







The Grange Visitor.

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

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To Subscribers and Correspondents.

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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...

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.

To Subscribers.

Remittances may be made to us in postage stamps, or by postal note, money order, or registered letter.

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

A PATRON of Berrien County sent us the following notice, cut from a Courtland County, N. Y., paper.

American Driven Well Agency For The County of Courtland, N. Y.

The U. S. Supreme Court by decision rendered May 23, 1887, in the cases of Eames vs. Andrews, and Beedle vs. Bennett have affirmed and sustained the validity of the Green Driven Well Patent.

The decision in the case of Beedle vs. Bennett affirms the decision of Judge Blatchford in Andrews vs. Cross, 19 Blatch. 294-305, that the user of a well is an infringer, although he may neither have made it, owned it, or procured its making.

The validity of the patent has been established after long litigation, at great expense to both owners and infringers.

Infringers are hereby notified that a royalty of ten dollars must be paid on each domestic and farm well, not exceeding 1 1/2 inches internal diameter, used previous to January 14, 1885.

Where no suit has been commenced infringers can obtain a license by paying royalty promptly.

Licenses can be obtained at the law office of W. D. Tuttle, Wallace Building, Courtland, N. Y.

N. J. PARSONS, Agent for Wm. D. Andrews & Brother.

The jotted gem, entitled "A Michigan Sunset," that appeared on the first page of July 15 issue and was probably read with appreciation by many friends of the writer, was credited somehow—possibly the weather was in fault—to a very ambiguous source.

Owing to the unseasonableness of such reports, jotters who have lately sent accounts of their Children's Day exercises will not find them inserted.

A Day at the Agricultural College. continued

We did not refer in the last VISITOR to the very interesting department presided over by Professor Cook, the man who, we suppose, knows as much or more about the insect family than any other man in Michigan.

In the course of instruction adopted at the College in his department, Prof. Cook first teaches anatomy. Students here become familiar with the names and structure of the bones that constitute the framework of animals, and come to understand their action and uses; and next, the physiology of animals and how disease affects the different organs.

While civilization signifies culture, refinement, and a constantly ascending grade of improvement, it also in a corresponding degree stimulates an increase and growth of vices; so in the world of animal life, when we improve and bring to a higher standard of excellence the products of the earth, insect life is present here, there and everywhere, asserting its right in its own way to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

When we speak of the insect enemies of the farmer we must not forget that these enemies do not have it all their own way, and as we listened to Prof. Cook we were reminded of the expressive rhyme: "E'en fleas have smeller fleas to bite 'em, And so on down ad infinitum."

What the Professor has said about the Hessian fly and the parasite that destroys it is a marked illustration of the "survival of the fittest."

The mechanical is a new department added, as we remember, within the last two years. About forty students were in this department the last term, under Mr. Carpenter, professor of mathematics and engineering.

Prof. Johnson, of the agricultural department, took us in his buggy and drove down the lane and over the river bridge. The fields and fences on either side gave evidence of good farming, and the stock of good management.

The value of ensilage has been a matter of experiment at the College for several years and the evidence of a favorable verdict is found in the building of a silo expected to hold 150 tons, in process of construction at the time we were there.

Of the work of the Association in a professional way we shall assume that the general public are indifferent, and pass it by without comment.

rection of Prof. Johnson, something after this plan: On a cellar wall six feet high stands a building 19x33. The studding used is 2x12, 16 ft. long for the sides and placed one foot apart, sided on the outside, double-sheeted on the inside with matched lumber with tarred paper between.

While enjoying the private carriage part of the program, we were especially struck with the splendid outlook from the fine residence fronting the river on its most important street after we passed beyond the line of business houses.

At 7:30 p. m. a very irregular line of march from the hotels, of non-resident material, was formed, and soon after presented individual checks of admission to the "Palace Rink," where a banquet of unsurpassed beauty and excellence greeted every eye that passed the inner door of that spacious building.

What We Remember of Port Huron. We have mentioned inadvertently that we went to Port Huron from the Agricultural College to attend the annual meeting of the Michigan Press Association.

Port Huron, the terminal point of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway in this State, is a city of more importance than we had supposed. It claims a population of over 12,000 and is right to the point in enterprise as shown by its street electric railway and the electric lighting of the city.

Editors, individually, may not be in their own neighborhood, where best known, of much consequence; but when massed as an association, they command the attention and, to some extent, the services of a town.

