

THE GRANGER VISITOR

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

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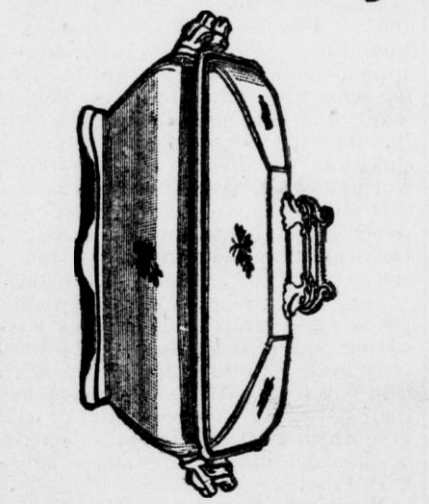
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Postal Greetings.

"Ho! vacation days have come." No more fighting Caesar's battles over again for a few weeks. Put that vexing geometry, that Latin grammar out of sight, yes, and this history, philosophy, geography, and arithmetic—put them all where we can not see them. We will not look at them or think of them until vacation is over.
Now, if you have anything for our hands to do we are ready, but do not talk to us with interrogation points. It there is a paradise for teachers during vacation it is here there are no questions asked. Do not even ask us how long our vacation lasts. We do not want to be reminded that it has an end. Of course, generally teachers are models of good nature and patience(?) but if their vacation does not come until the middle of August they ought to be excused if a little peevish.
At this date we find our brief summer waning, cool nights and mornings that require a fire nearly every day since August came, but as yet no frost and for the sake of the thrifty watermelon vines in the garden we hope Jack will be a little slow in coming.
Threshing machines are rapidly devouring the shocks of grain that dot the golden stubble on all sides.
We are not far enough north to see the midnight sun, but far enough to see a marked difference in the length and brilliancy of the flower season. Such a profusion of blossoms and such coloring as are crowded into a few brief months! The flowers must realize their time is short as each variety overlaps its predecessor and there seems to be a strife as to which shall put forth the greatest number of blooms and the richest colors.
The cricket is about the only musical bird left; but prairie chickens are plentiful and appear to be in no haste to fly out of range when frightened from their coverts. Some one must have told them that the protecting arm of the law will shield them two weeks longer this year. Not until September first will the "slaughter of the innocents" begin. Then the most pitiable object will be the man who has no dog and gun. He will look at times as though his burden was greater than he could bear.
We have heard there has been a change in the barometer and thermometer down in Michigan and that there is great rejoicing. We touch upon the subject but briefly for fear you may be like the people who could not bear the slightest hint of fire, and allusions to caloric drew a "flood of savage ire."
Arthur, D. T. A. L. F.

ANOTHER good old-fashioned Grange meeting was held by Oakland Pomona at Farmington on the 16th. Not the heat and harvest, nor even the drouth had taken away the interest in Grange work and every one seemed filled with hope and ambition for the work ahead, and every appearance points to growing progress in the near future.
"The Trespass of Hunters" was a question which drew out much interest and the farmers from every locality tell the same story of the annoyance, danger and damage done by this class of lawless prowlers, and a determination seems to prevail to unite as farmers and put a stop to it; and we hope other localities will agitate the same subject. That our boys should work and wait in expectation of a little sport in its proper time with the game that has been fed almost entirely by them, only to find it snatched from under their very hands before sunrise at the first opportunity to hunt them, by lazy, thankless sports, is somewhat irritating, not to mention the choice fruits, nuts and melons missed along their pathway. Brothers and sisters, the longer evenings are coming soon; let us begin early to think, plan and work for the benefit and advancement of our Order.
A. J. C.

HAVING seen nothing in the Visitor of late from this part of Iowa, I thought I would write a few lines and let you know that the Granges are not all dead in this part of the State. We have five Granges in good working order in this (Mills) county and more to follow. On the 18th inst. the Granges of the county all united in a grand picnic at Benton Grove. The day was all that could be desired and the crowd was probably the largest that ever assembled in Mills County on such an occasion, being variously estimated at from 1000 to 1200. Everybody seemed intent on having a good time, a purpose in which they

were eminently successful. Promptly at 11 o'clock the audience was called to order to listen to an address by Bro. J. E. Blackford, Worthy Master of the State Grange. Bro. Blackford stated that he was a plain farmer and desired to speak to those around him as a farmer, and would attempt nothing eloquent in the way of speech making. As a consequence his talk was full of practical suggestions pertaining to every day affairs that are well worth the thoughtful consideration of all who heard him. Aside from Bro. Blackford's address the program consisted of good music and short addresses with the usual picnic dinner. We feel justly proud of the success of our second annual picnic which was a surprise to many. We were anticipating a "good time but did not look for quite such a multitude. However, we were equal to the emergency, as I think all present would testify. Last Friday Bro. Blackford organized Mills County Pomona Grange with 30 charter members. This is the first Pomona Grange organized in the State. Come, Patrons of Iowa, let's wake up and get to work and give the Grange of this State the standing in the National Grange that it should have. Eighteen months ago there was not a Grange in Mills County and now we have four subordinate Granges and one Pomona Grange. It is hard, earnest work that has brought about this result. What has been done in Mills County can be done in every county in the State.
A. JUDSON.
Silver City, Aug. 28.

THE hall of Mt. Tabor Grange, with all its contents and barn, was destroyed by fire Saturday night, August 20, about 12 o'clock. Loss \$1600; insured for \$1050 in the Berrien County Farmers' Mutual. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue. The hall was all in flames and the roof had mostly fallen in when discovered. There had been a meeting of the Grange in the hall during the afternoon and a fire had been used in preparing a harvest feast. There was no fire in the stove and everything was secure at the close of the meeting about 7 o'clock. It is a very unfortunate affliction for us as we expected Sister Mayo to deliver a lecture at the hall on the 23d of September and the October session of Berrien County Pomona Grange was to have been held at this hall, during which Bro. Jason Woodman was expected to give an address. We have held a special meeting and have concluded to rebuild although the drouth and short crops are against us.
G. V. WILSON, Sec'y.

THE Shiawassee County Pomona Grange met August 30 at the Burns Grange Hall and carried out a carefully prepared program. Never has greater interest been manifested or better Grange work done in this county. The open meeting in the evening was well attended, the leading feature being a very instructive address by the Rev. C. B. Clark on "Unity of Action," and an oration by E. A. Burnett, a graduate of the Agricultural College, class of 1887. The wants of the inner man were supplied by the ladies of Burns Grange, No. 160, in a royal manner.
E. S. BURNETT, Sec. pro tem.
Bancroft, Sept. 1.

THE first literary contest of Working Grange, No. 509, has just closed. Sisters Comstock and Kellogg were leaders of the different sides. Sister Kellogg claimed the victory by a majority of 145 points. The contest was conducted in an animated, straightforward and most interesting manner throughout. Each member vied with the others in scoring points. Brothers and sisters, who used to think it a great trial to get up and make a few remarks, suddenly became essayists, declaimers, yes, and even delivered original orations. We held our last meeting in our new hall, and at our next meeting we (I say we, because mine was the losing side) have to spread the board and furnish the ice cream and watermelons for the company.
Lenawee Co. T. G. CHANDLER.

HERE we are among the hills and rocks of the "Old Granite State" and the scenes of our childhood, which "present to our view The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild wood, And every loved spot which my infancy knew."
But of the old associates, many are not here, we having been absent twenty-one years. One thing I am very glad to see is the interest taken in Grange as that is one of the great chan-

nels through which the people will advance to a higher manhood and womanhood, better education and purer political economy. We have met with two Granges and with members of other Granges, and all are interested in the work. They accept the Visitor with pleasure and I have reason to hope that they will report favorably in the near future. We had the pleasure of attending the Merrimac County Pomona Grange picnic at Pennscook Park recently, which was very interesting and instructive. The following were the exercises for the afternoon, the forenoon being devoted to a Grange social. The Lecturer of the Pomona Grange presided. First, there was a song, then a short address by George Drake, Worthy Master of Eastern N. H. P. G., followed by Warren Abbott, Worthy Master of Merrimac P. G., and D. H. Thing, of Maine, Deputy Lecturer of the National Grange. These gave the main addresses. Short addresses ensued from the following: Worthy Master N. H. State Grange, Chas. McDaniels; Prof. C. H. Pettie, of the N. H. Agricultural College; N. J. Bachelord, Secretary Board of Agriculture; Rev. F. H. Lyford, Hon. Edwin Hicks, of Canandigua, N. Y., who spoke from the standpoint of a lawyer but advised the boys to stick to the farm, and J. M. Connor. The addresses were interspersed with recitations and vocal and instrumental music. When the exercises were concluded with a parting word from Worthy Master Abbott, the labors of the day closed.
J. W. DICKERMAN,
379 P. of H., Grand Traverse.

THE Rev. C. C. Miller, pastor of the Baptist Church at Oxford, in an address before the Oxford Farmer's Club referred to the Grange as having "pettered out." Now the reverend gentleman is a profound theologian, a logical reasoner, and a genial being, but seems to be a little off on information regarding the Grange, and I accordingly ask that you send to his address the Visitor until the inclosed amount is "pettered out."
395.

THERE are persons in this county who are offering to furnish seed wheat of a new variety to farmers and receive one-half of the product next year delivered at the nearest railroad station, and, strange to say, a good many farmers are taking it in fair sized doses. Farming must be profitable when a man can make money working his own land on shares. 395.

I WOULD like to have some one that understands root grafting tell the readers of the Visitor how it is done; what time to secure the roots, when to set the grafts, and how deep to set the roots in the ground, and all that can be told about it. SUBSCRIBER.

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[See advertisement Patrons' Paint Works.—ED.]

Take Ayer's Pills and be cured. Misery is a mild word to describe the sufferings of body and mind, caused by habitual constipation. A moderate use of Ayer's Pills will invariably regulate the bowels.

SECURE at least two names and \$1.00 at your local fair this fall for the Visitor. You can scarcely do less and it would not be a very heavy tax should you do more.

When symptoms of malaria appear, in any form, take Ayer's Ague Cure. It will prevent a development of the germs of disease, and eradicate them from the system. A cure is warranted in every instance.

Notices of Meetings.

THE Michigan State Horticultural Society will make its usual exhibit at the State Fair, in Jackson, September 19-24, 1887. Arrangements are about completed through which we are to have displays of fruits from Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and California. A wide range of exhibits is promised from Michigan, and we confidently expect nearly as fine an opportunity for comparison of localities and productions as at a National exhibition.

One special feature will be a display of one hundred and fifty varieties of tomatoes from the Horticultural Department of the State Agricultural College.
The Florists of Jackson are to have charge of the display of plants and flowers, and the arrangement of the hall will be especially suited to a complete exhibition of horticultural products.

EVENING MEETINGS.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings of the Fair, there will be meetings of the Society, probably at the Circuit Court room, for discussion; and at these sessions it is especially desirable that new and promising fruits be brought out for testing and recommendation.

It is hoped that the Horticulturists of the State will take advantage of the greatly reduced railroad rates and attend these meetings.

There will be no long papers, but the time will be taken up entirely with the free discussion of the following topics and such others as may be suggested by those in attendance.

1. New and Promising Varieties of the Larger Fruits.
 2. Value and Methods of Exhibiting Horticultural Products.
 3. Renewing Old and Failing Apple Orchards.
 4. Culture, Nomenclature and Varieties of Tomatoes.
 5. Returns from Fruit Plantations—How Soon to Expect Them.
 6. Michigan's Future as a Fruit Growing State.
 7. Cultivation and drouth.
 8. The Wage-worker's Garden.
 9. Suggestions Concerning Suburban Homes.
 10. Possibilities of our Low Lands for Truck Gardening.
- A cordial invitation is extended to all. Correspondence concerning the Fair and the meeting for discussion is solicited.

CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Sec'y.
Grand Rapids, August, 1887.

Program for Calhoun County Grange, at Bedford Grange Hall, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1887.

1. The Michigan Soldiers Home.—Perry Mayo.
2. Patents and Patent Laws.—Edward White.
3. Selection or Essay.—Mrs. John Woodworth.
4. Essay—"If I only had the money."—Mrs. Edward White.
5. Is the Michigan system of managing County affairs by means of Boards of Supervisors, wise and economical?—Abram Ninges, Richard Keeler, Wm. S. Simons.
6. Does it pay to make rag carpets?—Mrs. C. C. Poorman, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. C. H. Marvin.
7. Shall we husk, or thresh, our corn?—F. B. Garratt, Jno. Woodworth, C. C. Poorman.
8. Notes from the State fair; by volunteers.
C. C. McDERMID, Lect.

THE next meeting of Allegan Co. Pomona Grange will be held Thursday, Oct. 6, 1887, at Otsego Grange Hall. All fourth degree members are invited to attend. Any wishing to come by railroad will please send word to Ernest Hart at Otsego. Program will be furnished.
ERNEST L. HART, Sec'y.

St. Clair and Sanilac County Grange will meet with Marion Grange, at Deckerville, Sept. 27, 1887.
F. W. TEMPLETON, Sec'y.

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

REMEMBER the National Grange will hold its next annual session in the city of Lansing in November next. Begin making calculations to attend if but for a day or two.

Communications.

From Cooler Climes.

PETOSKEY, MICH., July 26, 1887.
The Michigan state camp meeting at Petoskey has come and gone and sinners are not saved. The meeting has been in session just one week, and today they are packing their tents and baggage, or renting their cottages or closing them up, to await the return of another anniversary in 1888.

From my boyhood up, I have never been to camp meeting so slimly attended as this. The meetings are no longer held in the grove, but on week days and evenings in the chapel, and on an average, through the entire week not more than one fourth of the seats have been occupied. July 24th was the big Sunday, and the crowd was packed into one amphitheater 85x100 feet square, capable of seating 1500 people with chairs and extra seats on the outside of the building to accommodate 500 more, and so arranged that the speaker on the platform could see every person in the audience, whether in the building or out of it.

The attendance of ministers is very meagre, not one being present from Clinton county. Sister A. D. Newton from St. Johns, is here but her husband is at home. The clergy who are here are none of them ranked in the first-class except Dr. G. D. Watson of Florida, who is claimed to be one of their biggest guns and a divine of eminent ability. Him they have called to the platform twice every day through the entire meeting, and filled in the intervals with small fry just for chinking.

Now in reporting the sayings and sentiments of the meeting, I can only repeat what Dr. Watson said, for no one else has said anything for the best of reasons, that we have not had nothing to say. Dr. Watson is a scholar in the sciences, an orator in the pulpit, fearless and independent everywhere, well blest with the gift of language, and well stocked with metaphors for illustration. Yet with all his exalted talent he very seldom drew out more than 100 people on a week day to hear him, although there were more than that number in the cottages within hearing of his voice. When Dr. Watson speaks he uses his own language and constructs his own phrases without playing toadyism to any one. Knowing his high standing in the church he assumes the right to say what he pleases without asking his inferiors whether they believe it or not. He told the people that when Moses died God buried him so that no man knew to this day where he was buried, but soon after raised him from the dead, gave him a new body and sent him up to heaven to live with Jesus. He told us that John the evangelist never died, but was transplanted like Enoch and was now in heaven with a glorified body. These things must be so because Dr. Watson says so.

On the subject of having but one idea his language was neither tame nor stale but sublimely grand. He said Paul was a man of one idea, and that was to honor God in life or death and everything else was subservient to that. Christ had but one idea and that was to save the race, no matter what it cost, and if he had kept his mouth shut he never would have been crucified. He said that all great men who ever accomplished anything in the world worth naming were men of one idea and bent all their energies to accomplish some one noble purpose. John Wesley was a man of but one idea, the founding of the Methodist church, and yet, he said you might cut John Wesley up into mince meat and every square inch of his sanctified body would contain virtue enough to make a statesman, an intellectual giant, a ruler of empires.

