-wards of one hundred and fifty children, who received their portion of the good things free of charge. The feature of the day was the contest for a set of dishes, between Mrs. Clark, of North Burns Grange, and Mrs. Lawson, of the Colfax Grange, the result the White Australian and some of the being decided by votes at a nickel hybrid Deihl. Both of the latter vadollars, Mrs. Clark being the winner as good as the Velvet Chaff grown join with us. Governor Luce, Presi- localities in Dakota, but the great maof the set. On the grounds the usual along side in the same field, which dent Willits, of the Agricultural Coljority of reports are favorable. There Geneva, N.Y. soft drinks and retreshments were stood up nicely. The earliest sown lege, Mrs. Mayo, J. J. Woodman, and were soaking rains throughout Northstate form Dakota June 30.

fantastic toe, the festive Highlander made the welkin ring with the martial notes of the pibrock, speeches by local and outside talent, songs, recitations, etc., were indulged in and the day closed with a series of athletic games. Everybody went home pleased. The treasurer pocketed nearly two hundred and fifty dollars,—the hall is an assured thing, and the Patrons a c jubilant. "All's well that ends well." PATRON.

SATURDAY, June 18, ended a three months contest which had been successfully and harmoniously carried on by Morenci Grange; and June the winners and their families were treated to a teast of ice cie m, c which was immensely enjoyed by the whole Grange. The warmers made a count of 12,879, and the losers only about 400 less, so there was not a great deal of boasting. This contest has been carried on very pleasantly and resulted in much good. It has shown us that we have many excellent workers Thirty-four new members were added, and our subscription to the VISITOR largely increased. All the members feel much relieved now the contest is over, except the lecturer. The query in her mind is want is to take the place of the contest to keep up the interest during this warm weather? We have no Governor or Senator or M. C's to fill up the niches and keep the ball rolling, but we have many excellent workers and on these we must depend for something to interest us.

MRS. A. J. SUTTON, Lec.

At the close of this, one of the hotest of hot June days, I am moved to jot for the Visitor Nearly all | e jottings come from the male gender, so for variety we will send our mite. strawberrus have come, been enj ved und the season is past. Raspberries und currants are now claiming our attention. We pick in the hot sun and broil over the hot stove to can for winter's use, forgetting all the discomforts of the canning when they come to the table. A lesson may be gleaned from this; no matter how disagreeable a task may be, when performed the irksomeness of the task is soon forgotten; things may not go to suit us today, we bear with it all, and hope the morrow will prove more to our liking, which, if our hope is strong enough, will bring the desired result. This season of work gives farmers' wives little inclination to take up a pen, and less to concentrate thought for publiner alike creditable to themselves and cation. The shades of the glorious old maples is so inviting and when you are seated there a book is and thus the days go by, every one filled full of doing for some one. . I heard a lecture read on drudgery a short time ago which pleased me much. The idea expressed was, that the necessary things to do could never be of helpfulness; and each task well done had a refining influence on the character of the doer. When we look at work in this light and remember we have but one moment at a time, and that the longest day will come to an close, we can be cheerful all the way through. Ah! what a treasure is cheerfulness; its rays of brightness penetrates the gloomiest natures, doing them good in spite of themselves.

What has become of Myra, whose cheery and useful chats were formerly one of the very best features of our VISITOR? Short, pithy chats are looked for in so small a paper more than such lengthy quotations. Books are so plenty, and so cheap, there is little need of reproducing at length even the best of authors. But why need to criticise? The only one hard to please may be the to please may be the OLD MAID.

The hay crop which was very light wa- all secured in good order. Our wheat harvest is over and the poor crop is also secured. It commenced the 24th of June, the earliest ever known here. It was somewhat injured by fly, and the warm dry spring forced it too rapidly , producing a short weak straw and ripening the grain prematurely. The result was much of the straw broke down a foot or less above the ground. The crop is the poorest in yield and quality for many years, estimated at 10 to 12 bushels per acre. We raised mostly Velvet Chaff, a new variety here. Had one field of The affair netted twenty-seven rietics going down badly and not half and Clinton Counties are expected to

question, as it now presents itself to the farmers of Michigan, is an important one, as seed time is approaching. Oats, nearly ripe, will be a fair crop, and corn is magnificent indeed. The 4th it was higher than the horses' back, showing tassels in some fields. We think the like was never known before in this vicinity. The clover seed crop must be short and most of the last spring's seeding is lost. The potato crop will be short owing to dry weather and the millions of bugs which prey upon it. Beans are raised extensively in this vicinity. They are looking very promising and usually are a paying crop. Apples halt a crop. Peaches promising where there are trees. Cherries few and berries plenty. Paw Paw. D. WOODMAN.

THE contest which has been going

on for some months in Algona Grange was closed at our last meeting with a banquet given in the hall of the Court house. It was all that Grange festivals usually are and was a very decided success. The long and beautifully arranged tables were loaded with the viands that farmer's wives know so well how to prepare, and considering quantity and quality could not be ex-Ice cream and oranges were liberally furnished by the losing party. The invitations were confined to members and candidates and the editors of our city papers and their ladies. After dinner the members repaired to their own hall where the first and second degrees were conferred on a very large class. The victory was hotly contested and in a score of nearly 50,000 points there was only a very trifling difference. Thus, while neither side had much to boast of, both have a right to be proud of the results of this good natured war. One of these results is a large addition to our membership. I am sorry that I do not have the exact figures, but there were thirty or more additions at our last meeting. and about sixty during the contest. We have nearly doubled in numbers. It is said "there is no rose without its thorn," and so with the results of this contest. Our hall that has been amply sufficient for a dozen years has suddenly grown too small, and we must enarge, or suild, or rent. I think we hall be equal to the occasion and continue to grow and prosper and become what every Grange ought to be,--a blessing to its members and to the community. Our contest has taught the dullest among us one lesson, namely, that work wins, and that it is as true in Grange work as elsewhere.

Algona, Iowa.

Notices of Meetings.

THE next session of Clinton Co. Pomona Grange, No.25, is to be held with Dallas Grange, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, commencing at 10:30 A. M. A literary program will be presented at the meetng. Question for discussion: Resolved, That woman has the same right to the ballot that man has, and should be allowed its use the same as he.

J. D. RICHMOND, Sec.

THE next quarterly meeting of Berrien County Grange, No. 1, will be held with Pipestone Grange on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 2 and 3. The following is the program for the open meeting on the afternoon of the first

Address of welcome-Bro. DeWitt. Response - Bro. A. N. Woodruff. Essay-Bro. Freeman Franklin. Essay-Bro. Frank L. Jones. Recitation-Bro. Will Fallis. Essay—Bro. James J. Jakeway. Essay—Miss Mary Abbe. Recitation—Miss Ruggles. Essay—Dr. O. A. Lacrone. Selection-Mrs. Lucy Howe. Selection-the Lecturer. LEVI SPARKS, Lect.

THE next meeting of Allegan County Grange will be held at East Casco Grange hall. Thursday, July 28. Bro. Jason Woodman will be present to install officers and deliver an address. Afternoon session public. All are cor-

Sec'y.

dially invited. ERNEST L. HART.

-185 CAPITOL GRANGE decided to have a "Harvest Festival" at the Fair Ground in the city of Lansing on Thursday, July 28. The Granges of Ingham, Eaton

will be enlivened by band music, glee music, boat riding on Grand River and as many more of the good things as can be crowded in (and 540 is pretty good at crowding.) Our grounds are large and shady and all Patrons who will join us in our recreation are cordially invited. A corner is reserved for "the man with a pencil" of the VISITOR. WM. SHAFFER, Sec'y.

The next regular session of Van Buren County Pomona Grange, No. 13, P. of H., will be held at Grange Hall, Keeler, Thursday, July 28, at 10 o'clock A. M. Program for exercises commencing at 1:30 P. M.:

Paper, The Grange as an Educator-E. L. Warner, Paw Paw.
Recitation, Duties and Responsibilities of
Woman - Mrs. A. C. Glidden, Paw Paw.

Paper, Foreign Immigration, its History and how it affects the American Farmer - Hon. J. G. Parkhurst, Decatur.
Recitation—Miss Lucy Whitcomb, Hart-

Ouestion Box.

Music and discussions will intersperse. J. C. GOULD, Lect.

HILLSDALE County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting with Allen Grange, No. 78, August 3. The fore-noon meeting will be devoted to business and Good of the Order. Patrons, come prepared with your lunch baskets. Allen Grange has promised to turnish tea and coffee. The program for afternoon will be as follows:

Address of welcome - Miss Jennie Thomas. Response - Pomona Grange. Essay Miss Libbie Morley. Recitation Miss Flora Parker. Selection-Miss Lottie Morley. Essay-N. T. Brockway.

E-say -- Earl Dresser. Dialogue-Misses Flora Parker and Jennie homas. Essay-R. A. Coryelle.

An important question concerning Milling will be brought before the meeting.

Music will be furnished by Allen Grange. The fifth degree will be given to all who

ome prepared to receive it. J. E. WAGNER, Lect.

The next quarterly meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange, No. 1, will be held at the hall of Pipestone Grange on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2d and 3d of August. The afternoon of the first day is to be an open meeting, to which those not of the Order are cordially invited. All fourth degree members are especially invited. CHARLES F. HOWE, Sec'y.

The second quarterly meeting of the Eaton Co. Pomona Grange will be held with Roxand Grange at its hall in the village of Hoytvills on Wednes-27, commencing day, July A cordial invitation is extended to all fourth degree members.

GEO. D. PRAY, Sec'y.

A rat trap is recommended by The Indiana Farmer which anybody can easily make, and which will repay for the trouble, where there are rats about the corn crib, house or barn: Take a barrel, and cut a square hole as large as possible in one end, fastening the portion cut out with cleats. This square piece should be tastened back again as it was, with hinge arranged so that the piece will drop down, and a little piece put on the barrel head to keep it from raising beyond the level of the head. Fasten a bent piece of hoop iron to the trap with a handle projecting beyond the barrel, and to this handle attach as much weight as will just balance the square piece without anything on it. Suspend a piece of cheese or other bait a few inches above the middle of the piece, so arranged that when the rat alights on the top his weight immediately tips the trap, and into the barrel he goes. Fill the barrel about a quarter full of water.

Gardeners who train their tomato plants also practice pinching back the side branches and stopping others just beyond where the fruit is formed. This thinning out needs to be judiciously done. A little brush or straw is sometimes placed around vines trained as described, to prevent any of the fruit from touching the ground, thus keeping it in good condition. Any device that will keep the vines upright, of course, answers essentially the same purpose as the ones mentioned.

Crop reports show some damage to spring wheat by hot and dry weather in southern Minnesota, and scattering

Communications.

Choosing a Vocation.

It is a great blessing to mankind, says Paley, that ninety-nine things out of a hundred are ordered for us, and that we only have to make one choice while ninety-nine are directed for us. Perhaps this arrangement is the best for us, that we do not have to choose oftener than we do. This faculty, or art of choice, is different in different people. Some have a readiness in choosing and rest as securely on their decision as on an established fact. Others hesitate, and doubt their decision after they have made it. This trait of quick answers, if it belongs to Americans, is surely of the "manor born" in the South. What a Southerner knows he tells you promptly, and if he does not know, the answer is just as decided. Why this unpractical people, who, after a vear's sojourn among them, I used to think enjoyed the golden leisure of life, if any people did, why they should be so prompt in answering questions, and the shrewd, acrid Yankee, who is nothing if not practical, why he should doubt, hesitate, and guess, on matters as plain to him as a pike staff, has ever been a puzzle to me. Is it because the mind of the North is so inquiring, speculative, ever trying to find something a little more accurate, a little better beyond, while the South. more sedate, "letting well enough alone," enjoys life by taking things as they come?

Edward Everett Hale gave a book of twenty questions to a banker. He readily answered them all. He then gave the book to a Judge of the Supreme Court, who took the first question and discussed it, reviewed it, thought it over, and then answered it; and so on till after the end of a long visit, he had only answered six questions. Now, these men were both right; the first was prompt from habit, and must be, for his business required it. The other must examine carefully, and come to his conclusions correctly, must make no mistake, for the ends of law and justice must be subserved, and he hold

the respect of men. Napoleon made the celebrated French philosopher, La Place, his secretary, but had soon to dismiss him, for it took him so long to answer a simple, ordinary question that the Emperor lost all patience with him. Hence he discharged him and got a secretary who could decide promptly on a simple matter, not going into a philosophical investigation before giving his de-

Now, in choosing a vocation for life, the example of the judge should be followed, and one should go into a careful scrutiny of his own fitness for the calling, or the fitness of the calling for

his genius. Men are apt to let a desire for a vocation govern them and not their fitness for it. Old Dr. South says, "Many a man has run his head against the pulpit who belonged behind the plow-tail;" or as it has been pithily put, "It is a pity to spoil a good shepherd for the mountain goats to make a poor pastor for the flock of the Lord."

We sometimes find men trying half a dozen kinds of business before they find the one for which they are fitted; and sometimes a man never discovers what he is good for. In fact, this is the most difficult thing for a man to do-to really discover himself. Many a man thinks he has found himself, when, like Columbus's first voyage, it is only a small part of the terra incognita, which he was in quest of, that he has discovered.

We have in mind a man who seems to have spent thus far some twenty-five years of his life in search of his proper vocation. When last heard from he was preaching, at which, one who knew him remarked: "I think 'Ben' has found out what he is good for; it must be preaching, for he has tried everything else and failed, and, according to scripture, there is nothing made in vain, hence he must be good for that." But later reports contradict this. It seems that he fails as a preacher also. Well, Tamerlane failed nineteen times in battle with his enemies, and yet he finally beat them, and found that his genius culminated in the great military commander.

Circumstances sometimes hedge in men, sometimes cause their ultimate failure, and sometimes men turn them to good account and make them stepping stones to permanent success in

The men who have made their mark in life are those who have found their true vocation. In that vocation they have been the architects of their own fortunes; and, as a rule, men have been successful or unsuccessful in their undertakings, as they have succeeded or failed in finding their true calling—the one in which they could make the best use of themselves; for, after all, the power to make the best use of one's talent is the secret of success in life. To select the vocation for which your talent fits you is a very necessary thing, but the faculty to put yourself in harness so that you can make the best use of that talent in that vocation is of the highest value to a man.

Herein lies the great difference between men. It is not so much a difference of talent, as it is in making the best use of that talent. I know a lawyer, with an intellectual endowment that should place him in the front rank of his profession, and yet he has been content with the practice of a petti-togger for more than 35 years. His profession is all right; it is the one for which he is admirably fitted, but he never has used more than a tithe of his Remedy.

talent in that profession. He will pass through life with enough unused legal ability to have equipped three or four common lawvers.

So it is largely with men in the vocations and general business of life; there is a lack of that faculty that will enable them to make the best use of the talent they possess. V. B.

Success in Farming.

