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

COLDWATER, MICH., NOVEMBER 1, 1887.

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

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

	Officers National Grange.
	UT DARDEN Mississippi
Overseer -	JAMES C DRAPER Massachusetts
Lecturer -	MORT, WHITEP EAD New Jersey
Steward-	E. HALL West Virginia
Assistant !	Steward-W.H.STINSON N. Hampshire
Chaplain-	-A. J ROSA Texas
Treasurer.	-F. M. McDOWELL New York
Secretary-	JNO. TRIMBLE, 514 F St., Washington.
Gate Keepe	H. THOMPSON Delaware
Cores-MR	S. KATE DARDEN Mississippi
Powena-	MRS. S. H. NEALKentucky
Wlora-ME	RS. JAMES C DRAPER Massachusetts
	tant Steward-MRS, E. M. LIPSCOMB, South Carolina
	Executive Committee
, M. BLA!	NTON, Ch'nVirginia

L. H. BRIGHAM. Ohio L. J. WOODMAN. Michigan
Officers Michigan State Grange.
Master-C. G. LUCE: Lansing
Overseer-JOHN HOLBROOK Lansing
Lecturer-JASON WOODMANPaw Paw
Steward-WM SHAFFERLansing
Assistant Steward A. E. GREEN Walled Lake

Assistant Stevard — A. E. GREEN. Walled Lake Chaplain—I. N. CARPENTER. Sherman Treasurer—E. A. STRONG. Vicksburg Secretary—J. T. COBB. Schoolcraft Gate Keeper.—J. C. GOULD. Paw Paw Ceres.—MRS S. L. BENTLEY. Eaton Rapids Pomona MRS, PERRY MAYO. Battle Creek, Plora-MRS, J. C. GOULD. Paw Paw L. A. Steward MRS, A. E. GREEN. Walled Lake CHAS, E. WILCOX, Appenzell, Crawford Co.

Executive Committee.
THOMAS MARS, Ch'n......Berrien Center
 THOMAS MARS, Ch'n
 Berrien Center

 H. D. PLATT.
 Ypsilant

 F. W. REDFERN
 Maple Rapids

 J. G. RAMSDELL
 Traverse City

 J. Q. A BURRINGTON
 Tuscola

 WM. SATERLEE
 Birmingham

 GEO B HORTON
 Fruit Ridge

 C. G. LUCE
 Lansing

 J. T. COBB.
 Ex-Officio

 Schoolcraft

MRS. PERRY MAYO.....

P. H. GOELTZENCLEUCHTER, Birch Run, for Seginaw County.

GEO. L. CARLISLE, Kalkaska for Kalkaska Co.
F. W. REDFERN Maple Rapids, for Clinton Co.

GEO. S. GIBBS Greenville, for Montcalm Co.

HIRAM ANDREWS, Orion, A. J. CROSBY, Jr.,
Novi for Oakland County.

JOHN WELLE, Flat Rock, for Wayne and Monroe

JOHN WELLE. Flat Rock, for Wayne and Monroe Counties
THOS. MARS, Berrien Center, for Berrien Co.
R. C. NORTON. Orangeville, for Barry Co.
J. E. WAGNER, Jonesville, for Hillsdale Co.
R. S. BURNETT, Bancroft, for Hillsdale Co.
C. A. LEONARD, Manton, for Wexford Co.
A. M. LEITCH, North Burns, Huron Co.
E. R. POUCHER, Adrian, Lenawee Co.
W. H. MATTESON, Ionia Ionia Co.
HENRY B. GEORGE, Coldwater, Branch Co.
A. FORD, Alton, Kent Co.
JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co.
WM. ROSE Summit City Grand Traverse Co.
JAS. WILLIAMS, Eastport, for Antrim and Charlevoix Counties.

CHAS. E. WILCOX, Appenzell, for Crawford Co,

Michigan Grange Stores
A. STEGEMAN, Allegan.
E. R. OSBAND, North Lansing.

Famous Doctor

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

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

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

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

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

Ayer's Pills,

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

Great Slaughter

FURNITURE!

for the next 60 days to make room for fall stock. Good chance for Grangers to furnish their homes cheap at

COMPTON BROS., 109 S. Div. St. Grand Rapids, M.

WANTED, LADIEL for our Fall and Chistmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes. \$1 to \$3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance, Particulars free. No canvassing. Address at once, CRECCENT ART CO., 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Box 5170.

Postal Jottings.

LENAWEE County keeps well to the front in Grange activity. Worthy Master Luce dedicated Working Grange Hall in the town of Riga on the 2d of October. The day was fine, the attendance good and the members hopeful and enthusiastic. This Grange has had difficulties but by pluck and persistency triumphed over them and now seems on the high road to prosperity and usefulness.

Nor long ago I saw in the N. Y. Weekly Tribune an item stating that the authorities of Saugatuck, Mich., had prohibited smoking in the streets of that village, and I telt like giving three cheers for Saugatuck. I wish all the other villages and cities would follow its example. I would like to go a little farther than this and have a law to punish by fine or imprisonment any man or woman found smoking in any room, public or private, without the consent of every other person in the When the saloon question has been disposed of the next reform should be to get rid of the smoke nuisance. Nowhere, 1887. ANTI-SMOKER.

In our article in the VISITOR of December 15, 1886, on "An important question considered," we did not intend to make an invidious comparison between the intellectual capacity of the boy and the girl, or the man and the woman. The point that was made in regard to "female instruction for boys" was taken from another writer's argument and we gave it for what it was worth. We agree with "248" in the jottings of the Visitor of October 1, "that, given the same opportunity, girls will otten outstrip the boys in the acquirement of knowledge." And, we believe that woman is not "inferior intellectually to the other sex." we stated in the article referred to, we merely presented the ideas and statements of others in much of the dis-cussion of the question. We have had much to do in training the boy and the girl, the young man and the young lady, in the school room, and while we have had many bright students among the young men, the brightest students that ever recited to us were young la-dies. V. B.

YES some of the members of Grove Grange No. 528 would be pleased to attend (as who would not) the National Grange to be held in the Capitol City, but crops were too poor for some and others cannot leave home. We talked about it all summer and it is really hard to give it up, especially when we read the Visitor of October 15, 1887. We ought to make an effort stronger than to attend the State Grange for we may have the opportunity of attending that more times in our life time. We hope all will go who can and enjoy themselves every moment they are away from the cares of home. We believe in leaving our work at home, too. Mrs. C. A. LEPIEN.

REPEATEDLY the question comes from Granges, "What shall we do to induce regular attendance at our meet-It is a wide-spread complaint that members do not maintain their zeal in the cause, although their faith is as strong as ever it was. Apparently, something must be done. In fact, SOMETHING MUST BE DONE,—not that something will "happen" to build up these Granges, or that other Granges must do something for the failing ones, but the weak must work for themselves. They must win their own strength and win it by new means. It is the NEW that takes.

Among many methods of exciting interest in the work the simplest and most generally successful one at present seems to be the Contest Plan,-a device so often explained in the Visi-TOR that it hardly calls for its details again. Still, over and over we are asked about it, and over and over we shall urge weak Granges to try it before giving up hope and charters.

The Contest Plan involves the selection of two captains who choose sides as in the old time spelling schools. These sides, or companies, alternate in furnishing literary programs. Each item on the programs counts so many points, according to a scale arranged by the captains. A maximum number is agreed upon and should there be a failure on the program it is a loss of so many points instead of a gain to that side. In Granges where habitual tardiness is the besetting sin (there are BEPT. 1,me | such) it works well to set the time for

designate a certain number of points as a prize to the side having the most present at that time. Modesty of talent, it would seem, is a prevalent characteristic in the average Patron; but this lamentable virtue is in most cases overcome by the contest plan,—retiring ability being summoned to the rescue rather than that "our side" should lose. New and reinstated members count more usually than anything else, save a wedding, and these, together with Grange Visitor subscriptions, are brought in apart from the program and by either side at any meeting.

Once more, as the evenings grow longer and the fall work nears completion, let us urge every Grange that has not already done so, to try this way of instilling new energy into its existence.

Notices of Meetings.

The annual meeting of Van Buren Co. Pomona Grange, No. 13, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held at Lawrence Grange Hall, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. Reports from Subordinate Granges will be made in the forenoon. The election and installation of officers and election of a delegate to State Grange will be in the afternoon, together with a question box and discussion. A Fifth Degree session will be held in the evening in case of there being applications for it.

E. L. WARNER, Sec'y.

THE next regular meeting of the Lenawee County Pomona Grange, No. 15, will be held with Madison Grange on Thursday, November 10, 1887, at 10 A. M. Importent business will come before the Grange at the morning session. The following program has been arranged for the afternoon session, to which the public will be cordially welcomed:

Singing-Pomona Grange. Address of welcome—Bro. Edward Beal.
Response—M mber of Pomona (ringe.
Paper, On what does the future success of
the farmer depend?—Hon. M. S. Cole.

Singing—Medina Grange. Select Reading—Sister Ettie M. Poucher. Paper, Why are farmers not trusted to weigh and set prices on their products for market?—Bro. Martin Odell.

Song-Weston Glee Club. Essay-Sister C. Baldwin.

Paper, Are the creameries as conducted in this county beneficial to the farmer?-Bro. E. R. Poucher.

Singing - Madison Grange Each paper will be followed by a diccussion on the subject treated.

The 5th degree will be conferred in the evening upon all those prepared to receive it.

E. R. POUCHER, Sec'y.

THE next session of St. Joseph County Grange, No. 4, will be held at Centerville, Thursday, November 3, at which time a delegate to the State Grange will be elected. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend the afternoon session.

A. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

PROGRAM for Calhoun County Grange at Battle Creek Grange Hall, November 10, 1887:

Considerations for Thanksgiving - Mrs.

Onyx Adams.
The economical wintering of stock—E. M. Brown.

Comments-C. H. Marvin, Charles Atmore, C. B. Convis.

Lessons from the season's drouth-C. P. Chidester, W. A. Root.
"What I would do if I could," and What

we can do if we will-Manly S. Hicks. Suggestions-Mary Woodworth Palmeter arne White.

Selection or essay — Mrs. Wm. S. Simons. Suggestions for winter reading and study— Mrs. Perry Mayo, Mary Hicks and S. E. Woodworth. All are invited to assist in the discussion of

each topic presented so far as time will permit.

C. C. MCDERMID, Lect. KALAMAZOO County Pomona Grange

will hold a meeting Thursday, November 3, in Montour Grange Hall, at Scotts, with the following program: The forenoon session will be taken up in

5th degree work and business. Afternoon-Music.
Paper-A. C. Glidden, Paw Paw. Discussion of the same.

Music. Paper-Mrs. Emily Horton, Branch Co.

Select reading.
MRS. H. DALE ADAMS, Lect. THE next meeting of Branch county Pomona Grange will be held with Bronson Grange Thursday, Nov. 10, for which a full program of literary work

will be provided .. J. D. W. Fisk, Lecturer.

calling the roll at an early hour and State of Michigan-Insurance Bureau, Lansing.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

WHEREAS, Since the passage of Act No. 187, Public Acts of 1887, relative to Co-operative and Mutual Benefit Associations, numerous attempts have been made, by distribution of printed circulars and otherwise, to induce members of such associations to transfer their membership to organizations without the State; and WHEREAS, since the passage of the said act, No. 187, Public Acts of 1887, Associations have been or are about to be formed in this State under chapter 164, Howell's Annotated Statutes of Michigan, entitled "Benevolent Societies," the design and object of which appears to be the gathering in of the members of existing corporations that may be unable or unwilling to comply with the requirements of said Act, No. 187; and WHERE-As, chapter 164 of Howell's Annotated Statutes of Michigan, entitled "Benevolent Societies," makes no provision for "insuring the lives of members, or of providing to members indemnity for disability or deaths by accident."

Now therefore, I, Henry S. Raymond, Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Michigan, do hereby warn all persons against yielding to the solicita-tions of circulars or individuals, rela-tive to the transfer of membership to any outside organization or to any association or corporation of this State not duly authorized to transact insurance under and in compliance with our laws, and respectfully advise the careful consideration of the following extract from said Act, No. 187, Public Acts of 1887, viz.:

Acts of 1887, viz.:

Sec. 19. No person shall within the State act as agent, solicitor, officer, trustee, or otherwise in receiving or procuring applications for insurance in any assessmentor co-operative corporation or association (except for the purpose of taking such applications preliminary to organization), or transact or carry on any business of such corporation or association for which he is so acting shall then be authorized as provided in this act to do business within this state, and no person shall collect, receive, or remit any money on assessments or otherwise for any company not authorized to do business in this State. And any person who shall volate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall for each offense be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court; and the Prosecuting Attorney of the proper county shall prosecute persons charged with violation of this section.

Given under my hand at the city of

Given under my hand at the city of Lansing this 22d day of August, A. D. HENRY S. RAYMOND,

Commissioner of Insurance.

According to the English official mortality reports, the most healthful occupations are those of the clergy, the gardeners, the farmers, the agricultural laborers and the school teachers. The most unhealthful are trades connected with the liquor traffic. The death rate among these classes is four times as high as the others just mentioned, and higher even than dangeous occupations which compel those engaged in them to inhale dust or poisonous substances like lead. Innkeepers and brewers are also much shorter-lived than almost all of the other occupations. This is a temperance lecture of itself.

The National Protective Association of distiliers and wholesale liquor sellers at its meeting in Cincinnati, called to provide means of fighting prohibition in Tennessee, declared its purpose to be "to see that the people of Tennessee and other states have the liquor question properly presented to them;" and this is to be largely done by the circulation of literature.

Cumberland Presbyterian:-Perhaps nothing points more clearly to the early downfall of the gigantic evil that now destroys and blights the land than the presence of this agitation among workmen of almost every handicraft. Temperance is made a prerequisite to membership in a number of labor associations.

James A. Stewart, a druggist'sclerk at Wichita Kansas, has just been sentenced, on an indictment for liquor selling, including 2080 counts, to seven-teen years and four months in the county jail, and fined \$20,800, with costs. It is probably the severest liquor sentence on record.

Here's honey for you! Mr. E. W Redman, of St. Louis, and Miss May Case were married a few days ago, and immediately struck out for Cuba, where Mr. Redman becomes manager of an immense apiary. He learned the bee business at the agricultural college under the efficient tutelage of Prot. Michigan Crop Report, October 1, 1887.

The returns this month indicate that the wheat product of Michigan the present year amounts to 22,815,153 bushels. The average yield per acre is 13 and 8 tenths bushels.

Probably no wheat crop ever grown in this State was more difficult to estimate than that of 1887.

The yield varies so greatly in different localities, and on different farms in the same locality, that a report, however accurate, for even a large area, turnishes no certain basis for an estimate

of the entire crop.

The wheat product as estimated is about 4,708,000 less than the crop of 1886, and more than 5,000,000 less than the average annual product in the eight years, 1878-85.

The canvass made by correspondents in the southern four tiers of counties turnishes data for the following state-

Three farmers in each hundred raised less than 5 bushels of wheat per acre, 19 farmers in each hundred raised 5 to 10 bushels per acre, 33 farmers in each hundred raised 10 to 15 bushels per acre, and 29 farmers in each one hundred raised in 1887 less than 20

bushels of wheat per acre.

The average yield of wheat per acre on corn stubble is returned at 11 and 34-hundredths bushels; on wheat stubble, at 11 and 29-hundredths bushels; on oat stubble, at 12 and 33-hundredths bushels; and on summer fallow, at 17

and 34-hundredths bushels. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in August and September is 2,279,439.

The yield per acre of oats in the southern four tiers of counties is 30 and 36-hundredths bushels; in the central, 29 and 5-hundredths bushels, and in the northern counties 23 and 73-hundredths bushels.

Barley averages 21 and 16-hundredths bushels per acre in the State.

Corn is estimated to yield 39 bushels of ears in the southern counties, 45 bushels of ears in the central counties, and 45 bushels of ears in the northern counties. These figures indicate an average for the State of about 20 bushels of shelled corn, or about two-thirds of an average crop.

Potatoes will yield not to exceed

one-third of an average crop. The estimate, comparison being with a full average, is 28 per cent in the southern counties, and 43 and 45 per cent in the central and northern sections respect-

Winter apples will yield about onehalf of an average crop.