He slightly touched on temperance and said that he was born a prohibitionist, not a prohibition baby, but a well matured full-grown prohibitionist, and he had no sympathy with the temperance evangelist that filled the country today. Well, I have heard men talk just so before but never knew one of them to close a saloon or dry a widow's tears. High license and regulation is their motto and sorrow and ruin the result. The doctor was also born a Methodist, and his father and grandfather and great-grandfather, way back to John Wesley, were all Methodists, and he wants every man and every woman to be a red hot Methodist, but not fanatical; no, he dispises a fanatic; but if the doctor will show a red hot Methodist or Baptist or a red hot politician who is not a fanatic, he will do more than the Irishman could do when he put his finger on the flea. But the great motive power that propels this giant orator, who was introduced on the platform as a man of national fame, is sanctification, and so thorough does he imbibe this doctrine that he almost ignores all the other virtues of a Christian life and urges all believers however good, to pass on and attain to the perfect sanctified state or they yet will be lost. He tells the members of his own church that they are little, whining, puny babies, and do not know how to read their Bibles but jumble it all up, sanctification, regeneration, justification, new birth, like the Dutchman's stew when he put in onions, garlics, cabbage, potatoes, sour kroust, lobsters and frogs. So, said he, it is with many church people, they know nothing about the Bible, but he, the learned doctor, could take the most difficult, crooked, double twisted passages and make them clear as mud. While the Dr. claimed for himself that he was wholly sanctified and that every

impure desire and bitter feeling, and all unkind temper has been sweetly moulded into the amiable and lovely temper of Christ; yet in the very sermon where these words occur, he used the most bitter, sarcastic and abusive language towards other denominations who do not think as he does.

Well, the Dr. has a right to his opinion and so have I to mine. For 60 years I have heard sanctification preached and have known a good many people who have claimed to be sanctified and I have yet to find the first man or woman who say they are sanctified, who show to the world in their life any extra Christian virtue.

From the 25th to the 27th the ministers' institute was to be in session, but the President of the institute, Dr. Fisk of Albion college, not being pleased with the arrangement, got on his high heeled shoes and adjourned the institute, sine die.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle commenced their second assembly meeting on the 27th with a grand concert and fire works on the bay in the evening. For the purpose of accommodating the large concourse of people who attend these meetings an amphitheatre has been built on the grounds at Bay View, capable of holding 1,500 or 2,000 people, and this entire structure has been reared without a chisel or an auger. The entire building from top to bottom has been put together with nails. The posts that support the spacious roof are toe-nailed into cedar posts driven into the sand, and the long joice that span a hundred feet from side to side are made of three one inch boards nailed together. To this pleasant resort among the northern lakes the most gifted speakers, male and female, and the brightest talent the nation can produce are invited to spend a gala day and shed the lustre of their brilliant minds on smaller satellites that gather around them. They come from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, from the north and the south, to hold a jubilee for the reform of the world. And it is amusing to see men whom we thought were smart and eloquent while holding forth in country churches and district school houses, as tame and silent as the grave under the shadow of these giant minds. As it will be impossible to relate one hundredth part of what I heard, I shall only attempt to recite a few things that I can now call to mind. Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., of Philadelphia, delivered a missionary sermon on Sunday last to a large audience. On the background of the platform was a large map of the world with light and dark shades to represent christianity and heathenism, and not more than one-fourth of the world had any light of the gospel. The speaker showed that the present population of the globe was 1,450,000,000 and that 950,000,000 were utterly heathen, and out of the remaining 500,000,000 only about fifty million were protestant christians, and by those only could the world be redeemed, and under the present condition of things the redemption of the world was impossible. And yet the speaker did not despair of hope. He introduced a geometrical problem according to which every man, woman and child on the earth can be converted before the close of the present century. He says, suppose there is one man on earth to-day, and by another year he got another one to join him (an easy thing to do) and they two get another two to join them the second year, and so on, doubling the number each year, the whole human race will be in the fold of Christ before the year 1900 shall commence its rounds. An ordinary school boy can work out this problem on his slate, but no man for ages to come will see its fulfillment.

Another speaker I wish to notice in this letter, John DeWitt Miller, and as he is a bachelor the subject given him by the audience was, "Love, Courtship and Marriage," and if he had been married a dozen times to a dozen different women of different temperaments it seems to me he could not have gotten the ins and outs, the ups and downs, the good and ill of married life, so correctly as he described them. Sometimes his audience were in tears at the relation of marital sorrows, to him to be denied, and in a moment after bursting into laughter at some of his funny jokes. He controlled his delighted audience for an hour and a half and every word he uttered was fitly spoken and every sentence framed to produce the best effect. I heard it remarked that there was but one Washington and one Bonaparte, and also there is but one J. DeWitt Miller.

There is one more speaker I wish to mention and then close if I wish to write again before I leave. Rev. Miss Annie H. Shaw of Boston was introduced on the platform as lecturer for the W. C. T. U., and no one who heard her solemn words and earnest appeals for higher manhood and womanhood can regret the day they heard her. Her theme was not temperance alone, but social purity in life, church and state. Standing before an audience of 2,000 of the elite of Petoskey and the surrounding country, with presidents of colleges and ministers of fame, she fearlessly told them the way they were pursuing would end in ruin. She pointed to other republics once as proud as ours but they had gone down to forgetfulness and their names were stricken from the book of nations, and we walking in their footsteps must not hope to evade their doom. A low grade of morality and social impurity had sealed the destiny of other republics, and as sure as there is a God in heaven or as effect follows cause, so must we share the fate of dead republics. The eloquent speaker paid an

inglorious tribute to the statesmen of Massachusetts, her native home. She said that at the last session of the legislature at the Hub the members of that honorable body had the game law before them for discussion and they enacted a law that any person who should kill a bird or pick up a worm should pay a fine of \$10, and any person who should mash their little speckled eggs should pay a fine of \$20. They also enacted that it should be finable to draw a lobster out of the water less than eight inches long. While these wise statesmen were so tender hearted towards the little birds and the unthinking lobsters, the good women of the W. C. T. U. thought it a good time to ask the legislature to pass a law for the benefit of suffering humanity. So they drew up a petition setting forth that in the city of Boston there were born every day one hundred children in a state of beastly drunkenness, and that some of them died at six months old in the terrible throes of delirium tremens, and that others who lived to be two years old never drew a sober breath, not that they had drunk the intoxicating draft themselves, but this terrible curse was stamped upon their pre-natal forms before they saw the light. But those wise salons had under consideration a very important bill, whether they should catch fish with a hook or a snare, and they could devote no time to suffering babies.

CORTLAND HILL.

The Social Rank of Farmers.

In the short time I have been able to give the subject I have found not the least of my difficulties to get a definition of the social rank as understood in this, our boasted republic. We know what it meant in the South a few years ago. We read what it means in the old world where lords, knights, serfs, and vassals are ranked as such. We know what it means in England and Ireland with the tillers of the soil, where they are little more than slaves to their masters. We know what it means in France, where the largest farm tilled by its owner is not more than eleven acres. But when we undertake to formulate a definition that will clearly define American social rank, either as applied to agriculture or other vocations, we find ourselves in more than a peck of trouble. Our farmers of today are not living upon the soil of many generations of their fathers; thus the old definitions of social rank, as applied to agriculture, must gather new meanings from the ages and countries in which they are used. The farmers and town people have married and intermarried until the separate lines would be hard to trace, and I do not believe there are very many boys or girls who have thus come to maturity on the farm and whose early life and growth have been assimilated from its surroundings but that will, so long as life and reason last, point with pride to the home of their youth. In the cities and villages are to be found the extremes of wealth and poverty. Only a few, however, are rich, while the great mass are the poorest of the natives. But in the farmers of the country we find the great middle class, that class neither within the tropical luxuriant growth, where massive fortunes shine down upon it, nor yet clinging to the barren rocks in the frigid zone of poverty.

If there is anybody that thinks there is no caste or rank in our society, it must be that one who has never felt the elbows of his neighbors, like battering rams, plying away at his ribs, and never seen the poor boy with his patched pants and stone-bruised feet made the butt of his schoolmates' jeers. Ask the girls whose hands have become browned by the dishwater and washing and whose keen sensibilities have so often been cut with the slights and taunts of their dandy, white-handed neighbors.

We hold that all men are born free and equal, but a large silver spoon in the mouth of a baby will help immensely to tip the beam of our American scales. Social rank with us is of two kinds—that which is real and that which is assumed. The real is that which is built upon inherent worth. It is composed of morality, perseverance, in the working of the mind as well as of the body, and other qualities that go to make up a man. It matters not whether he was born of royal blood, or whether his father came from the bogs of Ireland in the hold of a ship and has carried the mortar hod all his days. The influence and memory of the good have come from the hovel as well as from the palace.

An assumed social rank is that which glitters most and has the least substance. You may see it in silk umbrellas being walked all around by a moustache and a pair of skin-tight pants. You can see it in that woman whose rustling skirts are drawn up close and whose chin angles a little upwards when she finds some poor woman of the town seated in her pew on Sunday.

Let us consider the farmer's social rank under two heads, first, collectively, and second, individually.

By collectively I mean that it is not simply a privilege which farmers have to protect and advance their own interests morally as well as politically by united effort, but that it is also an imperative duty which they owe their profession, their posterity, and their country. Not that duty points to an aggressive war upon other trades and occupations, but in a Republican form of government, where man is a sovereign, and where every interest must find within itself its own advancement and defense, I believe it to be as truly

a duty for any honorable pursuit to guard its well being by individual or united effort. The rank agriculture shall take in the list of callings in the future depends much upon the united efforts of those who follow it.

Nearly all the great national questions of the day are those resting upon the farmers of the country and their ultimate good or evil will be for you to reap or suffer. While this is true, there should be none more interested than the farmer himself in the legislation and government under which he must live.

If farmers would elevate their calling as such, they must as farmers assert their strength, prove their sovereignty by the power they can wield in Church and State to advance their common ideas.

The desire for wealth is no crime and is almost, if not quite, universal. But when wealth becomes so richly attained that the farmer in his overalls and blouse is only noticed when the interest upon his mortgage is due, or just before an election, it must be understood that the stony heart of that wealth is not in sympathy with the farmer. Wealth as a single ingredient does not elevate socially among farmers as in other vocations of life, although perhaps the one most potent factor.

If fathers and mothers would not toil so hard to acquire lands for their children; but rather let them fill well their children's minds with seeds that may be sown in the soil of any business when lands and money have failed. And let me say in conclusion, there is only one way, and the only place, besides our public schools, where farmers can prepare themselves and their children to better fill the rank and station assigned to them from the creation, and that is the Grange.

H. K. BRINKMAN.

Grand Traverse Co.

The Modern Newspaper Reporter.

An editor of a metropolitan journal, being asked why he gave but one-quarter of a column of his paper to the proceedings of an important educational convention held in his own city, while he gave three columns to a minute telegraphic account of a base ball game held in another city, replied that it was merely a matter of demand and supply; that his business was to meet the wants and comply with the tastes of his readers; and concluded by saying that when the public took more interest in education than in base ball, the respective kind of information would be proportioned to the demand. Now this reasoning is not wholly fallacious, but it shows that the editor lacks the desire to discriminate between what is good and what is not good for his readers. While the demand does in a sense create the supply, yet these journalists are so persistently dull of observation as not to see that the supply often excites and stimulates the demand. Do they not see that low tastes and vicious appetites are nourished and kept alive, if not actually created, by the offer and supply of the very pabulum their paper furnishes? What a role these journalists have established for themselves! One that debauches its own public, and degrades the tastes of its own patrons. And for what? Because the most money lies in that direction. And what a ridiculous plea they offer in defense of their course, that all the sensational and hurtful reading in their columns is justified on the ground that it is demanded by the taste of the public! Such a plea is a disgrace to the press and a dishonor to a noble profession. The rumseller and the gambler may not be ashamed to put forth such a plea, but it is beneath the high aim of a respectable newspaper.

The simple truth is that while the editorial department of the great dailies is for the most part in the hands of upright, judicious and right-minded men, it often happens that the reports of the most important events of the day are written by men who have no true sense of responsibility, no real fitness for the task, and no principle to restrain them from giving an utterly false coloring to facts which they undertake to relate. Many of these articles are written by able and brilliant writers, which the paper that employs them elects and then sells to other papers for a third of the original cost. They are thus accepted, although the editor may demur often to the treatment of the subject; but they have the flavor of genius and make spicy and interesting reading for his patrons. The ethics of these famous correspondents is very questionable, if not venal. To one who carefully studies their writings it seems evident that their pens are ready for any kind of work that pays best. Here we find one maligning the character of some public man in order to please the paper for which he writes, or as the whim takes him, he will torture the facts and twist the true and plain in order to give public prominence to some underserving man. A well known politician and political writer says to a friend at a convention: "Do you see that man just across the hall? He is an autocrat with the pen and assumes to make and unmake men at his will. He has 'written me up' among the celebrities of the State; and now, as his paper has taken 'another tack' in politics, he has 'written me down,' as undeserving public consideration. He is chief correspondent of a popular journal."

A paper lies before me with a two-column article, taken from a leading Philadelphia journal and written by its favorite correspondent on a distinguished American lawyer, orator and politician. One can not read this sketch

of the life and character of a celebrated American without growing indignant at its misstatements, wilful perversion of facts and low estimate of a distinguished professional career.

I have given but a few instances of the bad and hurtful work done by these protean reporters or correspondents of newspapers. I could give many more. The evil results of this reportorial writing is greater because it is given a prominent place in the columns of the ablest newspapers where it is emphasized and displayed by sensational head lines and is often brilliant and entertaining in inverse proportion to its usefulness. Look at the reportorial staff of our great dailies and you will find writers of rare gifts with the pen, but who are at the same time men of questionable habits and of no character whatever. These men are put in charge of certain "business" of great interest to the paper, their copy is sent to press at the last moment, and the next morning some distinguished American "wakes up" to find himself vilely slandered through the columns of a great daily. And what is written, is written. The wrong, having a whole day's start, can not be overtaken by a modest "correction," hence a great and irreparable injury is done to an honorable public man.

It has been well said that "the daily newspaper is as absolute as a Legislature, and that the only appeal against it lies in the tribunal of public opinion." But the daily newspaper often prejudices public opinion beforehand and often makes any attempt to appeal to the public insignificant and ineffective. Consequently, the simple fact is that Bohemia, in multitudes of cases, sits in judgment upon the gravest and most momentous questions, and thus, by its decisions, wrong and dishonesty are sustained and right and honesty are ignored. These reporters, who are thus perverting the truths and facts in the history of public men and measures for selfish or mercenary purposes, should be exposed. They are all the more dangerous in their nefarious work on account of their rare intellectual endowments and brilliant careers as writers. Young, in his Night Thoughts, has graphically described this class of men, with "genius bright and base," in the following lines:

"talents angel-bright,
If wanting worth, are shining instruments
In false Ambition's hand, to finish faults
Illustrious, and give infamy renown."
V. B.

A Day with the Fruit Men of Lawton

By invitation of a friend I spent the afternoon visiting fruit men of Lawton and rambling through their vineyards and peach orchards.

Perhaps it may be well to state that Lawton is sixteen miles westerly from Kalamazoo on the Michigan Central Railroad, in Van Buren County. The first place at which we called was Robert Jones's. Found the young man packing Delaware grapes with all the deftness of finger that characterizes the girls in this kind of work. He has ten acres of grapes—Concords and Delawares.

Next we found A. B. Jones in his peach orchard, picking peaches, his Barnards and Crawfords giving him a fair crop; has also ten acres or so of grapes—Concords and Delawares, very nice.