From the July Crop Report we clip the following. Those of us who live in counties that suffered most severely will read later reports with interest.

The damage by fly is not as great in the central and northern counties as in the southern, at least at the time the reports were made (July 1), the damage was not so apparent.

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While enjoying the private carriage part of the program, we were especially struck with the splendid outlook from the fine residence fronting the river on its most important street after we passed beyond the line of business houses.

On a slightly ascending plateau, perhaps fifty feet above the river, which here has a bold bank, with a broad street only intervening, runs a line of elegant residences.

The grounds are ample, beautifully ornamented, with no obstacle to mar the view of the shifting panorama presented by the business energy and commercial activity of our people on the face of this beautiful river.

As our stay at Port Huron covered but one day, we can not refer particularly to private enterprises that we did not visit.

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In saying this, we do not reflect upon others, for in this matter on other occasions, the treatment has been uniformly most courteous and generous.

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The wheat crop of 1886 amounted to 27,523,169 bushels. The average yield per acre in the southern counties was 17 and 30-hundredths bushels; in the central counties 16 and 4-hundredths bushels, and in the northern counties 12 and 54-hundredths bushels.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renover is unequalled for restoring gray hair to its natural color, promoting growth, and producing new hair on bald heads.

What Part Does the Study of Botany Play in the Course at the Agricultural College?

Dr. Deal replied substantially as follows: Every student takes three studies a day. All except the special students and those in the mechanical course are required to spend five-sixths of a college year with daily lessons in botany.

We start with this statement, that the ability to observe well is valuable in any kind of business. No real progress can be made in the study of plants (or animals either) till the student learns to observe.

To acquire the habit of observing there is no better way than to keep trying. Immense numbers of forms of plants are all the time about us ready for use.

This is the way the Freshmen began the study in May. Each one was told where he could find some wild lupines in flower. "You may look these over carefully, without the aid of a book; come to the class room to-morrow without your specimens and you shall, each in turn, have a chance to tell all you can about what you have seen."

After two plants have been studied, a critical comparison is made for points of similarity and points of difference. As Agassiz used to say, "Any one can learn to observe isolated parts, but when he begins to compare he takes a step in philosophy."

The memory has something to do. In the use of stage microscope, knife, and dissecting needles, the hands acquire skill. In the fall term they learn to analyze plants, finding the name after knowing the structure.

In the spring term the Sophomores are thought to be well enough prepared to be admitted into the mysteries of a new world. Each is aided for two hours a day with a compound microscope, re-agents, a sharp razor, and other apparatus for dissecting and studying the minute anatomy of plants.

After all of this botany, with a term in horticulture and half a term in landscape gardening, the student ought to have made good progress in learning to see and discriminate in the nice distinctions between plants.

The article from our friend H. B. came to late for the August 1st, number of the VISITOR where in referring to the pioneer meeting, it would have been more reasonable, but that does not detract from its value as it presents other points for consideration.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renover is unequalled for restoring gray hair to its natural color, promoting growth, and producing new hair on bald heads.

Foreign Immigration - Its History and how it Affects the American Farmer.

We gather from historians that from the earliest periods the tidal wave of immigration was westward...

The oriental monarchies and kingdoms were never prolific in that progressive development that ought to mark the pathway of civilization...

The sheltered caves of the Mediterranean received the influx of foreigners, and here they built their homes...

The tidal wave still continued westward until the wild tribes of Britain were captured, amalgamated and transformed...

The waters of the Atlantic, then unfathomed and unknown, its length and breadth a mystery and a matter only of conjecture...

But when the minds of navigators became familiar with the waters and waves of that great ocean, and the great American continent had been opened up...

In the providence of God this great American continent had been kept for the most part from the gaze of the world until this opportune moment...

The people that first immigrated from Europe to America were born in the day of oppression and in the night of persecution. Driven as exiles because of their high moral and religious characters...

In the 15th and 16th centuries the fickle and trifling populace of France had, nevertheless, its political and religious reformers...

There were the Huguenots of France. Twenty-five thousand were put to death in one year because they desired to live righteous, Christian lives.

In England during the same period the sacred fire of liberty burned in the breast of a large class, who arrayed themselves against the despotic power of the kingdom...

Indeed, their ideas of living virtuous and Christian lives were far in advance of their country and the age in which they lived...

It has been said that the Puritans were the parents or ancestors of one-third of the entire white population up to 1834.