I have frequently noticed that the man who does not succeed on the farm will not succeed any where else; also that the man who does succeed on the farm will also succeed in any other occupation: in fact, success is the reward of energy rather than the circumstance of occupation. The man who keeps it in a high state of fertility, raises good crops by thorough cultivation, keeps good stock rather than scrubs, houses his stock and farm implements, don't have business to town every day, is too tired nights to go coon hunting, would rather go to church Sunday than lie around on the grass under the shade; in fact, is alive to every advanced idea both in theory and practice. He will accumulate either here or in the West, because he has the elements of success implanted in him. I know scores of common farmers who only raise a few acres of wheat because "it don't pay' at the present price, and all they want is their bread; raise only a few hogs, because "there is no money in pork;" sell the calves for yeal, or keep them until fall and then sell for six or seven dollars; feed the corn fodder over in the lane so the stalks will fill up the mudholes; let the horse stable go uncleaned until horses hind feet are on a level with their heads, nearly (and I know one young man whose horse got "cast" from this very cause and died); and when the stable is cleaned out, pile it beside the barn to fire-fang and rot down the barn. All these say that farming don't pay. This indeed would be a bad showing if there was no other side to the question, but where you see a farm well kept up in fertility, with no cat-holes filled with brush, clean fence-rows, good fences, improved stock, well painted buildings, with an air of thrift throughout-that man will tell you that he owes his prosperity to his well-kept farm, and will advise you to go and do likewise. I will end this article by the following motto, which I saw on the shop of a thrifty mechanic some years ago: Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee.—W. D. Crout in Ohio Farmer.

Hints for Aesthetes.

A pair of old cast away boots veneered with gilt make a pretty wall ornament. To add to the effect put patches of cotton wool on the legs to imitate snow.

An old pair of corsets ornamented with creeping vines and pretty designs in leaf, make a very elegant ornament to hang over a bed-room door.

An old coal scuttle tinted with delicate shades of scarlet and cerulean blue furnishes a unique relief for a dining-room wall. To brighten the effect, place several selected vegetables in the scuttle, allowing the tops to be seen at a distance half way across the room.

As an ornamental design for a front hall take a dozen tomato cans and paint each one a different color. Tie a bow of pretty satin ribbon of various shades about each. Run a gaudy string through the lot and hang them on the wall close to the ceiling. One can hardly imagine the divine effect of this exquisite collection.

An old tin water sprinkler covered with a halo of gilt stars and pulverized glass diamonds, and suspended from a parlor chandelier, is very attractive. A large pink satin bow arranged over the spout adds very materially to the effect.—Whitehall Times.

It a person has courage and honor to refuse tobacco, he will also refuse liquor, but after yielding to tobacco, he will the more easily yield to liquor. Some time ago the New York World gave a list of 294 persons in insane asylums, brought there through drink, of whom 246 began by using tobacco. In the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., out of 600 prisoners confined for crimes committed while under the influence of drink, some 500 testified that they began intemperance by using tobacco. President Evans, of Hedding College, says: "Nine out of every ten boys and young men who drink commence by smoking." I might quote Gov. Sullivan, John Hawkins, Dr. Sims, Dr. Trask and others. I know of one man who has worked in different cigar factories and he says that the filling used in nearly all cigars to-day is soaked in some intoxicating liquor. Will not the use of such cigars create a thirst for something stronger than tobacco? I am a youth nearly 20. I have never used tobacco and, God helping me, I

never will.—Farm and Home. Leading Grand Traverse County farmers have organized the "Farmers' Protective Union of the Grand Traverse Region." Its objects are to secure mutual protection against dishonest dealers, fraudulent venders of implements, utensils, seeds, plants, etc., and to secure better and more equitable facilities for the transportation and sale of farm products and the purchase of farm and household necessities, to gain information for all from the experience of each by mutual discussions of farm and household topics and to afford an opportunity for mutual ex-change of farm products. At a recent meeting at Traverse City officers were elected and by-laws adopted.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisement for Dr. Sage's Catarrh cab and then sat down on the fireman's and said:

Miscellaneous.

The Wild Sower.

BY EDITH M. THOMAS. Up and down the land I go, Through the valley, over hill; Many a pleasant ground I sow, Never one I reap or till; Fan and flail I never weild, Leave no hayrick in the field.

Farmer goes with leather scrip, Fills the harrowed earth with seed; In the self same score I slip Germs of many a lusty weed; Though I scatter in his track, I possess nor bin nor sack.

He sows wheat, and I sow tare, Rain and sunshine second toil; Tame and wild those acre share, Wresting for the right of soil. I stand by and clap my hands, Cheering on my urchin bands.

Mine the cockle in the rye,
Thorned thistle, large and fine,
And the daisy's white-fringed eye,
And the dodder's endless twine;
Mine those fingers five that bind
Every blade and stalk they find.

Mine the lilies hot and bright, Setting summer meads on fire; Mine the silkweed's spindles white, Spinning Autumn's soft attire. Golden rod and aster then I bring up by bank and glen.

Whoso fleeth to the woods, Whoso buildeth on the plains, I, too, seek those solitudes, Leading on my hardy trains; Thorn and briar, still man's lot, Crowd around the frontier cot.

Many serve me unaware,— Shaggy herds that ceaseless roam, And the rovers of the air Passing to their winter home; More than these upon me wait. Wind and water bear my freight.

Thus, a sower wild I go, Trafficking with every clime,
Still the fruitful germs I sow
That shall vex your harvest-time;
Otherwise, ye toiled-stooped men,
Eden's ease were come again! -Journal of Education, Boston.

THE TELEGRAPHIC SIGNAL.

John Mills, the hero of this sketch, was a railroad engineer and had been in the employ of the company for a long time. When the new engine, "59," was completed and placed on the road John was given charge of it and he evinced a natural pride in his preferment. At one of the stations there was a young girl, a telegraph operator, between whom and the engineer there had sprung up a warm attachment, and whenever "59" came along Kate generally managed to be at the door and exchange signals with her lover. One day the train was detained at the station and the locomotive detached and sent up the road to do some additional work, and Kate went along for a ride. As she listened to the sharp, shrill notes of the whistle, it occurred to her that she might teach John to sound her name in the Morse telegraphic characters so that she could distinguish his signal from that of the other engines whenever his train approached. The plan worked to a charm and far and near the whistle shrieked K-a-t-e, until one day as the operator stepped upon the platform, she overheard a conversation between two young men and learned that they understood the signal and were laughingly wondering who Kate could be.

Their means of communication having been discovered, they were obliged to discontinue it. In the meantime, Kate had by means of the telegraph made the acquaintance of a young lady in a distant city, but whom never seen, and to her she made known the fact that their -ecret had been discovered. Then her friend suggested a plan as brilliant as it was ingenious. It was simply to arrange a means of telegraphic communication between the approaching train and the station, so as to ring a bell hidden away in the closet in Kate's office, engine "59" being the only one provided with the means of completing the circuit, which was done by laying the poker upon the tender-brake so as to touch the wire in passing. Kate found an opportunity to acquaint John with the proposed plan, and in the meantime had found an abandoned wire which ran for a long distance close by the track and which she proposed to use for carrying out her purpose.

Thanksgiving Day came soon after, and John fortunately having a holiday, he and Kate went to work bravely, and before the day had ended the plan was a complete success. The dramatic ending to their love episode is told in the following:

It was singular how absent-minded and inattentive the operator was on the day that the great scientific enterprise was finished. No wonder she was disturbed. Would the new line work? Would her little battery be strong enough for such a great circuit? Would John be able to close it? The people began to assemble for the train. The clock pointed to the hour for its

Suddenly, with startling distinctness, the bell rang clear and loud in the echoing room. With a cry of delight, she put on her dainty hat and ran out in haste upon the platform. The whistle broke loud and clear on the cool crisp air and "59" appeared round the curve in the woods. The splendid monster slid swiftly up to her feet and paused.

"Perfect, John! Perfect! It works to a charm!"

With a quick spring she reached the

"Blessed if I could tell what he was going to do," said the fireman. "He told me about it. Awful bright idea! You see he laid the poker on the tender-brake there and it hit the tree slam and I saw the wires touch. It was just prime!"

But the happy moments sped, and "59" groaned and slowly departed, while Kate stood on the platform, with her face wreathed in smiles and white steam.

knew how she was made aware of his

approach with such absolute certainty.

Science applied to love, or rather love

So the lovers met each day, and none

applied to science can sometimes move the world. Two weeks passed and then there suddenly arrived at the station, late one evening, a special with the directors' car attached. The honorable directors were hungry-they always are-and would pause in their journey and take a cup of tea and a bit of supper. The honorables and their wives and children filled the station and the place

put on quite a gala aspect. As for Kate, she demurely sat in her den, book in hand, and over its unread pages admired the gay party in the brightly lighted waiting room.

Suddenly, with furious rattle, her electric bell sprang into noisy life. Every spark of color left her face, and her obok fell with a dusty slam to the floor. What was it? What did it mean? Who rang it? With affrighted face she burst from her office and rushed through the astonished people and out upon the snow-covered plat-form. There stood the directors' train upon the track of the on-coming train

"The conductor! Where is he? Oh. sir, start! Start! Get to the siding! The express is coming!"

With a cry, she snatched a lantern from a brakeman's hand, and in a flash was gone.

They saw her light pitching and dancing through the darkness and they were lost in wonder and amazement.

"The girl is crazy. No train is due now. There can be no danger. She must be-"

Ah, that horrible whistle! Such a wild shriek on a winter's night! The men sprang to the train, and the women and children fled in frantic terror in every direction.

"Run for your lives," shouted the conductor. "There's a smash up com-

A short, sharp scream from the whistle. The headlight gleamed on the snow-covered track, and there was a mad rush of sliding wheels and the gigantic engine roared like a demon. The great "59" slowly drew near and then stopped in the woods. A hundred heads looked out, and a stalwart figure leaped down from the engine and ran

into the brightness from the headlight. "Kate!" "Oh, John, I-"

She fell into his arms senseless and white and the lantern dropped from her nerveless hand.

They took her up tenderly and bore her into the station house and laid her upon a sofa in the ladies' room. With hushed voices they gathered round to

offer aid and comfort.

"Who is she? How did she save the train? How did she know of its ap-

proach!" "She is my daughter," said the old station master. "She tends the tele-

graph."

The president of the railroad, in his gold-bowed spectacles, drew near. One grand lady in silk and satin pillowed Kate's head on her breast. They all gathered near to see if she revived. She opened her eyes and gazed about dreamily, as it in search of something.

n wish anything said the president, taking her hand. "Some water if you please, sir; and I want—I want—"

"Are you looking for anyone, Miss?" "Yes-no-it is no matter. Thank you, ma'am, I feel better. I sprained my foot on the sleepers when I ran down the track. It is not severe, and

I'll sit up.'

They were greatly pleased to see her recover, a quiet buzz of conversation filled the room. How did she know it? How could she tell the special was chasing us? Good heavens! If she had not known it, what an awful loss of life there would have been. It was very careless in the superintendent to follow our train in such a reckless manner.

"You feel better, my dear," said the president.

"Yes, sir, thank you. I'm sure I'm thankful. I knew John-I mean the engine was coming." "You cannot be more grateful than

we are to you for averting such a disastrous collision." "I'm sure, I am pleased, sir. I never

thought the telegraph-She paused abruptly.

"What telegraph?"

"I'd rather not tell, sir." "But you will tell us how you knew the engine was coming?" "Must vou know?"

"We ought to know in order to reward you properly.

She put her hand in a gesture of refusal, and was silent. The president and directors consulted together, and two of them came to her and briefly said they would be glad to know how she had been made aware of the approaching danger.

"Well, sir, if John is willing, I will tell you all." John Mills, the engineer, was called, and he came in, cap in hand, and the entire company gather-

ed round in the greatest eagerness. Without the slightest affectation, she put her hand on John's grimy arm,

"Shall I tell them, John? They N. O. Picayune.

wish to know all about it. It saved

their lives, they say."

"And mine, too," said John, reverently. "You had best tell them, or let me."

She sat down again, and then and there John explained how the open circuit line had been built, how it was used, and frankly told why it had been

Never did story create profounder sensation. The gentlemen shook hands with him, and the president actually kissed her for the company. A real corporation kiss, loud and hearty. The ladies fell upon her neck and actually cried over the splendid girl. Even the children pulled her dress, and put up their arms about her neck, and kissed away the happy tears that covered her cheeks.

Poor child! She was covered with confusion and knew not what to say or do, and looked imploringly to John. He drew near, and proudly took her hand in his, and she brushed away the tears and smiled.

The gentlemen suddenly seemed to have found something vastly interesting to talk about, for they gathered in a knot in the corner of the room. Presently the president said aloud:

"Gentlemen and directors, you must pardon me, and I trust the ladies will do the same, it I call you to order for a brief matter of business."

There was a sudden hush, and the room, now packed to suffocation, was painfully quiet.

"The secretary will please take minutes of this meeting."

The secretary sat down at Kate's desk, and there was a little pause.

"Mr. President!" Every eye was turned to a corner where a gray-haired gentleman had mounted a chair.

'Mr. President!" "Mr. Graves, director for the State,

gentlemen.' "I beg leave, sir, to offer a resolu-

Then he began to read from a strip

of paper.
"Whereas, John Mills, engineer of engine No. '59,' of this railway line, erected a private telegraph; and whereas, he, with the assistance of the telegraph operator of this station (I leave a blank for her name), used the said line without the consent of this company, and for other than railway busi-

It is resolved that he be suspended permanently from his position as engineer, and that the said operator be requested to resign—"

A murmur of disapprobation filled the room, but the President com-manded silence, and the State Director went on,

"-resign her place.

It is further resolved, and is hereby ordered, that the said John Mills be and is appointed chief engineer of the new repair shops at Slawson."

A tremendous cheer broke from the company, and the resolution was passed with a shout of assent.

How it all ended they never knew. It seemed like a dream, and they could not believe it true till they stood alone in the winter's night on the track beside that glorious "59." The few cars the engine had brought up had been rolled out on the siding. With many handshakings for John and hearty kisses for Kate, and a round of parting cheers for the two, the train had sped away. The idlers had dispersed, and none lingered about the abandoned station save the lovers. "59" stay that night on the siding, and they had walked up the track to bid it a

long farewell. For a few moments they stood in the glow of the great lamp, and then he quietly put it out and left the giant to breathe away its fiery life in gentle clouds of white steam. As for the lovers, they had no need of its light. The winter's stars shone upon them, and the calm, cold night seemed a paradise below.-Woman's Magazine.

Man wants but little here below, But wants that little strong.

This is especially true of a purge. The average man or woman does not precisely hanker for it, as a rule, but when taken, wishes it to be prompt, sure and effective. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets leave nothing to be desired in point of efficacy. yet their action is totally free from any unpleasant symptoms, or disagreeable effects. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless.

Character of Hired Help.

This is the time for employing farm help, and farmers would do well to consider the importance of good moral character. Rough, profane and vicious man cannot fail to taint the morals and manners of the young even, for the sake of his stock and property a careful man will not wish about his premises a vicious or intemperate man. Such a man will destroy more than the value of his wages. The Christian character which makes a man trustworthy and careful of the interests of his employer is valuable on the farm, as he is everywhere else. "Godliness is profitable for all things," But it is worth while to carefully distinguish from this a certain mild manneredness that he has no back-bone, and is the result of physical incapacity or laziness rather than of principle. It is rather too much to expect all the cardinal virtues for \$15 or \$20 a month, but parents should insist that help they hire shall not be of a character to contaminate their children .-Farmer's Friend.

The burden of a song is too great when a singer cannot carry the tune.—

MAJOR BEN: PERLEY POORE.

"Reminiscences of Sixty Years in the National Metropolis."

The second volume of Ben: Per'ey Poore's "Reminiscences of Sixty Years in the National Metropois" (published by Hubbard Brothers, Polladelphia), brings a plea ant and historically valuable work to a conclusion. The Major tells his story sim by and rapidly, with incidents and anecdotes, and some personal critic sm that naturally tends more to praise than con-demnation. Day by day for half a cent-ury he wrote up Wasnington affairs with busy pen of a journalist whose business it is to comprehend current events at a glance, and to know what is in the air as well as what names to give to the palpable. Maj. Poore is the only man living who could tel this complex story as an eye-witness, a constant chronicler, and a keen observer behind and before the scenes.