Passed through the fruit tracts—peaches and grapes—of Charles Lee and C. Day, so to Cary Dunham's. Found him running his evaporator on apples, the fallen, wormy apples making some very good fruit as well as much stuff that makes commercial jelly. The apples are dropped into the slicer and go directly to the dryer, worms and all. Don't make a face at this but make your own jelly. We passed through his grapes—Concord, Delaware and Salem—mostly on stakes, and to our fancy, trained rather high.

Next we came to Mr. Atwood's peaches and grapes, his peaches consisting largely of Barnards. The trees were loaded to breaking down with fine, fair fruit, a little under size, but their red cheeks and good quality will give them a kindly reception on the market and make his pockets laugh with fatness.

When we came to the premises of George Lawton we were confronted by a very imposing and substantially built wire fence. What was to be done? My friend said we could crawl through and I told him to go ahead, and he did go, I following. This proves to me that the imposing, thorny wire fence is not an obstruction to boys enjoying the delicious fruits so temptingly displayed on the other side. The first attraction that greeted us was some five hundred vines of the famous Niagara grapes, bearing a good crop of nice grapes. In this vineyard we found Concords, Delawares, and Werdens.

From here we came to Charles D. Lawton's vineyard and found him picking Delaware grapes for shipment. He had just got returns from a lot sent to Chicago which were sold on that market for 75 cents for five-pound baskets. I am not informed what California grapes brought on that market at that time, nor need you ask if you are so fortunate as to have good Delawares to sell. He has a lot of Niagaras, well loaded, large in bunch and perfect in berry, just beginning to ripen and showing in their bright faces the richness within. He has quite a number of the newer grades, among which the Pockington and Vergens were carrying heavy crops of good looking fruit. The Worden finds a place here. I am inclined to think this grape is not sufficiently appreciated. Most of his vines are Concords; he also has peaches.

His vineyard is rather a model in culture, trimming and training of vine on the trellis. Thought he would have forty tons of grapes.

Mrs. N. H. Bitely has a fine lot of grapes—several acres of Concord, Delaware and Salems.

And now we come to the genial Frank E. Bitely, a young man who seems to have made a good beginning in fruit culture and whose success in the future is assured by the deep interest he takes in his vines and trees. We found him with his tent pitched on the hill amongst his vines, hard at work gathering the rich clusters of Delawares and Concord. The Worden asserts the right to prominence here. His vines are weighted down with all the fruit he can wish for; has quite a quantity of peaches. Vines are well cultivated, trimmed and trained on substantial wire trellis. Brain work is apparent with skilled hands to execute.

Before we left here the shades of night began to curtain the hills and we were not able to visit other fruit places which have a large crop of grapes and peaches, of whom the following are some of the parties: Henry Ford, George Cook, L. Halstead, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Baxter, Wm. Kellogg, and many others.

These grapes are mostly on what the farmer would call poor soil, very sandy, but perhaps they will find as much money in their fruits as the farmer in his seventy-cent wheat. Most parties have quite a growth of peaches; many trees being located on high ground and to some extent good sense also, as the best mind should be affected more or less by the weaknesses and whims attendant on frail health. Young man, if your wife is falling into a state of invalidism, first of all things try to restore her health. If she is troubled with debilitating female weaknesses, buy Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will cure her.

Probably nine-tenths, if not more, of these vines are the old, reliable Concord and are carrying an enormous crop of first class fruit. The Delaware stands up prominently on these grounds, tugging under a load of perfect fruit in bunch and berry, redeeming its standard of merit accorded to it years ago. The Worden, too, is receiving its deserved good word of praise.

And now you ask what I can say of the Niagara which was found in various places? Am very favorably impressed with the vine and more particularly with its large, compact bunch and big, good quality berry, which commands a high price on the market. In conversing with Charles Lawton about the merits of various grapes, he said he thought it the only white grape worthy of cultivation that had been sufficiently tested to determine its value.

Large quantities of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries are raised here. Hundreds of bushels of raspberries remained and dried on the bushes for want of fingers to pick them. There are nearly four hundred acres of vines in bearing in this vicinity. The railroad company furnish what cars they want each day for transportation of their fruit to Chicago or Detroit at low freight rates. From three to six cars are used per day.

EMMONS BUELL.

Lawton, Aug. 23, 1887.

The Packing of Apples.

MR. EDITOR:—Your card was received to-day, requesting me to tell the readers of the GRANGE VISITOR the often told directions how to pack apples for winter keeping.

The request is timely, and if the directions are followed they will benefit many farmers who are looking about for a partial recompense for the loss of their corn crop. The card also alludes to the statement of Hon. S. L. Fuller, of Grand Rapids, found on page 435 of the 1886 Horticultural Report, wherein he says, "Not one farmer in a thousand—not one in a thousand—who does not absolutely waste the fruit he raises, so far as fitting it for market is concerned." Then he goes on to say, "I don't know of a person in this city who will buy a barrel of apples to put in store for winter use. Why? Because they are not gathered and packed so they will keep."

Now, brother farmers, this is a serious accusation to be brought against almost the entire number of a class of men who have been reputed to be the possessors of the honesty and integrity of the nation.

Have we not more than one farmer in a thousand who will plead "not guilty" to this wholesale charge of criminal incompetency and waste of this hard earned substance?

Have we not many farmers in a thousand who handle their fruit crop with the same care and skill that characterize the other operations of their farms, and does not our worthy fault-finding brother in his visits among his farmer friends on a winter evening frequently see a dish of perfect and well kept apples placed before him to please his eye and regale his palate?

I think our worthy brother at the time of making these statements was mentally out of balance, caused possibly by contact with a few farmers to whom his remarks above quoted justly applied; and his vivid imagination multiplied them to thousands.

Rough handling, bad management, and ruinous waste are too generally the rule in harvesting and caring for this important product. In ordinary seasons, about the first of October is the best time to pick winter apples for good keeping. Then most varieties have matured sufficiently to be in the best condition to develop, by subsequent proper treatment, into the most valuable fruit grown in any climate, and well named "King of Fruits."

Pick by hand from the tree when

there is no dew or wet upon them and let all the handling be done as carefully as you would handle eggs; put in boxes or barrels; keep covers off or heads out for ventilation; place them in as cool, dry and sheltered places as possible until about the first of November, or near the time there is danger of hard frosts. Then as carefully repack them in clean barrels, throwing out all decaying and imperfect samples; head the barrels, if to remain where put up, with very little pressure. If to be transported, shake the barrel several times moderately during the process of filling and press the heads in sufficiently to prevent the apples from becoming loose in carrying. Apples put up in this manner and kept in cellars of uniform temperature, as near the freezing point as may be without danger of freezing, will ripen slowly and perfectly so that your Baldwins, Greenings, your Spys, Canaas, etc., will keep until other causes than premature decay destroy them.

August 25.

B. G. BUELL.

How to Select a Wife.

Good health, good morals, good sense and good temper, are the four essentials for a good wife. These are the indispensables. After them come the minor advantages of good looks, accomplishments, family position, etc. With the first four, married life will be comfortable and happy. Lacking either, it will be in more or less degree a failure. Upon good health depends largely good temper and good looks, and to some extent good sense also, as the best mind should be affected more or less by the weaknesses and whims attendant on frail health. Young man, if your wife is falling into a state of invalidism, first of all things try to restore her health. If she is troubled with debilitating female weaknesses, buy Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will cure her.

Lecturer's Department National Grange.

If the people who may be so unfortunate as to live where the Grange is not a success will take the trouble to investigate the matter outside their immediate vicinity, they will soon become convinced that the Grange is not a failure, but one of the grandest successes of the times.—Rural Vermonter.

"What Patron but feels the enthusiasm of past years returning when he witnesses the uprising of our class in behalf of their calling, home and country? There are few Granges now dormant but that are capable of recuscitation, and it is merely a question as to time. Shall the few faithful ones in each dormant body do the necessary work promptly or wait for outside help? Is it not true that if all our old workers would determine that every dormant Grange should be reorganized, that the next six months would see nine-tenths of all these in successful working order? Deputies have an important duty to perform in this direction, and with them should start this movement. They are the ones to superintend the work. Much is being done, but many times more can be done by united effort."—Grange Bulletin.

"There are other and most excellent farmers' associations, but the Grange has the high honor of being the oldest and longest tried; it has gone through its period of mushroom growth, with its consequent reaction and years of apathy, and has now taken on the development of mature years. In its adaptability to the largest number of farmers in all sections of the entire continent, the Grange is unrivaled."—Farm and Home (Massachusetts).

"The reports of new Granges, reorganizations, large accessions of new members, new halls being built, larger Grange meetings, seaside, lakeside, and picnic gatherings of Patrons and farmers more and larger than ever before; the calls for lectures, the more liberal space given to Grange news in local and other papers, all plainly prove the present advance of the Grange, and its growth in favor in all parts of the land."—Farmers' Friend.

"The knowledge of success, of power and of great works accomplished by the Order of Patrons of Husbandry within the past twenty years has turned doubt and fear into conscious worth, life and gaiety, wit and humor, and grace and ease of manners not seen in the early days of our existence and deliberations as an Order."—Grange Homes.

An ugly complexion made Nellie a fright
Her face was all pimply and red
Though her features were good, and her blue eyes were bright,
"What a plain girl is Nellie!" they said.

But now, as by magic, plain Nellie has grown
As fair as an artist's bright dream;
Her face is as sweet as a flower new-bloom,
Her cheeks are like peaches and cream.

As Nellie walks out in the fair morning light,
Her beauty attracts every eye,
And as for the people who called her a fright,
"Why, Nellie is handsome!" they cry.

And the reason of the change is that
Nellie took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which regulated her liver, cleared her complexion, made her face fair and rosy, and removed the defects that had obscured her beauty. Sold by druggists.

The author of "John Halifax, Gentleman" (Mrs. Craik), will present in the Forum for September, a woman's estimate of the distinctive mental and moral characteristics of men.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets Possess Powerful Potency, Pass Painlessly, Promote Physical Prosperity.

A Grange Welcome to Col. James N. Lipscomb.

A number of representative Patrons in Washington, D. C., welcomed Col. James N. Lipscomb, the newly appointed chief clerk to the Patent Office, to the National Capital, by setting down with him to a banquet at the Riggs House, Wednesday evening.

Bro. Lipscomb has been for several years Master of the State Grange of South Carolina, in which office he succeeded our lamented brother, Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken.

The gentlemen tendering the compliment were William Saunders, John R. Thompson and John Trimble representing the founders of the Order, and Hon. Norman J. Colman, Master, Maj. Wm. M. King, Sec'y, and Dr. H. R. Branham, representing Potomac Grange No. 1, the first Grange ever organized.

After the bounties of the table had been disposed of, Bro. Saunders, who presided, extended the compliments and congratulations of the party in the following remarks:

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the object of our meeting here this evening is to recognize, in a fraternal manner, the coming among us of Brother J. N. Lipscomb, Master of the State Grange of South Carolina; to extend him a welcome greeting, and to express our gratification at his becoming a resident of this beautiful city. To our Worthy Brother, I would say that our number is purposely limited, and does not represent, by any means, all of your friends in this city who would gladly have joined that greeting should be in the name of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and to you as a worthy, zealous, and honored member of that Order. This meeting therefore represents the National Grange by the presence of three of the founders of the Order; the early apostles of the Order by Bro. Curtis, who introduced it in various States, and zealously worked in Virginia until he successfully organized the State Grange, and by three officers representing Potomac Grange No. 1, the first Grange ever organized, its present Master being Bro. N. J. Colman, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture. Brothers, it is particularly fitting that we should thus meet as members of the Grange in Washington, the birth place of our Order, to welcome a distinguished Brother from South Carolina, a State which was foremost in developing and extending the principles and purposes of the Grange, and mainly through the strenuous and untiring exertions of our late and much lamented Bro. the Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, South Carolina was a pioneer in Grange work, and Bro. Aiken intelligently led the van, not only in his own State, but in neighboring States where he undertook missionary work in behalf of the cause. The first representative meeting of the National Grange was held in this city in 1872. It was a critical period in the life history of the Order, and its future progress depended wholly upon the wisdom of councillors at that meeting. I well remember how much we felt indebted to South Carolina for sending as her representatives, Bro. Thomas Taylor, Master of the State Grange, and his wife, also Bro. Aiken, as General Deputy of the State, whose encouraging words and valuable suggestions were largely instrumental in creating the enthusiasm imparted to members of that important meeting. It was at this session that Bro. Aiken was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, an office which he continued to hold up to the time of his decease. When the National Grange held its annual session in 1875 at Charleston, S. C., it met with a welcome which astonished, as it seemed to me, some members from distant States. Subordinate Granges from far and near in the State sent their delegates to Charleston to welcome the National Grange which comprised representatives from every State Grange in the country. Not only were we met with hospitalities from members of the Order, but the citizens generally vied with each other in their efforts, not only by words but by deeds, to make our visit pleasant and agreeable, and in which they were eminently successful. It was a notable session, and I well remember that, upon reflection of the doings of the body, suppression of individual interests, and local prejudices, and the manifest desire to work harmoniously, the thought occurred to me that it was an exemplification of the first paragraph in the Declaration of Purposes of the Grange; it United by the strong and faithful tie of Agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country, and mankind.

It speaks much for the Intelligence of the members of the Order in South Carolina, that they have made so few changes in the office of Master of the State Grange. During the 15 or more years since it was organized there has been but two Masters, Bros. Taylor and Aiken, previous to the installment of the present incumbent, who here honors us with his presence.

Bro. Lipscomb responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—During a life shadowed by disappointment, suffering, and grief, there have been bright spots of happiness, pleasure, and complimentary honors. Among the latter I have most highly prized those conferred by the different grades of the grand Order to which we all belong and under the fostering auspices of which this meeting is held. The representative offices I have held in it have for more than ten years thrown me into fraternal council and social intercourse with great numbers of men and women from all the different states of this great nation, thus enabling me to realize and know of its immense scope and power and how successfully that power has been wielded for the good and advancement educationally, socially, and materially of not only its initiated members, but of the whole agricultural classes and the entire people.

You, Mr. Chairman, together with a small band of intelligent, liberal and public-spirited men, some of whose familiar faces I see now present, are the honored founders of this beneficent Order, for which the millions of men and women who now belong to it thank and bless you, and each succeeding generation will continue it for years and years to come. You have built a monument for yourselves, "more lasting than brass," and of which you, individually and collectively, may be proud. May you all live long to enjoy the honors you have so nobly won.

The change of residence and business will, of course, interrupt the close and long continued connection I have held to the State organization, and probably end my representative status, but can not and will not in the slightest degree lessen my interest in and devotion to the Order. And here in my new field I shall be ready and anxious to add my most zealous efforts to yours in any way en-

hance and promote this grand Order and its noble work.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, accept my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the high personal compliment and honor you have conferred upon me.

"Potomac Grange, No. 1," was responded to by its Master, Bro. Col. Colman:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—For many years before the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry, I had become thoroughly convinced that if the farming interests ever received the recognition to which they were entitled, some closer and more compact form of organization than the ordinary "Farmers' Club" would have to be adopted. When my attention was called to the fact that such an organization, now known as the Grange, had sprung into existence, every item pertaining to it found a place in the Rural World. It was by my special request that Mr. O. H. Kelley, then engaged in organizing Granges, was invited to come at my expense and organize the first Grange in Missouri. The result of that effort and the subsequent work of our lamented Bro. T. R. Allen, the constant and continued advocacy of the Order in the columns of my paper, are also matters of history. At that time, I advocated as I do now, the great need of more attention on the part of farmers to the great economic problems that affect their elevation and tend to secure their proper representation and influence in National and State affairs.