"Rough on Rats" is a complete preventative and destroyer of Hen Lice. Mix a 25c. box of "Rough on Rats" to a pail of whitewash, keep it well stired up while applying. Whitewash the whole interior of the hennery, inside and outside of the nests, or after hens have set a week dust the dry "Rough on Rats" powder lightly over the eggs and nest bed. The cure is radical and complete. For Potato Bugs it has no equal.

Send to the publisher of the magazine you want for a sample copy, enclosing a trifle in stamps, say five cents, to show you are not a dead-head. He will send you his terms of course. Compare them with ours,

These five magazines are published by the D. Lothrop Company, Boston. Made for families, they actually open a new world to them.

Babyland, full of pictures and songs and stories, helps the mother amuse even a little baby, helps him grow, and

directs his growth.

Our Little Men and Women takes the six-year-old when he begins to read

The Pansy comes with the Sunday School age. Chautauqua Young Folks' Journal is

for young scholars. Wide Awake—this is what the publishers say of it—"library, study, playhouse, life at home and abroad, com-

panionship of the wise and good"-designed for the young, but for all improving people. We have the more satisfaction in

clubbing with such magazines because they encourage civilized life wherever they go.

Vincent Lundberg, of Stockholm, Physician-in-Chief to the King of Sweden, recommends Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer for the scalp and hair.

Is the "personal liberty" of drunken sots more important than public morality?

Communications.

The Grange as an Educator. Paper read at Van Buren Co. Pomona Grange, beld at Keeler, July, 28, 1887, by E. L. Warner, of Paw Paw, Mich.]

Whoever gives the study of human nature an unbiased investigation, will find that the development of the human race has the limitations of surroundings and environments from ante-natal life to the most remote period of its existence. With this assumption we shall premise that the discipline consequent to adult life is a potent factor towards the attainment of education; that true education does not consist alone in a capacity to translate Virgil, solve the intricacies of Euclid, control the subtle workmgs of acoustics and the electric fluid as applied to the transmission of thought and intelligence, and of steam as a propelling torce, locate cities and describe their advantages, inland and naval, give annual and disurnal revolutions of the several planets and their distances from each other, measure rhythm and acquire a multiplicity of attainments to which the average student aspires, but in a knowledge of the balance of forces in the universe requisite to enable one to utilize their environments and surroundings to the attainment of the greatest good to the greatest number.

True education as thus outlined is not of a mushroom growth, but comes from a continued contact with the alternate lights and shades that encumber our several pathways through life in social and business relations with each other, while time with its rigid hand brings many mysteries of the inlite to our vision, glimpses of which we do not acquire until we are compelled to pause and reflect over unrequited hopes and aspirations.

As a means to the attainment of an education that meets the demands of this age, the Grange, with an influence extending over this broad domain and emenating from all the avenues of farm life presents an aggregation of thought and action that can not be supplemented by any other organization ex-

tant. I can give you no better thought than is found in the address of Worthy Master Luce before the State Grange at Grand Rapids, when in treating of education in Grange work, le said: "Upon this subject not a thought can be uttered that has not already been worn thread-bare by use. Many books have been written and published to tell us all about it; learned men have lectured upon it; teachers great and small have grappled it; committees have investigated and reported upon it, and the Master of this State Grange has risked is opinion upon this allabsorbing matter. The subject is an old one, very old, yet in some of its teatures it is always new. Upon it depends our future as an Order, and upon a proper education depends our future as a people. It furnishes the anchor for all of our hopes. We must educate, educate, EDUCATE. But the honest critic or inquirer will possibly ask, what has this to do with the Grange? We answer, it has all to do with it. It stands out pre-eminently as the educator of its members. If it tails to do this, it fails in its highest and holiest mission. This is the rock upon which we stand. For the purpose of educating the membership we labor and sometimes wait. The mus-cle and strength of every living thing becomes less and less strong for want of use. If this is true of the physical nature, it is of much greater force when applied to the mental faculties. Education is a means to an end. It is to equip for the intelligent discharge of the multiplied duties of life. The farmers of the State are reasonably educated in the schools of the country. The demand now is for means to stimulate this education into active everyday use. Something that will not only retain but increase knowledge from youth and the schools to old age. In some way, by some means the tillers of the soil, the dwellers in the rural home of the land; nay more, those who toil in all departments must be lifted to a higher and broader plane of thought if our very institutions are to be preserved. The tendency of our times is towards industrial education. I rejoice to notice that distinguishd educators are grasping this great truth.

To this line of thought we will add that education acquired by other than personal application will prove as evanescent as the morning dew when sought after for its utility. One can not simply become a member of the order and expect to acquire an education thereby without coming in contact with its members and the actual workings thereof, for in hermitage, growth and education cease, hence the necessity of active membership if one desires improvement and places any value on the social and intellectual features of the order.

It is the need of the hour. Our Order is in line and abreast of this grow-

ing sentiment. Indeed, it is more than

possible that we have done something

to arouse it, at any rate we have the

machinery ready for use that stimu-

lates thought and action, and now we

must use it or travel the downward

Growth and education are in conformity with the laws of nature and are not often perceptible from day to day, therefore, persons in haste to reach results and with vision largely obscured by the almighty dollar get impatient and in their frenzy declare social life affords, what tender ties, there is no progress in the Grange, nor | what warm effections and delightful benefit to be derived from member- sentiments" have been "created for the

tenacity of purpose where education and intelligence are elements of cohesion and are sure to relax from active work in the order.

In practical Grange work one becomes associated with working members of the order in their different capacities in subordinate, Pomona, State and National Grange work, thus affording opportunities for meeting representative men and women from rural homes throughout our continent who are conversant with the production, sale and distribution of farm products of every variety, and from whom the average patron who may not be thus favored, may obtain an education in business matters of value to them and which could not otherwise have been obtained.

A knowledge of parliamentary rules and usages can be acquired in Grange work that will prepare members to fill many positions with credit and without such knowledge they would

be illy qualified. From our Grange papers which are naught but an outgrowth of the Order, we derive valuable information that would otherwise escape us. Our own "Grange Visitor" is a model of its kind and worthy of the support of every patron, a clean sheet free from horrid crimes and accidents that shock the sensibilities of the more refined and sensitive. The paper comes to us twice a month, an eight page sheet filled with advanced, original thought direct from the rural abodes of its contributors for the paltry sum of fifty cents a year. It gives no uncertain sound on the question of monopolies and patent right swindles, and whoever reads the paper can not be misled by the silvery tongue of an agent of any swindling scheme. It ranks high as an educator to those who give it patronage. In one short decade it has become an invulnerable bulwark of strength to them in its opposition to plaster rings and kindred schemes concocted to rob the farmers of their hard earnings.

The Grange, with its press and other methods of disseminating education, has been gradually awakening railroad magnates to the fact that they must look well to their interests, or find their prestige fast waning. this end they have conspired with politicians who seek naught but their own aggrandizement at whatever detriment it may be to the producing classes. Money has been placed at their disposal to influence the result of elections and thereby secure legislation favorable to railroad and other monopolies by its use.

The Grange is fast educating the farmers to the fact that if they expect to maintain an influence in legislative halls they must not be led nor misled by the wily machinations of such conspiracies but must act on the motto that "who would be free himself must strike the blow." As a result the independent voter can be found abroad in the land in greater numbers than before Grange work was instituted, and they may be able to hold a balance of power requisite to produce a marked effect on the future legislation of this nation.

The question of transportation has been firmly and fearlessly investigated by representative members of the Order with results favorable to the far-

Having passed lightly over some of the means of education to which the Grange is committed, we come to the crowning glory of its work in the admission of woman to its ranks as an equal and co-worker with man. The founders of the Order were keenly alive to the needs of the hour or they builded wiser than they knew when woman received such recognition at their hands.

They recognized the fact that to woman "we look for those noble traits that adorn humanity," and that "from the hour when she soothes the first feeble wail of infancy to that in which she wipes the death damps from the brow of age, we are dependent on her constant kindness and untiring love." "In ancient mythology, when a charm was needed to make divinity perfect, the type of woman was invariably chosen." They have arisen from the typical to the real, with a comprehension "she was intended by our Creator to be the help-mate, companion, and equal of man-the perfecting half added to his hemisphere—thus completing the fully globed orb of our common humanity; hence as one each shares the glory or the shame of the

The law of sex has been recognized in the propagation of plant life as well as the lower forms of animal life, and when we adhere to the law in regard to human life with the same rigidity, the future of the human race will no longer be an unsolved problem. The elevation of the race is more largely dependent on the education and elevation of woman to her true place, than to any process of regeneration of which we are cognizant. We have been counseled to remember that "each mother writes her own history on the imperishable mind of her child; that history remains indellible." tablet of the mind they write for everlasting good or ill-what floods cannot wash out, nor even the slow moving ages of eternity obliterate." "Education adds the greatest charm to woman" -she is "the educator of youth and our co-student through life.

In our several relations with the sexes on an equlity we are educated to to an appreciation of "what sweets ship therein. Such people have little heart to enjoy" and that "our associa-

tions in life are the fields in which we From my place I turned me to him, would he

Woman with her quick intuitive powers will arrive at conclusions in an instant of time, that man with his stern rules of logic will ponder over for months without attaining more correct conclusions .han those at which she so instantly and impulsively ar-

It hath been said in the olden time that one "cannot gather grapes of thorns or figs or thistles," also "the sins of the parents shall be visited on the children unto the third and fourth generations." If this be true, has not the time arrived in the world's history when some force in the universe should extend the hand to woman and place her in a condition where inherited tendencies shall be of the highest order?

Our theme broadens out before us without limitations as we proceed, but we will content ourselves with such thought as we have given, hoping thereby to have awakened some of our hearers, at least, with an idea that the Grange as an educator has the requisite elements to commend it to their careful consideration and is doing its share of work in that direction, silently and well.

The Life Insurance Agent.

Dedicated to the victims of "graveyard" nsurance companies by the author, A. S. LONG.

One stormy day in winter I sat beside the fire. With my feet upon the fender, while the blaze leaped high and higher,

And the crackle of the hickory was a pleasant sound to hear, While the storm without was raging, and the heavens seemed so drear.

I was seated very cozy in my large and easy chair.

And was taking solid comfort, just as though the sky was fair; Close beside me with her knitting sat the wife I loved so well.

As she listened to the story that the author And her eyes were often dewy, with a gentle,

tender gaze,
When the author led the hero over dark and devious ways; Then again a smile would ripple o'er her face so fair to see,

And t'was very entertaining for us two-my wife and me, For the tale was interesting, and besides 'twas

deftly told, And it seemed so much the better as the weather was so cold; And we hailed the roaring norther and the

privacy it gave, For the occasion must be urgent when such weather men will brave;

And our fears of interruption were so very small indeed, That the rattle of the front door was not giv

en any heed; But the rattle and the rapping kept a grow ing louder still,

Till conviction dawned upon us though 'twas much against our will So I said, "'Tis surely some one rapping at

the outer door, And our pleasant time is ended if he tarry, oh, the bore!"

Then I rose up from my reading; still my finger kept the place, And I opened to a stranger with a well dis-

sembled grace. He, the stranger, very pleasant, took my hand and spoke my name, And I thawed some, never guessing of the ras-

cals little game; He then spoke about the weather; said the day was far from fair,
And then coolly took possession of my own

well cushioned chair, Put his feet upon the fender and was very much at home; But my Mary's visage lengthened and was

oversprea I with gloom. oon I mustered some of manhood, asked his name in gentle tones, And he turned, and smiling sweetly, said

'twas "Hezekiah Jones; Then he softly begged my pardon for the slip his mind had made, And then hastened to inform me life insur-

ance was his trade; Told me that 'twould give me pleasure if a policy I'd take, That a husband should be lib'ral with his

wife's welfare at stake: Called to mind the many dangers that we daily undergo; How a fatal cold is taken from a few soft

flakes of snow. So his tongue kept glibly gliding, ever driving on the nail, And I bravely kept my patience till his string of words should fail;

But he talked about religion, of philosophy, the weather, How a sudden flash of lightning'd send us

skyward altogether; Spoke of malaria and fever, of the rheuma tism and gout;
Then I thought the end was coming, but he

took another bout; Said he knew somewhat of med'cine; asked if he might take my wrist, And I gave it, deeply vowing that he next should feel my fist.

Several moments spent in silence, then he lifted up his eyes, And he gazed upon me sadly with a look so

calm and wise:

Then he turned him to my Mary with a slowly shaking head. Said he'd often heard of people found at morning cold and dead

Then the villain calmly noted on her face look of fear, And he bade her not to trouble, I might live for many a year.

Thus his tongue kept up its wagging till I really 'gan to fear,

If my life was worth the purchase of another

But I thought it would be wiser of me to conceal my haste,

As I didn't have a fortune on a sham concern to waste; So I said I'd think about it, as our dinner hour

was near, And the day was cold and stormy, would he stay and taste our cheer? Surely, come to think about it, he was "hun-

gry as a bear,"
And I led him to the table, placed him in an easy chair;

kindly say the grace? And he bowed his head so lowly, with such

reverence in his face, That I thawed and half relented-then his blessing was so good,
That I eased my troubled conscience and
heaped high his plate with food.

Heaped it once, it soon was emptied, and I

heaped it once again, Whatsoe'er I put upon it to the eater seemed

the same; And the way the coffee vanished was a thrill ing sight to see,

And I glanced across at Mary, who in turn smiled back at me. Everything was lauded highly-"Such a dinner was a treat-

And then added that he'd "thank me for an other piece of meat.' After dinner had been finished and he'd riser

in the lead, With a bow he turned and asked me if I ever burned the weed, And I answered, very truly, with an emphatic

Very coolly, "Would we mind it if he burned a weed or so?"

And we answered (fibbing freely) that we wouldn't mind at all— Straightway to the kitchen Mary found she had an urgent call.

For an hour or more I bore it, like a martyr at the stake, Hoping, wishing, every moment, that a hasty

leave he'd take, An l my hopes at last were granted. for he rose from where he sat, Let me hold his fur-lined ulster, donned his

shiny stove pipe hat, Took his leave, politely bowing, promising to call again,

Hoping, after thinking of it, that he could secure my name.

From all promises refraining, then I bowed him from the door— Left it open, opened windows till the room

was pure once more.

Day by day he still kept coming; not a mo

ment's peace I found,
Save, perchance, a dead of midnight, when
in slumber, deep, profound;
Still in dreams I saw him coming, heard him

argue every way, Till the man became a torment both by night as well as day.

Human nature may have firmness, but a constant strain will tell, Just as water's constant dripping wore the stone on which it fell;

Till at last, my brain grown weary, half convinced against my will, Sitting doubting by, I watched him smilingly

his papers fill; And of course I fee'd him roundly for the papers that he gave;

Paid him of my hard earned dollars that it took me months to save; Then he shook my hand so hearty, and went forth from out my door, Left me then for good and always, for I saw

him nevermore. But the assessments-they kept coming, just

as reg'lar as the day, And to save my first expenses, month by month I had to pay, Till the Solons at the Capitol, deeming such

concerns a fraud, Framed a law which stated frankly, "Shut

your shops, or go abroad;"
And they shut, but lined their pockets with
the dollars dupes had paid,
And then coolly snapped their fingers at the racket that was made.

As a balm to soothe my feelings, they then pointed out to me, That another firm would take me-if I'd pay

another fee; But I thought, and still am thinking, that I'll

be a bigger dunce,
Ere I line another's pockets, after being cheated once;
Though it might have been much greater, yet

I think it very bad, And I feel inclined to profit by the lesson I have had.

Eaton Rapids, Oct., 1887.

Letter-Writing.

The ancients were so limited in the facilities for letter-writing, and accomplished so little at it, that it may be said to have been left for modern times to develope this art. It is said that no great poet ever wrote a national song. It seems to be a species of literary work that must needs have for its task a genius of its own kind. For instance, in the lyrical outburst of the war for the Union, we find the name of no great poet, and among the many songs that were written, during that period, there are but two-'Marching Through Georgia", and "John Brown's Body", that have lasting tame in them. As it is the song of the nightingale that gives that bird all its glory, so it is these war-songs that give distinction and glory to their authors. Our song-poets, like our nightingales, are rara avis.