We are informed by history that at this age Holland was the nursery for the infant reforms of the world.

The despotic tendencies of the English throne not only gave us the Puritan immigrants, but it was also the means, do doubt, of settling one of the early colonies with Quakers...

period, ruled by tyrants. Henry, the eighth, was said to be bold, cruel, despotic, and extravagant. It is also said that Charles, the second, was the falsest, meanest, and merriest of mankind.

By this cursory view of the history of the early settlements of our country, it will be seen that nearly all of the immigration to our shores at this early period was of the highest order.

The immigration of these early years of our existence, although of an exalted character, was not so numerous after all when we compare it with our present immigration.

For 285 years—from the discovery by Columbus to the Revolution—the whole immigration, including the white population born here, only amounted to three million of souls.

Eight hundred thousand immigrants were landed upon our shores in 1882, a half million will be landed this year; and we may safely say that it will average a half million yearly...

We are not able to determine the effect, with mathematical certainty, that this immense immigration has upon the American farmer.

It is not my purpose to discuss in this paper the question as to the best method of preserving our national life, although its existence vitally affects the farmer.

Nor is it the purpose of this paper to discuss the propriety of admitting to our shores those who believe in what is known as communism and socialism.

There is another subject which I have not purposed to discuss although it does vitally affect the farmer. That is the divers sentiments held by the great majority of the foreign population upon the question as to the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

But aside from these questions, assuming that the sentiment of those who migrate to this country is in perfect harmony with the sentiment here we say first that as long as we have an abundance of vacant land its tendency is to diminish the price of produce.

will naturally go upon them and commence producing.

But suppose many of laborers stay in the city as they in fact do. Still they simply supplant the laborers there and such as are crowded out are compelled to seek a home upon the vacant lands.

The industries of our cities do not and can not increase and keep pace with the tide of immigration. And hence the laborers or immigrants are compelled to become producers and competitors with the farmer.

This may be illustrated by taking two counties: Suppose we take the county of Van Buren and say it is all settled up, and there is one county adjoining of vacant land, and suppose the immigration to this county was considerable, and seventeen out of every twenty belonged to the laborers and farmers.

It is easy to see that the increase of producers in these two counties would soon overstock the markets therein. In other words the increase of producers would greatly outnumber the increase of consumers, and the price of produce would necessarily go down.

Now suppose the vacant lands were all occupied what would be the effect then?

We affirm that it would increase the value of land and diminish the price of labor. In other words it would make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Suppose for an illustration of this we again take Van Buren county, and suppose also that all the lands are taken and owned by some one, and that all the country around is a barren waste unoccupied and unsuitable of cultivation...

It is well known that our public lands are being taken up to-day with much rapidity, that no doubt in less than one decade all of them susceptible of cultivation will be taken up.

Nearly all of the lands now not taken that are valuable for agricultural purposes without irrigation, will be found in the Indian Territory soon to be open for settlement, and the western part of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. Beyond these lands are valuable for many purposes, but cannot be used for agricultural purposes, except by irrigation and only a small portion then.

We will concede that there are fertile public lands on the western slope of the Rocky Mountain, but we believe for the most part they can only be utilized by irrigation.

The lands in the western part of Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, are settled up by large colonies from all parts of the old world. Whole townships and counties are being taken by these colonists and settled upon as homesteads or pre-emptions.

Under such a state of things how long before our public lands will all be taken and occupied. And how long after they are taken before the price of labor will be greatly depressed and the value of lands greatly enhanced.

Now we invite the whole world to come and occupy these lands "without money and without price" and within ten years the poor man of our own country will have a hard struggle to find land to occupy.

It has seemed to be a deed of philanthropy upon our part years gone by, to hold out our arms to the oppressed of every clime and to offer them free homes. And all who have come under that broad invitation, and all who may come so long as that policy continues, are entitled to our aid, sympathy and support; and should any meet with adversity we are bound to give them national aid.

We regret now that we adopted such policies and have changed in these regards, but changed too late after much of the mischief is done.

hands of anybody in the world that sees fit to come and occupy them equally bad and a policy that in a few years we shall likewise have occasion to regret?

It does not come within the province of this paper to discuss the effect of such immigration upon the laboring classes, but it is easy to be seen that so long as "this immense tide of immigration is allowed to flood in upon us, the laborers of our country will be oppressed."

It is an inexorable rule that an oversupply will depress prices and this applies equally to labor. It springs from the nature of things and cannot be overcome by temporary expedients.