Maj. Poore has seen Washington grow from 61,000 to 150,000 inhabitants. 1827 the city had no paved street; now its streets are the best in the country. churches, in sixty years, have increased from twenty-four to over 200. Thirty years ago it was illegal to teach colored children. Now nearly 12,000 colored pupils attend the public schools. The tone of society has been improved. The Major declares that Congress has not been demoralized by lobbyists or shoddyites; and he remarks that newspaper manners have improved, though with a veteran's conservatism he regards interviewing as a per-nicious and "dangerous method of communication between our public men and the people." We imagine that the Major We imagine that the Major must have done a great deal of interviewing in his time without knowing its name. We are not able to see that Washington "has become the scientific and literary well as the political Capitol of the Union."
The Government gives some encouragement to science, but in literature Washington is not even one of the centers. As for the lobby, "an occasional investigation reveals the work of ex-Congressmen, who hover about the Capitol like birds of prey, and of correspondents, so scantily paid by the journals with which they are connected that they are forced to prostitute their pens. But the most adroit lobbyists be-

long the gentler sex.

Here is Perley's pen portrait of Gen McClellan as he looked when placed in com-

mand after Bull Run:

"Gen. George B. McClellan, when he assumed command of the army of the Potomac, was the beau ideal of a dragoon leader. His legs, like those of Gen. Taylor, were short in proportion to his body, so that he appeared to be small in stature when on foot; but when mounted on his favorite charger he looked as tall if not tailer than those around him. He possessed a good head, firmly planted on a sturdy neck upon ample shoulders. wore his hair cut short and his cheeks and massive jawbones shaven clean, whilst a well-shapen mustache gave dignity to his features. His complexion was ruddy, his eyes blue, and the lines of his mouth indicated good humor and firmness in about equal proportions. His dress was plain, with the least possible insignia of rank, and his headquarters at the residence of Commodore Wilkes, long occupied by Mrs. Madison, was always thronged with visitors. His confidential aides were regu lar officers, trained in many a hard campaign, and he had at his side, in his father-in-law, Col. R. B. Marcy, of the

army, an experienced military counselor."

Lovejoy's oratory sometimes caused a laugh, but his sentiments were not wasted: "Owen Lovejoy, a Representative from Illinois, was one of the prominent Republican orators. He was a man of considerable brains and a good deal of body, and his style of utterance was of the hyperintense school. On one occasion he began his speech at the top of a voice of most prodigious compass, and kept on in the same strain, which, mildly described, might be characterized as a roar. When some waggish member of the Southern side cried 'Louder!' the effect upon the audience was convulsing. There stood Love-joy, with his coat off and his collar open, his big, bushy head thrown back like a lion at bay, and brandishing his arms aloft, while his whole body rocked and quivered with excitement, hurling his denunciation, not at the slave-power this time, but at the Secessionists. His tremendous voice rang through the hall like the peal of a trumpet, and when he described the insults to the old flag he was truly eloquent."

We get a glimpse of ex-Treasurer Spin-ner, lionized by rural visitors.

"Few personages in Washington during this period were more sought after by visitors than Francis E. Spinner, who, under Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant, held the office of Treasurer of the United States for fourteen successive years. Whether the verdant visitors supposed that his high office enabled him to distribute greenbacks at pleasure, or whether his remarkable signature, which all the land knew, made him seem a remarkable man, matters little; the fact remains that he was flooded with callers, whom he received with genial cordialty, making all feel that they, too, had an interest in the moneymarket of the land.

The first head of the Department of Agriculture was at least picturesque:
"Isaac Newton of Pennsylvania, was placed at the head of the Agriculture Bureau of the Patent office by President Lincoln. and in due time he became the head of the newly-created Department of Agriculture He was an ignorant, credulous old gentleman, quite rotund about the waistband, with snow-white hair, and a mild blue eye. Educated a Quaker, he had accumulated some property by keep-ing an ice-cream saloon in Philadelphia, and he then established a farm, from which he obtained his supplies of cream. At Washington he was known as 'Sir Isaac, and many anecdotes were told at his expense. One year, when the expenditures of the department had been very great, and the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture called on him to pertain how he had used up so much money, Sir Isaac spluttered and talked learnedly, and at last concluded by saying: 'Yes, sir, the expenses have been very great, exorbitant; indeed, sir, they have exceded my most sanguine expectations.' The chairman was not satisfied."

When the Democrats first gained the Lower House of Congress after the War they had a foretaste of their later success in turning the rascals out: "The Demo-crats, having secured possession of the

House of Representatives, organized upward of fifty committees of investigation, which cast their drag-nets over every branch of the Administration, hoping find some evidence of corruption in which the President had shared; but the most searching investigation failed to connect the name or fame of Grant with any of this traditional 'picking and stealing.' Witnesses were summoned by the score, reams of paper were covered with short-hand notes of testimony, and some of the committees traveled far and wide in search of the evidence they desired. They found nothing, but they reminded Massachusetts men of old Capt. Starbuck of Nantucket, a philosophical old sea-dog, who never permitted ill-luck to dampen his faith or his good spirits. Returning home from a three years' whaling voyage with an empty hold, he was boarded by the pilot, an old accurate and who asked. acquaintance, who asked:
"'Waal, Cap'n Starbuck, how many

bar'ls? Had a good voyage '
'''Not 'zactly,' responded the Captain;
'I hain't got a bar'l of ile aboard, but I'll

tell ye, I've had a mighty good sail."
"Gen. Grant, though at times annoyed by his relations with the President, passed the happiest period of his eventful life at Washington during the Johnson Administration. The General used generally to walk to and from his headquarters, which were in a two-story house on Seventeenth street, opposite the War Department, and he was often seen trudging along on a stormy day, his only protection from the rain being an army cloak and a slouch hat. There was nothing to indicate that he was Commander-in-Chief of the army, and he was always alone in the morning when he went to the department. Even the children along his route knew Gen. Grant, and would frequently salute him as he passed, silently smoking his cigar. He was very fond of walking about Washington, and even after he became President nothing was more agreeable than a stroll down Pennsylvania avenue. He walked slowly and deliberately, and would invariably return every salutation, no matter how humble the person saluting might be.

"The marriage of Gen, Grant's only and much-loved daughter, Ellen Wrenshall Grant, to Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris, at the White House, the 21st of May, 1874, was a social event in Washington. It was no secret that Gen. Grant had not approved of the engagement between his daughter, not then 19 years of age, and the young Englishman, who had enlisted her affection on the steamer while she was returning from abroad. But when the fond father found that her heart was set on the match he yielded, although it was a hard

struggle to have her leave home and go abroad among strangers.

Hayes had a marry Cabinet. "The Cabinet met Taesdays and Fridays. The members dropped in one by one, but they were all on hand by 'high 12,' each bringing his portfolio containing matters to be submit-ted. It was ten or fifteen minutes before the members got to work. That ten min-utes was taken up in greetings and off-hand talk, in which the spirit of fun and humor cropped out a good deal. When out of official harness the members of the Cabinet were all men with a sunny, funloving side. Judge Key was, perhaps, the jolliest, though the Attorney-General pushed him hard for that distinction. Secretary Thompson was a proverbial lover of a pleasant joke, while Secretary Schurz was hardly equaled in telling one. Secretary McCrary was a good story teller. Secretary Sherman did not indulge in humor often, but when he did it was on account of its unexpected character, the more enjoyable. Secretary Evarts was a quiet humorist, and his fund of dry humor and wit was inexhaustible, The Cabinet jokes always found their way into public circulation, and provoked many hearty laughs. It was intimated that Attorney-General Devens delighted in joking the 'Ancient Mariner' of the Navy Department. One day Secretary Thompson presented to the Cabinet a list of midshipmen who had passed their examinations. The Secretary called attention to them and said he would like to have their nominations for promotions to ensigns sent to the Senate as soon as possible, 'as they are worthy young men who have thoroughly earned their spurs. 'Mr. Thompson,' interrupted Mr. Devens, 'how long since have they been wearing After ten minutes or spurs in the navy?' so of boys' play before school the President would call the meeting to order. meetings generally occupied about two hours, and the business was conducted in a conversational way."
The "Old Roman" of the Democracy is

thus photographed: "Allen G. Thurman of Ohio was recognized by the Democrats of the Senate as their leader. He was a broad-shouldered, sturdily-built man, with a large, square head and ruddy complexion, gray hair and beard, and a positive manner that com-manded respect. He would wave his red bandana pocket-handkerchief like a guidon, give his nose a trumpet-blast, take a fresh pinch of snuff and dash into the debate, dealing rough blows and scattering the carefully prepared arguments of his adversaries like chaff. When he sat down would signal to a Republican friend and they would leave the Senate chamber by different doors and meet in a committee room where there was a supply of old

Bourbon whisky.

The vast indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the Government is the subject of much discussion in and out of Congress.

Maj. Poore thus clearly condenses the
story of how the National Treasury was plundered when these railroads first came into existence: Under various acts of Congress granting aid to the Union Pacific railroad that corporation was to receive 12,800 acres of land to the mile, or about 12,000,000 in all, and government 6 per cent bonds to the amount of \$12,000 per mile for one portion of the road, \$32,000 per mile for another portion of the road, and \$48,000 per mile for another. In addition to these subsidies the company was authorized to issue its own first-mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the govern ment bonds, and to organize with a capital stock not to exceed \$100,000,000. All this constituted a magnificent fund, and it soon became evident that the road could be built for at least \$20,000,000 less than the

resources thus furnished. "Of course the honest way would have been to build the road as economically as possible, and give the Government the ben-efit of the saving, but this was not thought The directors set themselves at work to concoct a plan by which they could appropriate the whole amount, and, after

building the road, divide the large surplus among themselves. The plan hit upon was for the directors to become contractors: in other words, to hire themselves to build the road. To consummate this fraud without exciting public attention, and to cover all traces of the transaction, was no easy matter, but the directors employed an eminent attorney, skilled in the intricacies of railroad fraud, and with his aid and advice the machinery for the transaction was finally arranged to the satisfaction of all concerned. This attorney was Samuel J.

"In order to avoid personal liability and rin order to avoid personal hability and give their movement the semblance of legality, the directors purchased the charter of the 'Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency' and changed its name to the 'Credit Mobilier of America.' At this time (1864) \$2,000,000 of stock had been subscribed to the religious groups and \$218,000 paid the railroad company, and \$218,000 paid in. Samuel J. Tilden had subscribed

\$20,000. The first thing the Credit Mobiller did was to buy in all of this stock and bring the railroad company and the Credit Mobilier under one management and the same set of officers.

Then the directors of the railroad Then the directors of the railroad company, through certain middlemen, awarded the contract for building the road to the Credit Mobilier—in other words, to themselves—for from \$20,000 to \$30,000 per mile more than it was worth. Evidence which afterward came to light in the Congressional investigations showed that the Credit Mobilier made a cash profit in the transaction of over \$23,000,000, besides gobbling up the stock of the road at 30 cents on the dollar, when the law plainly provided that it should not be issued at less than par. Oakes Ames, a sturdy Massachusetts mechanic, who had acquired a fortune in the manufacture of shovels, had been persuaded to embark in the construction of the Pacific railroad. Finding legislation necessary, and knowing now difficult it was to secure the attention of Congressmen to schemes which did not benefit them or their constituents, he distributed shares of this Credit Mobilier, to use his own words, 'where it would do the most good.' Some of the recipients kept it and pocketed the profits, while others endeavored to get rid of it when public attention was called to it, and they ungratefully tried to make Mr. Ames their

The above is a masterly brief statement of a great robbery of the Government, which the people have not yet forgotten or

forgiven.

Maj. Poore gives due space to the present
Administration: "Miss Cleveland talks
very much as she writes, and those who
have enjoyed her "Summer Hours" can imagine the bright strain of her conversa tion. She seemed when in the White House to be always longing for what she called her "little old house on the Holland Patent, with the village on the one side and the hills on the other.' She remarked one day to a lady visitor: 'I wish that I could observe Washington life in its political phase; butI suppose I am too near the centre to get an accurate perspective on that. Those who live on Mount Athos do not see

Mount Athor.'

President Cleveland "is of the Teutonic type—blonde, with ruddy color. His head is large, with a broad forehead, deeply set blue eyes, a large, straight nose, with vigorous nostrils, and a firm mouth, partly shaded by a drooping light mustance. He is above medium height, quite stout, and rather sluggish in his movements. In conversation with strangers he generally stands with his hands clasp behind him, and when he thinks he has heard enough from the person addressing him he brings his hands forward."

Here is a view of some of the present social conditions in Washington:

"Up to the commencement of the great Rebelion Washington was socially a Southern city, and although there have since been immigrations from the Northeast and Northwest with intermediate regions the foundation layer sympathizes with those who have returned from 'Dixie' to control society and to direct American politics. of those known as the 'old families lost their property by the emancipation of their slaves, and are rarely seen in public unless one of the Virginia Lees or the daughter of Jefferson Davis comes to Washington, when they receive the representative of the 'lost cause' with every possible honor. There are few large cities at the South, and intelligent people from that section enjoy the metropolis where they are more at home than in the bustling commercial centres of the North.'

French critics seem to be as incapable of understanding English humor as Sydney Smith's typical Caledonian was of appreciating an ordinary joke. Quite a storm of indignation has been raised here owing to the fact that Mr. Gilbert's funny stanzas in "Ruddigore" about the British revenue cutter steering away from the French frigate have been deplorably misunder-stood. The two "Savoyards," Messrs. Gilbert and Sulivan, are calmly invited by one critic to come across the channel and find out for themselves the difference between a Frenchman and a "gal." Then we find the old stories about adaptations from the French again trumped up, and the lamentable absence of art of every kind in England dilated upon ad nauseam. It is worth while to explain to the French detractors of the two "Savoyards" that Mr. Gilbert's sarcastic fun is directed against the sailors of the British rev enue cutter rather than against the "mounseers," Perhaps a course of Mr Gilbert's works, beginning with the "Bab Ballads," would serve to convince Frenchmen that he has greater claims to attention than they think, and that even his most grotesque sketches of lively Gauls are more artistically true than the hideous caricatures of English men and women which are usually represented on the French stage or described in the average French novel —Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Representative Hammond of Georgia tells a good story at the expense of Emory Speer, the Georgia Independent, now United States district judge at Savannah. When Hammond was at Sulphur Springs, Hall county, Ga., four years ago last Sum mer, Speer was running for Congress in that district as an Independent against Candler, Democrat. Meeting one of the natives Hammond asked him how he was going to vote. "I reckon I'll vote for Candler," said the fellow. "That's right," said Hammond; "Candler is a first-rate man. Do you know him?" "No," said the countryman, "but i know Speer." Happy Homes.

Much has been written and said about how to make home happy. The moralist and the preacher have backneyed this theme until it would seem nothing more remained to be said. But the philosophers have gone far out of their way to account for the prevalence of ill-assorted couples and unhappy homes, and have over-looked the chief cause. Most of the unhappiness of married life can be traced directly to those functional derangements to which women are subject. In nine cases out of ten the irritable, dissatisfied and unhappy wife is a sufterer from some "female complaint." A trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will produce more domestic happiness than a million sermons or philosophical treatises. It cures all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to women. It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be retunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, the Boston poet, severely ridicules what he calls "the stupid and common place claim that Robert Browning's poetry is difficult to understand." But the reverend gentleto understand." man goes too far, perhaps, in estimating the general intellectual capacity of the country by the quite exceptional mental vigor and endurance of Chicago, the only city that is able to stand up before Browning's poetry without being knocked out.