So we can say of the writers in another line of literature. There are but few of our eminent men-of-letters who have ever been noted letter-writers. Nature has not been lavish in bestowing this kind of talent or genius upon men. . Men of letters have been abundant in every enlightened age, yet but few of them have possessed the genius of epistolary correspondence. One can almost count the letter-writers of the past twenty-five hundred years on the ends of his fingers.

Rome produced but one great orator, and one great letter-writer-Cicero. His epistles are the most valuable collection of letters extant in any language, for they were written during the golden age of Roman history. The admirable historical letters of Pliny the younger are still held in the highest entimation, Warton says that Melmoth's translation of Pliny's letis better than the original.

Petrarch undertook to become the Cicero of his times in letter-writing. Whether he succeeded in this or not, his letters are an inestimable treasure to Italian literature. It is a pity that he did not write them in Italian, instead of Latin; it would have added beauty to the letters. The world still relief could have been found in D wonderingly reads the incomparable Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

letters of those incomparable lovers,

Abelard and Heloise.

The peculiar, versatile genius of the French tengue renders it the most delightful language to converse in. The same may be said of it in regard to letter writing, and France has in the salon, which may be said to belong exclusively to the French, an admirable school for developing both the art of conversation and letter-writing. These two arts go together. For let-ter-writing consists in making the pen as ready, racy and natural in its task, as the tongue is in the art of conversation. That is, the letter-writer should have the gift of the ready, happy expression that characterizes the talker. The salon afforded the opportunity for the French men and women of the highest culture to get acquainted with each other, and that acquaintance lead to a correspondence that has given France many celebrated letter-writters. But Madame de Sevigne is the queen of them all. Her letters are esteemed the most accomplished model of a familiar correspondence. Madame de Guerin is also distinguished in the epistolary art, while Fenelon was gifted with genius in this direction, as were also Balzac, M. Joubert, Voiture

and others.

Among the Germans we have Goethe's correspondence with Schiller, and Mendelssohn and Mozart's letters and Humboldt's correspondence.

Crossing the channel we find in England some distinguished letterwriters. In epistolary correspondence Mary Wortley Montague has few equals, and scarcely a superior. Horace Walpole may be as witty and more sarcastic, and Cowper more pure and delightful, yet if we consider the variety and novelty of the objects described in Mrs. Montague's letters, the fund of anecdote and observation they display, the just reflections that spring out of them, and the happy clearness and idiomatic grace of her pure epistolary of style, we shall hesitate in placing her below any letterwriter England has produced. She certainly stands unshadowed by any one of her own sex in this delightful art. She has all the ease and vivacity of the French, and may be considered the English Madame de Sevigne.

Sam'l Richardson, the father of prose fiction, had great fluency in letter-writing. He was asked by a publisher for a series of familiar letters on the principal concerns of life, that might be used as models for a sort of "Easy Letter-writer." He begun the task, and, changing his plan, he wrote a story in a series of letters, which proved to be his celebrated novel known as Pamela.

Lord Chesterfi ld's letters to his son are yet read. But Chesterfield does not take rank from his letters, but from his great ability as a politician, and diplomat, and as an elegant debater. The reverse is true of Horace Walpole, he was no orator or statesman, but gets his literary fame from his letters. They have made his home, at Twick-enham, known as "Strawberry Hill", that 'little plaything house', famous. It is impossible, says Chambers, not to be amused by the liveliness of Walpole's style, his wit, his acuteness, and even his malevolence. His letters are decidedly his best performance. Macaulay says-"Another Horace Walpole, like another Boswell, the world has not supplied, and probably never will."

Cowper's letters, as I have said, are pure and ennobling in sentiment and style. They are considered to be among the best in our language. Then we have Pope and Dean Swift, Gray and Arbuthnot, Bolingbroke, Bishop Atterbury and Goldsmith, all exlent and entertaining letter-writers; while Burns, Byron, Tom Moore, Southey, Sidney Smith, and Leigh Hunt were also gifted in epistolary correspondence. But the letters of all these authors were overshadowed by the greater fame of their other productions. But what shall we say of the letters of Junius? They become our English classic; their keen logic, elegant rhetoric, wit and beauty of expression, with a style as admirable as it is clear and concise, have enriched our literature. Burke said that Junius, who burst on the world so suddenly, "was the most extraordinary writer that perhaps ever addressed a community.

Perhaps no writer in modern times equals Charles Lamb in the epistolary art. He was the quaint and versatile genius of modern literature, the "gentle Elice," of those incomparable essays, the favorite in the London literary circle, and, as a talker, had no superior. His letters have all the quaint, exquisite charm of his genius, they bubble over with puns, jests and quaint thought. They are racy, witty, idiomatic and unlabored. As they are written to literary men and women they are important aids to the study of literature and history.

Thackery has added to his fame as a novelist and essayist, by his admirable letters. Perhaps Dickens has. Carlyle has written letters but perhaps has not added to his fame thereby. His wife's letters are much superior to his in many respects. We shall write of this art, among Americans, at another time. other time.

What a Dunce!

I suffered with fever, hot head and foul breath, With stomach disordered-was sick unto death.

I bore it a week-surely I was a dunce-Then I took a few "pellets"-they cured me at once.

What dunce, indeed, to neglect such remedy and suffer a week, when quick relief could have been found in Dr.

MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

"I don't know what the reason is that my neighbor John gets along so much better than I do."

"I shouldn't think you need to ask such a question, I should think you'd know it was all your fault. I've told you times enough."

The wife took a pie from the oven with her apron and gave her husband a triumphant look.

"I'd be the last one to dispute you on that point, Sarah Jane. I've heard it till I'm tired of it." "Well won't you go and saw some

wood to bake the next batch of pies

He went outside muttering, "It's nothing but saw wood all the time; she burns it faster than I can get it ready. Why! I sawed four sticks for her this morning; wonder what she has done with that. She is slovenly and extravagant and I'm clean discouraged trying to get a living, but I'm not going to work for \$1.25 per day, so old Babcock might as well understand that first as last. I can't get up so early mornings and Sarah Jane

Sarah Jane sat pealing apples with a carving knife, muttering as the thick skin came off.

"I never saw such a shiftless goodfor-nothing man in my life. He just sits round and smokes that old clay pipe from morning till night; he won't even mend broken chairs or jog the baby while I work. He won't buy more than two pounds of sugar at a time; but when I find great hanks of tobacco in his coat pocket, I know it's all a lie, that he hadn't any money to to buy the nutmegs. I say half a loaf's better than none, and if he don't go to work in the mill I shall. I patched and darned a whole week to get the children ready for school and now they are all in rags. I only wish I had all the money I've given them to buy candy with since school began. They pester my life out of me for pie. It's "pie, pie," all the time and they won't eat the crust either. I wonder if he is snail. Jim, Jim, I'm waiting for that it will be very nice."

She was standing in the doorway wiping her nose on her apron.

The leak in the household bucket was plain to be seen; the holes were large enough for pennies, tobacco, and pie-crust to go through.

The sight of Sarah Jane was enough to discourage any man. It was nearing noon but her hair had not been combed and being fire red presented any thing but an attractive appearance; her dress once boasted of ten buttons, but there were only six doing duty and three of these were white shirt buttons. The dress being a combination of silk and wool of a dark color, one could not help noticing the con-trast, also that the pleating was gone

in places and what remained was spattered with grease, as was also the front breadth of her dress for her apron was used for such a variety of purposes that it accumulated a good deal of dirt. She had forgotten her collar and her elbow was out hunting after something. Jim didn't admire her very much and often spoke of neighbor John's neat wife, without improving

It Jim didn't see much in his wife to admire she certainly 'looked in vain for neatness in him His suspenders were hanging, his slippers down at the heel; everything about the place had a slipshod look and was going to ruin. The neighbors said rightly, "want of

Just across the yard neighbor John's wife sang merrily as she went about her household duties. The voice was

clear and sweet: "Up in the morning early just at the break of day."

In came little Johnnie:

"Mamma, I'm hungry, I want some-thing to eat."

"Well tie up your shoe all nice and I'll give you a grand slice of fresh bread and butter. I can't feed untidy

Johnnie was satisfied and his mother prepared a nice soup from a few bits of roast beef, the thickened gravy, a quart of water, the one stalk of celery that was left from yesterday's dinner, some salt, pepper, a small onion and two potatoes. Nothing went to waste in her house.

"Are you going to have pudding todav, mamma?

"Yes, and I want my boy to pick over a cup of raisins. Get the big apron and do them nice, for papa is

very particular." "What kind, mamma?"

"You know we had boiled rice for dinner yesterday and tapioca cream for supper. There was a little of both left; these I shall put in a pudding dish with a quart of milk; I shall beat in an egg, some sugar and a few drops of lemon, and a rolled cracker if I think it needs it. When it is baked brown

Just then the bell rang and Johnnie let a lady friend into the kitchen. She was given the low rocker by the window and the neighborly chat began.

"Is your husband going to stand the cut-down at the mill?" John's wife smiled as she answered

cheerfully.

"Yes there is no other way. It will pinch us this winter; but I can manage somehow. I can be brave as long as John is."

"A'int you rather extravagant to wear linen collars in the morning?" The good wife did not lose her pa-

tience but answered, "Not at all, for I make them out of the borders of John's old linen handkerchiefs-the hemstitched ones. It be wanted.

only needs a thickness of coarse cotton for a lining to make them do up smooth and stiff."

She was busy picking out bastings from an indigo blue dress which she was making.

"Did you ask me what I paid per vard? Ten cents. No it isn't extravagant; I know you can buy gay prints for five and six cents per yard, but I consider an indigo at ten, much cheaper in the end. They do not fade and you can mend them a long time. Be sure when you purchase and select a bright blue, not a very dark one, as they do not wash as well. I never starch them. When I have on a white apron I feel quite dressed up. I buy a yard of cheese cloth for seven cents, put in a wide hem, a few tucks and as am particular to starch them, I always have a dainty apron."

When the inquisitive but good natured friend rose to go she stepped to the wood-shed and watched Johnnie piling the winter supply of wood. "That's a grand sight, it looks fore-

handed." said the old lady.

When the noon whistle blew, John

came home to dinner. He had a kiss of welcome for his wife and a pleasant word for Johnnie.

It was plain to be seen why Jim Crockett made frequent mention of his neighbor's wife and envied in his stupidity his neighbor's prosperity.—The Housekeeper.

May to Bell. Dear Bell: I'll write you a short letter To say I'm wonderfully better;
How much that means you ought to know,
Who saw me just one month ago—
Thin, nervous, fretful, white as chalk,
Almost too weak to breathe or talk; Head throbbing, as if fit for breaking, A weary, ever-present aching.
But now life seems a different thing:
I feel as glad as bird on wing!
I say, and fear no contradiction, That Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Is grand! Why, I'd have died without it!
Ma thinks there's no mistake about it.
It's driven all my ills away: Just come and see! Yours ever, MAY.

Every Grange should have a press committee who would carefully report for local and agricultural papers all meetings of their Granges. Surely when there are discussions, like those we have, an account of them would serve to prove that Grange meetings are not always all forms and ceremonies, as some aver, and that they do not spend long evenings in foolishness as others say. Granges should certainly try to recommend themselves to the public in every legitimate way. -A Rhode Island Patron.

It ought to be settled beyond dispute that it pays to provide good shelter for all the stock on the farm. The surest plan, as far as possible, is to provide for this ahead of the time when it may

The new Muskegon Club House will cost \$40,000.

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents. No school is good enough until it has the best teachers that can be en-

gaged, and there is then room for improvement. A good agricultural paper is always

worth more in a farm house than a political paper partisan and purblind in all party matters.

In two years any farmer may clear his land of burdocks by cutting at the ground every stalk that bears seed and destroying by fire.

When potatoes are done growing they are ripe and should be dug without delay, provided that the ground is in suitable condition.

It dogs were much dearer, good mutton would be more plentiful at lower prices, for flock-masters would be free from their greatest risk.

The water which dairy cows drink, if impure, will spread its impurity to their milk, and the quantity and quality of the food also makes its influence felt upon the quantity and quality of the milk.

The 10th annual American fat stock show takes place in the Chicago Exposition building, commencing Nov. 8 and closing Nov. 18. Low rates will be furnished on all roads entering Chicago. The exhibit includes cattle, horses, poultry, and dairy products.

People may well differ about the best means of waging war upon the liquor traffic; but there can be no rational dispute about the earnestness and seriousness of the war itself. Thousands are enlisting for it. As a political power and a social nuisance the saloon must go .- Detroit Journal.

In his "Social Problems," Henry George says-"What more preposterous than the treatment of land as individual property? In every essential land differs from those things, which, being the product of human labor, are rightfully property. It is the creation of God; they are produced by man."

It is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most sane and rational occupation, and ought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home.

There is not a farmer in the country at least, into the vegetable kingdom. months past.

About 2,000 brass manufacturers of New York are locked out because they demand a Saturday half holiday.

Another material has been found out of which paper can be made, but it is superfluous. Any man can make paper; the trouble is to get good indorsers.—Philadelphia Call.

Hens should have their morning feed as soon as it is light enough for them to see to eat. Four times a week give three parts each of wheat and buckwheat, one of oats, and one of corn, ground. Barely moisten this with hot milk or water, avoid making it at all sloppy. In cold weather feed as warm as can be eaten. Add to this, twice a week, a quarter of a teaspoon of red pepper to twenty-five fowls, and once in four weeks dissolve and add the same amount of copperas.

A starved thoroughbred is of all sheep the most shabby, scrubby, scrawny, unthrifty sheep on earth. Of itself the most abject, pitiful, lonesome, sorrowful, gloomy, dazed, helpless, blue, and its owner looks just like it. The owner of such a flock will squirm and wince and apologize, and explain in a most pathetic way of the general appearance of starvation and neglect so apparent, and all the time give you a vivid, glowing story of a pedigree as hopeless in profits as are his bare pas-

The indications seem to be accumulating, that the great absorbing question before the American Congress the incoming session is to be, how to dispose of the millions of dollars already accumulated in the United States treasury and how to keep more from accumulating there, so that the dear poor people will not have to pay so much taxes. The party that does the most of this and makes the most fuss about what they do, should elect the next president and secure the right to distribute the surplus in the treasury for the next four years, sure, "Sich is life.'

The railroads throughout the country are doing an amount of business never done before and Chauncey Depew says that the Vanderbilt system is now in splendid shape. The Elkhart Review in speaking of the work of the Lake Shore & Mich. Southern at the yards in that city says: "Work in the Lake Shore telegraph office is so active that the attaches can scarcely find time to go to their meals, having often to limit themselves to fitteen minutes. The number of messages handled averages 15,000 a month, exwho would think for a moment of breeding inferior animals. With his cattle, sheep and horses it is all the same. He is constantly endeavoring of the road, men who come in with to improve them by the infusion of one train find a train made up ready better blood. Why should not the for them to go back with it, and this same idea be carried, to a certain extent | can be said of the business for several

New Method

Treating the Blood

New Method

Traing the Book

the Treatment Services of CO Blood, Nigpagapa Parameter and Pa Mow Lm

As an ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE it is incomparable. It stimulates the Torpid Liver, invigorates the Nervous System, gives tone to the Digestive Organs, creating perfect digestion and thorough assimilation of food. It exerts a powerful influence upon the Kidneys and Liver, and through these organs removes all impurities, thus vitalizing the tissues of the body and causing a HEALTHY CONDITION OF THE SYSTEM.

The Greatest Blood Purifier in the World. It Takes effect Instantly

It is the Simplest, Most Convenient, Sure and Speedy Cure on Earth!

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Ten M. I. S. T. Pills will cure any case of chills on earth. We have the largest number of printed recommendations of any medicine extant. One of the peculiar methods of the M. I. S. T. Company is to furnish references in every community in which the remedy is sold. We never make a statement without proof. We solicit investigation by giving home testimonials exclusively.

HOME REFERENCES.

DETROIT, MICH., Sept. 29, 1887.

Having been greatly troubled with indigestion for some time and on finding any relief, I purchased a box of M. I. S. T. and was entirely cured with one box. I think it the greatest medicine for complaints of like nature in the world, as it acted like magic in my case.