The same rule applies to the productions of the farms. So that the superabundance of producers must keep down the price of produce whether the lands increase in value or not.

The price of land owing to the continued low price of produce, would naturally go down. But as has been said, when the public lands are all obtained, the demand will exceed the supply, and value by the same rule must increase.

If it is true then that the continued influx of immigration to our country will diminish the price of produce, and increase the hardships of the poor classes, and of the farmer of limited means, what ought our action be in view of these facts?

Such a state of things considered in a financial point of view, might affect favorably the man who might have a large amount of land, and I think it would. But we should legislate largely in favor of the weaker classes. Money and wealth is power that needs but little help. Poverty is weak and needs the aid of law in its struggle for existence.

A man of wealth; a farmer who has a large estate, may see in the near future if the present policy continues his estate increase in value, and a favorable opportunity of hiring men cheaply, and although produce is low he may be the gainer. But really would it not be better for all concerned to see the chances, opportunities for the accumulation and elevation of the farmers of limited means, and the laborers and the poorer classes, argued instead of diminished. Presumably such would be the desire of all.

Then as a legitimate and logical sequence is it not the duty of the American people and this Nation to change its policy respecting foreign immigration?

If ants are bothering your bees or hives, it will be well to sprinkle plenty of salt about the hives and if there should be any ant hills near your apiary make a good salt brine and pour on plentifully.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Table listing various commodities like Cut loaf, Pulverized per lb, Standard granulated per lb, etc. with prices.

Table for SYRUP AND MOLASSES - In Barrels, listing items like Sugar drips pure sugar per gallon, Amber drips pure sugar per gallon, etc.

Table for COFFEES - GREEN AND ROASTED, listing items like Fancy Rio per lb, Green Rio extra choice per lb, etc.

Table for TEAS, listing items like Imperial per lb, Young Hy-on per lb, Oolong per lb, etc.

Table for FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS, listing items like Raisins, New Muscatis, Old Muscatis, etc.

Table for WHOLE SPICES, listing items like Black pepper, White pepper, Cinnamon, etc.

Table for PURE GROUND SPICES, listing items like Pure pepper, black, per lb, African cayenne per lb, etc.

Table for GROCERS' SUNDRIES, listing items like Sal Soda, Flour sulphur per lb, Bicarb soda, etc.

Patron's Shoe House! A. R. HANO, 121 North 8th Street, Philadelphia, Penn. Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers in BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS! Includes details about shoe quality and prices.

PHOSPHATE SALT FOR FINE WHEAT. Write for Prices and Conditions. Car Lots on Car at your Railway Station. Address: E. E. FRY, Bay City, Mich. July 15th



USEFUL AND TIMELY HINTS ABOUT THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Numbered with varieties of lettuce that furnish crisp, delicate salads for the table, and which when grown in perfection find ready sale in the markets, are "cabbage," "Cos" and "curled," widely differing in appearance.



BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON.

The curled lettuce is a subdivision of the cabbage. There are a number of varieties. Some have loose, curled leaves, showing the habit of the cabbage, though not forming solid heads. Others form large, flat heads with their curled leaves. Such a lettuce is the "Hanson."

The Cos varieties of lettuce are of quite distinct habits of growth, the heads being long and upright with narrow oblong leaves. The Cos lettuce, at the east, is considered quite a delicacy, being exceedingly tender, brittle and highly flavored.



COS LETTUCE.

To develop its desirable qualities Cos lettuce must be tied up after the heads have formed, or else blanched under pots. There are, of course, many sub-varieties of the types mentioned, which are worthy of cultivation, but these represent sorts that are known to prove satisfactory under ordinary garden culture, and therefore are desirable, especially when only a few varieties are grown.

The Carrot as a Field Crop.

Not a few of our progressive farmers are adopting a practice common among English agriculturists and growing carrots as a field crop. They believe that there is no better root for cows and horses, sheep and oxen. Fed in connection with hay or grain carrots seem to increase the value of the latter.

Tomato Plants Grown on Trellis.

For a number of seasons seedmen and progressive gardeners have made claim that tomato plants when trained on a trellis—as shown in the cut—or with stakes and hoops, to grow upright, not only bear a larger quantity of fruit, but mature it earlier than when left to take their own course.



TOMATO TRAINED ON A TRELLIS.

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.