MR: BURGH's curiously-constructed sympathies were unnecessarily excited by the wild boar fight recently projected by New York dudes and Anglomaniacs. The latter would not have burt the wild boars the least bit in the world, while if they had had enough courage to fight them at all the boars might have destroyed some of the dudes and Anglomaniacs—a gratifying result, of which Mr Burgh's foolish solicitude for the personal safety and general happiness of the boars unfortunately deprives a long-suffering public.

> She scolds and frets, She's full of pets, She's rarely kind and tender; The thorn of life Is a fretful wife-

I wonder what will mend her? Try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Ten to one, your wife is cross and fretful because she is sick and suffering, and cannot control her nervousness when things go wrong. Make a healthy woman of her and the chances are you will make a cheerful and pleasant one. "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for woman's pe-culiar ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles, \$1. Six for

To Save Life

Frequently requires prompt action. An hour's delay waiting for the doctor may be attended with serious consequences. especially in cases of Croup, Pneumonia, and other throat and lung troubles. Hence, no family should be without a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has proved itself, in thousands of cases, the best Emergency Medicine ever discovered. It gives prompt relief and prepares the way for a thorough cure, which is certain to be effected by its continued use.

S. H. Latimer, M. D., Mt. Vernon, Ga., says: "I have found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a perfect cure for Croup in all I have known the worst cases relieved in a very short time by its use; and I advise all families to use it in sud-den emergencies, for coughs, croup, &c."

A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middletown, Tenn., says: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me." Pectoral cured me."

"I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," writes E. Bragdon, of Palestine, Texas, "believing as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

LOW COST HOUSES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM.

30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and full description of desirable modern houses, from 4 rooms up, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illustrating every detail and many original ideas in regard to decorating. Homes adapted to all climates and classes of people. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the kind published in the world. Sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cts. Stamps takeu. Address BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, june118

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM.

Poland China Swine a Specialty.

Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record, Correspondence and inspection invited.

B. G. BUELL,

LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, Cass Co., Mich. | May 1516.

NOTICE.

Read what one of our most prominent citizens says about Per Oxide of Silicate:

> Grand Rapids, Mich.,) June 4, '86.

Thos. B. Farrington, Esq., General Agent for Per Oxides of Silicate Bug Destroyer:

Dear Sir-I have tried the Per Oxides of Silicates, or Great Bug Destroyer, at my Holstein Stock Farm, where I raise large crops of potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, roots, etc. This spring the bugs came out unusually early, and in great numbers, but the first application entirely cleaned the potatoes and other vines of the bugs.

I have tried the most highly recommended bug destroying compounds, but like this wuch the best. It is to be greatly commended for ease and simplicity of application, swiftness of destruction to the bugs, and seems to improve the growth of the vines.

Respectfully, M. L. SWEET.

The above powder is the

Cheapest and Best Bug Destroyer

in the market.

Mills, Lacey and Dickinson.

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

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

kills any Curculio, and the Cotton and Tobacce Worms.

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 green, which, it is needless to say, is dangerous to handle.

to handle.

Bug Finish was used the past season on the State Agricultural College Farm at Lansing, Michigan, and, in answer to inquiries, Frof. 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 druggists. may15m3 ALABASTINE CO., Gd. Rapids, Mich.



Empire Agency, 37 College Place,

We buy and sell direct, hence save you Agent profits. Agricultural Implements-Farm & Garden Tools,

Wagons, Buggies, Road Carts, Feed Boilers, Engines, Belting, &c. We have a large line at prices that will astonish you. The goods are standard and well known makes. Send for Special List No. 242, free on application. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Chicago, IN.

"The Original Wholesale Grange Supply House."
We suppose, of course, that you have our large Catalogue and Buyer's Guide, No. 41 (350 pages). The If not, send 10 cts. for it. It is known as the Greatest and Most Complete Catalogue in the world.

The Grange Hisitor.

Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,

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

J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH. Remittances should be by Registered Let-

ter, Money Order or Draft. Entered at the Post Office at Coldwater,

Mich., as Second Class matter.

To Subscribers and Corres-

dents. 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 solicit subscriptions and advertising for the Visitor. We hope some of our friends who have neglected to renew will have a call.

To Subscribers.

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

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

WE wish these men who are so solicitous over this drive well matter-the men who want to know what the Grange is going to do about itwould send us 50 cents and get the Vis-ITOR for a year. We can tell ten thousand enquirers what we think about the matter just as easily as we can tell one man by letter. We only need to say at this time that we see no reason to change the opinion expressed in the last three numbers of the Visitor in regard to this matter.

An enquirer asks, "If we must pay in the end would it not be the part of wisdom to pay at once?" We do not deal of talk and "investigating" was concede that we "must pay in the end," and if we did, we know of no reason why we should pay a royalty arbitrarily fixed by the syndicate representing the patentee. It will be soon enough to pay royalty when the court of last resort determines how much, if anything, we must pay. We can not afford to do otherwise than to stand by each other in defense of our rights as against the exorbitant demands of a syndicate that has already drawn hundreds of thousands of dollars from the pockets of citizens of other states where protective, defensive measures were not adopted. Probably no State where driven wells were in common use contributed as little to the levy made upon the owners of driven wells as did Michigan, and we do not propose to meekly surrender to any exorbitant demand this syndicate, that has obtained a judicial opinion in its favor, may see fit to make upon us.

If we must have the tedious delays that belong to and are so prominent a feature in judicial proceedings, let us have the benefit of a usage we contemn when torced upon us by laws notoriously unjust and oppressive in their application.

THE store of C. Blackley, on Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, is well filled and is still, as we write, in this localiwith attractive goods and the prices ty burning the grass to its very roots, given us seemed very low. We think his customers will find in him a pleasant gentleman and hope our friends But no kind of stock will live on short who may visit Grand Rapids will call pasture as well as sheep, and if proat his place of business and get ac- vision is made for other stock by sowed lishment is first-class, and he will quainted. We think it will be for corn or by soiling with some sort of make it an object for those wanting their interest. See his advertisement. | crop the sheep will somehow get a goods in his line to call on him.

Legislative Labor.

The longest session of the Michigan Legislature has ended. The railway passes of its members protected them from becoming strangers to their families and friends, and perhaps the railways from a reduction of passenger fares. Much valuable time has been wasted but it would have been an innovation on all past history had it been otherwise and the people had no good reason to expect it. In fact they do not require of their representatives anything better than they get.

Out of all the crude material cast into the legislative mill some good legislation has been had. The people demanded the submission of a constitutional prohibitory amendment and although it failed the work was by no means lost. The temperance sentiment has made a long stride forward. Laws affecting the traffic were improved and made less difficult of execution, and a notice served on manufacturers, dealers, politicians, and the press, prove that the saloon must go. The local option law covering counties will keep the question prominently before the people and the war on this most expensive demoralizing business will not

Railway influence has been more powerful than the people and their interests have not been disturbed, only agitated.

In its effort to exterminate graveyard insurance it has apparently done a good work. A few rascals have been invited out of the State if they continue their vocation. The marriage and divorce laws have been improved by placing some obstructions in the road to and from the marriage relation.

Early in the session protection was afforded to that large class of farmers who are determined to raise Bohemian oats or engage in kindred enterprises, and if the law is enforced patrons of hotels and eating houses will know when they are eating oleomargarine, butterine, or other substitutes for honest butter. Legal interest was reduced to six per cent., with the right to contract as high as ten still remaining. The bucket shop business got a well deserved blow in the passage of a law fixing a penalty for any deal in grain or commodities except by actual delivery. The game laws were amended for the better protection of game, and by the creation of special supervision better protection is expected.

The needs of State Institutions were met by liberal appropriations, although in some instances-notably the University-all that was asked for was not granted, the Governor applying the brakes in behalf of the people.

Several bills introduced by members known as representatives of the labor interest were passed, but more tailed. Several important measures failed, while of local bills whose provisions should be found in general laws or not at all there was no end.

The love of truth, virtue, honesty, and general morality, covered a good a hobby much rode to little profit. Standard time is retained and patent right papers before sales are made must become a matter of record in each county.

On the whole, the Legislature has done some good work that it might have accomplished in half the time if it had worked six days in a week. But let us be thankful for what we have and try and do better next time.

The wool crop of 1887 has mostly gone out of farmers' hands. Except; ing those who made haste to sell early growers probably realized about all that it was really worth. Much of it is now in the hands of speculators, who are holding for an advance, or in some instances waiting for a chance to get their money back. Prices have averaged, we believe, a little better than last year.

For several years past the total number of sheep in the State has each succeeding year been less, and yet it has all the while seemed to us that sheep paid quite as well as other lines of farming, and we still believe that the farmers who sold all their sheep and gave up the business made a mistake, It is true that in a dry time, such as has visited many parts of the country there seems on many farms little show for a flock of sheep however small.

living. In short if we plow less and pasture more while grain is so cheap we shall pay less wages to hired help, improve the fertility of our farms, and at the end of five years be worth quite as much money. We of Southern Michigan plow too much, and sow too much. By this we mean we turn over too large a proportion of our farms each year. We should keep more good sheep, take better care of them, and by good management make them pay us better. We say sheep because this branch of agriculture has suffered a greater falling off than any other, and, as we believe, without good cause. When the price of wool declined some years ago a cry was raised that "sheep don't pay." The echo of that cry has caused more farmers to abandon the manufacture of wool and mutton than any conclusions based on a ledger account with the flocks of the farmer who abandoned the business. Of course it is no use for the farmer who loves a horse better than anything else but his wife, and makes that exception unnecessary half the time,-knows every horse in the county, and can only talk horse when he talks at all, to keep sheep, as he will expect them to take care of themselves in the summer and do well at a straw stack all winter, and in this is liable to disappointment. But the average farmer who has learned something by experience and observation should keep sheep and make such changes from time to time as will give reasonable assurance of continued improvement in his flock.

An abstract of the report of D. C. Vaughan, of the State Board of Health. has been sent to this office. As few of our readers, like ourselves, fully understand the terms used and the chemical relations as explained by the learned Professor in his endeavor to show the danger to which young children are exposed by the use of milk, particularly in cities, we do not copy the abstract but boil the matter down, the gist of which is this: He avers the milk given to young children often has the incipient conditions of poisoning. This arises from a variety of causes and as enumerated may be traced to unhealthy cows, improper food, bad water, milking when the cow has been worried, or in barns or vards that are unfit.

If previous conditions have all been favorable milk to remain good should be cooled at once and kept cool by some one of the various methods in use and should never be allowed to stand uncovered in living or sleeping rooms, nor should the drain from the refrigerator or other milk depository be allowed to connect with the kitchen drain or a cesspool of any kind. The use of milk improperly cared for is a fruitful source of summer complaints. And here is what the Professor suggests in a remedial way:

The first thing to do is to stop the administration of milk in any form. The ferment is present in the alimentary canal and giving the best of milk would simply be supplying the germ with material for the production of the poison. This no-milk treatment is not by any means a new idea; but the reason for it has not been hitherto understood. Now that we know that a powerful poison is formed from the putrefaction of milk, the necessity of its exclusion must become apparent to

The food used may consist of chicken and mutton broths, beef juice, nd rice or barley water. With this list no difficulty will be experienced in giving the child sufficient nourish-

When in Grand Rapids July 1 we called on Mr. Allen Durfee, undertaker, whose advertisement appears in another column. We looked over his extensive assortment of goods of all grades and think we can safely recommend his establishment as worthy of patronage, as the special rates made to the Patrons of Kent County, by an old arrangement, will be extended to Patrons whose orders may be sent from any part of the State. Mr. Durfee's reputation for fair dealing is well established. None better in the city.

Granges not having reported for quarter ending March 31, 1887, should look to it at once, as this is the all important report that insures representation in the State Grange. They are:-Nos. 6, 11, 16, 28, 39, 67, 75, 80, 83, 91, 106, 108, 114, 125, 127, 130, 137, 195, 298, 163, 186, 223, 224, 246, 251, 260, 315, 325, 328, 340, 342, 355, 361, 374, 396, 399, 417, 421, 436, 437, 479, 530, 568, 542, 582, 607, 613, 619, 623, 667, 671, 679.

WE have the new advertisement of E. G. Studley in this number which should not be overlooked, as his estabThe Bates Liquor Bill.

We find in an exchange the following clear and explicit statement of the provisions of the Bates Liquor Bill as it finally became a law. There was much see-sawing between the two branches of the Legislature and seemingly much inexcusable delay in leaving a matter that had occupied so prominent a place in the public mind until the last days of a notoriously long session. While we do not know who penned the article we have no doubt that it comes from good authority. The subject had been discussed by the people in every neighborhood in the State; upon the stump by every political speaker through the campaign of 1886; by the press representing the morality, religion, politics, and business of the State: and there was general agreement that something must and would be done. Not that all desired a change, as the saloon interest would have paid its tax and been glad to have been let alone. But, foreseeing danger, it raised money, bought newspaper influence, paid its lobby, and in every way possible sought to obstruct temperance legislation. But the amendment vote was so pronounced that however reluctant many members of the Legislature were to make radical changes, all saw that voters in every party were in earnest in their determination that "The saloon must go." The people had made an advance and the Legislature must keep step to their music. Ignoring the obvious truth that in this world good and evil are everywhere found interwoven, that tares grow with the wheat and noxious weeds and intrusive insects find place side by side with luscious fruit, that the best men and women are not saints here, whatever they may become hereafter, and that a continual warfare has so far made up the history of the world, the most radical prohibitionists are dissatisfied with the liquor laws as amended and so are the men at the other end of the line, for they see in the increased tax and the more stringent provisions of the law that the nature and consequences of their business is being better understood by the great body of the people and the enormous expense saddled upon the tax payer on account of the traffic. All this means that in the near future 'The Saloon Must Go." We long ago gave up expecting to

see the millenium, nor do we expect the good men and women who come after us will be exempt from the work of resisting the schemes of the selfish, and the dishonest, and the frauds of one sort and another who will prey upon their fellows. We should be glad to see all those engaged in the liquor traffic forced out of it by law rigorously administered. We have little faith in any appeal to their conscience. We want to see them compelled to get their living in some way that shall not corrupt the morals, desolate homes, impoverish the industrious and burden a people with unnecessary taxes. This is a fast age but we can not always expect to capture a well intrenched enemy on the first charge. The advance made will be maintained and we shall soon see the more shrewd managing fellows getting out of the business. This temperance movement is no local affair that will blow over after a little, but covers states and is exerting its influence in the legislative councils of nations. Take all the conditions into account and we are fairly well satisfied with the progress made.

The vital point now before the friends of law and order is to enforce the law as we find it. This will be far more meritorious than complaining because the law don't quite suit us or finding fault with Republicans or Democrats for what they did or failed to do. Enforce the law and if it has weak places in it let them be made to appear and then we shall be prepared to demand amendments and restrictions until we reach substantial prohibition.

The much amended Bates liquor bill, which will soon be the law under which the liquor business of this State must be conducted, contains many new features tending to make the selling of liquor a very much regulated

form of commerce.

The first section of the bill contains the high license features, which are quite generally understood. It provides that retail dealers of malt, brewed, and fermented liquors, shall pay an annual tax of \$300, while deal ers in spirituous and intoxicating beverages will be required to pay a State tax of \$500.