M. I. S. T. cured me of Dyspepsia. W. A. JENSON, 202 Griswold St.

M. I. S. T. cured me of Dyspepsia. W. A. JENSON, 202 Griswold St.

M. I. S. T. cured me of Jaundice and Liver Complaint. I do a good amount of talking about M. I. S. T. N. WILLIAMS, 200 Griswold St.

I have been afflicted for years with Rheumatism (I have received moze I have taken as whose; I feel well and strong. I cannot say enough for it there boxes of M. I. S. T. Pills cured me.

E. ROMHILT, NO. 334 Mullett St., Detroit, Mich.

I was laid up with Rhuematism six months; four boxes of M. I. S. T. makes mefeel like a new man. I work every day, I have a good appetite and and stronger and weigh heavier than for years.

M. I. S. T. cured me of Rhuematism after the doctors and a number of other remedles failed. I reverybody. E. P. Dean, Cherrotter of the remedles failed. I reverybody. E. P. Dean, Cherrotter of the regular doctors and an untered of the remedles failed. I reverybody. E. P. Dean, Cherrotter of the remedles failed. I reverybody. E. P. Dean, Cherrotter of the regular doctors and a number of where remedles failed. I reverybody. E. P. Dean, Cherrotter of the regular doctors and a number of where remedles failed. I reverybody. E. P. Dean, Cherrotter of the regular doctors and a number of where remedles failed. I reverybody. E. P. Dean, Cherrotter of the regular doctors and a number of where remedles failed. I reverybody. E. P. Dean, Cherrotter of the regular doctors and a number of where remedles failed. I reverybody. E. P. Dean, Cherrotter of the regular doctors and a number of where received to be heard for a block away; she could and a perfect cure. Robert Carely S. Despension and a perfect cure. Robert Carely S. Despension and Respective

Medicine Delivered C. O. D. to Any Part of the United States or by Mail.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOX.

CALL OR ADDRESS

M. I. S. T. CO.,

)17 NORTH JUPITER ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

M. I. S. T. CO.,

49 ROWLAND ST. WEST, DETROIT, MICH.

The Grange Hisitor.

Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,

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

J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager,

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH. emittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.

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

To Subscribers and Corresdents.

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 peninsular 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 so-Heit subscribtions rnd advertiseing 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 sohicit 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.

A TICKET of admission will be furnished each Patron who comes to Lansing with the necessary certificate of good standing duly approved by the Master of the State Grange.

This ticket is for use only at the place and time when the sixth degree is conferred.

It will be a neat and suggestive reminder of the friends and surroundings of the occasion, and as it will not be taken up it may be preserved by the holder.

THE construction of the Patent Laws of the United States as expressed by the Supreme Court of the United States in its decisions upon the claims ot N. W. Green in May last expose a large proportion of the men, women, and children of this country to a charge of infringement of the patent laws. In proof of this we again quote from that decision. "The patent covers the process of drawing water from the earth by means of a well driven in the manner described in the patent. The use of a well so constructed is, theretore, a continuing infringement, as every time water is drawn from it the patented process is necessarily used. Under this construction the defendant has infringed by using the pump in a driven well, constructed in a house hired by him, to obtain a supply of water for the use of his family, although he may not have paid for driving the well or have procured it to be driven. Such use of the well was a use of the patented process."

We have thought best to renew our former effort to induce Congress to so amend the patent laws that innocent purchasers might purchase in the open market what they found on sale without hazard of prosecution. To this end we have had petitions printed and sent to every Grange Secretary in the State and we now ask that signatures of all voters be obtained so far as practicable and soon after the assembling of Congress petitions be forwarded to the Representatives and Senators from this State. Let us make a bold push to have a little more common sense introduced into the Patent Laws of this great country.

The Driven Well.

Those who don't take the VISITOR continue writing us about the driven well. One gentleman, after telling us when and where he had a driven well put down, asked us to tell him on what grounds the Grange propose to fight the demands for royalty, suggesting that "it is no use to take the matter into the courts only to be beaten and then have the royalty to pay after all."

To answer these letters in detail is a tax on our time that we can not meet. The Visitor is our medium of communication with the Patrons of this and other States and also with all other persons who subscribe for the paper for any length of time. Six years ago the Grange organization of Michigan took hold of this extravagant demand upon owners of driven wells and said to claimants, "You must make out your case before the judicial tribunals of the country. You are demanding millions of money from the people when there is more than a reasonable doubt about your being entitled in equity or law to a single cent." # With some pretense and bravado the agents of Mr. Green commenced suits but when they found the State Grange prepared to contest their claim, they failed to appear in court to vindicate their alleged rights,

"But folded their tents like the Arab, And as silently stole away.'

It is true decisions adverse to the defendants have been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States; but as decisions they count but little when understood except as a basis for talk and to bulldoze owners of wells, into paying a royalty.

In the first case while four justices of the Supreme Court sustained the claims of Mr. Green, the other four dissented. Such a decision has no weight and no more strength than a rope of sand.

The other two cases decided on the 23d of May last afford a little more hope for Mr. Green as five of the Judges decided in his favor while three dissented and the people of this country on this small margin are asked to pay somewhere from five to ten millions of dollars to the agents of Mr. Green for an invention that he perhaps with some others had a hand in developing. And under patent laws that by their absurdity are a disgrace to our civilization and the legislative body that imposed them on the people, the agents of Mr. Green have from time to time intimidated people and collected thousand of dollars to which they had no well established right.

The evidence collected under direction of the State Grange of Michigan has not been used in court and we do not propose to submit to demands which in themselves are an impertinent assumption of rights that nowhere exist.

Some people will be intimidated by such a bugaboo as Collector Osborn, of Tekonsha, introduced into his notice. He says. "I will accept a royalty of \$10 on each 11 or 12-inch hand domestic well and I will also accept on each 2inch hand domestic well \$15, if that amount is paid in five days after this notice. After that time the royalty is \$20 and \$25 respectively without dis-

In case Collector Osborn has a legal claim on the owners and users of driven wells in his township, we are curious to know by what authority he doubles his demand at the end of five days. If he can on his own motion increase his claim 100 per cent. in five days we don't know why it won't be \$40 in tendays and so on by easy stages until about Christmas. By that time his claim will have absorbed all the real and personal estate of his township except what is exempt under the homestead law and that may not be in the way of a collector who makes his own laws and proposes to execute them.

The gentleman we first introduced says: "It is no use to take the matter into the courts only to be beaten." The State Grange of Michigan has no matter to take into the courts. But if any person or persons who have contributed to its Defense Fund are prosecuted for infringement of the driven well patent of E. W. Green the State Grange will by its agents employ lawyers for the defense of such person or persons and maintain such defense against all comers until a decision is reached in the court of last resort.

If the patent is maintained no court will authorize E. W. Green to collect several millions of dollars in royalty on account of this invention. Some men will pay-who, or how much, we residing in Michigan. Names sent to very still. More will not pay, and if will be added to the list.

the great majority who stand together and resist this claim ever pay we shall all know how much and when, and we predict it won't be "\$20 after five days," or \$10 on demand.

BULLETIN No. 28 from the Agricultural College is from the pen of Prof. Beal and treats of forest products in connection with a museum in the second story of the building devoted to botany. The Professor has made brief reference to many things that from their unusual conditions have found their way to this collection.

His first reference is to specimens of natural grafting-that is, where from a forced connection of roots or branches trees have grown that have derived their support from roots of another and widely different variety. Many illustrations are given of how Nature provides for new conditions that arise from exposure or injury as carefully as if directed by a present intelligence. Very many specimens of various kinds of wood injured by insects and larger animals are to be found here with the efforts of Nature to overcome the injury clearly seen. There are hundreds of things that not only attract attention but furnish food for thought to the thinking who have a taste for examination in this direction. The Bulletin is too lengthy for reproducing here, and while we do not know, we presume it can be had for the asking of Prof. Beal, Agricultural College, Mich. A large percentage of those who read in these days of abundant reading do not seem to care for much beyond the news of the day, with a story thrown in. These would pass it by in print, while in the Museum their attention would be engaged. We quote a sentence: "In brief, the Museum shows us how little as well as how much we know of the extent to which herbs, shrubs, and trees contribute to our necessities, comforts, and numberless requirements."

All our friends who visit Lansing should take time to visit the Agricultural College, get acquainted, if but slightly, with the professors, look through the different departments, and see what the State is doing for the agricultural education of all its young men and women who accept the advantages offered.

Reduced Railway Rates to National Grange.

The answer from Geo. E. King, Secretary of the Railway Association of Michigan, to our application for reduced rates to those who attend the National Grange, sets forth-"Tickets will be sold at reduced rates upon the following conditions: Delegates must purchase full fare tickets from starting point to the point at which the Convention will be held and secure from the ticket agent a receipt on the certificate held by the delegate showing that full fare to destination has been paid. * * * The ticket agent at the point where the meeting is held will, on surrender of each certificate, sell the holder a return ticket at onethird the regular unlimited rate by the same route as traveled going to the Convention."

These are the same red-tape conditions that were adopted three years ago by the Railway Association and convention-going people now pretty generally understand that to save onethird of their railway fare they must comply with the conditions. We have ordered from Mr. King 500 of these necessary certificates at a cost of \$5.00 and will promptly supply all applicants. Order early as many as you want; buy your tickets before the hour of starting and see to it that they are properly signed by the agent at the starting point. Neglect this and full fare will be required on your return

This concession will expire one day after the adjournment of the National Grange and the return tickets will be available only for a continuous trip.

It has been suggested by a correspondent, and we think the suggestion a good one, that Patrons who visit Lansing at the meeting of the National Grange wear the badge of their subordinate Grange. The regulation badge is neat and ornamental and we hope it will not be forgotten. It will indicate from what part of the State the wearer came and will aid in cultivating acquaintance. Wear your badges.

THE President and Secretary of the Michigan Society of New York State Veterans are desirous of making a complete roster of every New York soldier Patrons-Take Notice!

Those who contemplate visiting Lansing during the session of the National Grange will pardon us for the seeming unnecessary particularity of the following statement. Experience is sometimes worth more than theory and we know that every year some Patrons who attend the State Grange fail to comply with all the conditions necessary to secure all the advantages that are provided for them.

1. It you do not know, ask your local railway agent if he can sell you a through ticket to Lansing. If he can, send to this office for a Railway Certificate for each person that you have undertaken to provide for. It you can not buy a through ticket, send to this office for two certificates for each person. There will in very few cases, if anywhere, more than two certificates be needed for one person.

2. When you get your certificate, buy your ticket before the day of starting so that the agent will have time to fill out the blank certificate and sign it.

3. Before starting, see that your certificate is filled out and signed by the local agent.

4. It you have not received from the Secretary of your Grange an "Application blank for the Sixth Degree," send to this office for one.

5. Be sure and have the Master and Secretary of your Grange sign the blank certificate of your good standing attached to the "application for the Sixth Degree."

6. If you reach Lansing by a day train you will find some Patron at the depot, wearing a Patron's badge, who will direct you to hotels or private houses where accommodations can be

The Sixth Degree.

In answer to numerous letters asking at what time the Sixth Degree will be conferred at the session of the National Grange, we are authorized to state that the Sixth Degree will be conferred on eligible candidates Friday atternoon and evening, the 18th of No-

In the communication of Bro. Woodman in the last number of the Visitor it will be remembered he stated: "All legislative work of the National Grange is done in the Fourth Degree and all Fourth Degree members in good standing will be admitted and welcomed to the daily sessions. They are also eligible to the higher degrees. The Fifth Degree is not, however, conferred in form in the National Grange and candidates for the Sixth Degree who have not taken it will be obligated in that degree preparatory to the Sixth Degree. * * * A fee of \$1 is charged for the Sixth Degree and candidates receive a beautiful engraved certificate emblematic of the degree, suitable for framing and valuable as a memento."

There will be a public meeting to be known as the Reception at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, the 17th of November.

We have sent to the Secretary of each Grange two or three blank applications for the Sixth Degree with certificates of good standing attached, which must be signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange to which the applicant belongs.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department in his report for the quarter ending December 31, 1886, gave some figures that should command the attention of men who pay taxes everywhere. It is a well established fact that pauperism is increasing faster than population in this country; and another fact is just as well established that the drink habit is largely chargeable with the pauperism and crime of the country.

The average annual consumption for five years i- 75,199,900 gallons of whisky, 581,398,685 gallons of beer, 23,163, 425 galions of wine, at a total cost of \$711,227,888, or a per capita cost annually to those of the population who are of drinking age of \$49.34.

In justice to the manufacturers, importers, and wholesaledealers we must say that the cost of the liquor to the retailer, for which he receives \$711,227,-888, does not exceed \$300,000,000, so that the cost of the service in distributing liquor to consumers is \$411,227,-888, affording to the seller a profit of

over 1331 per cent. Mr. Cook, of Cook & Bernheimer, the largest dealers in whisky in the United States, is confident that \$1.75 nearly represents the average cost of whisky to the retailer. The bulk of whisky consumed, says the report, costs the drinker five cents per glass; some pay ten cents, and a comparatively few fifteen cents. A liberal average would therefore be seven and one half cents perdrink. The retail liquor dealer will get 60 drinks per galion, or will reaccording to Mr. Cook's statements, and he is certainly good authority on this point, \$1.75; or in other words, on every gallon of liquor sold the retailer realizes a profit of \$2.75. Is there any shall never know. Such men will keep Norm. G. Cooper, President, Sturgis, other business known which yields so great a per centum of profit?

THE receipt which we issue to each contributor of one dollar to The Driven Well Detense Fund refers to a circular issued by the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange on the 19th of October, 1881.

The important points of that circular are: First-The expression of an opinion that the claimant had no good and valid claim. Second-A determination to resist in the courts any attempt to collect royalty from Patrons. Third-"Patrons and other persons interested" were advised to refuse to pay one cent of royalty. Fourth-Subordinate Granges were recommended to "pledge to a Defense Fund such amount as they may severally feel able to give, subject to the call of the Committee." Fifth-"Parties outside the Order interested in this matter are invited to make common cause with Patrons in this defense and contribute not less than one dollar each to the Defense Fund." Sixth-The Secretary of the State Grange was to receive and receipt all contributions to the Fund, and, Lastly-The circular concludes: "Whenever the matter in controversy shall have reached a final issue and determination, the Executive Committee of the State Grange will make a full statement of all expenditures, and all unexpended moneys of the Defense Fund shall be faithfully returned to the contributors in proportion to the amount contributed."

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with the Lansing Hotels at the following day rates. Lansing House, \$1.75; Hudson, \$1.75; Van Dyne House, \$1.25; Capitol City House, \$1.00; Lansing Exchange, \$1.00; Everett House, \$1.00; Chapman House, \$1.00. The Everett will run a free 'bus to and from the Capitol Building. For those who discriminate we may add that the Lansing, Hudson and Chapman Houses have each a bar and the others do not. By writing to A. D. Banks, Lansing, before the 12th of November stating the number of party and time of arrival he will engage good quarters where companies of four to six couple can remain together. Some may pre-fer such an arrange to hotel accommodations and for such this is written.

Just before going to press we received the article found on this page relating to the organization of the Forestry Commission provided for by the legislature. The gentlemen named as Directors of the Commission we know to be very much interested in this matter of forest preservation and we feel that it has fallen into good hands. We hope this subject will be discussed in every Grange in the State. In its relation to the future of our great State no subject of equal importance has received so little consideration. Let us say something more about it from time to time until a public sentiment is aroused that shall have more regard to the welfare of those who come after us.

The Forestry Commission.

In pursuance of an act of our last Legislature, on Wednesday, October 26, there was organized the Independent Forestry Commission of Michigan. The Commission is composed of the following gentlemen: Franklin Wells, Constantine; Henry Chamberlain, Three Oaks; Wm. B. McCreery, Flint; E. W. Rising, Davison Station; Chas. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids; Geo. B. Horton, Fruit Ridge; Governor Luce and President Willits, of Lansing. Hon. Franklin Wells was chosen President, Henry G. Reynolds, of the Agricultural College, Secretary, and Wm. B. McCreery, Auditor.

A scheme of work was outlined to the Commission by Mr. Gartield which provided for the gathering of statistics, securing opinions from experts, holding a great winter convention, raising a committee charged with the investigating of the question of a State forestry reserve at the head waters of some prominent river in the State, and the compiling of a concise report to the next Legislature which shall contain an epitome of the labors of the Commission and recommendations for future action with reference to the fore-try questions that are prominent in our State.