Whatever influence I have possessed has been used in the effort to arouse farmers to a realization of the strength and power that they actually possess—if they would but assert and maintain it. The farmers, above all others, on account of their numerical strength, ought to take a hand in wisely directing the policy of the Nation. I am glad to know that to-day the Grange is more fully than ever before realizing the grand possibilities predicted by the founders of the Order. The greatest achievements that yet remain to become a part of its history are to be thought out and worked out by means of the higher and better education of farmers' sons and daughters. The development of the educational feature of our Order will give to our country a farming class worthy of its name and grandeur and one well fitted to achieve its magnificent destiny.

I am pleased to be with you this evening, not only to enjoy the social amenities of the evening, but to unite with you in extending a fraternal welcome to Bro. Lipscomb, and by my presence to testify to my devotion to the Order in whose name we have assembled. For the same reasons a few months ago I accepted the office of Master of Potomac Grange, No. 1, which has within its membership not only several of the founders of and early workers in the Order, but many gentlemen of rare educational attainments, each a specialist in some branch of agricultural science, who are devoting their time and talents to the interests of practical agriculture.

In response to "The Founders of the Order," Bro. Thompson spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—It would seem to be more in accordance with good taste and propriety that "The Founders of our Order" should be responded to by some one other than themselves, for whatever they may say of their own work may seem to partake of the innermost nature of self-praise. So much has been said by others, however, that we may now, perhaps, be acquitted of the charge. Our own work has been for nearly twenty years before the world and has been judged by its fruit. Basing our judgment upon the expressions of hundreds of thousands of thoughtful men and women who have participated in its beneficent results, we may be justified in the reflection that however short our other aspirations may have fallen of fulfillment, and however fruitless our other efforts through life have been, our work in giving the Grange to the world has conferred benefits upon humanity that warrant the belief that we have not lived in vain.

This is not the time or occasion to relate, however briefly, the incidents or recall the reminiscences of the early history of the Order. It may, however, not be out of place to remark that the apparently phenomenal character of its origin, in springing like Minerva, from the head of Jove, full armed and ready for its work, was true only in appearance. Like all things else, it was subject to the universal law of evolution, and passed through every stage of development and growth. Before the Order attained sufficient magnitude to attract the attention of the world, its founders spent years of thoughtful labor, devoting such time as could be spared from their several avocations, in considering the necessities of its existence, discussing plans and principles of organization, constructing its Constitution and Ritual, and by personal correspondence, articles for the press, and by tracts and circulars educating the public mind, preparing the ground for the seed about to be sown. For nearly five years they labored with slight encouragement of success. But against indifference, opposition, and discouragement, with a faith that never faltered and a patience that never tired, they worked on. At last their faith was justified and their labors rewarded by the assembling of the first representative body of the National Grange in Georgetown in 1872, to whom they gladly transferred the ship, representing their life work and bearing so much of hope and promise to those for whose benefit it had been constructed. Since then they have watched it with an anxious eye and followed it with parental solicitude and believe that they have by an occasional word of counsel or warning kept it at times from drifting from its course or striking upon dangerous rocks or reefs. So will they always follow it, no longer in doubt or fear, but with an unshaken faith, an undoubting hope and an abiding confidence in its future. They know, as does no one else, the principles upon which it is founded and the material of which it is composed.

"We know what Master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast and sail and rope,
Who gave the keel the hammers' beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope."

And they believe that though every one now charged with its destiny were to grow faint or faithless, weak or weary, other heads and hearts and hands would resume and continue the work of the Order. They believe in its motto and unite with you in praying, "Esto perpetua."

Bro. Trimble, Secretary of the National Grange, spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—It was not my intention to make any remarks, but I cheerfully acknowledge a pleasure in having the opportunity to state a fact and impress a thought. In my judgment the man is self-opinionated who thinks he could run the office of Secretary of the National Grange and discharge its arduous and complicated duties satisfacto-

rily on his own judgement and knowledge alone. Thus impressed, I have, in the discharge of my duties, officially and personally, sought the advice and council of the able and experienced members of our Order residing in Washington, and they have cheerfully answered all my calls on their time and labor.

Perhaps to no one has the Secretary been more indebted than to the predecessor of our distinguished guest in the Master's chair in South Carolina, dear Brother Aiken. This brings me to the thought which I wish to impress on you. I well know that South Carolina will suffer a great loss in the removal from active work of their able Master. Mr. Chairman, we sympathize with the brothers in the Palmetto State; and yet we ask them to note well the fact that their Worthy Master, by locating in Washington, does not divest himself of work, and hard work, in our beloved Order. In my opinion Bro. Lipscomb is simply transferred to a larger field of usefulness in the Grange, and I want you all to stand by me when I claim from Bro. Lipscomb, for the use and service of the Order, his ability, his experience, his well known indomitable courage in defending the rights of the farmer and upholding the grand principles of the Grange. Doubtless Col. Lipscomb has already found that his public office is no sinecure. Let me give our honored guest fair warning that his position here as a Patron will not be a sinecure. The Secretary's office will claim his advice, his counsel and his sympathies, and I know that I will find him a worthy successor to Col. Aiken. I feel, Mr. Chairman, a deeper gratitude than I can express in the fact that we have the good brother among us. Believing his residence here to be in the interests of the Order, I pray God that that residence may cover many and many years.

Bro. Wm. M. King, Chief of the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture, and Worthy Secretary of Potomac Grange No. 1, in response to "Influence of the Grange," said: "An organization that has for its object the educational advancement, social refinement and purity of its members is of incalculable benefit to mankind. The measureless value of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is best evidenced by the vast work it has already accomplished in elevating the characters and increasing the influence of its members.

One of the prominent features of our Order is that of fraternity, of an earnest endeavor to suppress sectional prejudices and promote peace and harmony. The history of the Grange shows that it has done more to heal sectional dissensions than all other organizations combined. This organization was formed soon after the cyclone of civil war had swept remorselessly over our fair Southern land. It went forth as it were "with healing on its wings." When the representatives of the great agricultural interests of the nation met at the annual reunions of our Order, they do not meet as estranged brothers and sisters but as members of one great family, loyal to the principles of love, peace and good will. These annual gatherings of Patrons from the widely separated States and Territories of the Union have been fraught with best results, cementing as they do the indissoluble ties of fraternity and love. Costly as these reunions have been, the benefits to the cause of agriculture and human progress have been immeasurably greater. The principle of fraternity and association is one that is needed in home, neighborhood, state and national affairs. In the Grange we are linked together by a common interest, in a common cause, for the common good.

The possibilities of our Order are comparatively boundless. The work that has been accomplished during the first twenty years of its existence has been, as it were, but a primary school, while the broad field for more thorough educational work has continued to widen before us as we have moved forward. No other occupation or calling offers so wide a field for healthful intellectual development as the farm. The increased attendance at the agricultural colleges in these States and territories that have the largest representation in the National Grange is an indication that the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry is not without its influence for lasting good. The Order is designed to build up and make more attractive the great basic industry of agriculture. The Grange has come to stay. If so much has already been accomplished in the comparatively brief period of its existence, during which time it has been seriously weakened by partisan political action, what may not be expected when the educational feature shall be fully developed as contemplated by the founders of the Order?

The Grange as a great force in guiding the agricultural interests of the nation is becoming a recognized fact. The educational idea is the true one. It is this which will make all things possible to the sons and daughters of the soil. With the brain and hand thoroughly trained in the line of the most important of all occupations—that of the farmer—with a firm adherence to the imperishable principles of our Order as enunciated in our "Declaration of Purposes," nothing in, on or under the earth, can hinder the mental, moral, social and material advancement of the only farmers' organization that is destined to be perpetual.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour and the brothers parted, feeling that the bonds of friendship and fraternity had been strengthened by the pleasant occasion.

It is not often that eight railroads are at the same time under construction to any one place, however important it may be. And yet our correspondent, writing from Estillville, Va., points out the fact that eight roads are now either actually being built, or soon will be, all to meet at a place where a town has not yet been laid off even. Big Stone Gap is the name of this remarkable place. It is a great gap in the range of mountains dividing Southwest Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, and of necessity the railroads building in that direction must cross the mountains at this place. It is one of nature's marvels. Just by the side of the river which has broken its way through this great mountain range, there is said to be a most beautiful site of 1200 acres for a town. Here it is proposed to build an industrial town, and with the unlimited supplies of fine ore and the Elkhorn coaling coal and limestone in abundance, this place ought to grow very rapidly under judicious management.—Manufacturers' Record.

Powdered starch will take out fresh stains from table linen.

The Grange Visitor.

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

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

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To Subscribers and Correspondents.

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

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

To Advertisers.

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

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

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 solicit such that no numbers be lost to you.

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

NOVEMBER ninth the National Grange will assemble in the State Capitol at Lansing.

ANY of our friends who desire copies of U. S. Agricultural Reports can have them by sending their names and P. O. address to this office.

WHEN at the Fair at Grand Rapids next week call at Grange Headquarters, meet your friends and subscribe for the GRANGE VISITOR.

THOSE farmers who are discouraged by successive loss of clover seed on account of drouth can sow timothy seed any time in September with a reasonable prospect of finding a fair growth next summer. We have never known timothy to freeze out as clover often does in the spring of the year. We do not advise sowing timothy as it is an exhausting crop, but where this dry season has burned up the clover, corn, and potatoes, and left so much ground bare, it may be good policy to seed to timothy and get a reasonable assurance of a grass crop in 1888.

A good point made by Bro. Pray in his essay was the necessity of more co-operation among farmers now that the price of farm produce is so reduced. There are many Granges that might consider and act upon this suggestion with profit. We were glad to see that each of the Granges we visited in Antrim County were co-operating in the purchase of some staple goods and we heard no complaint of this being impracticable. On the contrary, some advantage accrued to all who participated. Talk about this at Grange meetings and co-operate whenever and wherever you can see your way clear.

THE Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society has made extensive preparations for a first class exhibit in every department of its annual Fair which opens on the 19th inst. This Society, partaking of the go-ahead character of the city of Grand Rapids where its annual meetings are held, will present inviting attractions this year. Its Executive Committee have been doing some lively work. Inspired by the general ambition which prevails in the western part of the

State, the VISITOR will have a commodious, well furnished TENT on the grounds and we invite not only Patrons but farmers to make this tent headquarters, and a place of rest. Leave your parcels and wraps for security with Bro. I. B. Hamilton, who will be in charge himself or by deputy.

FARMERS who have apples will do well to note the directions for their care and preservation given by B. G. Buell, as he writes from the standpoint of an experience of many years. Those who don't think the thin, sandy land of Michigan has any value should read the article headed, "A Day with the Fruit Men of Lawton." There are thousands of Michigan farmers who never have any berries or grapes of their own raising, who really suppose that these things cost more than they are worth, when in fact a bushel of grapes can be raised about as easily as a bushel of potatoes, though it takes a little longer to get the first bushel.

In subordinate Granges the program sometimes calls for select reading. It is certainly desirable that Patrons should be posted in the early history of that Order and know something of the men who enlisted in the work—of their faith in its benefits to the farmers of this country and of their high appreciation of the accomplished results. Some ideas in this line may be gathered from the welcome given Col. James N. Lipscomb at the National Capital by some of the prominent members of the Order, which find on the third page of this number, and we suggest that as very many members of the Order do not take the VISITOR this welcome be read at some suitable time in our subordinate Granges. There are almost three columns of excellent reading matter in it.

AND we still get letters asking what to do about paying royalty on driven wells. Answering that question by letter is getting rather monotonous. We can think of no better answer now than advising the treatment one of these bull-dozers received in a neighboring county. He proposed serving a notice of infringement on a farmer and was as promptly served with a notice to leave the premises. Declining, he was collared and led into the highway with an injunction that may serve him for future use. Again we say—Pay no man \$10 royalty or any other sum. The State Grange of Michigan will defend in court contributors of one dollar to its Defense Fund, be they Patrons or not. We say this much on our own responsibility, as that is what it proposed to do and did do in 1881. There will soon be a meeting of the Executive Committee when such action as is deemed necessary will be taken.

We have elsewhere called attention to a part of the third page of this number. There is also most excellent reading in the Ladies' Department. Our esteemed correspondent, V. B., has justly criticised a cultured talent that is to-day doing a vast amount of educational mischief—not so much in the injury inflicted on public men as in the direction given to a taste for reading. These reporters, of whom V. B. justly complains, give news in such mixed measure of truth and fiction and of such quantity and doubtful quality that the reader finds but little real wheat in a vast amount of chaff. It were better for the general public if it knew less of much that finds place in the newspapers of the period as in the direction given to a taste for reading these reporters, of whom V. B. so justly complains, give character to the papers that are eagerly perused from day to-day. And what does it all amount to? A little grain with an endless amount of chaff in such mixed measure of truth and fiction and of such doubtful value that we have come to believe the news reporter is a public enemy.

We are sorry the State Fair and the Western Michigan Fair and the North-East. Mich. Fair at Flint are to be held the same week. There has been a screw loose in the management somewhere or this condition of things would not exist. Had it been otherwise, in the interest of the GRANGE VISITOR we should have attended both. But we have placed the matter in good hands at Grand Rapids and shall put in our time at Jackson. We hope to meet Patrons and farmers from different parts of the State ready to subscribe for or renew their subscription to the VISITOR. We know the crops are short but good Patrons who can afford to take in the Fair can certainly afford to subscribe for the VISITOR.

We shall make our headquarters on the Fair grounds at the office of the Secretary of State, where we expect to meet Bro. Robert L. Hewitt, who has charge of the agricultural branch of the business of that office. In a circular just received we find the following invitation:

Crop correspondents attending the State Fair are requested to meet at the office of the Secretary of State, on the Fair grounds, on Thursday at 11 o'clock. This meeting will be informal, and held for the purpose of getting acquainted, and for consultation. All details will be made known at the time correspondents receive their tickets.

The Secretary of State will have his office in a tent erected on the grounds, which will be made a headquarters for crop correspondents.

For the courtesy extended it is hoped crop correspondents will induce one other person to attend the State or Western Michigan Fairs, at each of which crop correspondents will find headquarters provided by the Secretary of State.

NATIONAL GRANGE - ANNUAL MEETING.

Lansing, November 9, 1887.

The highest legislative body of the Patrons of Husbandry will hold its twenty-first annual session in Representative Hall, Capitol Building, Lansing. Eleven o'clock A. M., Wednesday, November 9, is the time designated for its first session. These annual sessions of the National Grange extend into the second week. The session of 1886 covered eight days. The extreme states of our vast country answered to the call. Far-off Oregon sent her Worthy Master—distant Texas, ever loyal to the Order, and Maine, by her noble Governor was represented, as well as the nearer states, at the last annual session held in the City of Brotherly Love. Like the sessions of the subordinate and State Granges, the business of the National Grange is all done in the fourth degree, and all members of the Order who attend will be most heartily welcomed. We believe there are many Michigan Patrons who intend to visit Lansing on this occasion and we know that everything will be done by those having the matter in charge to make such visit pleasant. We shall do what we can to secure the lowest railway rates and we suggest that all who think of attending the National Grange meeting send us their names and postoffice address, and state over what roads they wish transportation. All this may not be necessary but there is more red tape about this matter than there used to be and we may be able to use this information to your advantage. We shall arrange for board for all who may come, on the best terms that can be had.

The Defense Fund.