One half the amount collected by county treasurers for State tax is to be turned over to the general contingent fund of the county, and the other half to the city, village, or township treasury where the business is conducted for which the tax is paid. The upper peninsula has secured a proviso in this section and all of the money is there turned over to the city, village, or township, where the

The bill makes the legal hours of selling than 450,000,000 acres.

from 6 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M., but provides that in incorporated cities and villages the Common Council or Board of Trustees can, by a majority vote, adopt a resolu-tion fixing the evening hour not later than 11

The section in the old law making it a misdemeanor to sell to persons when intoxicated, or to persons in the habit of becoming intoxicated, to any Indian or person of Indian descent, or to any minor, is repeated and there is also added, "nor to any person whose wife or child or legal guardian, or the mayor of the city or president of the village, any member of the Common Council or Board of Trustees, or the director of the poor or county superintendent of the poor, or employer, has, in writing, forbidden such sale."

It is made unlawful to permit any minor to visit any place where liquors are sold, and to sell to any student attending any institution of learning.

The word "closed" in the section referring to after hours violations is deemed to include back doors and side doors and all means of entrance and exit and when saloons are found open it is unnecessary to prove that liquor was sold to establish the fact of a violation of the law. The fact that the door is open is considered prima facie evidence of a violation of the law.

During the "after closing" hours all window blinds must be open, all curtains raised, all partitions and obstructions removed, so that a clear and full view of the bar or place where liquor is sold shall be visible from the walk. street, or alley. Any violation of this section is made a misdemeanor punishable by a heavy fine or by imprisonment.

The old book system for druggists is re-tained, and the physician "upon whose prescription the liquor can only be sold," must not be the druggist himself, a member of the firm of druggists, or interested, in any way, in the business

For the first violation of any of the provisions of the law on the part of a druggist, he is made punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment, the discretion of the court or magistrate. The penalty for the second violation is that the druggist shall discontinue his business in the city, village or township, as the case may be, for the term of five years. In his bond and application he is made to waive this right in case he violates the law.

In case of his being found guilty of a first violation the liquor dealer is subjected to the same penalties as a druggist for the first vio-lation; for the second offense he is debarred from forever afterward engaging in the busi

Bondsmen must be secured within the city, village, or township, where the business is conducted; they must qualify in unencumbered real estate, each to the full amount of the bond, and the real estate must be located in the county in which the business is con-

In one section of the bill is the provision that no person can go upon the bonds o more than two dealers as a surety. In two other sections and in the oath of the bondsman he is made to swear that he "is not surety upon any other bond." County treas-urers are made liable for any violations of

The selling of liquors in any concert hall, variety theatre, or place of amusement, or in any room adjoining such hall, theatre, or place, is prohibited.

When any person is found intoxicated in any street or public place and is arrested, the court or magistrate before whom the person is taken is required to ask the question,"When, where, and of whom was the liquor secured that led to the intoxication?" If the arrested man refuses to answer the question, he is liable to a fine for contempt of court, as in other cases. If he gives answer, the same must be taken down in substance by the court, and is deemed sufficient ground upon which a prosecuting attorney or city attorney can bring suit against the dealer for violating any one or more provisions of the act. A temptation to "squeal" is given the arrested man by making it obligatory upon the court to suspend sentence in cases of simple drunk and intoxication, if straightforward answers

The other main features of the old law are retained and the duties of peace officers in enforcing the law are made more explicit and

binding.

The high tax clause does not affect those dealers who have already taken out a license at the low tax figures, until on and after May first next. No dealer can obtain a tax running later than May I of each year and no sum is made receivable for any fractional part of a year for less than one half of the entire tax. By this provision dealers who wish a tax for six months or more must pay the whole amount of the tex; those who wish tax for six months or less must pay one-half of the full amount.

WE cut the following from Our Dumb Animals, a monthly published in Boston, now in its twentieth volume, a copy of which has come to our table. Most of the dumb animals that we know of are having a hard time of it this torrid weather, and if this prescription has any value it ought to be generally and generously applied:

At this season of the year the annoyance caused to animals by flies and musquitoes often amounts to positive agony, and at all times. in what is called good corn weather, it is sufficient to prevent stock eating enough to keep them in good condition. The anito keep them in good condition. The animals will stand in the water or pass the greater part of the day in the shade, rather than expose themselves to the sunshine, going out to eat only when driven by hunger. They lose flesh, the flow of milk shrinks, and a loss is incurred that can not easily be made good At all times a good feed of grain is beneficial to stock, but it is especially so when fles are annoying, since it will do much to prevent shrinkage of flesh and milk. Horses and milk cows may be protected, in a great measure by wiping them all over with a sponge dipped in soapsuds to which a little carbolic acid has been added. Bulls confined in stables sometimes suffer enough from the attacks of flies to drive them half mad, and there is no doubt that the constant fretting caused in this way develops a savage disposition. The most satisfactory results have followed from sponging with soapsuds

The Agricultural Department estimates that 10,000,000 acres of forest are used yearly in this country for fuel and lumber. Fires it is calculated, destroy about 10,000,000 acres more. The forest area of the country is less

WE notice maple trees set within three years by road side or on lawn, are follow the lead of the many gone betwenty-five cents or more for the tree and its setting will calmly speak of the difficulties of setting trees and having them live.

Now we insist there is no difficulty about it. If a tree that has been well set, dies, nine times out of ten it is from neglect. If we neglect to set a tree or cause some one else to set it of course we have no tree or shade where it was wanted. And so if we neglect to care for a tree when these long hot days have transfered all moisture from the earth to the atmosphere and the heavens above are of brassy hue and the earth thirsts, we not only throw away what we have invested but lose a year or two of time that cannot be restored. As this does not pay why not save the trees and keep them growing. The first thing to do is dig about them; mellow the ground with a grub hoe or mattock for three feet from the tree all around it, then it the distance or number require it put a barrel or two on a wagon and apply four or five pails of water to each tree and follow with a liberal mulch of some kind that will prevent the evaporation of the water. Repeat this water application two days later. And you have saved your trees at onefifth the first cost of tree and setting. Don't be stingy with the digging or the mulching as both are important.

Unbroken sod-ground dries up quickly. Thoroughly pulverized ground once wet remains moist a long time, therefore that trees receive the most benefit by watering in a dry time the ground should be dug up and pulverized before watering.

LYNCH law, says an exchange, "is simple, swift, cheap, and certain, but it will be observed that the reason lynch law and private vengeance are resorted to is because there is a widespread feeling that the law can not be depended upon. The courts are too technical; they make a legal quibble of more value than justice; juries will not convict when guilt is clearly proven, and justice is made not only slow, but difficult, costly and uncertain, and deplorable though it is, the wonder is not that lynch law is so frequent, but rather that it is not still oftener resorted to."

This is plain talk and accords with what we have said time and again. If some inventor will devise a scheme by which the judicial machinery of the country shall be made to work on good business principles he will be entitled to a pension from the State if not to a royalty from each litigant.

But this is not to be. The machine for manufacturing lawyers down at so no machinery or rigging is on her Ann Arbor is still in good running or-der in spite of the veto and the rule of the veto and the law, more binding than all others, seems to be that their profession must support them. "The end justifies the means."

EVERYWHERE is found organization for the protection or promotion of some interest good or bad. And yet the great majorities stand aloof from the Grange-from a strictly farmers' organization that has for its object the welfare of the farmer and his family-"only this and nothing more" And these same men will join other organizations the objects of which have no direct connection or relation to the business on which the farmer relies for the maintenance and education of his family. Very many of these same men will say, the Grange organization is a good thing, nor will they deny that it has conferred great benefits on the agricultural class. But then we have no right direct acting, jet condensing three to expect farmers to be consistent more than other people.

WE found "Beautiful Songs" on our table for review. We have a little conceit that we know good poetry when we meet it but having less confidence in our judgment applied to a S. S. Singing Book, we subjected "Beautiful Songs" to the examination of a party better qualified to determine its merits. Our substitute reported— pronounced the collection excellent and commended it to all interested in music of this character. S. W. Straub, Publisher 243 State street, Chicago.

In another column will be found a letter from a California resident-sent us by Bro. E. Buell, of Kalamazoo. It will be interesting to our readers in that it shows a Californian's views on some leading questions which are agitating Michigan minds.

With the mercury in the nineties and wheat in the seventies we don't taking on their autumn leaves and if advise farmers to work sixteen hours not soon relieved in some way will a day getting ready to sow a great breadth of wheat next September. fore, and their owner who paid Save more land for pasture, for soiling, ensilage, root crops, or in some way get partly out of a rut that promises injury by the fly, winter killing, drouth, rust and a score more hazzards to which this staple crop is ex-

> COMPTON BROTHERS, of Grand Rapids, have a larger retail trade in turniture than any other concern in the city. We not only looked over their goods but took prices. If their little "ad." attracts the attention of Patrons who want furniture, these gentlemen will show them a large assortment of goods at attractive prices. Call on them at 109 S. Division St.

Launching the Eagle.

BUFFALO, July 11, 1887. EDITOR COBB, DEAR SIR:-VISITOR readers are informed on all topics of the day, and as the VISITOR is an edu-cator, I thought a description of the launching of the largest and finest boat upon the lakes might interest them; they might wish to know of the new devices of plowing the waves as well

as of those which plow the land.

The keel of the Oswego was laid last
November by the side of Blackwell canal which connects with Lake Erie. The ways are simple, though on a large scale and they consist of immense timbers slanting into the canal properly stayed and pinioned. On this a large frame work is laid which slips with the ship, over the slanted timbers, into the water. The fastening or wedges which holds the frame work to the ways are punched out, and away she slips into the water. Even in Buffalo where such sights are common, it draws great crowds. The Oswego was to launch at three o'clock July 7, but thousands waited till six o'clock on the same day to see her off. The delay caused many jokes at her expense, and one of them being a proposition to change the name from "O-we-go" to "O-we-don't-go." Those who could viewed the scene from the decks of tugs, yachts, steamers, barges, schooners, and even row boats. Just before the word is given to cut the last rope which binds her, the long line of ways of timbers are greased with some sort of paste mixture so she will slip easily. When she begins to move, you can only count seconds before she in the water. The launching is always accompanied with all the noise it is possible for every kind of water craft to make which happens to be within hailing distance; and it you enjoy hearing a noise these is the time to gratify it. As the boat slips into the water she

does not roll or toss, but looks as though lifted there, but there is great commotion in the river or canal into which she goes. The waves leap up higher than a two story house, and lash the waters turiously, till they quit themselves seemingly from sheer exhaustion, and the launching is over.

This boat is to belong to the Union Steamboat Company of Buffalo. And built by the Union Dry Dock Company of Buffalo. Boats are launched as soon as the frame work or hulls are done, no decorations on this boat except the British Jack at the bow, stars and stripes aft, and Union Steamboat Company's red and white streamer amid-

This boat differs from other lake vessels in that she is built entirely of steel, no iron or wood work about her. She will cost \$300,000 when completed. She is not a passenger steamer but designed to carry freight. The navigation season is so short that larger and faster steamers are fast taking the place of the old-time crafts. So that they make frequent trips and carry more freight per trip. The boat is to carry 28,000 tons of cargo and fuel and steam 14 knots or 16 miles per hour. Her length is 351 feet and 41 feet high. She carries six boilers, each 111 feet long, which are located amidship. She is to be rigged as a fore and aft schooner with two masts, but is described as a three-deck steamship. Her machin-ery is the best obtainable, and her designer, G. B. Mallery, described it as a trifle expansive, inverted vertical, cylinder, compound engine. (When that description was furnished me as reporter for one of the dailes here, I asked the architect if he was sure he had'nt left anything out). The ship draws 15½ feet of water. This about completes one of the largest, swiftest, finest boat which will ply the lakes surrounding your Peninsular state. E. W. S.

Paper doors are coming into use. As compared with those of wood, possess the advantage of neither shrinking, swelling, cracking, or warping. It is formed of two thick paper boards, stamped and molded into panels and glazed together with glue and potash, and then rolled through heavy rollers. After being covered with a waterproof coating and then with one that is fireproof, it is painted, varnished, and hung in the usual way.

Cinnamon tipped toothpicks are now the proper thing to chew after dinner.

Whether from swampy land, stagnant pool, or from the deadly gases of city sewers, malarial poisons are the same. Ayer's Ague Cure, taken according to directions, is a warranted specific for malarial disorders.

Legislatures are in the habit of passing bills prohibiting liquor selling within 1000 feet of any agricultural fair ground during the exhibition. All such bills should read within 1000 miles of any agricultural fair ground. miles of any agricultural fair ground," and thus accomplish some good.

Bodily health and vigor may be maintained as easily in the heat of summer as in the winter months, if the blood is purified and vitalized with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Every person who has used this remedy has been greatly benefitted. Take it this month.

Enough weeds can grow along an ordinary fence row out of reach of the plow to seed abundantly acres of land, thus causing a hundred times the necessary amount of labor to keep the fence row clean. A growth of weeds along a fence row, by holding the moisture and keeping away the sun and air, will cause a fence to rot in onehalf the time it would if kept clean, thus adding a tremendous tax to the farmer.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

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

	Pulverized per lb
	Standard granulated per lb
	Standard A White per lb
	Best white soft A per lb558
	Good white soft A per lb
Ì	Extra C white per lb
1	Standard B per lb
	Extra C yellow bright per lb
١	C vellow per lb
1	C yellow per lb
ł	Brown per lb
ł	New Orleans extra light per lb
l	SYRUP AND MOLASSES—In Barrels.
1	Sugar drips pure sugar per gallon28
1	Amber drips pure sugar per gallon29
1	Fancy white maple drips per gallon31
I	Extra golden pure sugar per gallon34
I	Fancy New Orleans new crop per gallon55
I	Good New Orleans, new crop per gallon. 53
ı	White honey drip, vanilla flavor36
I	IMPORTANT-The above quotations are for syri
I	whole barrels only. All syrup in half barrels 4
I	per gallon extra and no charge for package In
۱	to gallon packages 5 cents per gallon additional
۱	the cost of package.

	the cost of package.	n a	dditi	onal	and
	COFFEES-GREEN AND R	COA	STE	D.	
	Fancy Rio per lb. Green Rio extra choice per lb. Green Rio prime per lb. Green Rio good per lb. Green Rio common per lb. Green Maracaibo choice per lb. Green Laguayra choice per lb. Green Java choice per lb. Roasted Rio best per lb. Roasted Rio No. 1 per lb. Roasted Rio No. 2 per lb. Roasted Rio No. 2 per lb. Roasted Laguayra best per lb.		21 20 29 21 25 26 25	@2 14@2 14@2 14@2 12@2 12@2 12@2	11/2
	Roasted Java best per lb		31	@3 1/2	2
	TEAS.				
	Voung Hyson per lb 20, Oolong per lb 22, Japan per lb 22,	35, 25, 28, 30, 38,	40, 35, 32, 37, 42,	45, 40, 35, 42, 45,	50 45 45 45
1			1		-

	1 por per	42,	43+
	FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS		
	Raisins, New Muscatells per box	.\$1	бо
	Old Muscatells,		
	London layers "	. I	75
	Longon layers % boxes		
	valencia per lb	. 6	1/2@
	Jeeniess. mats, 50 lbs per mat		
	Ulidara, box, 28 lbs		8
	14 105		8
	Prunes, French boxes, per lb	. 6	2009
	" New Turkey, per lb	. 3	4@4
	Currants, new, per fb	. 5	4@6
	WHOLE SPICES.		
	Black pepper, per lb	17	
	White "	30	
	Ginger "	12	
	Cinnamon "	9	
d	Cloves "	28	
i	Allspice "	9	
	Mace "	60	
	Nutmegs "	75	
	PURE GROUND SPICES.		
	Pure pepper, black, per lb	19	
	" African cavenne per lh	20	
	" cinnamon per lb	17	
1	" cloves per lb	31	
	" ginger per lb	13	
	" allspice per lb	15	
1	GROCERS' SUNDRIES.		
1	Sal Soda, 112 lb kegs, per lb	134	
1	Flour sulphur per lb	5	
1	Bi-carb soda, loose, 112 lb kegs	4	
1	" " 25 lb boxes		
1	" " " 10 lb boxes	5	
1	" " in lb packages	61/6	
1	" in ¼ lb packages		
1	Corn starch, Gilbert's, per lb	7 6½	
1	" Duryea's, per lb	7	
1	Starch, lump, Duryea's, 40 lb boxes, per lb	33/4	
-	" Gilbert's "	4	
1	Corn starch, new process	6	

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' 6 lb boxes ...