Dr. Beal, of the Agricultural College, followed, taking up in some detail the suggestions made and making a strong point with reference to the proposed convention, advocating that it be a meeting of lumbermen and manufacturers of furniture and other wooden articles as well as of farmers and agriculturists, so that all phases of the forestry problem could be treated. He believed Michigan could make a notable gathering, the results of which would be felt over a great

breadth of country. The scheme, as outlined by Mr Garfield and Prof. Beal, met with the ceive \$4.50 for that which costs him, hearty approval of the Commission and Messrs. Garfield and Beal were made the Directors of the Commission with full power to carry out the provisions of the law and institute such measures as they shall see fit to accomplish the results sought in the creation of the Commission.

Starting from Schoolcraft on the morning train for Chicago on the 10th

of October wearrived in the garden city about noon, and went to the exposition. There is no use to try to describe this-there is so much of it. Fine displays of household and fancy goods of most every description were grand, and art hall must be seen to be appreciated. Probably the finest paintings and drawings in the city are there to be seen.

The next morning we spent in Lincoln Park with its fine plants, flowers, statuary and nearly every animal to be found in this latitude. The only trouble was there was too much to be seen and space to be gone over for our limited time.

At 12.30 P. M. we resumed our journey over the C. B. & Q. R. R., the first stop of account being Joliet where the sandstone crops out in all directions and it would seem as if the soil must be thin. Grass is short but green and instead of cattle on the thousand hills it is thousands of cattle on the plain.

Then came Morris, an apparently thriving town surrounded by level and rather low country, soil mostly clay I judged by the brick yards in sight. What surprised me most was to see large piles of coal ashes and cinders that would seem to be the best possible thing for their clay roads which are not the best at present, there having been considerable rain lately.

After Morris was Ottawa with its glass works and some fine buildings. Here the land is more rolling with a growth of oak, etc., but we still find the sandstone cropping out in places.

Corn and grass seem to be the principal crops. So far corn seems to be a medium crop. The road for several miles is located in a valley with bluffs of sandstone in sight from 20 to 80 feet or more in heighth, nearly per-

Lasalle, with its brick and quarries, should be of some importance but very little of the town is in sight. We notice a new line of R. R. being built here.

Before we reach Genesee we come on the prairie with its miles of level surface covered with corn and grass, with the cornfields not very clean, nor yields as heavy as I expected to see. A Michigan farmer would ask "what shall I do for straw?" it stacks were as scarce here. We find some good farm buildings with medium reads,-this section having the appearance of being fairly prosperous, and here night over-

Des Moines at 6 o'clock, 3 hours late. Country moderately rolling with better farming than in Illinois, with good stock. We see more corn cribs but not Grass, short but tresh, quite a good deal of corn in shock which would indicate that hay is short. Considerable scrub oak but not much good timber is seen. As we go west the country prows more uneven. As we near Dexter we find lime rock or sandstone with good corn and large fields. Fences are combination board and wire and all wire with osage and willow hedge. Most of the farms have nice groves grown around their build-

Quite a large area is being plowed. I presume for spring wheat. a few more straw stacks than in Illinois, Stuart, with some R. R. shops, is surrounded by a fine farming country with good improvements. It looks badly, to a Michigan farmer, to see so many slouhgs or damp places where corn fields follow around them leaving strips of green.

The farther we go the more uneven er curves in the track, the road being very crooked. After dividing the train at Des Moines we begin to gain

time. From and around Wiota and Atlantic the country improves, I think, partly by better farming and farm buildings, with very good orchards an I groves, young ot course but thrifty. At Atlantic we find a good school building, mill and brick business places with two R. Rs. and plenty of shade trees; looks prosperous.

As we near Avoca we see more horses and plenty of cattle, feed looks better and we see teams in corn fields with men husking. Oats seem to be one of the crops here. Roads are good but not so many of them as in Michigan. Avoca is a young city in appearance with two R. R. and good buildings. Saw more corn in crib than anywhere on the route. Country improves and farming is good. At Shelby, only three hours late.

Shelby is a thriving town of 500 inhabitants, with a steam flour mill, two elevators, three nice churches with an appearance of thritt and growth. Here our friends meet us and we spend a few days very pleasantly. Corn is the main crop and as you look at the long line of cribs, 10 feet wide, and over one and one half miles long if placed in one line, you conclude there must be a large amount raised.

Monday morning sees us again on the way for Nebraska. At Neola, the C. M. & S. P. R. R. crosses our track and runs within a few rods and parallel to Council Bluff's. Corn in this section is estimated to be about two thirds of an average crop with not very much of last crop on hand.

The country remains about the same, rolling and uneven. What surprises me the most is to see the farmers selling corn at 25 and 30 cents per bushel when pork and beef bring the same price as in Michigan. When Michi-

the latter what should there be in the former? I think part of the trouble is in the way hogs are handled. Farmers seem to expect their hogs to thrive and grow without grass and fresh water and escape the cholera, which is a mistake that has been a very costly experience to many.

On we rush with the other train by the side, seemingly trying to reach the city first but their time table is the same as ours. We see more timber, but small, showing that in the future Iowa may overcome the name of a treeless state.

Council Bluffs, with its stir and railroads, is where most or all lines centre so as to make connections with the Union Pacific lines and cross the

A few minutes late and nine and one half hours to wait,-a good time to see the city but trying to a person's temper. Omaha must be seen to be appreciated with its contrasts of very poor buildings opposite or close to large blocks. Its uneven surfaces make one think of Grand Rapids, the streets being lowered, leaving buildings high above the streets. The soil seems to be a kind of clay standing where there are perpendicular cuts 15 to 20 feet high.

Here we saw an earth mover drawn by ten horses or mules and elevating the earth and dropping it into wagons drawn under the spout. As we look at the great bridge and the muddy Missouri River with its chanegable currents we can but think how could the public be transferred in any other way. Another bridge is needed and will soon be built. Just to think, 25 cents each for the thousands of people that pass over,-could any one wish a better way to make a fortune? Midnight, and we arrive at Waco, find our friends there to meet us and, after a drive of four miles, we are ready for sleep. Good night. M. C.

Revenue and Patent Laws

are two laws that need revising. Tariff laws are often enacted more to benefit private individuals, manufacturers and importers, than in the interest of the general public.

Any article that can be made in the United States sufficient to supply the home demand should be protected by a tariff equal to the difference of the cost of labor in its production in this country and the cost of labor to produce the same article in other coun-We don't want to see labor degraded in this country to the foreign tandard.

No class are more desirous for free trade than the wealthy importers; and why? Because they can make more profit on one thousand dollars' worth of foreign goods with high-sounding names than they can on ten thousand dollars' worth of domestic goods that are of equal value to the consumer. It seems one of the plainest things to solve, that the nearer home the producer can exchange his products for what he wants in exchange, the better and the cheaper for both producer and consumer.

In revising the patent laws every inventor should be liberally compensated for his inventions that are really of public utility. Nine out of ten patents granted are of no public use and should never have received the sanction of the Government to enable the inventor to humbug and rob those susceptible of

being imp sed upon. Any useful invention should be protected to the inventor against anyone intringing in its manufacture, but should have no claim on the innocent and there are short- user who has bought the article in open market and paid the market value for it. As well might a wholesale merchant selling a stock of goods to a country merchant who fails to pay for them, come on the customers of said country merchant and claim pay from them on the grounds that he is unable to realize anything from the one he

> Who is there owning a driven well in the State of Michigan that had any knowledge at the time they bought and paid for the same that anyone else would or could lawfully have any fur-

> ther claim on them? Any patented article should have the rate of compensation fixed by Government according to its estimated value and no inventor should be allowed to name his profits over cost of manufacturing, nor the amount of royalty for infringement, and anyone should have the right to make and sell by paying the inventor the lawful royalty, and anything of great magnitude in general public use like the telephone, telegraph and other things of general utility should be under the control of the Government, and all profits after the inventor has been liberally paid should

go into the public treasury. Nothing should be patented and kept a secret from the public that is liable to be tampering with human life. We pay a heavy tax in this State to have men learn how best they can serve us by the knowledge they there gain as doctors, and nature furnishes the remedies they use and their patients have a right to know what they are; consequently, no one should be granted a patent on medicines the component parts of which are unknown to the user. Do not most of such medicines go out of use with the expiration of

No woman can be contented and happy if her skin is covered with pimples and blotches. These disfiguring errupgan farmers on higner priced land are feeding the same corn and expect a profit after paying 47 cents or more besides handling, if there is a profit in thoroughly reliable blood purifier.

the patent?

The leading review in the United States, devoted to the discussion of the great questions of the day by the foremost writers and thinkers.

It touches upon a greater number of subjects of popular interest and instruction than can be found in any other periodical published in this country .- Mail and Express, N. Y.

For variety, richness, strength, and suggestiveness, it has no peer among its contemporaries .- Evening Journal, Ottawa, Can.

The history of periodic literature does not contain another example of so sudden a rise to the very highest rank and greatest popularity.—Argus, Albany, N. Y.

We do not know of a more desirable magazine in the whole range of literature.—Herald, Dallas, Tex.

It is the most thoughtful and authoritative periodical published in the country. It is a necessity to all who read, think, or write.-Herald, Boston,

Its rise and prosperity has been one of the gratifying events of the literary world. Nothing could speak better for the existence of a large and intelligent class deeply interested in the discussion of serious questions .- Times, New York City.

Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, evidently believes that prohibition prohibits in that state. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times Star, who was in Atlanta during the president's visit, says that a stranger finds it almost impossible to get liquor, even when he asks for "nerve tonic." But at hotels it can be ordered to the rooms; visitors bring it with them and drink too much, and it may be had in the back rooms of barber shops and other places. But it is very expensive and the quantity drunk is much less than it was before the law went into operation. It is generally conceded that it does good, by removing the frequent temptations to drink which numerous saloons hold out to the young and to those who crave liquor. It ought to be noted moreover that this change has been wrought by a local option law.

The National Brewers' Union in its recent session at Detroit, passed strong resolutions condemning T. V. Powderly because of his opposition to the sale of intoxicants: they assert that his action is "detrimental to our emanci-

Do you suffer from indigestion, or loss of appetite? Are you troubled with liver or kidney complaint? Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation purifies and vitalizes the blood, thus restoring health and strength to the digestive organs Try it.

Mills, Lacey & Dickinson's Pharmacy

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

YES!

You can get

Dairy Thermometers,

Hydrometers for Milk and Cider.

Butter Color,

Liquid Rennet,

and in fact anything in the Drug and Chemical line of

Mills, Lacey Dickinson.

139-141 Monroe St., N. E. Cor.

Division.

We are Sole Agents 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 Mon-roe and Division Sts., Wenham Block.

Our Clubbing List - 1887-88.

	Re	gular	W	ith
		ice.		
American Farmer				
American Grange Bulletin			I	7
Atlantic Monthly	. 4	00	4	0
Babyland				8
Breeders' Gazette			3	0
Century	. 4	00	4	I
Good Housekeeping	. 2	50	2	5
Harper's Magazine			3	7
Harper's Weekly			3	9
Harper's Bazar			3	9
Harper's Young People				í
Inter Ocean, Chicago, (weekly			I	4
Our Little Ones:			1	8
Our Little Men and Women	. I	00	1	2
Pansy			I	2
St. Nicholas			3	1
Scientific American				2
The Cottage Hearth				2
The Forum				7
Western Rural				0
Wide Awake			2	5
Young Folk's Journal	. I	00	1	2

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Groce and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Wate St., Philadelphia, Pa.] Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1887.

PURE SUGARS.

Cut loaf, per lb
Pulverized per lb
Standard granulated per lb
Standard A White per lb
Best white soft A per lb
Good white soft A per lb
Extra C white per lb
Standard B per lb
Extra C yellow bright per lb
C yellow per lb
Brown per lb
New Orleans extra light per lb
CVDIID AND MOLASSES In Barrele

COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASIED.
Fancy Rio per lb. 21 1/4@22 Green Rio extra choice per lb. 21@21 1/2 Green Rio prime per lb. 20/4@20 Green Rio good per lb. 10 1/4@20 Green Rio common per lb. 18/26 19 Green Rio common per lb. 12/26 19 Green Laguayra choice per lb. 22/26 1/2 Green Laguayra choice per lb. 22/26 1/2 Roasted Rio best per lb. 25/24 Roasted Rio No. 1 per lb. 24/2 Roasted Rio No. 2 per lb. 24/2 Roasted Laguayra best per lb 26/3 Roasted Laguayra best per lb 26/3 Roasted Java best per lb 25/3
TEAS.
Imperial per lb 25, 35, 40, 45, 50 Young Hyson per lb 20, 25, 35, 40, 45 Oolong per lb 22, 28, 32, 32, 35, 45 Japan per lb 22, 30, 37, 42, 45 Gunpowder, per lb 31, 33, 42, 45, 50 FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.
Raisins, New Muscatells per box
WHOLE SPICES. Black pepper, per lb

COFFEES CREEN AND ROASTED

1	Currants, new, per lb	63/4@7
.	WHOLE SPICES.	
	Black pepper, per lb	10
r	White "	30
1	Ginger **	10
- 1	Cinnamon "	9
1	Cloves "	28
- 1	Allspice "	8
	Mace "	85
-	Nutmegs "	80
	PURE GROUND SPICES.	
- 1	Pure pepper, black, per lb	21
- 1	" African cayenne per lb	21
-	" cinnamon per lb	16
1	" cloves per lb	30
	" ginger per lb	12
1	" ailspice per lb	15
	GROCERS' SUNDRIES.	
	Sal Soda, 112 lb kegs, per lb	1%
	Flour sulphur per lb	5
-	Bi-carb soda, loose, 112 lb kegs	4
	" " 25 lb boxes	5
	" " to ib boxes	
	" in lb packages	6
	" in ¼ lb packages	7
	Corn starch, Gilbert's, per lb	614
	" Duryea's, per lb	7
	Starch, lump, Duryea's, 40 lb boxes, per lb	33/4
n	" Gilbert's "	4.,
th	Corn starch, new process	534
cl	Starch, new process, lump	31/9
d	" 6 lb boxes	6
	I lb boxes	514

PATRONS' SHOE HOUSE R.Hano,

121 North 8th Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Under contract with the Executive Committees of the New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maine and Michigan State G. anges, and recommended by the Granges of Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee to supply Patrons in

BOOTS SHOES

Lowest Wholesale Prices

Farmers, Merchants and Mechanics, STUDY ECONOMY! A dollar saved is a dollar well earned! Millions of dollars can be saved annually by buying good shoes, when you have the sole advantage of buying at "wholesale prices." Every pair of shoes is guaranteed

Leather

Strong, Serviceable and durable. Warranted to wear!

Ladies' Department.	Men's Department.
Ladies' Solid Calf Button at\$1 50	Men's Solid Kip Boots at\$2 79
Ladies' Folid Oil Grain at 1 50	Men's Heavy Kip Boots at 2 50
Ladies' Broad Heavy Grain at 1 50	Men's Flesh Kip Boots at 2 50
Ladies' Heavy Broad Calf at 1 75	Men's Solid Heavy Sole Boots at 2 50
Ladies' Dongola Button at 2 00	Men's Heavy High Top Boots at 2 75
Ladies' Glove Kid Button at 2 50	Men's Solid Kip, Broad Soles at 2 50
Ladies' Heavy Kip Lace 1 50	Men's Heavy Screwed Boots at 2 50
Ladies' Best Dongola at 2 50	Men's Solid Kip, Heavy Soles, at 2 50
Ladies' Soft Easy Kid at, 3 00	Men's Heavy English Grain at 3 23
Ladies' Easy Common Sense at 2 75	Men's Broad Calf Boots at 2 75
Ladies' Finest Matt Kid at 300	Men's Heavy Calf Shoes at 200
Ladies' Heavy Pebble Lace at 1 50	Men's Solid Kip Lace at 1 75
Ladies' Soft Glove Lace at 1 50	Men's Solid Calf Congress at 2 50
Ladies' Finest Marseilles Kid at 3 50	Men's Fine Dress Shoes at 3 00
Ladies' Soft Oil Pebble at 2 50	Men's Broad Calf Lace and Button at 2 75
Ladies' Broad, Heavy Morocco at 2 00	Men's Heavy Calf Lace at 3 00
Ladies' Solid Calf Lace at 1 75	Men's Fancy Trimmed Lace at 3 00
Ladies' Paris Kid Button at 2 75	Men's English Dress Shoes at 2 50
Ladies' Pointed Toe Shoes at 3 ∞	Men's French Cali Shoes at 4 00
Ladies' English "Waukenphast" at 2 75	Men's Full Dress Button at 4 00
Ladies' Broad Heavy Goat at 2 00	Men's Finest Hand Made 4 00
Ladies' French Kid Button at 3 50	Men's Solid French Calf at 3 50
Ladies' Best Pebble Leather at 2 50	Men's Finest Calf Shoes at 4 50
	Men's French Calf Boots at 4 00

Ladies' Flannel Lined Shoes, all cloth, solid hand made, at \$1.15 a pair.