We have received a few contributions to the Defense Fund since the late decision of the United States Court invited the royalty hunters to again invade the State. We have also received a letter from a brother Patron objecting to a continuation of the plan adopted in 1881 by the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange, which gave us such a good Defense Fund that the collectors of royalty soon found that their collections would no longer pay their board bills, and they left. This office is without instruction from the Executive Committee. Until instructed by the State Grange we shall continue to receive and receipt contributions to the Defense Fund sent us from any quarter and shall assume that such protection as the State Grange is able to afford will be extended to each and every contributor to the Driven Well Defense Fund. The action of the State Grange through its Executive Committee was protective not only to Patrons but to farmers and all classes of society, for driven wells were and are still in general use. Accepting contributions from all classes increased the fund and by this general co-operation made large payments from interested Patrons less necessary, and in the outcome gave the general public increased confidence in the value of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The course adopted before worked well and we now see no reason to adopt any other. There are men who will stand back and expect to profit by our organization without extending aid in any way. This can't be helped. Every community has men who want their neighbors to pay their taxes and so far society has failed to wholly protect itself against those who selfishly seek to obtain an advantage. The Grange is broad and liberal in its principles and policy—it has accepted and adopted the spirit of progress which has characterized this century and we believe that fact is a most hopeful indication of its successful future.

Northern Michigan.

Continued.

Our stay in the vicinity of Elk Rapids was very pleasant and satisfactory. That we might see more of the country, Bro. Sours made a circuit of some ten miles to reach Elk Rapids, four miles distant. The rain of the day before had settled the dust, started the plows and made the farmers hopeful of a potato crop, which in that section is one of great importance particularly this year of general shortage of this staple crop of the country. The route we traveled was quite rolling and the most of it very good land. The high lands are the best. The change from strong clay land to light sand is found in a few feet. Wherever clay comes to the surface in sufficient extent to make a farm, there farming may be prosecuted with reasonable hope of getting a living; but where the beach sand crops out the farmer can depend on little reward for his labor. Our morning drive was either half a mile too long or five minutes too slow to carry out our purpose of taking the good steamer Morley for Old Mission, so after dinner we took the little "Ida" on Elk Lake, bound for Spencer Creek on the east side of Torch Lake. Less than a mile from the landing we found the Master and Secretary of Helena Grange, No. 676. That evening and the next morning we met several members of the Grange and were inspired with confidence in the prosperity and good work of that Grange for the reason that Bro. John B. Hartwell, its Master, was so heartily endorsed by every one. There was general agreement that the Grange was doing its members good and attendance at Grange meetings was the rule lived up to by the members. We returned the next day to carry out our purpose, but before crossing the beautiful bay to Old Mission we must switch off from the Grange for a moment to make brief mention of the great industry that makes somewhat famous the village of

ELK RAPIDS.

This is a town well located for a city of several thousand inhabitants. Situated on Traverse Bay, at the outlet of lakes whose aggregate length, including short connecting rivers, is 75 miles, with a shore line of not less than 200, and all within a radius of 20 miles, it is probably the best location in this country for a charcoal iron furnace and it has been well improved.

The Elk Rapids Iron Company have thirty charcoal kilns in which are converted annually into charcoal 50,000 cords of wood. These lakes furnish easy access to the vast tracts of hard wood timber near their banks and from which this Iron Company draws supplies.

Lest we make this article too long, we must defer until another time a description of the extensive plant of this Iron Company that has with marked success utilized the products of its furnaces and kilns to a greater extent than any other establishment of its kind in this country.

The whistle of the Morley, an hour late, was an order to start for the pier that struck out into the bay 100 rods. It was twilight when we reached the landing at Old Mission and were repaired at once to the Rushmore House, a hostelry of somewhat ancient build, but comfortable and managed by an obliging host. After dinner the next day we made inquiry for Mr. Jerome Pratt, whose wife, in the pioneer days of our town, was for ten years a well known resident of Schoolcraft. We found their domicile but twenty rods away and with her and her genial husband were soon reviewing the past—the days and years when we were young. Persons and incidents, that had been lost in the dim distance of added years, were recalled and a few hours were pleasantly spent in a retrospect of that mingled light and shadow that makes up the history of a new country.

Later in the day Mr. Pratt took us to the house of Bro. H. K. Brinkman, whose horse and carriage were soon ready for a drive among the orchards of Old Mission. As we were near the famous Parmalee property we gave that first attention. Mr. Parmalee went to Old Mission about 25 years ago, an experienced orchardist. But his experience did not protect him from the mistakes common to the men who have done well and want to do better. Buying 400 acres of land, he commenced fruit culture on a large scale and twenty years later left evidences of his mistakes spread out over some of the finest fruit lands in Northern Michigan. What was once a splen-

did peach orchard we found a well plowed field prepared for wheat. The pear orchard will furnish this year a fair crop for about the last time. Some of the trees were broken down, dead limbs were plenty and it was everywhere evident that the pear blight had taken possession of the orchard and its utter ruin was not far distant. The apples were a half crop and looked well. Bro. Brinkman has a fine show of pears and some very fine apples. He, too, has learned that it is safer to have forty acres in fruit than four times as much, and we elsewhere had abundant evidence of attempting too much. His orchard of Waggoner apples was a pitiful sight. Over-bearing and the cold winter of 1885 ruined it entirely. It will soon all be pulled up root and branch to make room for some variety not so prolific. Plums are a good crop and pay well, but sour cherries are the most reliable and best paying crop grown, so says Bro. Brinkman, and he has been in the fruit business right here for more than twenty years. His corn was a fair crop and his eighteen acres of potatoes seemed a bonanza when we found the next day Bro. Bagley on the dock paying 75 cents a bushel for wagon loads of this staple.

The next day Bro. B. was on hand to show us more of the north end of the Peninsula and drove a dozen miles before dinner, halting for a few minutes here and there at the house of some worthy Patron. Whatever mistakes may have been made, there is no question but the Grand Traverse region is adapted to fruit raising and that of excellent quality. Taking this fact for granted, very many of its fruit farmers seem to have expected the business would take care of itself if trees were once set, and have neglected to give the land and trees such attention and care as indicate skill, industry and that completeness of work which makes a man feel pleased to show his premises to his friends. There are some fruit farms, however, well cared for, and among the very best is that of Bro. E. O. Ladd. His pear trees were uninjured by blight and loaded with luscious fruit.

We much regretted that our plans did not permit us to remain longer and get better acquainted with the Patrons who have shown such energy and determination in Grange work. Peninsular Grange built a hall last winter, taking advantage of that season of the year when there was little work at home, these Patrons joined in the work and before spring occupied one of the finest halls in the State. The indebtedness incurred for material has been nearly extinguished during the summer by the enterprise and liberality of members, of which our Jottings' page has made mention.

Old Mission has a splendid harbor. This, with favorable grounds for a summer resort, has attracted a company that has bought 100 acres of land, built a few cottages this season, and expect to make this equal to any of the resorts already famous in Northern Michigan. This resort will be a good thing for the fruit farmers of that vicinity. Say what we will about low prices and hard times, a visit to the resorts of Northern Michigan indicate prosperity somewhere. With summer cottages by scores, costing from \$300 to \$3,000 each, large and luxurious hotels well patronized by a transient population, these resorts are pleasant and healthful centers for the redistribution of accumulated wealth, and we are glad to know they attract people in considerable numbers from the large cities of the South and West.

Leaving Old Mission after dinner, under great obligations to Bro. Brinkman for devoting so much time to promote our enjoyment, we took the "Morley" for Traverse City, and while there climbed the hill sides from which Judge Ramsdell was daily gathering and shipping most luscious plums. This opinion of quality is not second-hand but comes of a personal test of several varieties. His pear crop looked inviting and was liberal in amount. The apple crop was good in quality, but less than half a crop in quantity, and his grapes will pay well for the attention they have received. We got his opinion of the drive well racket that is staring us in the face, and left at seven A. M. on the fine steamer City of Grand Rapids for Charlevoix, and a few days later started for home where we arrived after an absence of nearly four weeks in good condition for work.

ASK your neighbors to subscribe for the GRANGE VISITOR.

GENERAL NOTICE. MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sept. 1, 1887.

The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the County Convention to be held on Tuesday, October 4, 1887, by virtue of Section 3, Article 2, By-Laws of Michigan State Grange:

- Allegan—3 Representatives. Nos. 37, 53, 154, 238, 247, 248, 271, 296, 339, 364, 390, 407, 520, 643, 669. Antrim—1 Rep. Nos. 470, 676. Barry—2 Rep. Nos. 48, 55, 127, 128, 145, 256, 424, 425, 472, 648. Branch—2 Rep. Nos. 88, 91, 95, 96, 97, 136, 137, 152, 400. Berrien—2 Rep. Nos. 14, 40, 43, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 188, 194. Benzie—1 Rep. No. 503. Calhoun—1 Rep. Nos. 65, 66, 83, 85, 129, 292. Cass—1 Rep. Nos. 162, 427. Crawford—Rep. 1 No. 673. Clinton—2 Rep. Nos. 202, 225, 226, 358, 370, 439, 456, 459, 505, 659, 677. Emmett—1 Rep. No. 665. Eaton—1 Rep. Nos. 134, 224, 260, 301, 315, 360, 619. Genesee—1 Rep. Nos. 387, 565. Grand Traverse—1 Rep. Nos. 379, 469, 624, 655, 663, 672. Grant—1 Rep. Nos. 307, 391, 431, 521. Hillsdale—2 Rep. Nos. 74, 78, 107, 108, 133, 182, 269, 273, 274, 286. Huron—1 Rep. Nos. 662, 666, 667, 668, 678, 680. Ingham—2 Rep. Nos. 115, 235, 262, 265, 289, 322, 347, 540. Ionia—2 Rep. Nos. 158, 174, 175, 185, 186, 190, 192, 270, 272, 640. Jackson—1 Rep. No. 45. Kalamazoo—1 Rep. Nos. 8, 11, 21, 24, 49. Kalkaska—1 Rep. Nos. 664, 674. Kent—3 Rep. Nos. 19, 39, 63, 110, 113, 170, 219, 221, 222, 337, 348, 350, 353, 563, 564, 634. LaPeer—1 Rep. Nos. 396, 448, 549. Leelanaw—1 Rep. Nos. 667, 668. Lenawee—2 Rep. Nos. 107, 212, 213, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 293, 384, 660, 509. Livingston—1 Rep. Nos. 90, 336. Macomb—1 Rep. Nos. 403, 657. Manistee—1 Rep. Nos. 557, 663. Mecosta—1 Rep. No. 362. Montcalm—1 Rep. Nos. 318, 354, 440, 441, 650. Muskegon—1 Rep. Nos. 372, 373, 633. Newaygo—1 Rep. Nos. 494, 495, 511, 544, 545. Oceana—1 Rep. No. 406. Oakland—3 Rep. Nos. 141, 245, 257, 359, 267, 275, 283, 323, 328, 335, 377, 395, 443. Ottawa—2 Rep. Nos. 30, 112, 313, 458, 639. St. Clair—1 Rep. Nos. 491, 528. St. Joseph—3 Rep. Nos. 22, 76, 178, 199, 215, 236, 237, 266, 291, 303, 332, 333. Saginaw—1 Rep. No. 574. Sanilac—1 Rep. Nos. 417, 566, 641, 654, 670. Shiawassee—1 Rep. Nos. 180, 228, 229, 252. Tuscola—1 Rep. Nos. 513, 523, 548, 661. Van Buren—2 Rep. Nos. 10, 23, 32, 36, 60, 89, 158, 159, 230, 346, 610. Washtenaw—1 Rep. Nos. 52, 56, 68, 92, 351. Wayne—2 Rep. Nos. 268, 298, 367, 368, 389, 618, 636. Wexford—1 Rep. Nos. 632, 633, 644.

By the neglect of some secretaries, quite a number of Granges stand now upon our books disfranchised.

For the purpose of securing representatives to all delinquent Granges we shall add to the list all that may report up to the last moment practicable, and delegates duly elected who at the Convention show a receipt for dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1887, on which is endorsed "entitled to representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the Convention.

We give elsewhere so much of Article 4th, By Laws of State Grange, as relates to the make up of the legislative body of the State Grange.

The following Granges have not reported for the quarter ending March 31, 1887, and that report must be made to entitle to representation.

- Nos. 7, 16, 18, 28, 38, 67, 106, 108, 114, 125, 130, 163, 223, 229, 246, 251, 295, 325, 340, 342, 355, 361, 374, 399, 399, 421, 430, 437, 479, 530, 542, 568, 582, 607, 613, 623, 671, 679.

Reports covering March 31, from some Granges will entitle the county to an additional representative. We hope secretaries whose duty it is to attend to this matter will not by neglect cut off representation to the State Grange. There is time to get in line if improved. And we suggest that Masters may very properly look after this matter and know that their Grange is entitled to representation.

The Chicago Inter-State Exposition.

The great inland City of America now comes to the front with its Fifteenth Consecutive Annual Inter-State Exhibition of the products of Science, Industry and Art, opening Wednesday, Sept. 7, and closing Saturday, Oct. 22.

The mammoth building is now crowded with exhibits from almost every part of the civilized world, illustrating every department of human activity, with its latest and best products. It is impossible to do this great collection justice by noticing it in detail. In some important respects it has never been equaled at any temporary exhibition, and in scarcely any respect has it ever been excelled. All railway and transportation lines give reduced rates to visitors, and there is every indication that the usual attendance of 500,000 will be well nigh doubled. It certainly will be if the intelligent, enterprising, well-to-do people of the Northwest properly appreciate the opportunity it affords.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett will contribute a short serial to the coming volume of St. Nicholas, which is said to be a worthy successor of that author's famous "Little Lord Fauntleroy," which appeared in St. Nicholas a year ago. Joel Chandler Harris, John Burroughs, Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, J. T. Trowbridge, Col. Richard M. Johnson, and Louis M. Alcott are among the many distinguished writers who will contribute serial and short stories to St. Nicholas for 1888.

By-Laws of State Grange Relating to the Make-up of its Legislative Body.

ARTICLE IV.—VOTING MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. The voting members of the Michigan State Grange shall be chosen from the members, in proportion to one brother, and his wife (if a Matron), to each five Subordinate Granges, or the major part thereof, in each county; and one brother, and his wife (if a Matron), chosen by each county or district (Pomona) Grange in the State.

SEC. 2. Counties in which there are not the major portion of five Subordinate Granges shall be entitled to a representation in the State Grange of one brother and his wife (if a Matron.)

SEC. 3. The selection of voting members by Subordinate Granges shall take place on the first Tuesday of October of each year, by a convention of Subordinate Granges at the county seat of each county, unless the place of meeting has been elsewhere located by the last preceding annual convention.

SEC. 4. At the annual convention to elect representatives or voting members of the State Grange each Subordinate Grange, not more than two quarters in arrears for dues or reports to the State Grange, shall be entitled to four delegates, and no more. Such delegates shall be chosen by ballot by the Subordinate Grange, which may also choose alternate delegates. Each delegate and alternate chosen should have credentials from his Grange, signed by the Master and Secretary thereof, and attested by the seal of the Grange. A delegate can have but one vote in the convention.

SEC. 5. Conventions of eight or more Granges may, upon the request of the majority of the Granges entitled to representation, divide the county or districts into districts of contiguous Granges, in which case the representatives of each such district shall be elected by the vote of the delegates of the district so made.

SEC. 6. A county or district convention shall have the delegates of a majority of the Grange entitled to representation present, before districting or an election can take place. Failing to have a majority of the Granges entitled to representation present, the convention shall, after organization, adjourn to a fixed time and place, and send a notice of such time and place to all unrepresented Granges. The delegates present at the adjourned meeting of the convention shall have power to elect representatives to the State Grange.

SEC. 7. Conventions may elect alternative representatives to the State Grange, or may empower the representatives-elect to appoint substitute from among the Masters or Past Masters of Subordinate Granges in the district from which they were elected.

SEC. 8. The President and Secretary of each representative convention shall give each representative elect a credential certifying his election, to be used at the State Grange, and said Secretary shall, immediately upon the close of the convention, forward a certified statement of the election, with name and postoffice of representatives elected, to the Secretary of the State Grange. Blank forms and credentials and certificates shall be furnished by the Secretary of the State Grange on application.