In the Flower Garden. It is not generally known that hyacinth

and tulip bulbs, lifted after the foliage begins to die and kept in a cool, dry place through the summer and reset in October, will produce the most abundant and perfect flowers. This is worthy of trial. Annual border plants will be the better for thinning out now if crowded, and the soil should be kept well stirred to promote growth and keep down weeds.

A watch should be kept for the sprouts and shoots that start out from roses, from lilacs and other shrubs, and be removed as soon as they appear, in order to prevent enfeebling the plants. For slugs on roses, dry slaked lime sprinkled over the foliage while wet with dew is one of the easiest remedies to apply and tolerably effectual.

Important Points in Potato Culture.

After many years of experimenting, a correspondent of Live Stock Journal gives utterance to the following conclusions: 1st. Whole potatoes will produce a crop a week or ten days earlier than those which are divided. 2d. Small potatoes will produce as good, if not better, results than large ones. 3d. The seed end is the better one to plant because it starts with more vigor and produces more and larger potatoes.

A Device for Driving Poles.

To drive a stake or a short pole into the ground by striking the top with a heavy hammer or sledge is an easy matter, but when the pole is a long one other means must be employed. Long poles, such as hop poles, for instance, are generally set by the tedious process of making a hole with a crowbar and forcing the pole in as one best can.

Of Interest to Silk Growers.

In a recent circular Commissioner Colman calls attention to the fact that at the last session of congress additional appropriations for continuing the work of the national department for the establishment of silk culture in the United States were made.

Of Interest to Wool Growers.

On the subject of washing wool The Wool Journal says more than nine-tenths of the domestic clip now comes to market unwashed. The quotations are mostly made for unwashed wool. Shrinkages are more accurately estimated on wool in its natural state than when it has been washed.

Six Ways to Treat Balking Horses.

The following different ways of treating balking horses have been recommended by various horsemen as efficacious in their experience, with balking animals: First—Pat the horse on the neck, examine him carefully, first on one side and then the other; if you can get him a handful of grass give it to him.

The First Symptoms

Of all Lung diseases are much the same: feverishness, loss of appetite, sore throat, pains in the chest and back, headache, etc. In a few days you may be well, or, on the other hand, you may be down with Pneumonia or "galloping Consumption."

Several years ago, James Birchard, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption, and that they could do nothing for him, but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes: "Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that I could not sit up, was much emaciated, and coughed incessantly. I consulted several doctors, but they were powerless, and all agreed that I was in Consumption. At last, a friend brought me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for 'GOING SOUTH' and 'GOING NORTH' showing train routes and times between Grand Rapids, Allegan, Kalamazoo, Schoolcraft, Three Rivers, White Pigeon, Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo.

Table with columns for 'GOING NORTH' showing train routes and times between Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, White Pigeon, Three Rivers, Kalamazoo, Allegan, and Grand Rapids.

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Table showing 'DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO' for WESTWARD and EASTWARD directions, listing train types and times.

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

German Horse and Cow POWDERS!

This powder has been in use many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents.

242 We buy and sell direct, hence save you Agents' 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.

PATENTS.

LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes, Trade marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, Mechanical and Patent Drawings.

THE Patrons' Grocery House

Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Pennsylvania and New York State Granges and recognized by the State Granges of Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware to furnish Granges with all kinds of Groceries.

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

THE GUIDE.

We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 350 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 inches in size, 32,351 square inches of information for the consumers.

All of the goods quoted in the Guide we carry in stock, which enables us to make shipments promptly and as ordered.

We are the original Grange Supply House, organized in 1872 to supply the consumer direct at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser.

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

Montgomery Ward & Co.

227 & 229 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

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

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAI WAY TIME TABE, JUNE 4, 1887.

Table showing 'TRAINS WESTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME' and 'TRAINS EASTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME' with columns for train numbers, routes, and times.

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.

GRANGE COMMISSION HOUSE. THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant,

163 South Water St., Chicago, Respectfully Solicits Consignments of Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c

TRAVEL VIA Burlington Route C.B. & Q.R.R. Through Trains with Dining Cars, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Modern Coaches.

Make Your Money Easy!

FARMERS and Farmers' Sons can make F more money by engaging with us than at anything else they can do. Why? 1st. Because we publish only books which anyone can sell and which everyone buys.

Newton's improved COW TIE thousands in use. Pushes them back when standing, draws them forward when lying down, and keeps them clean. Circular free, if you mention this paper. E. C. NEWTON, Editor, Ill.