Ladies' Cloth Slippers, Flannel Lining, at \$1.00.

Buy the celebrated Hano Standard Tip Shoes for your Children, soled for wear and tear, all sizes, at \$1.00. Millions of pairs have been sold and given universal satisfaction.

GOUDS RUBBER

In all styles, qualities and grades! First wholesale prices! We are now completely stocked right up with Rubbers, and in order to give full benefit and satisfaction we intend selling at 3 per cent above the cost. Read the list:

Men's Rubbers. Men's Solid Gum Boots, best quality. \$2 75 Men's Heavy Gum Boots, Solid Ball and Heel, 2 50 Men's Gum Boots, good quality. 2 40 Men's Gum Goodyear's Rubber Boots. 2 25 Men's Gum Woonsocket Rubber Boots. 2 60 Men's Gum Caudee Rubber Boots. 2 75 Men's Solid Gum Boots, heavy soles. 2 25 Boys' Solid Gum Boots. 2 05 Youths' Solid Gum Boots. 95 Men's Heavy Wool Alaskas. 95 Men's Heavy Solid Rubbers 50	Ladies' Rubbers Ladies' Wool Lined Gum Boots \$1 60 Ladies' 2d quality Gum Boots 1 30 Misses Best Gum Boots 1 3 Children's Solid Gum Boots 1 05 Ladies' Button-up Arctics 1 85 Ladies' Button-up Arctics 95 Ladies' Buckle Arctics 96 Ladies' Heavy Rubbers 46 Ladies' Good Rubbers 33 Misses Buckle Artics 86 Children's Buckle Arctics 66
	Children's Buckle Arctics 60
Men's Heavy Buckle Arctics 1 00 Men's Heavy Overs	

Cossamers and Rubber Coats.

SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND MAKES.

Ladies Plain Rubber Gossamers at 1 50 The EXTREMELY LOW PRICES on all our goods is sufficient evidence to

our way of doing business.

Men's Buckle Plow Shoes \$1.35; Men's Velvet Slippers 80c; Men's Goat Slippers 90c. Send for our Catalogue and Price List; sent free to anyone. We believe that Honest, Fair Dealing is the only basis for permanent prosperity. Buy of

the maker at Wholesale prices, and save an enormous retail profit. All inquiries cordially answered. JE -

Patrons' Shoe House: officially endorsed by the Executive Committees of nearly all the Granges in the country, wholesale dealer in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers of all kinds and descriptions, 121 North 8th Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Ladies' Department.

A Woman's Word.

Oh! even when the happy laugh is dumb, All the joy gone, and all the anguish come When strong adversity and subtle pain Wring the sad soul and rack the throbbing brain-

When friends once faithful, hearts once all

our own, eave us to weep, to bleed and die alone-When fears and cares the lonely thoughts em-

And cleuds of sorrow hide the sun of Joy-When weary life, breathing reluctant breath Hath no hope sweeter than the hope of death, Then the best counsel and the last relief, To cheer the spirit or to cheat the grief, The only calm, the only comfort heard Comes in the music of a woman's word-

Like beacon bell on some wild island shore, Silvery ringing in the tempest's roar, Whose sound, borne shipward, through the

midnight gloom, Tells of the path and turns her from her

-Edwin Arnold.

Elizabeth Fry.

From a house of Norman Barons the Gurneys were descended and Catherine Bell was great granddaughter of Robert Barclay, the apologist of the Quakers. From a union of these two families sprung the world renowned philanthropist whose efforts in behalf of suffering humanity have never been surpassed.

"Elizabeth Fry was born in Norwich on the 21st of the fifth month, 1780. She was the third daughter of John Gurney, of Earlham, in the County of Norfolk, and Catherine, daughter of John Bell, a merchant in London.'

Although never strong physically, subject from her youth to great suffering, she seems to have developed a masterful intellect. We are told that as a young lady she was pleasing in person. of a gentle temper, but a strong will, and no one entered with greater delight into the social amusements of her father's elegant home-Earlham Hallsupposed to have been one of the most charming private residences in England. The daughter of Friends, she had not at this time adopted the plain language and dress. But at the age of 17 she began to ask herself the question, Is not "worldly company" injurious? The same year she made these rules for herself:

"Never lose any time. I do not think that lost which is spent in amusement or recreation, some time every day; but always be in the habit of being em-

"Never err the least in truth.

"Never say an ill thing of persons when I can say a good thing of them; not only speak charitably, but feel so. "Never be irritable or unkind to any-

"Never indulge myself in luxuries

that are not necessary.

"Do all things with consideration, and when my path to act right is most difficult, feel confidence in that power that alone is able to assist me, and exert my own powers as far as they go.'

The following year she began her Sunday evening readings in the Bible.

About this time while visiting the dock yards at Plymouth she was conscious of a great desire to do something for the sailors and women. This wish to do something for the degraded poor was followed by such earnest doing that she won for herself the deserved name of the "female Howard."

When 20 years old she married Joseph Fry, of Upton, Essex. In 1813 her attention was attracted by the deplorable state of the female prisoners at Newgate, that home of vice and filth across from the old Bailey. Here she talked and read portions of the Scriptures to the most disorderly and three years later began her systematic visits to the prison where she instituted a school, provided work for the inmates and a means of Christian instruction. She formed an "Association for the improvement of the female prisoners at Newgate." Indeed, what did she not do for this blot on the fair face of England? The attention not only of all England but of all Europe, yes, the world, was attracted to her work. Our own John Randolph when in England said to a friend:

"Two days ago I saw the greatest curiosity in London, aye, and in England, too, sir, compared to which Westminster Abbey, the Tower, Somerset House, the British Museum, nay, Parliament itself, sinks into utter insignificance! I have seen, sir, Elizabeth Fry in Newgate and have witnessed there miraculous effects of true Christianity upon the most depraved of human beings. Oh, sir, it was a sight worthy the attention of angels!"

And not only were all the prisons and asylums in England visited by her but many on the Continent. We read of her work in the prisons, hospitals, and convents of France, of visits to Switzerland, Holland, Belgium and Germany. Crowned heads sought her acquaintance and asked her opinions on prison management.

She sought out the poor and needy wherever she chanced to be and administered aid. Says Mary A. Livermore, "She visited the sick and poor in the slums of London and made the acquaintance of dirty courts and pestilential alleys in her divine pity for their inhabitants.'

A devoted mother of eleven children, a highly esteemed minister among her own sect, it is truly wonderful the work she accomplished:

In a poem read at the unveiling of her bust at Friends' School, Providence, R. I., September, 1855, J. G. Whittier enlogizes her thus:

"Tender as mother, beautiful as wife, Amidst the throngs of prisoned crime she

In modest raiment, faultless as her life, The type of England's worthiest woman-

And Pride and Fashion felt her strong appeal And priest and ruler marvelled as they saw How hand in hand went wisdom with her zeal,

And woman's pity kept the bounds of law.' She published a small book on prison management which had a very wide circulation and is said to be of great value to-day.

Beside the societies before mentioned she founded a "Training School for Young, Destitute Girls," a "District Visiting Society," a "Servants' Socie-ty," a "Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders," and established 'Homes for Discharged Convicts," Libraries for the Coast Guard Service, etc. To but mention all the good work done by this zealous woman would fill

a volume. She was not exempt from cares and sorrows. Loss of children, friends and wealth were crosses that had to be borne; but one of her biographers says, "She was much the same in sunshine and shadow, in losses and in pros-

perity." For forty-eight years she toiled for others, dying at the age of sixty-five. She taithfully tulfilled her steward ship. A friend once said to her, "You have made great sacrifices," and she replied, "I cannot call them sacrifices; it was my delight."

To have done but a tithe of the good this woman did is to have lived to a

purpose. When we consider the work she did in the ministry as well as in public and private charity we wonder how could she help but (as Dickens says) "leave her own home to run to waste and ruin." But we are told on good authority that, "The beautiful harmony of this noble woman's character is never more apparent than in observing how punctilious she was in the dis charge of the smallest duties and how carefully and conscientiously she filled her responsible position of wife and mother and mistress of a large household. Her many sons and daughters were trained by her for the business of life. In this work she was assisted by teachers and schools but she personally superintended their moral training and allowed no pressure of outside work and no sense of weariness on her part to interfere between herself and maternal duties. She was severe and un relenting with herself, but to her children, to her household, to all with whom she had transactions, she was always the 'charity that suffereth long and is kind." A. L. F.

What We Need.

What is it our country needs? What is necessary for the protection of our homes, and for the development and adornment of our children?

Is it armies standing ready for the fight? Is it to make our navies more skillful and commanding, that we may hold greater power? Is it to enlarge our jails and prison houses that we may the more effectually shut in the increase of crime prevailing in our land? No; the answer to the problem lies back of this. We want reinforce ments of men and women who are ready to battle with self and further the advancement of this great life plan. We need more of solid worth and less sham. We need more of real living and less of mere existence; more of lofty aims and purpose and less of idle drifting. How few, comparatively speaking, of the masses of our young people to-day have any distinct aim in life.

How many are working toward any definite ends? How many of us as parents instill into their minds as children that they have any personal part in the great life plan? That each buman being placed in this world has somewhere some work allotted to him which no one else can do and for which he alone is responsible, and that if he does not fulfill that responsibility it goes into eternity untulfilled?

Boys are always longing to be men and building in their brains and with their blocks bright castles for the future. But do we stamp clearly enough on their hearts what it means to be a man? Do we teach them that "men are only boys grown tall," and that the beginning of manhood is made in boybood?

The eager, restless, impatient spirit of many a boy would be quieted and loftiness of purpose would spring up in his soul did he realize that the structure of manhood was something he could be, and is, whether lofty or low its character, laying to-day.

Boys don't want to wait, neither should they. No sight on earth is more beautiful than "little men" and "little women" not old men and women, but jolly, rollicking, manly boys and bright, merry, womanly girls.

Do we teach our girls fully enough what it means to be wives and mothers, or are they left to learn it from the world at large, as many of us have learned it, and which so many never

Do we keep before their minds that to be a true, womanly woman is to be what is highest on earth? Do we teach our boys that their lives and characters must be kept pure and unspotted, even as their sisters' must be kept? Do we teach them that at the last their Judge will be not the eyes of the world but One who sees as man seeth not, and who will weigh them in the same balance of purity and honor in which

their sisters are weighed? Do we teach them both-boys and girls-that, "Patient work, ceaseless efforts to be what we wish others to think us and to trust our Lord with the results is life's great lesson?"

Do we teach them that education is the primal business of life, not in one direction alone, not simp y from an intellectual standpoint, but that a symmetrical development of the whole organism, physically, mentally, and morally, is the only sure foundation for any great and good work?

Do we realize that this must extend not only to our children, but to those who have no homes and parents, must extend throughout the length and breadth of the land, that we must send out our influence and sympathies and faithful efforts beyond our own home circle and take in all of earth's needy ones that come in our way?

When this is accomplished will it not dim nish, rather than increase, the number of our prison houses? Will it not do away with the shedding of the blood of our fellow man? Will not the word country mean more to us? Will not home imply more than so often is the case—a roof that covers us?

Brothers and sisters, are we doing all we can to further this work? We have been placed here as parts of this great life plan. We all have a part to play. Let us see to it that we stand MRS. KATE McDougal. not idle.

Worthy Women.

It is so often said, "Oh, that can not be true; it sounds so much like a novel," of some note-worthy act or striking experience in the life of those whom we term common people.

When I hear such comments the fact becomes apparent to me that all have not learned the undeniable truth, that Facts are stranger than fiction," and that within the limits of very many obscure homes scenes are enacted and such lives of true heroism lived that were they brought out in detail and painted by a master mind, much like Dickens, they would assume all the varied forms of a complete drama. That the unreflective mind does not bring home to itself these analogies and tinge the events of every day life with their true vein of romance as rea as those pictured in books is also true Human conception can not supersede itself even in imagination, and when we read of characters portrayed in writing that awake in us a high ideal and the conclusion is reached that this is true only in fiction, I believe our judgment is greatly at fault. But the idea that all minds are equally susceptible to the same degree of heart echo and vibration, only awaiting some peculiar event to arouse them to a realization of truth, I have abandoned for the present at least.

Diversity of human thought, its expression and its susceptibility are more varied than the various constructions of musical power and the touch of the hand that induces them to vibrate their own peculiar tone. Music, which is so grand and weird in its solemn pathetic sounds, conveys a new revelation to the life of one and falls dull and unappreciated upon the ears of another in an adverse condition of thought and feeling. This is equally true of the pen and word pictures drawn for our comprehension. While to one they touch some hidden spring of desire, to another they are meaningless words. The difference lies in the capabilities and power of conception of the individuals.

I repeat the fact that all about us in the common walks of life are to be found the grandest examples of true heroism and self-sacrifice; for "self-sacrifice is true heroism," says Talmage, while the masses of minds move on unconscious of it. When the life and character of some notable person is made known to them they jostle the thought aside by the oft-repeated saying, "It sounds too much like a story," on the one hand, while the world goes mad with praise on the other, little realizing that beneath their benighted gaze are glaring instances of valor and worth that would alike grace the pages

of history and story.

Carefully sum up all the hours of toil and suffering that must necessarily fall upon one woman whose lifeaccomplishes the whole—the degree of patience exercised, the amount of care and thought bestowed, the needs of self-denial and control assumed, the counsels given from broken instruc-tions to those of broader depth as infancy and youth have required in the judicious management of a home where twelve children have been fondly and proudly reared. I ask if the pages of a well filled volume would not arise in magnanimity and grandeur, while its interest would glow with the warmth of its many sacred experiences and take on all the prismatic hues of light, affection and intelligence, that changing scenes and events could offer in such a household, especially when accompanied with limited expenses and privations?

Appreciative minds love to read and reflect upon the records given to the world of true statesmen, heroes in war and battle and undying fame won at the hands of self-made, honest men. What greater eminence has been found in statesmanship, or greater sagacity developed in the generalship of armies, more self-sacrificing moments indulged, than can be found in the office of true motherhood, however lowly the walks in life?

Go with me to that home where intemperance puts its unrelenting grip upon the habits and appetite of a loved husband and father, who but for this crime (for it is nothing less) might have blessed instead of blighted its sacred privileges. Let us look within the precincts of only one such and learn a little something of the true heroism, the unprecedented love and affection manifested by one worthy woman as we come to know the fate of her idiotic children. Four of them remedy-Dr. Sage's.

weekly riotous abuse ended in brutality and the results were children perfectly helpless at the age of four years. unable to walk a step, incapable of speech, making a strange, hideous noise and almost constantly throwing up their hands in a writhing, reeling manner, exemplifying the conduct of their father when intoxicated. One after another such offspring was brought into this home and one after another they died at about the age of four years, one only living to the age of six. And yet this mother loved and clung to these helpless ones, giving them her constant care-beyond anything reasonable to disinterested minds.