At the last session of the State Grange the Committee on Pomona Granges in its report, presented the following resolution which was adopted by the State Grange.

Resolved, That it is for the best interests of Pomona Granges that their delegates to the State Grange should receive mileage and per diem the same as delegates from Subordinate Granges in order to secure representation without fail.

If we construe the action of the State Grange a right representatives from Pomona Granges will be entitled to the same mileage and per diem that representatives from Subordinate Granges receive. Several Pomona Granges were not represented last year on account as was alleged of the poverty of their treasury.

This will not be likely to occur again under the operation of this resolution.

Retained in perfect running order in the United States Steamboat Inspector's office in this city is an oscillating engine constructed in 1809 by Daniel French. It is only of model size, and is probably the first engine of the kind ever constructed. Its description is simple. Having its piston-rod attached directly to the crank-pin, as the crank revolves the cylinder oscillates upon trunnions, one on each side of it, through which the steam enters and leaves the steam-chest. The valves are within the steam-chests, oscillating with the cylinder. It is perhaps as satisfactory an engine of this class as has ever been built, for it is well known that the mechanism of the actuating valves in oscillating steam engines has seldom proved perfectly satisfactory in its operation.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A machine has been brought out for cutting up old timber into firewood, and tying it in bundles ready for sale. It consists essentially of a chopping-knife actuated like a mortise chisel. The timber is fed into the machine in lengths of about six inches, and the chisel splits them up along the grain of the wood. They pass out of the machine into a box, which, by agitation, settles them into the smallest bulk. They are then formed into bundles by mechanical means, compressed, and bound by wire. A firewood-bundling machine, worked by a pedal for smaller requirements, has also been introduced.—Cassell's.

How Shall we Dispose of our Produce?

[From a paper read before Eaton County Grange.]

But now how shall we best dispose of our surplus products, is as I consider a hard problem to solve. While we as farmers and producers have diligently toiled and labored to improve and increase production, we have also by common practice allowed some of the so-called business men of our country to dictate to us terms of sale, make our prices for us, so that all we have to do is when we get our products ready, draw them to the stations, turn them over to the business men, take what they decide to give, go home and toil and labor on to produce more. While we believe over-production supply and demand have much to do in establishing prices, yet I do not believe it has half as much influence as that association known as the Board of Trade, with headquarters in the city of Chicago, and branches in every city and village of note in the United States. If any here has a doubt of this he should visit the great Board of Trade building in Chicago, and gaze upon its magnificence; attend its open board, and witness the turmoil and confusion present there every day which exhibits so much of a business character that it is impossible for a farmer to comprehend it. Although we notice that once in a while a farmer, or some one that thinks he is merging into a business man, commences speculation in option, and with but very rare exceptions does so to his ruin and disgrace. Daniel Webster once said, "that the true destiny of the Northwest was to become a great manufacturing as well as a great agricultural people." It seems to me that this is the very key note to this problem.

The idea that we should transport the bulky, raw material, nearly 50 per cent. of which is refuse or waste, to the far east to be made up into different forms whereby it is adapted to the use of man, and then after it is manufactured be shipped back to be worn or used perhaps upon the very farm where it was produced, while the charges for transportation both ways, which perhaps are not always just, have added from twenty-five to fifty per cent. to the cost of the article. Not only this but we have also largely to send the food, the wheat or flour and meat upon the workmen have to subsist while working it up. There is no earthly reason why this working-up could not be done right here where the materials are produced and thus all these added expenses saved. This system would be an incentive to bring in other manufacturing interests, thus bringing the manufacturers into the immediate vicinity of the producers, thus enabling us to produce many articles which now we cannot on account of no market. Thus our soil might be resting from constant cropping in exhausting articles which are now fast impoverishing it. Thus all would be benefitted by the establishment of manufacturing among us.

You ask how this may be done? I answer, it can be done through farmers' organized co-operation. Are not all the great moral reforms of the day, by which vice is combatted and virtue encouraged, carried forward by the organized efforts of the friends of truth and good order; through organized co-operation the sails of commerce whiten every sea and convey our produce from nation to nation. Within our own country through co-operation over 80,000 miles of railroad have been constructed, opening thoroughfares for transportation in every direction and spanning the continent from ocean to ocean. In fact those engaged in every department of business and in every profession have long since recognized the advantages of co-operation and by organization have developed and built up the interests with which they were particularly connected.

Will the farmers shake off their lethargy, be more thorough in their organization and protect and defend their interests in my sincere wish. GEO. D. PRAY.

Portland cement is an artificial product, chemically proportioned by the proper selection of the material entering into its composition. These, whether chalk or clay, as in England; marl or clay, as in Germany; or hydraulic limestones, as in this country, are, in every case, reduced to the finest powder by either wet or dry grinding, and this powder moistened merely in the dry process, or in the form of paste in the wet process, becomes practically, either by drying in large tanks or by being molded into bricks, eggs or other forms, a new stone, in which all the elements are brought in close contact and are in perfect chemical proportion. This artificially-made new stone, burnt, as it is at high heat in close kilns, has every element chemically active, and the clinker represents practically, when properly proportioned chemically, a composition of bi-basic silicate of lime and aluminate of lime. This ground clinker is the Portland cement of commerce, a fixed uniform product, sold under a warranty of its strength and firmness, and depends upon the controllable elements of skillful manufacture for its character and uniformity.

Canker humors of every description, whether in the mouth, throat, or stomach, are expelled from the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. No other remedy can compare with this, as a cure for all diseases originating in impure or impoverished blood.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

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

Table listing market prices for various goods including Pure Sugars, Syrups and Molasses, Coffee, Foreign Dried Fruits, Whole Spices, Pure Ground Spices, and Grocers' Sundries.

Mills, Lacey & Dickinson's Pharmacy

N. E. Cor. Monroe and Div. Sts., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Advertisement for Mills, Lacey & Dickinson's Pharmacy featuring 'YES!' and 'Dairy Thermometers, Hydrometers for Milk and Cider, Butter Color, Liquid Rennet'.

and in fact anything in the Drug and Chemical line of

Advertisement for Mills, Lacey and Dickinson, 139-141 Monroe St., N. E. Cor. Division.

Advertisement for KASKINE, 'The New Quinine,' which we are having a great sale of. Send or call for descriptive samples. Don't mistake the location, N. E. Corner of Monroe and Division Sts., Wenham Block.

Advertisement for Patron's Shoe House! A. R. HANO, 121 North 8th Street, Philadelphia, Penn., Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers in BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS!

Advertisement for A. R. HANO, Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of all kinds and descriptions, 121 North 8th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Advertisement for WHY WHITE LEAD, does not last one quarter the time. INGERSOLL'S LIQUID RUBBER PAINT does. White Lead does not last as it formerly did, is answered in our Pamphlet.

Advertisement for Senior Life Insurance, The American Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., is the BEST Senior Life Ins. Co. in the world.

Ladies' Department.

Finding Fault.

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those with homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone.
If you have nothing else to do
Than talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults, and who has not?
The old as well as the young;
Perhaps we may, for all we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find it works full well,
To find our own defects and cure
Ere others' faults you tell;
And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Now let us all, when we begin
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To those we little know;
Remember curses, chicken like,
Sometimes to roost come home,
Don't speak of others' faults until
You have none of your own.

A Trip to Northern Michigan.

What can be more inspiring than a journey by rail, on a bright summer day, to the cool, shady retreats of Northern Michigan, and so, escaping for a few weeks from the midsummer heat, we will away to the beauties of Bay View and Mackinac; and, as our good steed rushes wildly on, unmindful of the landscape through which we are passing, let us gather up the beauty which lies around us.

If we came into the world with our faculties fully developed, this earth would seem like fairy-land, but we so gradually learn of its beauties and the grandeur of life, that too often the tendency is to pass on, heedless of the sublimity and variety of the scenery in which we spend our lives, and which becomes to us almost a part of our own existence, breathing the pure air of the skies and receiving our nourishment from the life-giving rays of the sun and the fruit of Mother Earth as a matter of course. But we will study and appreciate this exquisite mosaic, spread out before us by the Master's hand. Look! was ever a more matchless scene. Green fields of waving corn, yellow oats with heads bending low, patches of brown earth, blue sky above and golden sun, clear, limpid streams winding in and out, here and there the sturdy oak, and graceful elm, with its long branches swinging so lazily in the breeze, the deep, rich foliage of the maple, and the tall straight form of the tamarack and pine.

But, lest the sun go down upon our path, we will hasten on. Ere long we reach the Muskegon river, upon which millions of logs are floating, waiting for high water to bear them on to the lake. Passing on, we soon reach Mecosta Co., where at Paris a State fishery is established, then on to Osceola Co., a region of beautiful country, lovely farms and fine dwellings, and through the picturesque village of Cadillac, in Wexford Co., so beautifully situated on Big Clam Lake.

This may be said to be the northern terminus of agricultural prosperity on the G. R. & I. R. R., for a more desolate country than lies between this and Mackinac it is difficult to conceive, with a soil too poor to sustain animal life, and nothing to be seen (as a rule) but burnt trunks of pine trees, golden rod and ferns. From Cadillac to Mackinac there are no wheat houses or cattle yards on the R. R. track. From Mancelona to Bay View, a distance of forty miles, there is but one straw stack, and one school house, and all the growing crops on the line of the R. R. that whole distance, could be grown on one farm of two hundred acres in Livingston Co. One sees scores of deserted houses, whose former inhabitants fled the spot, unable to secure a livelihood from the barren soil.

Possibly the R. R. runs through the poorest portion of the country. It is hoped that such is the case for one realizes here, more forcibly than ever, that the products of the soil are the true source of all prosperity.

But the light of day is fading and here we are at Bay View. As we alight from the train, we hear the splashing of the waves upon the shore, and when we seek our resting place are lulled to sleep by the music of the waters. We awake in the morning refreshed and eager for the anticipated delights of the Assembly. What a lovely vision greets our sight! On the terraced ground above, the beautiful hotel with its broad verandas, shady lawn and sparkling fountains, picturesque cottages on every hand; Harbor Springs on the right crowning an eminence rising from the water's edge; Petoskey on the left, nestling so peacefully on the hillside; below the lovely bay, which seems thrown into the land for man's supreme delight, feasting the eye with its varying moods and changing colors, bringing in the swell of the great lake, just in sight, with its busy crafts plying to and fro—bearing on their precious freight; and over all this the sun blossoming so peacefully across the sky.

As we gaze, entranced, we say to ourselves:

"Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,

And o'er it softly her warm ear lays;
And whether we look, or whether we listen,
We hear life's murmur or see it gladden."

and we query whether we are not in a second Eden; but soon boats come to the dock, and trains arrive, bringing the people by the hundreds, and we must away to the Amphitheater for Alfred Wright, Dean of the Chautauqua University, is holding forth, and that announcement is sufficient to draw a crowd. He is the best Greek scholar in the U. S., a cultured, polished gentleman, and very witty withal, and while laughing at his jokes and trying to delve into the depths of wisdom which he brings up to you an hour passes too quickly away.

The Assembly, under the capable management of J. M. Hall, furnishes a rare intellectual treat, and it speaks well for the intelligence of the people of Michigan that they so readily avail themselves of its privileges, for no one can attend the exercises without receiving enrichment of mind and noble inspiring thoughts.

The opening of the Assembly was very enthusiastic, giving a happy impulse to the whole after proceedings. The public exercises were of the highest intellectual merit. Dr. Pierson, Bishop Gillespie, Mr. Wilder, of India; Misses Hartwell and Olmstead, of Siam; Francis Willard, Wallace Bruce and others of like renown participating and giving it high rank among other Assemblies.

Dr. Fairfield's lecture on Egypt and Rome were of peculiar interest, as he so vividly portrayed his visit to Alexandria and Cairo, his ascent of the pyramids and the scenery of Rome, describing St. Peter's church which is of such immense size that thirty of our ordinary churches could be placed in the entrance hall, the Coliseum, the Church of St. Clements, 1200 years old; the Roman baths, &c. Prof. Ragan, the famous stereopticon, gave three lectures, the last on picturesque Ireland, bringing before us with wonderful reality such scenes as the lakes of Killarney, the famous blarney stone in Blarney Castle, historic Colleen Bawn, the mysterious round tower and many other of like interest. Then there were concerts, receptions, and various entertainments, to amuse as well as instruct, but all these must be seen and heard to be fully enjoyed.

We will resume our journey, stopping at Harbor Springs to view the objects of historic interest, the site of the old mission established two hundred years ago, upon which a large church now stands and an old Indian burying-ground, with its crosses decorated with paper flowers. We will enter the old church, built more than one hundred years ago, and step upon the floor, worn through to the ground by the tread of Indians in olden times. We will visit Harbor Point, and ascend the tower of the light-house, which contains a magnificent lens costing \$2,500 in Paris.

Mackinaw City, the terminus of the R. R., is a town of little importance, with but two hundred inhabitants, and we will board the steamer for Mackinac Island, nine miles away, passing Round Island, once the scene of war and bloodshed, and St. Ignace, settled in 1671, thirty years before Cadillac founded Detroit. As we sail across the straits, we wish the straits were wider, that we might longer revel in the beauty of the scenery.

We soon descry the Island, with the Fort frowning down like another Alhambra with its white walls. The first building you see upon landing is the John Jacob Astor House, and over the door is this sign, "Headquarters of the American Fur Co." In one room of this hotel are five leather covered books, two hundred years old, containing records of great historic interest. The house occupied by the first physician of the Island, is still standing, 150 years old, and a fence enclosing the old Indian burying ground, built in the ancient stockade style, is in good shape yet, being only seventy five years old. Three block houses in the fort built in 1769, are in a good state of preservation, and apparently capable of withstanding the vicissitudes of another century. These houses are about twenty feet square, the lower story of stone and the upper one of blocks or logs, jutting perhaps two feet over the first story. They are kept covered with a heavy coat of whitewash, as are also the walls of the fort which in some places are one hundred feet high.

Making a tour of the Island, the first object of interest is far-famed "Arch Rock." Words cannot describe its grandeur. It is a magnificent natural arch, spanning a chasm forty or fifty feet in width, and 149 feet high. Through this, at its base are seen the majestic waters of Lake Huron. At the foot of this arch, may be seen a second arch, less majestic but none the less curious and wonderful.

A short drive brings us to "Sugar Loaf Rock," an immense boulder of conical shape, looming up 134 feet in the air, standing there all alone on a level plain, the silent witness of ages. How came it here, and how came the stupendous opening in Arch Rock? The Island is full of geological wonders. There is indisputable evidence, that the waters once prevailed to the height of 250 feet above the present level of the lake, and science tells us that in the past ages this country was covered with a continental glacier and during the time of the floods following the hole in the rock was undoubtedly worn through, and that during the whirl and rush of the waters, this immense boulder was separated from the adjacent ridge and landed in its present position.

No one can behold this rock without feelings of admiration and awe, as well as reverence for that Almighty Power, "who measureth out the waters in the hollow of his hand," and who spake the earth into existence, "so that the things which were not seen do appear."

Passing on, we soon reach the famous rock known as Lover's Leap. This rises abruptly from the water's edge, is similar in appearance and height to Sugar Loaf and to reach the base of which we descend 178 steps. The legend concerning this wonderful rock is this: "A young Ojibway girl, often wandered there, and gazing from dizzy heights witnessed the receding canoes of the large war parties of the Ojibways and Ottawas. From this bluff she often watched and listened for the return of war parties, for among them she knew was Ge-nin-e-groon her lover, his head decorated with war-eagle plumes, which none but a brave could sport. One season when the war party returned, she could not distinguish his familiar and loved war shout. Her spirit told her he had gone to the spirit-land of the West. One morning her body was found mangled at the foot of the bluff. The soul had thrown aside its covering of earth and had gone to join the spirit of her beloved Ge-nin-e-groon."