' 1 lb boxes ...

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-FOR-

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Ladies' Department.

Tho Mother Heart.

Idly I reached my hand A rosebud from its parent stem to grasp,
But something whispered, "Might it feel
thy pain?"
Then, swift as thought, my hand released its

clasp, And branch and floweret sought their height

again.

Beneath the forest shade, Where branches bent within my careless hold, I found a marvel—lo! each larger leaf Did close its tiny emerald enfold; I staid my hand—might it not feel my grief?

Through flower, and blade, and tree, Aye, through all nature, though inanimate, I heard the beating of the mother heart, Because my own heart's loss had been so late, Hope's gentle hand could scarce relieve its

One day an unfledged bird, With wounded wing, fell fluttering in my way; Gently I placed it on its own home nest; Again it fell, while foes in ambush lay; I caught and held it to my sheltering breast.

I saw the mother's grief, Yet could not bridge the gulf, nor bid her know

By speech or thought, how much I felt her pain; I needs must save it from the ambushed foe;

The deed was love, though all her hopes were slain.

Then, like a flash of light, The blindness vanished from my wandering God could not tell me why my bird was

ta'en;

He can but look sweet pity from His skies,
And hold it close till it is mine again.

--Ervic.

Visiting and Visited.

It was Theophrastus who said, "True friends visit in prosperity only when invited, but in adversity they come without invitation.'

It not unfrequently happens that the reverse of this is true, creating not a little unpleasantness among the visited which is quite sure to be communicated to the self invited guest.

I once heard a lady say concerning unexpected visitors, "Some of my friends are welcome at all times, others Iam glad to see if my house is in perfect order and my larder well filled, while still others are always bores.' These feelings are no doubt shared in some degree by many a housekeeper,

"Experience, joined to common sense, To mortals is a providence,'

as well in emergencies of this sort as in other affairs of life, and we learn by our own experience in other homes, that, "small cheer and a great welcome make a merry feast." What we most enjoy and seek on those occasions is sociability, soul communion, or, if not so, the adversity of a plain dinner is a good school.

Spurgeon says, "Trials teach us what we are; they dig up the soil and let us see what we are made of; they just turn up some of the ill weeds onto the surface." And this is well for the voluptuary, although the effect may be as futile as in the case of the victim of the tough turkey so well portrayed in the introduction to "Scarlet letter."

That high thinking which is born of plain living, coupled with a daily in-tercourse with other minds in books or out of them, or both, will finally bring about a culture too broad and wholesouled for discomfiture for so slight a cause as "small cheer."

We would not be understood to underrate the culinary art, which is, indeed, a "fine art," and one in which many of the noblest and most cultivated women of our time take special pride in their own homes.

The plain food which is to make our brain and muscle can be unfitted for its mission by bad cooking. Not only should food be well cooked, but neatly served. I would have a table look as neat and tasty as possible in the way of pretty dishes and table linen, a bright bouquet and perfectly served food. These not only help digestion, but have a silent, cultivating influence upon the household. Even Dr. Johnson could not have been so boorish and outlandish at table if such influences had been brought to bear upon him.

Quality in food is always better than

quantity and a superabundance of the latter is always in poor taste. A tea table can be made "fit for a king" with simply bread, butter, milk or tea, berries, lettuce or radishes, and an omelet. or, in their season, their equivalent, and how pretty they can all be made to look upon the table.

I would have good bread always. I pity the tamily of the poor bread maker. How delightful it is to work in the beautiful sponge which is to make good bread! I am as happy stirring in its light and feathery depths as ever was a modeler in his clay or a painter in his colors. But I diverge.

The calls of those visitors whose presence is a "bore" can often be turned to wise account. Those who will talk of themselves may have had something in their experience to which we could listen with pleasure and profit, if we can dettly draw it out. I have an acquaintance whom I can by strategy succeed in turning from her aches and pains to something really interesting in her travels, which are quite exten-

I often think of Gail Hamilton's advice, "If your trouble can be helped, help it; if not, bear it."

The gossip may be dealt with the same as the valetudinarian, but the best way in the world to stop the sad tendency for gossip which is so com-mon everywhere is to crowd out its

philanthropy, humanity, charity, and knowledge—and every properly organized Grange is doing this. Every W. C. T. U. and every local C. L. S. C. is doing this, and God speed the day when the fruits of all these noble organized Grange is doing this, and God speed the day when the fruits of all these noble organizations. ganizations will be seen and felt in higher thought and converse in every place where men and women meet in a social way.

I will close with a word from Miss Willard in the July Chautauquan: "Why is our talk so cheap? Why may we not exchange the best knowledge that we have? I hope the day may come when, on meeting for the first time, it will be courteous to say, 'Let us talk of the best and noblest persons we have ever seen.'

BELLE M. PERRY.

Waste and Mistakes in Housekeeping and Farming.

More than eighteen hundred years ago the charge was given, "Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost, and it is just as necessary now as it was then that we take heed that nothing be wasted.

It is unusual to find any one who will deliberately throw away a large amount, but it is the driblets, the crumbs, that in time amount to a large sum, which it is imperative to look after, and no one can be considered a careful housekeeper who does not look well to the small leaks-the "little foxes that spoil the vines."

There is an old adage that says, "A woman can throw out with a teaspoon taster than a man can bring in with a scoop shovel and there is a good deal of truth in the homely phrase.

It is not necessary to be niggardly at all to be careful of wasting, and, indeed, stinginess is sometimes a sure way to waste, for if sufficient material is not used in cooking to make the food palatable, it is equally as wasteful as using more than is necessary.

I have heard of merely dipping the wet teaspoon into the sugar and then using what stuck to it to sweeten a cup of coffee, and I once heard a person described as using sugar as freely as though it was sand.

Let me call your attention to some of the small leaks: Peeling the potatoes too thick; spilling the sugar instead of carefully dipping it wherever you need it; leaving the dough sticking around the bread pan instead of cleaning it off with flour and molding it in; scraping the cake into the bak-ing dish and leaving too much behind instead of using a limber knife to clean it all out; scattering flour; allowing the bread to bake too much or not enough, or to run over in the oven. Clothes are allowed to hang on the line for days, whipping in the wind and wearing them more than weeks of careful usage. Clothes lines are left out during days of sunshine and storm and soon are unfit for use at all, and the wasteful housekeeper has often to pick up her wet clothes and rinse them over as a reward for her carelessness in letting the line stay out week after week. The milk remains unskimmed so long the acid eats up the cream and the result is a small quantity and poor quality of butter. Crumbs of butter are left in the buttermilk; the brine leaks away and the pork is injured or spoiled; drippings are thrown away and butter is used in their place; apples are not picked over; adulterated sugar is used and the canned fruit foments. These and many other "willful wastes bring

Some housekeepers save the scraps of cloth that are not good for any thing se and sell them for naner rags while others burn them simply because it is a bother to put them in the rag bag. No house is well ordered that does not contain a rag bag and during the year some convenient article in tin can be purchased with its contents, but it is extremely wasteful to put into it arti-cles that could be used in some other way. I once knew of a rag bag that contained more than twenty pairs of stockings that were good after being repaired, and a nice cambric skirt trimmed with handsome embroidery, the material for it being taken from the same bag. Is it any wonder that poverty dwells with any one so waste-

It is a mistake to use carpets until they are so entirely worn out that they can not be fixed over for a smaller room, and it is poor policy to let the sheets, pillow cases, towels and table linen run short of a comfortable sup-

Don't make the mistake of selling the best and using the poorest. A fair and luscious apple is just as toothsome to the farmer's family as to the city CHLOE. consumer.

(To be continued)

"Cheap Talk."

It may be that the day is nearer at hand when "cheap talk" will be generally frowned upon than the two ladies on this page, who quote Miss Willard on that subject, imagine. Does it not signify that it is even now in the atmosphere to seek for something above the level of common chit-chat when two women, writing for a farm paper, argue so forcibly for a higher grade of conversation and clinch their arguments with the self same paragraph culled from a literary journal? We think so. And, truly, why should it be otherwise? Where do better incentives exist for culture and high thinking than in the country? Broad, and high, and wide all Nature's scroll has unrolled there, and in books and papers all of man's intellect can come and dwell there, too, as friend with friend.

A sublimely-ridiculous incident oc-

evil weeds with the bright flowers of curs tous, however, illustrative of how even grand displays may affect small minds. A pleasure party one evening stood watching the clouds pass over the moon. The hour was one of those calm, rare ones such as a full moon, now out, now under the clouds, casts over the earth on a summer night, and the jollity of the company was quieted, their trolic hushed to an admiration akin to awe. They stood intent on the sight of the swift passage of fleecy clouds flying across the blue as white gulls skim over the bosom of the sea. No sound was heard—all were apparently lost in admiration, when one fellow broke the golden silence with,—"I guess it's nip and tuck which'll get there first!" so little wit lacked his tongue to conceal its keeper's poverty!

There is so much stretching work to be done by somebody to make most of our minds over into a fit receptacle for any great subject, or grand, or high, or deep. Very much like rubber balloons, they collapse when not blown full for the occasion, and, as we commonly meet, there are none but shrunken ideas in our heads and shriveled J. B. words on our lips.

Why is our Talk so Cheap?

There comes to my table this beautiful June day the July Chautauquan, the periodical that the members of the charmed and charming circle delight in, and would that it had among farmers and their families many more vo-

taries. We scan the table of contents and find there the name of that white-souled woman, Frances E. Willard, and read the beautiful tribute she pays to that noble English lady, Frances Power Cobb.

Miss Willard's preface is this: "If I were to ask of every person I meet the question of all others pertaining to this world that I would like to ask, it would be this: 'Who and how many among the great characters of our time have you known and what can you tell me about them?' Instead of this we ask each other how we do and make remarks upon the weather. Why is our talk so cheap? Why may we not at once exchange the best knowledge that we have? I hope the day will come when on meeting for the first time it will be courteous to say, 'Let us talk of the best and noblest persons that we have seen.'" And, trying to follow in the wake of this noble woman, let us touch the hem of her garment and say, "Why is our talk so cheap?" Women will spend hours in each other's society and never get higher than their chronic complaints and the various remedies resorted to, the latest styles of dress and their luck or skill in culinary arts. Why is our talk so cheap and will that of our children be any higher?

The little daughter goes out to spend the day with a young friend. She is aware she will be called upon to answer a list of questions when she returns: "What did you have for sup-"What did Mrs. - wear?" What had they new in the house?" Have we no higher thoughts for ourselves than this, no higher for our children? With all the solemn realities of life and the grave responsibilities of living, dare we neglect the faithful canvassing of the questions, how to live well, how to use life to the best advantage in order to prepare for eternity. These are the thoughts that should find utterance, these are the aims that should be sought.

It has not been our fortune to meet personally many of the characters that the world calls great. But there are great characters that the world knows not of, whose influence is of that type that you are never in their presence without catching something like an infection that is lofty and soul-stirring. and as you go out to meet again the world, you bow your head and lift your thoughts and say: "Create in me, also, a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me."

May I tell you of one of the sweetest characters I have known? A face, not fair, but the soul of a woman shines upon you as she looks at you. There was always such a gentle remonstrance against all wrong, that you felt a sickening sense of guilt when in the least guilty. There was such a cheery word of encouragement, such a strong clasp of the hand, that you felt brave enough to face any duty though the path to it was over rough and stony ways. Though poor, she never complained of poverty; though some of the saddest disappointments that ever come to woman had been hers, she never grieved; (still we sometimes questioned if in her secret soul she as much as wondered "why it had not been?") Struggling along alone, up the road of life—for it was always up—she was always reaching back and out to catch the hand of some fellow traveler, that she might help him up also. When approached by a girl friend as to something in regard to dress, said she, "I know nothing of the styles, I have no time to devote to the subject." But her dress was of such a style that you hardly gave it a thought, only to know that it was like her, tasty, becoming, and suitable.

The wants, the soul needs of the young, was her study; always ready to help the helpless, ready with wise counsel and good advice, is it any wonder that she could successfully lead out and up her sister woman?

Look about you, friends, and be thankful that amid frivolity, amid aimlessness, amid cheap talk, there are men and women, too, whose aims are high, who live for a purpose, and whose talk is not cheap.

M. A. R. talk is not cheap. .

Open to Remarks.

In spite of all the injunctions of the good and true, the gospel of rest appeals most forcibly to reason. But how is it to be attained with family cares, little children, and the demands of so-

I have seen a sick mother agonizing under a "charm quilt," composed of six thousand tiny pieces of calico, "no two alike," and kind neighbors caring for her little ones. "Poor thing! she never has a moment's rest," say they, and one may well believe it when told that the "charm" of that bedquilt was in the fact that every stitch was taken with a baby in her arms, or late at night after the children had all been put to sleep.

A Japan server is the keystone of the kitchen arch, and a dumb waiter between the cellar and the pantry or kitchen is one of the supporting pillars; a ventilator over the stove is an-

In the sitting room the greatest aid to simplify housekeeping is a work table with folding leaves and the sides full of small drawers, so that when the housekeeper sits down to sew she can put her hand at once, and without arising, on crotchet needles, knitting needles, tape and darning cotton and every possible need.

Housekeepers, most of them, have "catching up work," to fill in the spare time not given to peremptory housework. It is this work that robs the tired hands and weary brain of their rights. Crazes multiply and each new one makes a demand on women's hours that ought to be given to perfect rest. Crotcheting, tatting, embroidery, knitting, and patchwork, each in its turn comes in for a share of the odd moments, because doing fancy work is so much better than idleness

Does a woman wear a brass kettle in her stomach? One might think so in view of some of the remedies of farmers' wives. A driving specimen of this class, having treated herself to a miscellaneous diet of green cherries, pickles and raw onions, in addition to the regulation smoked beef and custard pie, feels her digestive organs disturbed and relates her woes to a neighbor. "Oh, take my remedy; it's sure cure: One teaspoon of salt and two of vinegar. That's what my maalways takes before going to bed, when she's out o' sorts." It is needless to add that "ma" is a weather-beaten old wreck. What with food too often badly chosen and poorly cooked, the cupboard full of patent medicines, and the "sure cure" remedies of all her neighbors, the stomach often has a hard time of it. The salt and vinegar dose is excellent for brass kettles.

Thistle Pompons.

The American Cultivator tells how to make beautiful pompons for millinery or household decoration:

"Select a large, half-blown thistle, and cut off all the green part at the base of the blossom just above the stem. Hang the thistle in the open air, exposed to the sun and wind, and, in the course of a day or two, the inside downy part will expand into a full, rounded pompon, or puff ball. Then pull out the purple petals which had developed into bloom when you had selected the half-open thistle. Hing up the pompon again in an airy place, and, in the course of a week, it will have bleached a cream-white. addition to a bouquet or a basket of grass. Milkweed pompons: These are not quite as easily made, but are more silky and nearer pure white than the thistles. When the milkweed pods are ripe, make a collection of them and they can be kept half a year or more before the pompons are made, if so desired, or the puff balls can be made at once, as follows: Have some very fine wire, such as is used for beadwork, and cut it into pieces four inches long. Dip the pod in water, and then open it. It will be found filled with many bundles of web-like, white fibers. Pull off several of these and wrap the wire around the ends, which were attached to the center stem. Brush off the black seeds adhering to the other ends. Wire a number of the bundles, as just described, then with another piece of wire, to wind round and round, put them together as you would a bouquet of flowers, thus making a rounded pompon. City florists have these colored a delicate pink, and they are extremely lovely."