Soon after the death of the last child

the father reformed and became a sober man and an honored citizen, and two boys have been born to them, both smart and intelligent. Who can fancy, even in a slight degree, the misery and suffering, the magnanimity of that woman's life? A more enlightened mind would not, perhaps, have held itself responsible to such relations longer than the birth of one child; but we can not any the less admire the fortitude and heroism shown in the life and character of one who knew no escape and lived true to the highest instincts that duty demanded, and continued to

Not alone in the hearts and lives of women who have known the severe struggles of want and privation, or of those where the curse of intemperance has fallen do we find these beautiful traits of womanly goodness exemplified, but in every arena of life where woman's powers of usefulness are exercised. Doubtless we would wish to follow more closely in the march of notable women, in the shadow of their fame at least-women whose gifts have been added to fill a niche in human levelopment, theirs alone could fill; yet may we not glide along unmindful of the true greatness, the loveliness of character of women known and felt in daily life and experience? Though the general mind may not envelop these worthy women with Fancy's viv id picture of romance and poetry, it is nevertheless true that a volume might be written of each life on whose pages would be found glinting and glistening acts and deeds of true heroism. MRS. F. E. ODELL.

Stray Links.

Samantha Allen sees things in a strong light, sometimes a trifle exaggerated, but usually clear, as for instance when she says, "In a small place woman can't buy a caliker apron without the whole neighbors holdin' an inquest over it. Some think she orto have it, and some think it is extravagant in her, and some think the set flowers on it is too young for her; and then they will all quarrel agin whether she ought to make it with a bib or not." And, adding, she makes this salient comment: "The reason men's talk. as a general thing, is better than women's is because they have bigger things to talk about."

It is true man's life tends to broaden him more than woman's, but after all one's disposition lies largely at the root of the matter. It our environments were formed on the plan that the largest are best made,—that more lavish perfection was spent on the huge things of life and the tiny were lett hap-hazard fashion, then there might

be more reason. But it is not so; the animalcule is a wonderful in structure for its size as the elephant, and the frail shell on old ocean's deep bed is tinted with the selfsame lustre that spans the sky. The conclusion of the matter must, however, in either case, determine upon constant struggle,—an out-reaching,—a going from one hill top to the next beyond in supplying the head with thoughts and the tongue with words. The farther we get from the "set flow ers" of our "caliker aprons." the more insignificant will grow their importance to us.

Here is a triumph: A woman, a Michigan woman at that, is said to have made a dress of common spool thread. The entire dress is hand-crotcheted work, beautifully flowered and strong. It is said to be unique and required 10,000 yards, of thread to construct it. How many hours and hours and hours went into this "unique" garment is not stated,-neither is mention made of the strain on the eyesight, nor the loss of time and skill and strength in other occupations not yet made optional to workers by machinery. In this proud nineteenth century,-this boasted woman's century,—this is, in very truth, a "unique" accomplishment. Long may the "uniqueness" survive!"

Mother.

[A little volume, entitled "Songs in Earnest," has been sent us by the son of the author, Mrs. M. P. A. Crozier. We find the poems of the book heartfelt and full of generous, kindly sentiment. The following seems to us one of the best and will give an idea of the fine nature of the rest.—ED.] Have you ever seen our mother --

Gentle, blue eyed, white haired mother? Always thinking some sweet love thoughts For the children God hath sent her; Always doing some sweet something For the friends that God hath lent her-Mother, never seeming weary, Always bright and ever cheery, Mother, who but whispers soft And the Saviour seems to Whom we know that Must come earthward Is there in the world another Half so good as our own mother?

If you have catarrh, use the surest

Poor Human Nature.

Mrs. Brown was tired and discouraged. Things had been going wrong all day. Baby was fretful, requiring much attention; Johnnie had cut his foct, and his complaints and demands were many and imperative; and, lastly, the head of the family had been impapatient at breakfast, remarking with corrugated brow that their steak was never done and the toast always burned; and then the dinner had not been spiced with smiles or sociability either. Johnnie's and baby's wishes must first be complied with, and by the time Mrs. B. was ready to sit down to table everything was cold and unpalatable, and Mr. B. was just finishing his pudding and sipping his last cup of coffee. And so the long day had worn on and night had come at last; and now with Johnnie safely stowed away in bed, and baby asleep in her crib, the weary, overtaxed mother sat down to rest. This was not just the kind of life she had planned for herself, she sadly mused. She had thought to do something out of the ordinary course. Her tastes were literary, and she had loved study and writing, and had secretly thought to excel in some complishment. It was a girlish dream, yet it had been very sweet to her. She had viewed her future life through the rosy glow with which youth paints the future, and it had been all brightness and happiness.

Then her tate came along in the form of Mr. B., and her heart enveloped him in a mantle of perfection. But, alas! he had proved to be only & frail mortal after all, and she thought, with a fresh burst of tears, so very exacting and fault-finding, very; and poor Mrs. B. audibly emphasized the last word. And as she saw her cherished hopes fading away before the sober light of reality she wept such tears as we shed at the bier of dead hopes. Then a rap at the door broke in upon her griet, and hurriedly drying her eyes she admitted her visitor, who proved to be one of the good samaritans of this world whose mission it is to soothe the sorrows of others and pour balm on the bruises and wounds made in the battle of life, with ever & kindly word for the erring one.

She saw at a glance that there was something wrong, yet forbore question or remark, but with kindly manner and wise counsel she cheered and encouraged the heart of her listener, and when she took her departure the clouds were already clearing away from Mrs. B.'s mental horizon.

Blessings on the peace maker; surely they shall have their reward. Mrs. Brown arose next morning cheerful and refreshed. Johnnie's foot was better, baby had slept off its fretfulness, and soon the teakettle was singing merrily on the hearth, and as Mr. Brown enters, the smiles of his wife and the savory smell of the breakfast strike him very pleasantly; and as he smilingly sits at the table he pronounces the steak done to perfection and the toast just the right shade of brown, complacently adding that their steak and toast were always just right. And on the wife's lips hovers a happy smile as she silently congratulates herself on having such a model husband.

Gilead, Mich. JENNIE JONES.

'Then let the moon usurp the rule of day, And winking tapers show the sun his way; for what my senses now perceive, need no revelation to believe.

Ladies suffering from any of the caknesses or ailments peculiar to their sex, and who will use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription according to directions, will experience a genuine revelation in the benefit they will receive. It is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearingdown sensations, chronic congestion, inflamation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

Attend Church and Sabbath School.

We find the following in a secular paper where it is copied from another secular journal: "Great good could be done to the rising generation if parents would insist upon, and see to it as well, that their children attended the Sabbath schools of the place. Many of them would be kept out of mischief, and all of them would be made better by becoming members of the schools of their choice. Very many of the men and women of fifty years of age can truthfully say that they learned almost as much at the Sabbath school when they were children as they did at the limited terms of the day school at that early period, while there are hundreds of the best men in the land who can point to the Sabbath school as the identical means that gave them the positions they occupied in this country. It all the children in the place attended the Sunday schools, and there was a fuller attendance of adults at the various church services, the observance of the Sabbath day question would be practically settled."

An exchange says: "If you see a pretty little insect closely resembling the well known friendly lady bugs we are all so familiar with, 'tis not a lady bug, but the perfect carpet beetle, and don't allow it house room under any circumstances. The wingcovers of this beetle are red (sometimes vellowish) with black spots in the middle of each; the thorax is white with a black stripe on each side of the middle; head black with a white spot on each side in front of the eye; underside of body black."

FARM AND GARDEN.

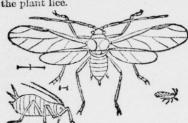
HOW AND WHEN TO PROPAGATE PLANTS DY LAYERS.

The Importance of Long Rows in Field Culture-All About Plant Lice, with Directions for Their Extermination by the Entomologist, Professor Cook.

Perhaps no family of insects is more widely distributed or more generally destructive and better known than plant lice. These pests do not content themselves with any single part of a plant. Some work on the roots and sap the vitality of the herb or tree; others draw their nourishment from the stems and twigs and thus blight the plants; still others and thus blight the plants, but the vitality from bud and foliage. A suck the vitality from bud and leaves. Most few work on both roots and leaves. Most cultivated vegetables, grains and trees have their characteristic plant louse ene-

The first cut represents winged and wingless lice of natural size, also mag-

Plant lice on outside vegetation pass the winter as little, dark, oblong eggs, usually fastened to the buds. With the warm days of spring these eggs hatch, and so rapidly do the lice increase that soon they are counted by millions. Another characteristic feature of plant lice is their sudden disappearance. This wel-come riddance is due, Professor A. J. Cook, entomologist of the Michigan Agricultural college, states, to insect enemies of the plant lice.



WINGED AND WINGLESS LICE.

The syphus fly, represented in the second cut, also the little maggot near it, revel amidst the plant lice. This maggot especially seems never satiated, but is especially seems never satiated, but is constantly banqueting on the lice. The lady bird beetles, especially the larvæ or grubs (see same cut), also do signal service in the same direction. Many people through ignorance destroy these useful tracets. There are saveral species of the insects. There are several species of the ichneumon family of the genus aphidius, very minute parasites, which also destroy these lice in great numbers.

A remedy suggested by Professor Cook,

in a recent bulletin issued, is kerosene and soap mixture. To make this he uses one-fourth pound of hard soap, preferably whale oil soap, and one quart of water. This is heated until the soap is dissolved, when one pint of kerosene oil is added and the whole agitated till a permanent emulsion or mixture is formed. The agitation is easily secured by use of a force pump, pumping the liquid with force back into the vessel holding it. He then adds water so that there shall be kerosene in the proportion of one to fifteen.



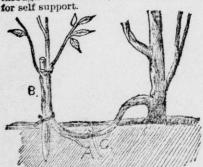
ENEMIES OF THE PLANT LICE.

On the snowball, where the leaves roll up and protect the lice, it is found that an application of this mixture, in the proportion of one to eight, used just before the plant lice eggs hatch, is astonishingly efficient. This early treatment is absolutely necessary in such cases as the snowball, and is to be recommended on the score of economy in case of nursery stock and fruit trees. At an early stage it is less difficult to make thorough application than after the tree or plant is in full

The liquid must be applied with energy; a gentle sprinkling is not sufficient; it ought to be put on with a good force pump that will scatter the liquid every-

Propagating by Layers.

A layer, says Mr. A. S. Faller in American Agriculturist, is only a cutting that is allowed to remain attached to the parent plant until it has produced roots through which it may collect sustenance



LAYERED BRANCH OF A TREE.

Various methods are employed to produce this result, such as ringing, girding, twisting, tonguing or partly dividing that portion of the stem or branch on which it is desired the roots shall be formed. All these distortions of the stems or branches of the plant layered are for one objectthat is, to check the downward flow of Roots then become necessary for supplying sustenance to the cutting, or layer, and are consequently formed. The most common method of preparing layers is that of making a tongue on the under side of the branch. The operation is per-formed thus: Make an incision in the branch or part of the plant to be layered, just below a bud, cutting through the bark and into the branch to the depth of

one-quarter to one-half its diameter; then pass the knife upward for an inch or more, according to the size and nature of the plant being layered, splitting the branch lengthwise, forming the tongue as shown in figure 1, at a. The branch is then bent down and fastened in its place by means of a hooked peg, c, and the end tied up to a stake here shown in figure 1. tied up to a stake, b, as shown in figure 1. That part on which the incision is made is covered with soil or other material that will exclude it from light and air, while at the same time keeping it moist, thus aiding the development of roots. In making layers of certain kinds of small heraceous plants and slender thes it will not be necessary to use pegs or stakes to hold the layer in place; but with larger plants they are usually needed for keeping the layered branch steady and in one position while the new roots are being

emitted. The proper time for making layers is as The proper time for making layers is as variable as is that for making cuttings. But, as a rule, layers should be made while the parent plant is growing most rapidly, because roots will be produced at such times more readily than at any other, although with saveral kinds it will make although with several kinds it will make very little difference, as they produce roots freely under almost all conditions and from all parts of the plant. With the larger proportion of both deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, layering should not begin until the leaves have fully expanded and the new growth of the season is fairly under way. If layered season is fairly under way. If layered earlier, many of the deciduous trees and shrubs will "bleed," as it is termed, from the wounds made on the layered parts, and the sap flowing from these wounds will often corrode and otherwise injure the exposed cells and entirely prevent the pro-duction of roots therefrom. Wounds made in the branches of coniferous trees during the winter and early spring months are usually soon covered by the exuding resin, the severed and otherwise exposed cells thereby becoming fully protected, not only against the influence of moisture from without, but it effectually prevents the formation of a callus and production of roots. For this reason, such conifers as pines, spruce, and firs should always be layered at a time when the sap is thinnest and flowing most rapidly, as during the first growth of spring and early summer. With some kinds of hardy decidnous trees and shrubs the autumn is the better season in which to make layers.

Of Interest to Peach Growers.

In a recent circular from Commissioner Henderson, of Georgia, it is made apparent that in the partial failures of the peach crop the particular orchards or trees that escape the effects of frost are generally the same in each recurrence of such failure, and it is further stated that peach orchards having this immunity from frosts are found here and there throughout the state. In order to call more general attention to this question and to learn from the observations of persons in all parts of the state the cause of these partial exemptions, inquiries were made of the cor-respondents of the department. These answers are of interest wherever the peach is cultivated, and are here given in substance:

In the answers received nearly all agree in stating that the fruit least injured is on the high grounds. The direction of the slope of the hill, while it may affect the time of blooming, is a factor of little importance compared with that of its atti-tude above the surrounding country. The topographical positions that prove best for the certainty of the crop are as follows:

1. Mountain sides, from the base to the altitude of 800 feet, regardless of the direction of slope. 2. Narrow valleys and coves sheltered by high mountains. 3. Narrow areas skirting the base of high mountains on all sides. 4. Ridges or hills and escapements of table lands 100 to 800 feet above adjacent, valleys. 5. Pordors and escapements of table lands 100 to 500 feet above adjacent valleys. 5. Borders of large streams and lakes. Even in south Georgia, where the country is generally level, the exemption of the higher portions of slopes adjacent to river valleys is quite common, and has its application not only to the peach crop, but to all fruits and vegetables subject to injury from late spring frosts.

Large Fields and Long Rows.

Mr. Bonham, secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture, is a practical farmer and stock breeder, pork making being one of his specialties. To make pork profitably Mr. Bonham grows large pork trives of corn to be fed with other quantities of corn to be fed with other food. His corn fields contain twenty-five acres each and are 110 rods long and about one-third that width. The corn is planted in check rows so it can be culti-vated both ways. To illustrate the difference in cost of cultivating large and small fields Mr. T. B. Terry, who recently visited Mr. Bonham, tells in The Country Gentleman that one of these twenty-five acre fields can be cultivated the long way in three days, while the cross cultivation the short way takes four and a half days. The New England Farmer, commenting on the above, says: "In 1885 the cost of the corn in the crib, exclusive of land rent, was \$5.20 per acre, or nine cents per bushel. Including the rent of land the cost would be about \$13 per acre. And this is the same whether the crop be large or small. If 100 bushels are produced per acre the cost per bushel would consequently be only thirteen cents, while a crop of fifty bushels would cost twenty-six cents per bushel. The average yield through the country being only twentysix bushels the cost must be about fifty cents per bushel. Large fields and long rows will do much to reduce the cost of this crop.'

Lackjaw on Long Island.

Who can explain what there is in the air or climate of the Long Island sea coast conducive to the terrible disease of lockiaw? To step on a rusty nail from Fire Island to Montauk is almost sure death. Visitors cannot touch many of the plants or shrubs without being poisoned, although they have no such effect on the natives. Scratches from shrubs or any sharp surface on the feet, or in fact any part of the body, are sure to result in serious inconvenience for a long time. Yet the natives do not appear to be so sensitive to these influences except in the case of the rusty nail That is almost invariably fatal. The lockjaw smiths ought to open an expert hospital to study the disease somewhere on the island .- New

There are a thousand differences between us, but we are astonishingly alike.- Rev. Sam. Jones

SPECIAL NOTICE!

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 want of any such goods. We manufacture from Hoyt's stock the very best pure tak tanned, short lap leather belt, and to farmers as well as all users of uch goods, we would say that it does not ay to buy poor goods; the best is always the heapest. We carry in stock a full line of endless belts for threshers, both in standard endless belts for threshers, both in standard and extra standard, and our standard is fully guaranteed as good as most makes of whas called extra standard. We solicit correspondence, and to prove our assertion, try

G. Studley & Co.,

No. 4 Monroe St.,

Frand Rapids, · · · Mich.

danufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Mill and Fire Department Supplies; agent-for A. G. Spaulding & Bro., sporting goods, and for Columbia and Victor Bicy cles and Tricycles.