The tradition of the Indians in regard to the Island is this: A large number of these people were once assembled at Point St. Ignace and while intently gazing at the rising of the sun, they beheld the island suddenly rise up from the water, assuming its present form. They called it "Mock-che-ne-mock-e-nung," from its fancied resemblance to a turtle; this has come down to us as Mackinac.

The natural scenery of the Island is unsurpassed. One might spend days and weeks there without tiring of its loveliness, while the historic associations would furnish ample food for thought. A visit to the old French village of Mackinac with its narrow winding streets and ancient landmarks, is an event in the history of a life time. Mingled with the relics of olden times are the picturesque cottages, and gay equipages of people of wealth who spend their summers here. The greater part of the Island is owned by the Government, and set aside as a National Park, and this gem of beauty will remain as a public resort for the coming generations of Columbia's sons and daughters.

Mrs. W. K. SEXTON.

Summer Duties of the Farmer's Wife.

(Concluded.)

The farmer's wife realizes to-day more fully than ever before that the duty of pickling, preserving, and spicing her family into a state of chronic dyspepsia is not all that is required at her hands.

Outside interests are being brought to her mind and impressed upon her understanding. The Bible and almanac no longer lie in lonely state within her home. They are supplemented by papers and magazines of various kinds calculated to meet the needs of an awakened mind. She is stimulated to read and to think for herself. In the past her time has been fully occupied in the performance of what she deemed duties, and now with this added factor how shall the problem be solved? The duties of these summer months are so numerous and varied, enumeration of them would be useless; they are familiar to every housewife and your minds would outrun my tongue did I attempt it; but if we sit down and calmly review them may we not find that what we have called duties can be separated into two classes, essentials and non-essentials, and make up our minds that while we do with faithfulness the former we will reject with firmness the latter to the end that time may be gained for that social recreation and mental culture without which we do not fully live or fulfill the purpose of our being.

Again in the performance of the essentials, we should study to learn of, or invent ways of economizing time and strength. The farmer of to-day avails himself of all the varied machinery invented to hasten and lighten his labor, and his wife should not be behind in this. While he rides his sulky plow, she should not bend with aching back and perspiring face above a tub of steaming clothes, and, when he mounts his model reaper and sits with uncovered head beneath its protecting canopy, she should not roast her tired body and remnant of brain over the broad expanse of an iron range, be it never so plentifully bedecked with nickleplate.

In the winter she will find this enjoyable, but in the heat of summer the kitchen should be adorned by a vapor stove, where one may accomplish the same with a great accession of comfort to the manipulator. Having this, one can prepare food or fruit or whatever is to be cooked before lighting the gas; the work can then be quickly done and one turn of the hand will extinguish the fire. This will all be appreciated by the cook, and the wielder of the family ax will heave deep sighs of relief. And thus all through the list of household duties we may find helps to lighten and expedite their accomplishment. If the purse strings seem reluctant to loosen for such demands their holder should remember the boy who said his father "talked of saving wood and ile, but never spoke of saving mother." Even this, if considered a little, might prove a satisfactory saving. Having availed ourselves as far as possible of the inventive genius let

us learn short and easy ways of doing what still remains of hand work, and I trust that the discussion following this introduction of the subject will bring to light much in this direction that can be appropriated from each other and taken home for practice. In bread making what weary hours have we spent because we believed as did the young husband who told his wife that she must not expect good bread unless she gave to it a great deal of time and attention, as did his mother; but I have learned that thirty minutes of actual labor and only one moulding will give as good bread as any complicated method I ever tried. Quite a quantity of pie-crust dough can be mixed and placed upon ice or in some cool place where it will keep for more than a week. With this, and fruit of some kind, a pie can be put together and baked while breakfast is cooking, if pie we must have. I quite incline to light, digestible puddings and consider bread in some form and fresh fruits to be the great reliance for the hot months. Home-made graham crackers are most excellent and will keep a long time. In the line of cake I consider sponge cake the most quickly made, most easily digested and the most acceptable accompaniment of fruit.

I am supposing that our farmers all have an abundance of fruit. If any of us have not I think we should go home and not only heed an admonition given in our Grange work to "let no recurring springtime pass without planting one vine and fruit tree," but duplicate it many times. "Oh," but some brother says, "we can buy the little we use more cheaply than we can bother to raise it." My husband once entertained this fallacy in regard to a kitchen garden, but since putting the theory to practice one season and depending for vegetables on a market 4 miles from the kitchen, I have heard no more of it. While the family purse was not subjected to severe drains, yet the saving of labor was largely overbalanced by the loss of satisfaction. Really the trouble of caring for fruit is not very much if the method is understood, and no work upon the farm results in so much enjoyment and so much saving as this. If one depends upon buying, a large quantity is procured two or three times and the remainder of the time there is none. Heavy foods are not needed or healthful during summer, and this fact, now well known, makes lighter the task of providing for the table and leaves more morning hours free for canning and preserving the winter's supply of sweets.

A wise general before engaging in battle makes careful plans with due attention to details that he may utilize all the forces at his command and compass his object with as little loss as possible. So should the prudent housewife map out the line of march through the long campaign she has undertaken, and if by assiduous use of all forces and helps she can perform her manual labors in less time than is now required and will use the hours thus gained for the culture of her better self, she will still be in the line of duty and her life will become more satisfactory to herself, her family and that portion of the world in which she mingles.

Mrs. J. C. GOULD.

Charlotte Bronte.

In the VISITOR of Aug. 15, in an article written by "J. B.," a slight allusion is made to Charlotte Bronte, in the statement that "her mournful home by its sea of heather left its impress on her life and works." By the aid of the pen of Sarah K. Bolton, who visited the scenes of her childhood and the spot where Charlotte knew every bit of purple heather and fern leaf, "we are able to learn a little of something of her life and habits now known to an interested public; but of the real, true inner life and thought known to herself we doubtless shall remain quite ignorant, notwithstanding, she wrote out as with a pen dipped in her own blood, the lives of herself and sisters." Biographers and historical sketches allow us an insight into her private thought in regard to marriage and its sacred relations by printing that which she had written fourteen years previous to her marriage, upon this subject, as follows:

"I think if you can respect a person before marriage, moderate love, at least, will come after; and as to intense passion, I am convinced that that is no desirable feeling. In the first place, it seldom or never meets with a requital, and in the second place if it did, the feeling would be only temporary; it would last the honeymoon, and then perhaps, give place to disgust or indifference, worse, perhaps, than disgust. Certainly this would be the case in the man's part."

Are we not plunged into mystery and doubt somewhat, as regards her true sentiments upon the character of love and passion, when we embody the hero of the tale of "Jane Eyre" with real life and being? The lover of plain, womanly "Jane" is portrayed as having been blinded by these forces to that degree he reasoned her ruin as just, defied law, and snaped circumstances to accord with his will, utterly regardless of all obstacles in his way. Thwarted in season by his insane wife's friends, and the timely escape of Miss Eyre from his home, it remained for after years, tinged with the deepest sufferings and sorrow, to tame his defiant nature, and develop a true sense of manhood, and yet we are led by this story's happy conclusion to infer an undying, lasting affection formed the basis of this man's passion and love. We question if a mind, en-

dowed with the native gift of expression sufficient to conceive and embody an ideal so fairly representing what may be true of human life; unless so decreed by a fate inevitable, could satisfy itself with respect alone and await after marriage the coming of "moderate love."

Haworth, lonely and quaint, with its old stone houses, is in the northwest of England, near the English lakes. Here lived Charlotte and Emily Bronte who with Mrs. Browning, says Swinburne, "made for England the perfect trinity of highest female fame." The two story, square, gray house where they lived is closed to strangers by the present rector, who has also much against the express wish of the English press renovated the old church out of existence. The Bronte pew, where Thackeray, Miss Martineau, George Henry Lewis, and scores of other famous ones have sat, has been removed. Rev. Patrick Bronte, the father, lived to the age of eighty-four. To Charlotte,—motherless, her father cold and unsympathetic, her brilliant and only brother a drunkard, life had little to offer at the age of eight years and she was sent with three sisters to "Cowan's Bridge" school. Her two eldest sisters falling dangerously ill, and dying a few days after their removal thence, and the low situation evidently disagreeing with Charlotte's health, she was sent home when little more than nine and remained there till in 1831 she was sent to Miss Wooler's school at Roe Head where her remarkable talents were duly appreciated by her kind instructors and friendships were formed with some of her fellow pupils which lasted through life. A few years later she became a teacher in this school and also had some sad experiences as governess in one or two families. Charlotte and her sister Emily went to Brussels in 1842 to better qualify themselves as teachers.

In 1844 a new shadow darkened the Yorkshire parsonage. The father's sight was fast declining, and the sisters turned their attention to literature. At nineteen Charlotte wrote to Southey and sending some of her poems, after three months this answer came; "Literature cannot be the business of a woman's life, and it ought not to be. The more she is engaged in her proper duties the less leisure she will have for it even as an accomplishment and recreation; to those duties you have not yet been called and when you are you will be less eager for celebrity. Write poetry for its own sake, not in a spirit of emulation, and not with a view to celebrity." How many women like her, have been kept to sewing and housework because somebody believed it was not "woman's sphere" to rise to the heights which God ordained for her, and were won only through severe struggles and toil. Charlotte wrote Southey in reply: "I have endeavored only not to attentively to observe all the duties a woman ought to fill but to feel deeply interested in them. I don't always succeed, for sometimes when I'm teaching or sewing I would rather be reading or writing, but I try to deny myself." She resorted to the use of men's names in the publication of her poems, and that her works might be fairly criticised she used the money earned while teaching. Charlotte offered "The Professor" to several publishing firms and it was declined by all. In the meantime "Jane Eyre" was making progress. It took the public by storm and Charlotte Bronte had a two fold life as author and woman. She also wrote "Shirley" and "Villette." In 1854 she was married to her father's assistant in the ministry, Rev. Arthur Nicholls, and died the next Spring. "Perhaps this affection, a devoted one on his side and a respectful one on hers, was best."

"Just before she died she rallied from delirium and seeing her husband bending over her as if praying for her delivery said: "O, I am not going to die, am I? He will not separate us, we have been so happy." Thus ended the life of one of England's justly famed writers, and though not of our country and birth we feel that every appreciative mind will tenderly value her power and usefulness.

Mrs. F. E. ODELL.

Living Witnesses!

Ask any one who has used Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets as to their merits. They will tell you that pimples, blotches and eruptions disappear; that constipation—that breeder of disorders—is relieved; that the appetite is restored; that the whole system is renovated and regulated beyond any conception by these little wonder-workers. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly harmless; being composed of concentrated, active ingredients, they are powerful! Purge and purify the system and disease will be unknown. Of all druggists.

Senator Colquitt, recently, in an interview with the Washington correspondent of the "Voice," said: "If we had waited for constitutional prohibition in our one hundred odd countries of Georgia that have adopted prohibition, we should have done nothing, and if we had organized a distinct party we would utterly have failed. It is as much as I can do, as it is, to keep my seat with the liquor men against me. There is one thing I do wish, and that is that people would stop giving heed to the everlasting false representations about the failure of prohibition in Georgia and other States of the South. They are utterly false."

Miscellaneous.

In Indiana the Republican House favored high license and local option; but the Democratic Senate opposed.

"What are you going to buy me for Christmas, darling?" "I don't know exactly, dear wife. I am wavering between a seal skin sacque and a bushel of potatoes."

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 than 450,000,000, acres, but young forests grow up rapidly.

Save the Ashes.—Ashes are useful on all crops, and one can never have too many. An astonishing quantity may be secured by having a place to accumulate all rubbish, and burning in a dry time. Even weeds, if in seed, may be burned here, if only partly dry. After a burning collect the ashes, before a rain, and store under cover for future use.

Though charges of gross corruption have been frequently made against the Canadian government, no prominent representative of the government has ever made reply. The Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Thomas White, is now taking up the cudgels, and in the September number of the Forum will undertake to show that the public affairs of Canada are honestly and wisely administered, and that the Canadian people are making healthy progress toward a strong and homogeneous nationality.

Those who oppose interference by legislation with the consumption of liquors, claim that it would be an infringement of personal liberty not authorized by the Constitution. This claim can hardly be held valid when it is admitted that the Government has the right to legislate for "the general welfare," because the general welfare cannot be promoted if individual citizens are permitted to render themselves unfit to discharge their full duty as citizens.

The classes in Yale College are divided into four divisions according to scholarship. In the junior class, statistics were recently taken in regard to the use of tobacco. Of twenty-six in the lowest division, all but four smoked, of twenty-seven in the third, all but seven smoked; of thirty-seven in the second, eighteen smoked; of forty in the first, only ten smoked. Now, boys, what of the theory of tobacco being a healthy stimulant to the intellect, and the most brilliant having the greatest craving for it?

The measurement of the candle power of electric or any other light is accomplished by comparing the shadow cast by a rod in the light of a standard candle with the shadow cast by the light to be tested. By moving the latter toward or away from the rod a point will be reached at which the shadow of both will be of equal intensity; and the intensity of each is directly proportional to the squares of their distance from the shadows; for instance, if the light to be tested is ten times the distance of the candle, its intensity of light, or illuminating power, is 100 times as great.

For a whole generation the American Agriculturist has kept up the warning, "Farmers, never sign your name to anything for a stranger." But it has been disregarded, greatly to the sorrow and loss of many farmers in counties along the Hudson River. A gang of swindlers have been there taking orders for a new patent pump and a hay rake, to be sent by express and paid for on delivery. This looked quite safe, and so each unsuspecting farmer signed an agreement to take the articles from the express office on their arrival. These agreements have since reappeared in the form of notes for various sums ranging from fifty to three hundred dollars each.

We find no record of the tomato farther back than the 16th century. Parkinson mentions it as grown in England in 1650 for ornament and curiosity only. Its progress as an edible was very slow. In 1776 it is described as in frequent use in soups and sauces, also fried and served with eggs, by the Spaniards. Yet it was not a marketable edible in the United States until 1829. In 1839 a vine grew in our front yard in Niagara County, N. Y., and the only name we then knew it by was "love apple," and its only use was ornamental. Any middle-aged person has but to stroll through the market places of large cities in this season of the year to realize what a change a few years has wrought in regard to this refreshing hot-weather vegetable.—Prairie Farmer.

The man who can trust a woman with the honor of his name, and the character and moral training of his children, yet cannot trust her to spend five dollars without accounting for it, is one totally incompatible with any ideal husband. I am fastidious; I should wish said ideal to be as neat in his own person and attire as he expected me to be; and to pay all those courteous attentions to his wife, which found him favor in my eyes before marriage. I should expect him to lift his hat when he left me on the street, to open a door and wait for me to precede him, to help me into a carriage without waiting for me to climb in unaided,—in short, at home or in public, to exhibit the manners and good breeding of a gentleman.—Beatrix, in Michigan Farmer.

High license and local option in Montana.

Scientific instruction in Colorado, but no local option.

As to temperance California enacted a law for scientific instruction.

Kansas brewery buildings are being turned into canning factories.

Wisconsin did not favor temperance measures this year.

Minnesota enacted temperance instruction, high license, and other laws to restrict intemperance.

Kansas druggists must now file \$1,000 bond to keep the statute and sell liquor for medicinal purposes only, in plain sight of the door.

Only five votes in both houses opposed the Prohibition amendment resolution in the Oregon Legislature. The popular vote will be reached upon the eighth of November.

The effect of prohibition in Kansas is shown by an increase of half a million in population since the law went into force, and an increase of \$330,000,000 in the assessed valuation of the State.

Ohio lost the scientific instruction bill. It amended the local option clause of the Dow law, carried the scientific instruction bill through the House, fourteen democrats voting for it, but was lost in the Senate.