A parent should think long and well before deciding to guide a child into the gay-looking town employ-ments of the factory, the counter, or the desk. In the field, the garden, or among the stock there are open air and health for the body and continual change of occupation for the mind and the wits. Among the machinery (unless when employed in making it)he is narrowed down to a few feet of airspace and to one or two monotonous movements of certain muscles, as if he were one of the wheels or levers. It is no place for the development of the moral, physical or intellectual nature, but the contrary.—N. Y. Tribune.

If you wish to restore the bloom to your wasted cheeks, and so improve your health that plumpness and strength will succeed emaciation and debility, purify your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This remedy will benefit you more surely and speedily than any other.

Cattle Horns.

During the intervals of time when the fiery demon and the red monster are not exciting East Buffalo the boys at engine house No. 14, on Williams Street, opposite the stock yards, are not idle. While they are always ready at a moment's call, they have something to keep them out of mischief.

They take cattle horns, scrape them smooth, sandpaper them, scallop the edges and work them into fanciful and artistic designs.

Formerly there were many largehorned Texas cattle came to this market. Their horns were wrought into rustic chairs. But the wild West is becoming tame and the Texas cattle are being crossed with the short-horn breeds and these antler-like specimens are rare. A good pair of Texan horns will now bring from \$3 to \$4 in the rough and will soon be no more.

The engine house boys have trimmed and mounted many a pair of these horns for signs for live-stock dealers and for side-boards in houses. They measure from three to four feet between the tips of the horns. They have one pair mounted at the station-house. Most of the designs now are made with horns of the native steers, such as easels, powder-horns, hat-racks and cornucopia ornaments. Cattle horns are susceptible of a beautiful polish, as smooth and bright as the clearest glass. Though they all look the same when worn by the "beasties," they develop into lovely shades, as glass-color, white, ivory, drab, brown, etc. The tips are always of a darker color, and are pure black, brown, drab, or red. Like all of Nature's work, it is perfect and the shades always blend and harmonize.

A small painting shows off handsomely on an easel made by setting together two shorter horns against a larger one of different shades and polished. The ends of the horns are scalloped, into which are woven ribbons plush.

An antique hall rack is made by arranging three strips of wood into diamonds and crosses and fastening thereto the tips of polished cattle horns.

One pretty design is to separate a pair of native cattle horns, fasten small horn spurs to each so that they match perfectly, decorate them with some hand painting and use for vases or bou-

quet holders. Time was when one could get rough cattle horns "without money and without price," but they are now used so largely for combs, brush handles and other manufactured articles, that like everything else in this world nowadays -they cost money. While on the subject of cattle horns it may be interesting to state that the fire laddies are mounting a pair for a Texan drover, which will measure over five feet from tip to tip, each horn of which is over two and one-half feet in length.

The Crandall House has a very large pair which measure five and one-half feet between the tips, the largest pair in these parts. At the brick office of the stock yards is the mounted head of the first animal that ever cane to the stock yards before East Buffalo was the second largest stock market in the country. On the mounting in gilt letters is the date, "Buffalo, November,

"Not Bulk, But Business"!

is the way a Western man put it in expressing to a friend his complete satisfaction in the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. So small and yet so effectual, they bid fair to supplant entirely the old-style pill. These pompons are feathery and delicately pretty as swan's-down, and are used to trim hats. They are a great stipation and all blood disorders. Mild in action, wonderful in effect! Put up in vials, convenient to carry. These sterling merits account for their great popularity.

From the Topeka Capital.

"The general results have been excellent; except in three or four counties, the open saloon has been banished. Drinking and drunkenness have decreased enormously. Nineteen-twen-tieths of the drinking and drunkenness that existed six years ago, have been abolished. No sensible, intelligent man, who knows anything about Kansas, will deny this assertion. Of course drinking has not been wholly abolished. It is not likely to be for several years. A great reform, like that attempted by prohibition, is not likely to be a complete success in five years, nor in ten. But there is not a community in Kansas in which the good results of prohibition are not seen and felt. Here, in the largest city in the state, not an open saloon has been tolerated for a year and a half. Thousands of wives and children are better fed and clothed than they ever were before, and thousands of men who, six years ago, were soaked in liquor every day, now go to bed sober, and spend their earnings for food and clothing for themselves and families, instead of in the saloon."

Humbug.

Barnum said "The American People like to be humbugged." This may be true in the line of entertainment, but not where life is at stake. A man with consumption, or any lingering disease, looking Death in the face and seeking to evade his awful grasp, does not like to be trifled with. So with confidence we place before our readers Nature's great remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a sure relief for that long train of diseases resulting from impure blood, such as Consumption, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disorder, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Scrofula and General Debility. Time-tried and thoroughly tested, it stands without an equal! Any druggist.

SCINTILLANT STALACTITES.

To ALFRED TENNYSON: Go hire a hall -Locksley Hall, or some other hall. THE ballet! O! bother the ballet! and yet a woman can't dance in an ulster.

THE laundry girls are going to organize. We'll never get back those buttons now. IT is curious that woman suffrage pro-

gresses more in England than in this Boston claims to have some blue blooded That accounts for the appearance

of the milk. "HALF a loaf is better than no bread,"

but in college the best bred men take a complete loaf. It would not be a bad idea for employers to remember their workingmen with

gold-headed canes. A NEW Western poet speaks of the "unwinking eagle." This is nonsense; the eagle is always a wing king.

IF JUDGE GRESHAM keeps on stirring up

the railroad wreckers he will become a formidable candidate for President. JNHN L. SULLIVAN has left Boston, but that city still has the "Ideals," which are fighting with a vigor that will fully sustain

its pugilistic reputation. A New Hampshire man has a 4-yearold colt that has been troubled with humor for two years. Send the little fellow out West to edit some funny paper.

If there is any other game those blarsted foreigners can play, let them speak up. It is plain we can beat them at slugging, walking, shooting and yachting.

THE Federation of Labor Unions enter upon dangerous ground when they under-take to bring sworn officers of the law into disrepute among the workingmen.

JUDGING by the feelings of the clergy on the leg divertisement of grand opera, we need a reformed ballet—a ballet whose legs are concealed in pantalets reaching down to the ankle.

Before marriage the young man feels that he is profoundly unworthy of the dear girl, and she feels that he is. After margirl, and she feels that he is. After marriage they boil change their minds—she adopts his opinion he hers.

LIFE is the definite composite of heterogenous ckanges, both simultaneous and successive, in intimate correspondence with external existence and sequences. And you don't want to forget it.

A Mississippi Congressman introduces a bill for "the relief of inland navigation. That's what the construction of the Hennepin Canal would amount to-the stimulus and relief of inland navigation.

Buttons for female wear are becoming so large that soon they will be big enough for the wearer, when she is caught in a rainstorm, to snatch one off, stick it on a hairpin and use it for an umbrella.

THE best market for American manufactures is America, and to preserve that market, and to protect and increase the purchasing power of our own people is one of the highest duties of the Government.

The microphone has recently been so improved that you can tell what a man thinks when you hand back his bill and tell him to call again with it; and it is invariably something that had better be thought than said.

It will cost many millions of dollars to build the proposed coast defenses, and when completed they may not afford protection. Probably the best thing is to move our coasts enough inland to be out of reach of the enemies' guns.

Miss Lida Smith, of Boone, Iowa, has rejected a husband supplied to her by a marriage broker because he had only one real eye. Just as if any sensible man could afford to go more than one eye or

that sort of a marriage arrangement. SIR CHARLES DILKE will probably be welcomed back to London society, for, if everyone that has figured in a scandal is to be tabooed, the portion of London society that has not so distinguished itself would stand in a helpless and lonesome minority.

SINCE the announcement that Mary Anderson was going to Killarney to kiss the blarney stone thousands of young men have wished they were the blarney stone. Let 'em press an icle to their cheeks and they will experience the sensation caused by a Mary Anderson kiss.

How unevenly are the blessings of life distributed in this eurious world. For example, in Georgia it is almost impossible to get a drink, while in Mexico liquor flows with a generous abundance that enables the poorest and humblest citizen to get drunk as often as he pleases.

This is the season of the year when certain newspaper reformers are wont to inveigh solemnly against the free-pass system: about a month hence will be the season when these same reformers are in the habit of soliciting general agents to "please make it good for 'self and wife."

ROBERT BROWNING. the poet, has given up the idea of purchasing a palace in Venice, Italy. Robert has probably Venice, Italy. Robert has probably heard of the Chicago Browning Society, and intends to move to this Venice of the western Adriatic, where he can have all the benefits the Italian city can confer.

Among the expenses of the United States Senate last year is an item of four dozen corkscrews. It is explained by the fact that Senate committees last year attended several Congressional funerals. No member of Congress ever takes part in these affecting events without a corkscrew.

THEY were seated at a late Sunday dinner, ween the door-bell rang and the servant handed a card to the mistress of the house. "Goodness gracious!" she exclaimed; "It's our minister, and I've been eating onions." "Never mind, my dear," replied her husband; "you need not kiss him to-day."

THERE is something tragic in the fate of women who possess unwomanly charms, and receive little or nothing of the chiv-alric attention that is commonly given to their sex, but who have to win their way by sturdy services and unshowy worth. It is no wonder that they so often grow sour and unattractive.

SOUTH CAROLINA beats every State in the Union in the severity and strict enforcement of its temperance laws. If North Carolina follows its example, as it probably will, the Governor of South Carolina and the Governor of North Carolina will no longer remark that "it's a long time between drinks," and their reform will be one that prohibitionists may point to with great and excusable pride.

WEALTH OF SENATORS.

The two Mitchells are tolerably well off. the one from Oregon being worth half million.

Senator Morgan is poor, having only a plantation of little value and his pay as Senator.

Senator Vance has a fair law practice and owns his home in North Carolina, but is in no danger of dying wealthy Senator Sabin was a millionaire when he went to Washington, but since his failure

in business his capital has been put at Senator Platt is well off, though not a millionaire. He is worth about \$200,000,

style. Senator Pugh makes about \$15,000 a year out of his law practice and is said to own a little property in Alabama. He is a

and yet he lives in a most economical

saving man. Senator Wade Hampton of South Carolina, owns a little property in Columbia, but he is obliged to live very economically

to make ends meet. Senator Wilson of Maryland, lived off

his salary as Circuit Judge before he entered the Senate, and now he gets but little outside of his \$5,000. Senator Ransom of North Carolina, never had any bank account to speak of and lives on his salary. He is generous and open-handed to a fault.

Senator Riddleberger has his salary, little property and some newspaper interests and he saves nothing. He is called one of the most free-handed men in Washests

Senator Salisbury is comfortably fixed, owning a great deal of Delaware land that has been in the family for over a hundred His property is worth about

\$100,000. Among those who may be classed as "tolerably well off" are Senators Marcey, Kenna, Jones of Florida, Harris, George, Colquitt, Cabe, Call, Butler, Blair, Blackburn, and Beele

Senator Morrill has a fine old homestead in Vermont, a little money in bank, a good ncome from his profession and his salary. He lives too well to save anything, and goes into stock speculation once in a while. in which ventures he is said to be remarkably fortunate.

BRIEF PERSONAL MENTION.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL VILAS is said to view with disgust those toadying appli-cants for office who are largely instrumental in having postoffices named for

Ex-Gov. Curtin recently had an operation performed on his right eye, that has been sightless for more than twenty years, by which the sight has been entirely res-

A 3-YEAR-OLD granddaughter of Denman Thompson died at Philadelphia a few days since. The actor attended the funeral in the morning, and then took the train for New York City, arriving there in time to give one of his inimitable impersonations of the New England Yankee the same night.

SENATOR KENNA, during the Christmas recess, shot a big bear in the mountains of West Virginia, which he sent to Secretary Bayard. "Did you eat it?" the Senator asked of Mr Bayard. "Of course I did," answered the Secretary. "I must confess, however, that I like it best when it is cold. The cold bear meat made splendid sand-

THERE is a post-office in Pennsylvania Known as "President." Recently President Cleveland received a letter addressed as follows "His Excellency the Hon Grover Cleveland. President "The letter had been forwarded from President, Pa., and was indorsed: "Not here at present. Try Washington." Mr. Cleveland was mych amused at the incident. much amused at the incident.

LEGISLATOR CALAHAN of Westmoreland County, Penn., is catching it at home for making a motion that prayer be dis-pensed with by the House. Probably he pensed with by the House. objected for the same reason once given by a prominent member of the Ohio ate, with a slight German accent. he: "Mr. Bresident, I object to hiring a breacher to do my braying. When I wants any braying done I can do it my-

Negro Skilled Labor.

The future of the negroes in the South has been the subject of much thought and speculation. There have been many conficting stories as to their condition, progress and prospects in a state of freedom. Doubtless the facts vary a good deal with different local ties. It seems certain, how-ever, that the introduction of manufacturing industries, which is now rapidly going forward in some sections of the South exert a favorable influence on the colored people. Skilled labor is tetter paid than unskilled, and, according to the testimony of a veteran manufacturer who has given the matter a good deal of attention, the negroes have shown as much competency as white men for this class of work. He says he saw negroes at work in foundries, machine shops, plow works, rolling and nail mills, and various wood-working establishments, and found their work to be uniformly good. They are also working satisfactorily in the cotton mills of the South. It is manifest that manufactures are still in their infancy in the South, and it is likely that within a few years to come there will be many densely populated districts like Birmingham and Chattanooga. If the colored people shall fill the factories and workshops, as they seem to show an inclination to do, and shall be paid as good wages as skilled workmen receive in other parts of the country, there is no reason why they should not make satisfactory social and pecuniary progress. Moreover, by reducing the surplus of labor on the plantations, a corresponding improvement in the wages of farm hands will result.

Bad Effects of Modern Dress.

The change to Western attire is said to bave had a bad effect on the demeanor of the Japanese maiden in public. She used to be shy and unaffected; now, since she has adopted the banged hair and pullback of the American girl, she is accused of flirting and self-consciousness. No doubt which will be followed with some of the advantages as well as the defects in Western civilization.— San Francisco

Once said that the secret of good health consisted in keeping the head cool, the feet warm, and the bowels open. Had this eminent physician lived in our day, and known the merits of Ayer's Pills as an aperient, he would certainly have recommended them, as so many of his distinguished successors are doing.

The celebrated Dr. Farnsworth, of Norwich, Conn., recommends Ayer's Pills as the best of all remedies for "Intermittent Fevers."

Dr. I. E. Fowler, of Bridgeport, Conn., says: "Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."

Dr. Mayhew, of New Bedford, Mass., says: "Having prescribed many thousands of Ayer's Pills, in my practice, I can unhesitatingly pronounce them the best cathartic in use.'

The Massachusetts State Assayer, Dr. A. A. Hayes, certifies: "I have made a careful analysis of Ayer's Pills. They contain the active principles of well-known drugs, isolated from inert matter, which plan is, chemically speaking, of great importance to their usefulness It insures activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. Ayer's Pills contain no metallic or mineral substance, but the virtues of vegetable remedies in skillful combination."