It is claimed that three fourths of the counties of Dakota will be carried for local option, the question exciting more attention even than the proposed division of the Territory, so heartily do the people respond to the new law.

Democratic Prohibitionists in the Missouri Legislature gave a respectable vote for the amendment, passed a high license and local option law, also a Sunday law for St. Louis, which has always kept Sunday better than Chicago.

It is said in an editorial paragraph of the Detroit Evening Journal: "The forces of law, order, morality are arraying themselves against the liquor evil, and its final defeat is as certain as the overthrow of any organized wrong that ever challenged the conscience and defiled the self-respect of mankind. The saloon must go. The rallying cry now sounded is no false alarm, no timid and feeble protest of sentimentalists and dreamers, but the trumpet call of earnest and resolute men. They will not retreat, until the saloon and all its works are overthrown."

President Edwin Willits, in his address at the Kansas agricultural commencement, said that he had an impression that he could not shake off, that our system of education is too diffusive; that we are trying not to do too much, but too many things; that the weary arm-loads of books are the precursor of a weary burden for the mind as well; that we are chasing after too many small facts, memorizing a host of worthless trash. He wants our teachers to be in as dead earnest as our lawyers, our doctors, our merchants. Much is said about our teachers getting into ruts. He believes in ruts; every good lawyer has his rut. He travels over and over again in the same tracks and makes it a rut. But let it be a rut of his own making; let it be like the channel of a river which makes its own banks; and let there be enough of him occasionally to overflow.

The Albany day boat "New York" made her first trip a few days ago, and attained the remarkable speed of 24 miles an hour. She left New York at 4 minutes past 9, and made West Point, 50 miles from New York, at 11.40, or nearly 20 miles an hour. She had been carrying 28 or 30 pounds of steam, but off Hampton point the hand on the steam gauge traveled between 37 and 39 pounds, and she increased her speed from 28 to 31 turns a minute, and ran from Hampton Point to Milton, 5 miles against tide and wind, in 13 minutes, or at the rate of 23 miles and a fraction an hour, and from Milton to Poughkeepsie, 4 miles, in 10 minutes, or at the rate of 24 miles an hour. Her feathering buckets were making 280 dips a minute, and she squatted at until the bottom of her guard over the rudder was within 2 feet of the water.

To the thrifty Chinese iron and steel are precious metals. A little bit of iron with an edge of steel welded on is forged into a knife or tool, which, however uncouth in appearance, certainly answers the purpose for which it was intended. Unable to pay the prices at which British manufacturers can supply tools, the Chinese import such iron as they cannot supply from their own mines, and they make their own tools. Thus in 1886 four and a quarter million pounds of nail-rod iron was imported and used for bolts, for building purposes and for making tools, the latter being principally for the iron-producing districts. Bar iron for building purposes was imported to the extent of half a million pounds, and about the same quantity of wire was taken to be made up into various articles. But old iron is one of the most popular of the metal imports. It is cheap and can be hammered into fairly serviceable tools. Last year over five million pounds weight of old horse shoes, worn out parts of machinery, old bars and plates, bits of broken-up ships, &c., were taken by the Chinese and made into hoes, rakes, scythes, plough-shares, spades and tools of various descriptions. The import of steel was not quite half-a-million pounds. It is too costly to be used recklessly, and is therefore sparingly added to the native iron as a strengthening tonic, and it supplies the edges for knives, files and saws.—Sheffield Daily Telegraph.

The First Symptoms

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

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

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

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

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

Standard time—10th meridian. GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns for station names (Lv Grand Rapids, Ar Allegan, etc.), times, and express services (N.Y. & C.N.Y. & B. Express, Ex & M. Way Ft).

GOING NORTH.

Table with columns for station names (Lv Buffalo, Ar Cleveland, etc.), times, and express services (N.Y. & C.N.Y. & B. Express, Ex & M. Way Ft).

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE—MAY 18, 1884. Standard time—10th meridian.

WESTWARD.

Table with columns for train names (Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, etc.), times, and destinations (A. M. P. M.).

EASTWARD.

Table with columns for train names (Night Express, Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, etc.), times, and destinations (A. M. P. M.).

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

German Horse and Cow POWDERS!

This powder has been in use many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The recipe is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. Oberholzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them while molting. It is sold at the lowest possible wholesale prices by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo; GEO. W. HILL & CO., 115 Randolph St., Detroit; THOS. MASON, 181 Water St., Chicago, Ill.; and ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose). Price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes of 6 1/2-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

Allen Durfee, FURNISHING FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

No. 103 Ottawa Street. Grand Rapids, Mich. Residence, 193 Jefferson Ave. July 13th

PATENTS.

LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes, Trade marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, Mechanical and Patent Drawings. Circulars free. 105 E. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich. Branch office, London, Eng. Notary Public. apr17

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LARGEST, Oldest Established, and Best Known NURSERY IN THE COUNTRY.

GENEVA NURSERY, W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, New York.

THE Patrons' Grocery House

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

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

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. It describes, illustrates and gives the price of nearly all the necessities and luxuries in daily use by all classes of people, and is sent free to any address by mail or express, at our option, upon receipt of 10 cents to pay the cost of carriage. We charge nothing for the book. All of the goods quoted in the Guide we carry in stock, which enables us to make shipments promptly and as ordered. We are the original Grange Supply House, organized in 1872 to supply the consumer direct at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. We are the only house in existence who make this their exclusive business, and no other house in the world carries as great a variety of goods as ourselves. Visitors are invited to call and verify our statement. We are the authorized agents of the Illinois State Grange. Send for the Guide and see what it contains. If it is not worth 10 cents, let us know, and we will refund the amount paid without question. Montgomery Ward & Co. 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. N. B.—After September 1st, 1887, we will occupy our NEW STORE, 111, 112, 113 & 114 Michigan Ave., 2 blocks north of Exposition Building. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE, JUNE 4, 1887.

Table with columns for train numbers (No. 18, No. 4, No. 6, No. 1, No. 3, No. 5), times, and destinations (Port Huron, Lv., Lapeer, Flint, Lansing, Charlotte, Battle Creek, Ar., Vicksburg, Schoolcraft, Marcellus, Cassopolis, South Bend, Valparaiso, Chicago, etc.).

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

GRANGE COMMISSION HOUSE.

THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant,

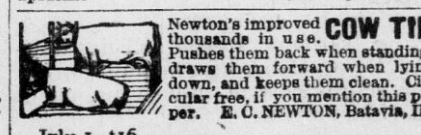
163 South Water St., Chicago, Respectfully Solicits Consignments of Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c. BONDED AGENT of the N. Y. Produce Exchange Association, Chartered Feb. 13, 1878. All Orders Receive Proper Attention.

TRAVEL VIA Burlington Route

Through Trains with Dining Cars, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Modern Coaches. Sure connections in Union Depots at its terminal points, with trains from and to the East, West, North and South. Cheapest, Best and Quickest Route from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis to DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, CITY OF MEXICO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, PORTLAND, ORE., ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON. For Tickets, Rates, Maps, &c., apply to Ticket Agents of connecting lines, or address T. J. POTTER, G. M., PAUL MORTON, 1st V.P., H. B. STONE, G. P. & T. A. For a Pronouncing Dictionary containing 30,000 words, 320 pages, send 10c. in stamps to Paul Morton, Chicago. Mar15y1

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FARMERS and Farmers' Sons can make more money by engaging with us than at anything else they can do. Why? 1st. Because we publish only books which anyone can sell and which everyone buys. 2d. We can guarantee a salary larger than can be earned at anything else. \$5.00 outfit free. Write for particulars. Standard Publishing House, FLINT, MICH. apr15m6



Young Folks' Club.

Michigan, my Michigan. DEAR COUSINS: We have had some quite good chats on insects. Nellie's article on "How to preserve insects" was good; and is the method generally in use by entomologists.

QUESTION BOX. How many counties in the state? Was there any new ones made at the last session of the legislature?

Give the Boys a Show. In answer to one of my correspondents permit me to say that one great reason why so many boys forsake a farm as soon as old enough to earn a living elsewhere, is because their fathers were such unmitigated liars.

The Gettysburg Panorama. The removal of the great panoramic picture of the Battle of Missionary Ridge recalls the time when these representations of the greatest events in American history were first introduced in our midst.

ROSSMAN—When a good man passes into the great unknown, it is but meet to pay a passing tribute to his memory. Such is due Bro. Stephen Rossman, who died at his home in Eureka, Sunday morning, July 24, 1887, aged 68 years.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM. Poland China Swine a Specialty. Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Correspondence and inspection invited.

RESOLVED, That the charter of our Grange be draped in mourning for 60 days and these resolutions be placed upon the records and a copy be presented to the family, also to the VISITOR for publication.

FOR SALE—Notice this. Some of the best and most reliable buggies made in the city at a low figure. Also three good business lots for sale.

WANTED, LADEL for our Fall and Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes, \$1 to \$3 per day can be quietly made.

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Amendment to the Scientific Instruction Law. The people of the state of Michigan enact, that section 15 of chapter 3 of act number 164, of the public acts of 1881, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the laws relating to public instruction and primary schools, and to repeal all statutes contravening the provisions of this act, approved May 21, 1881, as amended by act number 93, of the public acts of 1883, approved May 16, 1883, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 15. The district board shall specify the studies to be pursued in the schools of the districts, and in addition to the branches in which instruction is now required by law to be given in the public schools of the state, instruction shall be given in physiology and hygiene with especial reference to the nature of alcohol and narcotics and their effects upon the human system.

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Sec. 15. The district board shall specify the studies to be pursued in the schools of the districts, and in addition to the branches in which instruction is now required by law to be given in the public schools of the state, instruction shall be given in physiology and hygiene with especial reference to the nature of alcohol and narcotics and their effects upon the human system.

A Good Investment is that which yields large returns from a small outlay. Reader, the way is clear! No speculation, no chance, big returns! If you are like most of mankind you have somewhere a weakness—don't feel at all times just as you'd like to—headache today, backache tomorrow, down sick next week—all because your blood is out of order.

Obituary. BOON—Once more we are called to mourn the loss of a beloved sister, Mrs. J. C. Boon, a charter member of Quincy Grange, No. 152, who died at her home in Quincy, July 19, 1887.

CARRINGTON—WHEREAS, The Reaper, Death, at the command of the Great Master of the Harvest, still continues to gather the "golden sheaves" from Trent Grange, and has now, in the eighteenth year of her age, garnered up in the great storehouse above by his irrevocable decree, our beloved sister, Jennie Carrington; and,

Resolved, That we, the members of Trent Grange, the brothers and sisters of the departed one, do tender our heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing parents and assure them that as they mourn the loss of a loved daughter so we mourn the loss of a loved sister of our fraternity, and further,

Resolved, That a page of our record be reserved and dedicated to the memory of our departed sister, that our charter and our altar be draped with appropriate emblems of mourning for the period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the departed and one be sent to the VISITOR for publication.

Resolved, That the charter of the Grange be draped in mourning for 60 days, and these resolutions be placed upon the record of our Grange, and a copy be presented to the family, also one sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

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Horsford's For Dyspepsia Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Weakened Energy Indigestion, Etc.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. A liquid preparation of the phosphates and phosphoric acid.

Recommended by physicians. It makes a delicious drink. Invigorating and strengthening. Pamphlet free. For sale by all dealers.

Beware of Imitations. July 15/91

The First Symptoms

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

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

Leading House in Michigan Paints, Oils, Brushes, Wall Papers and Curtains.

Also a large line Pictures, Picture Frames and Artists' Materials.

H. M. Cobel, 19 Canal St., Gd. Rapids, Mich. July 15

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.

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

Dr. William Rose, Resident Veterinary Surgeon. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada. Will professionally attend to all diseases of Horses and Cattle. Telephone No. 515.

Shoemaker Seed Wheat For Sale. THIS wheat was sent out by the Rural New Yorker as a premium. Yielded 37 bushels per acre where Fultz yielded 20. Was not damaged by fly. Is a hard, amber, stiff straw, vigorous grower. Price, including sacks, two bushels or less, \$1.25 per bushel; over two bushels, \$1.15 per bushel. Address: J. T. COBB, Buchanan, Mich.

SPECIAL NOTICE I

TO FARMERS AND USERS OF Rubber and Leather BELTING.

We are the Michigan agents for the New York Belting and Packing Co., the oldest and largest manufacturers (in the United States) of Rubber Belting and Hose, and manufacture the very best goods in the market, and it will pay you to call on us when in want of any such goods.

E. G. Studley & Co., No. 4 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Mill and Fire Department Supplies; agents for A. G. Spaulding & Bro., sporting goods, and for Columbia and Victor Bicycles and Tricycles. July 15/91

Current Rates on Chicago Market.

Table listing various commodities and their prices: Potatoes, No. 1, ripe, 85 @ .45; Turnips, yellow, 27 @ .28; Onions, choice, 85 @ .90; Apples, No. 1, 4.00 @ 5.00; Apples, No. 2, stock, 2.50 @ 2.50; Car lots sold at 5 per cent. commission; Apples, dried, per lb, 4 @ .6; Apples, evaporated, 9 @ .12; Onions, selected, 2.50 @ 2.75; Rutabagas, 1.25 @ 1.00; Turnips, white, .75 @ .6; Beans, navy, 1.60 @ 1.50; "medium, 1.50 @ 1.30; Wool, washed, 30 @ .38; "unwashed, 16 @ .28; Veal, choice, .07 @ .09; Eggs, fresh, .14 @ .12; Butter, dairy, 18 @ .18; "creamery, 18 @ .24; "roll, 12 @ .14; Clover seed, 4.25 @ 4.40; Timothy, 1.90 @ 1.95; Hides, salted, G. 07 1/2 @ .08

On produce not named write for prices. If you have anything to sell or ship write for information to THOMAS MASON, General Grange Agency 163 South Water St., Chicago.

The PERKINS WINDMILL



It has been in constant use for 16 years, with a record equaled by none. WARRANTED not to blow down, unless the Tower goes with it; or against any wind that does not disable substantial farm buildings; to be perfect; to outlast and do better work than any other mill made. We manufacture both Pumping and Gearing Mills and carry a full line of Wind Mill Supplies.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for Catalogue, Circular and Prices. Address PERKINS WINDMILL & AX CO., 1511 1/2 Mishawaka, Indiana

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Table listing various supplies and their prices: Blank book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members, 1 00; Blank record books (express paid), 1 00; Order book, containing 100 orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound, 50; Receipt book, containing 100 receipts from Treasurer, with stub, well bound, 50; Blank receipts for dues, per 100, bound, 50; Applications for membership, per 100, bound, 50; Secretary's account book (new style), 50; Withdrawal cards, per dozen, 25; Duplicates, in envelopes, per dozen, 25; By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c; "per dozen, 75; By laws bound, 80; "Glad Echoes," with music, single copy 25c; per dozen, 3 00; The National Grange Choir, single copy 40c; per dozen, 4 00; Rituals, single copy, 25; "per dozen, 2 40; "for Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges, per copy, 10; Blank "Articles of Association" for the incorporation of Subordinate Granges, with copy of charter, all complete, 10; Notice to delinquent members, per 100, 40; Declaration of Purposes, per dozen 5c; per 100, 50; American Manual of Parliamentary Law, 50; Digest of Laws and Rulings, 40; Roll books, 15; Patrons' Badges, 25; Officers' badges, 50; History and Objects of Co-operation, 05; What is Co-operation, 05; Some of the Weaknesses of Co-operation, 05; Educational Funds; How to Use Them, 01; Associative Farming, 01; The Economic Aspect of Co-operation, 01; Association and Education, 01; The Principles of Unity, 01; The Perils of Credit, 01; Fundamental Principles of Co-operation, 01; Address, Sec'y Michigan State Grange, Schoolcraft, Mich.