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

> Standard time-90th meridian, GOING SOUTH.

		NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Ft
	Grand Rapids		4 35 PM 5 55 ''	5 00 AM 9 30 "
	Kalamazoo Schoolcraft		7 05 "	12 05 PM
Ar	Three Rivers	11 11 "	7 35 4 8 05 "	3 20 "
	White Pigeon		8 30 " 2 30 AM	4 20 " 6 55 AM
Ar	Cleveland	9 40 "	8 30 "	
Ar	Buffalo	3 30 AM	2 52 PM	••••••

	NY&B Ex & M	NY & C Express	Way Ft
Lv Buffalo Ar Cleveland Ar Toledo Ar White Pigeon Ar White Pigeon Ar Schoolcraft Ar Schoolcraft Ar Kalamazoo Ar Allegan Grand Rapids	6 40 PM 11 15 " 6 55 AM 6 23 " 6 49 " 7 20 " 8 28 "	5 35 "	6 50 PM 9 45 AM 11 05 " 12 15 " 1 55 PM 4 20 " 7 15 "
All trains connect at Wh main line, Supt Kalama	M. E	. WATTL	ES.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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

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

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We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 350 pages, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches in size, 32,351 square inches of information for the consumers. It describes, illustrates and gives the price of nearly all the necessaries and luxuries in daily use by all classes of people, and is sent free to any address by mail or express, at our option, upon receipt of 10 cents to pay the cost of carriage. We charge nothing for the book.

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to supply the consumer direct at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. We are the only house in existence who make this their exclusive business, and no other house in the world carries as great a variety of goods as ourselves. Visitors are invited to call and verify our statement.

We are the authorized agents of the Illinois State Grange. Send for the Guide and see what it contains. If it is not worth 10 cents, let us know, and we will refund the amount paid without question.

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CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAI WAY TIME TABE,

JUNE 4, 1887,

TRAINS WESTWAR	TRAINS EASTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME									
Port Huron, Lv Lapeer Flint. Durand Lansing	7 8		No. 6, Express. 7 55 P. M. 9 34 " 10 10 " 10 48 " 11 50 "		No. 1, Mail.		No. 3 Express.		No. 5. Express.	
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Chicago		6 30 "	8 10 "	Port Huron	10 20	**	1 2		7 35	4.0

Way Freight carrying passengers going East, 3.30 P. M.; going west, 10.05 A. M.

*Stop for passengers on signal only.

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

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

For through rates and time apply to G. W. WATSON, Local Agent, Schoolcraft; W. E. DAVIS, Amelstant Get'l Passenger Agent Chicago; W. J. SPICER, General Manager, Detroit.

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Who's leading all the other boys
The way they shouldn't go in.
I think if I could find that boy,
I'd stop what he is doin,— A bringing all the other boys To certain moral ruin.

There's Tommy Green, a growin' lad, His mother does inform me, The way that he is getting bad Would certainly alarm me.
She feels the blame should rest upon John Brown - a recent come For Tommy was a lovely child A year ago this summer.

But when I spoke to Mrs. Brown, Her inmost soul was shaken, To think that Mrs. Green could be So very much mistaken. She did assure me Johnny was As good a child as any, Except for learning naughty things From Mrs. Whiting's Benny.

And Mrs. Whiting frets because Of Mrs. Blackham's Freddy; She fears he's taught young Benjamin Some wicked tricks already. Yet Fred s such an innocent (I have it from his mother) He wouldn't think of doing wrong, Untempted by another.

Oh, when I think I've found the boy, Whose ways are so disgracin', I always learn he's some one else, And lives some other place in. And if we can not search him out, He will (most dreadful pity!) Spoil all the boys who otherwise Would ornament our city,

-Babyhood.

Tares and Wheat.

DEAR COUSINS:-Since the time when farming first began to be an oc cupation for a livelihood there have been two divisions. In truth there is a gult that separates every occupation. the high from the low, the ambitious from the slothful.

In the one you will find tares in his wheat, buildings going to decay fences down; thrift does not live here In the other the wheat is clean, fences

up and every year adds some new beauty to his home.

Of the one, whiskey and idleless are the managers; of the other, temperance and in lustry.

I have a picture of the former in my mind and what a scene of desolation it is. This scene has been before me from childhood and I have watched its changes.

Years ago before you or I were born. whiskey began to carve out a home in the wilderness. It was not many years ere there was a mortgage and ten acres were sold.

The fence rows are grown with briars. A house of quite large dimensions was begun, but never finished, and it stands there to-day a rebuke to that demon, alcohol.

In the front yard are a few old scraggy apple and cherry trees, under which stands at least a half dozen old wagons, bought at some auction sale; some have boxes on, others have not, all are nearly ready to tumble down.

I don't think there ever was a well. and the patient wife and mother has carried up a hill from a spring in the orchard the water used in cooking.

Whiskey is a good man to nearly every one but himself. He takes in tramps, small boys, and every one homeless, and divides his meager supply with them, that they may be kept from the 'poor house'.

His hair is white now, and as he goes home from the village, driving an old white horse, that has the heaves, attached to a dilapidated wood colored wagon, with a board for a seat, you can hear the children say -"Old Whiskey is drunk again."

Old White, used to a drunken master, goes home and into the barn-vard, and Whiskey either reels to the house or waits for some one to come and help him. With the aid of some of the smaller boys, they manage to get emough out of the soil to merely exist.

While Whiskey has been descending the hill of fortune. Temperance has been going up. He has purchased the small farms joining his. He cares for the finest stock and cul-

tivates every inch of the soil in his

His home, both inside and out, is arranged with an aim to please the most refined taste. He has barns for his wagons and tools. There are wells, cisterns, and all the conveniences.

Pictures, books, music, boys and girls all to make life a blessing. He comes home from town driving a lovely spin of bays, he is accompanied by his wife and daughters. They have

been to the Grange.

Temperance is morally and physicially strong; his motto has been "industry and frugality."

Whiskey's motto has been "Idleness, and my first and last dime for a glass."

Moth Talk.

Cousin Mae's ceeropia moth is probably an attacus ceeropia. The genus attacus has four magnificent species, remarkable for their size and beauty. The grub, that is to say the worm or caterpillar, of one of these, the A. luna, lives upon walnut and hickory trees, another feeds upon the sassatras and wild cherry, and a third upon the elm and oak, while the A. cerropia inhabits various kinds of fruit trees. All of these species have thick wooly bodies, wide feathered antennæ, and wings unprovided with hooks or bristles, upon each of which appears a conspicuous spot. These moths flutter should use Hail's Vegetable Hair Renewer to make the harmonic out thick, healthy and strong.

about a good deal just in the gloaming. They all spin cocoons for themselves of very strong silk, far stronger, it is said than the silkworm proper; and they would probably have been utilized before this in the silk industry, but for the facts that they furnish a relatively small supply of material, and that they are singularly impatient of confinement, dying at the slightest

possible provocation.

The life history of these airy creatures is as follows: The full-winged female moth deposits her eggs at some point convenient to the proper food of the young, after which she immediately dies. The eggs hatch at their specific time and produce the larva or grub. The latter eats voraciously and increases constantly in size, outgrowing its skin a number of times and taking on a new one. Finally it spins a cocoon, either inside a nest of leaves which it fastens together for the purpose, as is the case with the A. luna, etc., or within a silken web attached to a twig of its favorite tree, like the A. ceeropia. The insect is now in its pupa or chrysalis state, from which it at length emerges a full-fledged moth. It may not be wholly amiss to add that the attacus belongs to the sub-order saturnides, which again is a division of the bombyces or spinners, the largest group of the moths. The larva of the A. ceeropia is thus

described by Helan Bouant in her Butterfly Hunters:" "The caterpillar of the cecropia moth is a huge, disgusting fellow. He is more than three inches long, of a clear green color, and covered with red and yellow wartsand black bristles. It lives on various kinds of truit trees. I have often captured specimens of this caterpillar and supplied them with the proper leaves for lood, in the hope of seeing the process of transformation to the cocoon; but this caterpillar, like others of the genu-attacus, does not like confinement, and ny specimens have always died. You will have no difficulty in finding the ocoons. They are firmly attached to the side of twigs, and the best way to preserve them is to cut the twig and llow the eccoon to remain so place. by the worm. Sometimes the cocoo twisted off by the wind and fall among the dry leaves. The insect re mains in the chrysalis all winter and reaks forth from its prison cell some

HESTER E. BITTERSWEET.

CALIFORNIA LETTER.

HAYWOOD, CAL., June 22, '87. BRO. BUEL: Dear Sir-I was pleasel to receive from you a day or two since a copy of the Visitor and also a speech by Hon. Charles S. May on prohibit o .. I noticed in the VISITOR several marked paragraphs, among others one on letter writing. I don't know that I have genius enough to write a proper letter or not; still genius or no genius I write a good many and I fancy I generally make myselunderstood by the reader.

Prohibition failed in Michigan, which I regret very much. I think had the women of Michigan the right of suffrage the result of the election would have been different. Could the women in the towns of Michigan, whose homes are made desolate, whose children are in rags and are starving by reason of the money spent and time wasted by their husbands and fathers in the saloons, prohibition would have been carried triumphantly in the recent election. I contend the right of suffrage is a natural right pertaining to woman the same as to man. If you are in the regular receipt of the California Patron you will see in the last number of that paper my views at length on the woman suffrage ques-Till the right of voting be conceded to women, I tear prohibition will not attain a national success in the United States.

We in this State are, as you know peculiarly situated. The wine inter st of this State, joined to the saloon nterest, is an irresistible power, and unless the interests can be separated there is no hope for prohibition here. think the two interests can and in time will be separated. I think the intelligent, honest wine producer wil n time perceive the success of his industry does not depend on the saloons or on those who frequent their bars. There has grown up in this State a strong feeling among all respectable classes against the saloon in this State. I am not a temperance man in the technical sense of the word. I use wines and occasionally spirits in my family, and of course do not object to others doing the same, but I am not obliged and do not resort to saloons to obtain my supplies. I hold the saloon is an entirely unnecessary adjunct of the wine interest of our State, and can be dispensed with without detriment to such interest.

Our fruit harvest this year is passably good. The apricot and peach crops are very large and prices low, but the plum, prune, pear and apple crops are light. Of berries we have an abundance; so on the whole the orchardist of California will get along without much loss by reason of low prices or short crops. I should like to visit Michigan this coming autumn, and think I may. If I do I will make it a point to visit you.

Our Grange in Haywood continues to prosper, having been largely added to in numbers the past year.

Fraternally yours, WM. C. BLACKWOOD.

People with thin heads of hair should use Hail's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer to make the hair grow

Miscellaneous.

Nothing restores colors taken out by acid so readily as hartshorn.

Camphor gum put with silverware prevents it from tarnishing. White kid gloves can be cleaned with sweet milk and white soap.

The Texas round up this year is re-

ported as having been successful. Set a dish of water in oven with cake when baking, and it will seldom

A good way to take cod liver oil, to make it palatable, is by putting it into catsup.

It is estimated that Dakota will produce about 30,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

Twenty thousand acres of new land have been devoted to agriculture in Australia this year.

Water in which white potatoes have been boiled will cleanse delicate colored wollen goods.

A convention of the agricultural chemists of the country will be held at

Washington, D. C., August 16.
According to the latest statisticians the number of persons in the United States that are engaged in agriculture

Professor Saunders has sent an outfit of 150 bags of Russian wheat to Manitoba and the northwest. Useful results are anticipate 1.

The government of Victoria, Australia, is spending at the rate of \$100,000 a year to keep in check the increase of publisher or services. of rabbits on crown lands.

The national government is to buy 224 acres of ground in the vicinity of Washington for an experimental farm for the agricultural department.

Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, president of Sorosis, has been one of the most sucessful bee keepers in the country, makng 10,000 pounds of honey in a year.

Not a partical of calomel, or any ther deletorious substance, enters into he composition of Ayer's Pills. On he contrary, this medicine is carefully compounded from the curative properties of purely vegetable substances Fry it.

A few years ago it was thought improper for a woman to be a foreign nissionary unless she were a missionary's wife. Now there are 2,400 unmarried women in the mission field, besides, probably, an equal number of married women.

The cattle raisers of the west and outh complain that the grazing lands ure being rapidly absorbed for farming purposes, and that stock raising on large scale must soon come to an end for want of cheap feed and other inlispensable conveniences.

The clever wife of a professor in a Western college once wrote as follows in one of those confession books where people put down their opinions on all sorts of subjects, in answer to the question: "What is your idea of a heroine?" An educated American woman who loes her own housework."

It is remarkable that the composition of wheat bran bears a close relation to that of milk; thus 3½ lbs. of bran will supply 0.42 lbs. of digestible nitrogenous matter and 1.41 lbs. of digestible non-nitrogenous matter, while 11½ lbs. of milk will contain about the same quantity of these elements.

Frank James, now a salesman in a store at Dallas, Texas, says he has never carried a weapon since he surrendered his revolvers to Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri. He does not drink liquor. He attributes his success as a highwayman to the fact that he never heated his blood by alcoholic stimu-lants. Nevertheless he found in the long run that the business didn't pay.

The Secretary read some data showing how the grocers of St. Paul protected themselves against dead-beats They employ a collector by the year to whom is given all their hard bills. The collector has a bright red wagon on which is painted "Collector of Bad This wagon standing in front of a dead-beat's door for an hour or two every day will extract the amount of the bill when all other remedies fail The St. Paul association also publishes a monthly report of dead-beats and this is placed in the hands of every member of the association. It was re solved to adopt this system forthwith. and the committee having the matter of delinquent patrons in charge were directed to report at next meeting a plan ready for adoption in accordance with that of St. Paul.

Obitnaries.

WILCOX-

Once more we are called to mourn the loss of a beloved sister, Mrs. Emily Cate Wilcox, who died suddenly at

her home, June 4, 1887.

Her absence is felt by more than the members of Burns Grange, No. 160, to each of whom she was a sister in truth. She was always at her post, always ready to do the work assigned her and do it well.

Resolved, That we will cherish her memory, emulate her example, and consecrate our lves anew to the work that she has left un-

Resolved, That while we grieve for our departed sister and mourn our loss, we extend the heartfelt sympathy of this Grange to her

afflicted husband and family.

Resolved, That our hall and charter be draped for ninety days and that a copy of these re-olutions be sent to her afflicted famiiy, one spread on the records of the Gran, e, also one sent to the VISITOR and one to the Bancroft Advertiser for publication.



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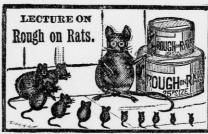
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This is what killed your poor father. Shun it. Avoid anything containing it throughout your future useful (?) careers. We clider heads object to its special 'ROUGH'NESS.'

ON'T FOOL money in futile efforts with insect powder, borax or what not, used at random all over the house to get rid of BEFILES Roaches, Water-bugs, BEFILES Roaches, Water-bugs, BEFILES wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe. First thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The searct is in the fact that wherever insects are in the house, they must ROACHES trink during the night.

Clears out Rats, Mice, Bed-bugs, Flies, Beetles, "Rough on Hars" is sold all around the world, in every clime, is the mostextensively advertised, and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

DESTROYS POTATO BUGS
For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, etc., a tablespoonful of the powder, well shaken, in a keg of
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15c., 25c and \$1 Boxes. Agr. size.

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FLIES. Roaches, ants, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice sparrows, jack rabbits, squirrels, gophers. 15c.

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for information to THOMAS MASON,

General Grange Agency 163 South Water St., Chicago.

It is Absurd

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

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

A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

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

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

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