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the nequaled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.

Mason & Hamlin's Plano

PIANOS

Mason & Hamlin's Piano Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the undred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant. Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; itso rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANOCO. 154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N.Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

ThePERKINSWINDMILL



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 Geared Mills and carry a full line of Wind Mill Supplies.

AGENTS WANTED Send for Catalogue, Circular and Prices. Ad-ress PERKINS WIND MILL & AX CO., hylt12

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES Kept in the office of the Secretary of the

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,

And sent out Post-paid, on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

per dozen...
By laws bound...
"Glad Echoes," with music, single copy 250; per dozen.... The National Grange Choir, single copy 40c; per dozen. 4 00
Rituals, single copy. 25 or Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges,

Digest of Laws and Rulings. (morocco tuck) Digest of Laws and Kuings.
Roll books.

Officers' Badges (in lots of more than 15).

Officers' badges.

CO-OPERATIVE LITERATURE.

History and Objects of Co-operation.

What is Co-operation?.

Some of the Weaknessess of Co-operation.

Educational Funds; How to Use Them.

Educational Funds; How to Use Them. of Associative Farming. of The Economic Aspect of Co operation. of Association and Education of The Principles of Unity. of The Principles of Unity. of The Perils of Credit. of Fundamental Principles of Co-operation. Of Address, Sec'y Michigan State Grange, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Dr. William Rose,

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

j218East Fulton St., Gd. Rapids, Mich. july1y1

THE

Patrons' Grocery House

Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Pennsylvania and New York State Granges and recognized b) the State Granges of Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware to furnish Granges with all kinds of Groceries. We carry a large and complete stock of all Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Spices, etc. We fill all orders from Patrons when the order is under Seal of Grange and signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange, and upon receipt of goods and found satisfactory payment to be made within 3c days from date of bills. We are now filling Orders from Patrons in Michigan as the through rates from Philadelphia are very reasonable, as the railroads are cutting through rates. A trial order from Granges in Michigan will convince them that they can Purchase Groceries to advantage in Philadelphia. If you desire information in regard to prices on any goods in our line of business or freight rates do not hesitate to Write us, as we endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily. We will mail free upon request our Complete Price List of Groceries, giving the wholesale prices of all Goods in the Grocery Line.

THORNTON BARNES,

Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, 211 North Water Street,

Philadelphia, Penn.

THAT we issue our BUYER'S GUIDE AND CATALOGUE in March and September of each year. It is the largest and most complete Book of its kind in the world, and contains prices and descriptions of over 25,000 different articles for every day use, besides a few for rainy days and Sundays.

WE ENUMERATE THE FOLLOWING: DRY GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, NOTIONS, STATIONERY, ALBUMS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, LEATHER GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, OPTICAL AND PHOTO-GRAPHIC GOODS, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, ETC., MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS, HOSIERY, CORSETS, KNIT GOODS, SHAWLS, RUCHINGS, FURNISHING GOODS, UNDERWEAR, HATS, CAPS AND CLOTHING, RUBBER GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, HARNESS AND SADDLERY, HARDWARE, TINWARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, TRUNKS AND VALISES, GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, SPORT-ING AND ATHLETIC GOODS, SEWING MACHINES, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MILLS, FEED CUTTERS, WAGONS, BUGGIES AND ROAD CARTS.

In fact, we sell about everything except Knot-holes and Demo-cratic Votes. We send the "GUIDE" upon receipt of 10 Cents to pay Postage or Expressage.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

111, 112, 113 & 114 Michigan Avenue,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAI NAY TIME TABE,

JUNE 4, 1887,

TRAINS WESTWARD-CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.				TRAINS BASTWAR	ED-CENTRAL	L MERIDIAN	TIME.
	No. 18, Express	No. 4 Express.	No. 6, Express.	Chicago, Lv	Mail.	Express.	
Port Huron, Lv. Lapeer. Flint. Durand. Lansing Charlotte Battle Creek, Ar. Vicksburg Schoolcraft. Marcellus. Cassopolis. South Bend. Valparaiso. Chicago.	A. M. 6 30 7 18 7 30 7 52 8 17 9 00	9 35 "10 30 "11 00 P. M. 11 45 "12 05 "12 12 55 "11 16 "14 2 "12 28 "14 00 "14	9 34 " 10 10 " 10 48 " 11 50 "	Valparaiso South Bend Cassopolis Marcellus Schoolcraft Vicksburg Battle Creek, Ar. Charlotte Lansing Durand Flint Lapeer. Pert Huron	11 15 " 12 55 F. M. 1 45 " 2 15 " 2 31 " 2 41 " 3 40 " 3 45 " 4 42 " 5 20 " 7 05 " 7 55 " 8 42 "	5 32 46 6 52 47 7 29 46 **	10 29 41 12 07 A. 28. 12 43 44 1 07 46 1 27 41 1 43 42 2 303 44 2 355 44 4 00 44 5 03 44 5 04 6 15 44 7 35 47

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

*Stop for passengers on signal only.

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

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

For through rates and time apply to G. W. WATSON, Local Agent, Schoolcraft; W. E. DAVIS, Assist Get'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.

AT FREQUENT DATES EACH MONTH FROM CHICAGO, STLOUIS WITH CHOICE OF ROUTES; VIA PEORIA OR C.B.& Q.R.R. CALIFORNIA DENVER. OMAHA, STJOSEPH, ATCHISON OR KANSAS CITY.

For dates, rates, tickets or further information apply to Ticket Agents of connecting lines,

or address
PAUL MORTON, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

Make Your Money Easy!

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

FLINT, MICH.



Doung Folks' Club.

Michigan Beautiful.

DEAR COUSINS:—"I've a wandering een." We read so many beautiful been." descriptions of October among the picturesque scenes of the White mountains, the Catskill etc., telling how grand is nature robed in her "coat of many colors." We think that all true and it makes some of our hearts ache to think we can not behold that grandeur. It seems quite natural for the human race to long for something a good ways off, when it has just as good, if not better, close to its own doors. This is not only true about something "to wear," or salaries, but regarding the views near us. The other day a party of us started for a tramp. The boys had their guns and a hatchet, the girls, baskets. The woods in the western part of Michigan contain in the form of game some partridge, once in a while a little woodcock, an abundance of wild grapes that are very good, and beechnuts; and along the Paw Paw river and some other places, paw paw apples; around the edges of cane brake swamps black

The woods are very hilly with little dales at their feet; some of the valleys and ravines contain small swamps, caused by water that comes girgling out of the hillside, clear and sparkling as from any mountain region. As I sat down on a large stone that-was moss covered, (and when I was a little girl I was told that an indian was buried under moss-covered stones.) I thought can there be a lovlier spot? Can there be lovlier tinted maples than those on the hill yonder? Can there be another wild cherry tree that will hold in its long arms such a labyrinth of wild grape vines lade i so heavily with its velvet berries and yellow leaves? And ended my reverie by saying, "I don't believe that the Adirondacks are one bit lovelier than Michigan woods in October, with their carpets of brown, yellow and green."

We came back home with our baskets laden with the trophies of our ramble—wild grapes, beechnuts, paw paw apples, autumn leaves and ferus, and with a determination to place Michigan on the number one list, not only in iron, copper and salt but in the beauty of her woods in the mellow month of the year.

This is western Michigan. Hoping

some of the cousins will tell us about the northern, eastern and southern parts, 1 am very truly, your cousin.

A Briantic Reverie.

Who has not listened to the voice of nature as he walked by the side of a purling rivulet, rippling over its gravelly bed, winding through green fields, and flowing into many a woody dell only to escape and flow onward, without feeling that nature is su-premely beautiful? Who has not heard her voice in the distant roll of thunder and not felt that she was alike sublime? Nature has another voice, however, which neither finds expression in the purling rivulet nor the mighty Niagara—neither does it well up from the throats of Spring's early songsters nor burst from the crater of a Vesuvius.

In a silent voice nature speaks

"To him who in the love of nature holds Communion with her visible forms,"

A voice when once listened to, can but be obeyed. Witness that renowned philosopher, born and brought up be-neath the beneficent influence of Italian skies, who was made to swear on bended knees that the earth did not revolve around the Sun and as he arose from before that august body, the Roman Inquisition whispered, "E pur si muore": "It does not move never-theless". What but an infinite love of nature could prompt that man to hold to those unpopular theories against all the so called science and all the law of

Nature revealed to him the great truth through that insignificant bit of lead pipe, his only telescope, and he saw and believed. Think again of that man whose name is forever associated with the fall of an apple and whose mind, toiling patiently for years, brought out at last, beautifully moulded, the theory of gravitation. Can anyone believe that Sir Isaac Newton as he sat beneath the apple tree and witnessed that common phenomenon, the fall of an apple allowed for an instant, a thought of fame or fortune to enter his mind as a reward for his labors? Yet another example of a man whose name has been on the lips of every one,—a man who studied for years, with a patience rivalling Newton's own, the habits of earth's lowliest creation, the angle worm, and finally builded up the theory of the formation of vegetable mould. He did it not for fame, or fortune for he had both.

This voice—this silent voice, comes not from the outside but wells up within man himself and calls him constantly onward to become better and better acquainted with nature's works and ways. Since nature hand rocked the cradle in which the human race was born, she taught that race to obey her silent calls and this voice; this feeling has been developed from the untutored savage, who, ages ago, roamed over the wilds of that far eastern country where flows the Euphrates and towers, the snow-covered peaks of the mighty Himalayas. And that this is truly an ample reward is evident when we think and feel what Kepler thought and telt after discoverclaimed: "Nothing holds me. The die is cast. The book is written to be read now or by posterity, I care not which. It may well wait a century for a reader, since God has waited 6000 years for an observer,"

There is a joy beyond measure for the discoverer of a new truth—a joy which none other can exceed for him who adds to his knowledge by his own

exertions. This silent voice—this expressionless language-constitutes the poetry of science. Consider the flower of the lowly ragweed. Can there be anything beautiful, anything poetical about this plant which powders us with its yellow pollen when we attempt to pass? We never admire its flowers as we do the beautiful rose or the stately lily, yet the botanist finds as much poetry in its little flower as in the exuberant bloom of a flower garden. Having to depend upon a breath of wind or a chance passer by to distribute its pollen he knows that it does not need the gaudy plumage of so many other flowers, but, nevertheless he can see within its folded calyx the wonderful mysteries of nature working themselves out as truly as he who watches the Alpine glacier slowly moving down its mountain gorge, or he who sees the mighty evalanche plunging over the precipices of the Juugtrau, and his mind is filled with the poetry which ever pervades the lowliest as well as the highest of nature's works. Consider again, this little unnoticed pebble. How it becomes surrounded with a halo of poetry when we think that it once formed a part of those rocky masses lying around Lake Superior and that it has been carried upon a river of ice down to the shore of that ancient ocean which once covered this land many feet beneath its icy surface. Then floating out on an iceberg has been dropped, perhaps, in the very spot where it now lies until century succeeded century and the ocean, re-ceding, left dry all this fair land. Again year after year away down among the dead ages and the land became covered with a dense forest through which roamed the wild Indian, years, centuries, ages after, civilization came sweeping all before it and the white man found the pebble and read its story. We feel the poetry which surrounds this little peb ble for it constitutes a stanza from "that grand epic written by the finger of God upon the strata of the earth. Pursuing the fairy like history of this pebble farther, we learn that those forces which tore it from its former home are still in operation and will eventually lock this land again in the icy embrace of a perpetual Winter. That those glaciers, which strewed the land with flinty pebbles and great boulders, will again grind and score these hills.

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods, There is a rapture on the lonely shore, There is society where none intrudes, By the deep sea, and music in its roar;

I love not man the less, but nature more, From these our interviews, in which

From all I may be or have been before, To mingle with the universe, and feel What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all con

A Great Show Worth Seeing.

We acknowledge the receipt of a very fine complimentary from the Illinois State Board of Agriculture to the exhibit in the Chicago Exposition Building, November 8-18, comprising the 10th annual American fat stock show, the 3d annual American Dairy show, the 2d annual American horse show and the American poultry show. This is a grand opportunity for farmers and others interested in fine stock to visit Chicago. The live stock entered for competition at this show represents the best breeders of England Scotland, and the United States. All interested in Dairy products will have an excellent opportunity for the examination of the most approved appliances and obtaining information concerning the methods adopted by the practical and successful dairymen of the country. There will be a large and attractive exhibit of the various breeds of riding, driving, and draft horses, which will be shown to the best advantage in the large ring provided for that purpose in the Exposition Building. The entire gallery of the great Exposition Building has been set apart for the poultry exhibit. Enough birds have been promised to warrant the belief that more than 4,000 specimens will be exhibited at the coming poultry show. All the railroads centering at Chicago will sell tickets at unusually low rates during the continuance of these shows.

More like Enamel than Paint.

STANTON, MICH. MR. EDITOR:-The paint we got gives splendid satisfaction. It is hard and has a beautiful gloss more like enamel than paint. A number of my neigh-

bors are going to use it.
Fraternally, W. G. WISNER. [See advertisement Patrons' Paint Works.- ED.]

"Humph!" grumbled the clock, "I don't know of any one who is harder worked than I am—twenty-four hours a day, year in and year out." And then it struck.

Vitality and color are restored to weak and gray hair, by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Through its cleansing and healing qualities, it prevents ing those three laws which he at the the accumulation of dandruff and base of the science of astronomy ex- cures all scalp diseases.

GRASSES of North America, comprising chapters on their Physiology, Selection, Cultivation, Management of Grass Lands, Making Hay, Grasses for the Lawn, the Clovers, Injurious In-sects and Fungi. By W. J. Beal, M. A., M. Sc., Ph.

Pp. xiv. 457, with 175 figures, price \$2.50.

There is nothing half so good of the kind in the English language. You have taken room to cover the ground thoroughly and well.—Prot. F. L. Scribner, of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

No one else in America could have given us a book on grasses equal to this by Prof. Beal.—W. A. Henry, Prof. of Agriculture Wisconsin University.

Two books have appeared within a few days of each other, and are by far the most noteworthy contributions to agricultural literature that have been made of late years. One of these is "Grasses of North America."-Dr. H. P. Armsby, in the Western Farmer.

A notice of the same import appeared later in Science.

It is a very complete work, and one of the best practical treatises we have ever seen.—The Western Rural.

The student will find almost every question relating to the study of grasses clearly answered, while the practical farmer will find the style of the author so familiar and pleasing that one taking up the book will dis-like to leave it till the last leaf is turned.—The New England Farmer.

Send for circular. Address the author and publisher, P. O. Agricultural College, Mich.

Happiness.

The foundation of all happiness is health. A man with an imperfect digestion may be a millionaire, may be the husband of an angel and the father of half a dozen cherubs, and vet be miserable if he be troubled with dyspepsia, or any of the disorders arising from imperfect digestion or a sluggish liver. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the safest and surest remedy for these morbid conditions. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly harmless.

"A government of the saloon, for the saloon and by the saloon," was the way Canon Wilberforce put the defiant attitude of the rum power in this country. A startling parody upon a familiar Americanism.

Ayer's Pills are always ready for use. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, and sure to bring relief and cure. They are effectual in all diseases caused by disorders of the stomach and digestive organs.

Obituaries.

ABBOTT-

WHEREAS, The Divine Master saw fit to remove by death, on July 10, 1887, our respected brother, Samuel H. Abbott; therefore.

Resolved, That we regret the loss of our brother and cherish the memory of his virtues, that we tender our sympathy to his bereaved family in their affliction.

Resolved, That Marion Grange has lost a good and faithful member, the township' a good citizen, the Church a pillar, and his family a kind husband and an indulgent father

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the Grange and pub lished in the VISITOR and the Union Advertiser and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Adopted by Marion Grange, September 27, 1887.

WILBER-

Once more the relentless hand of Death has caused Springport Grange to mourn the loss of one of its charter members, Sister Mary Wilber, who departed this life July 5, 1887. As we gaze on our charter in its mourning dress we deeply feel that there is one more vacant seat in our Grange, many friend are left to mourn her loss, and another home has been robbed of its most priceless treasure.

We would extend the right hand of fellowship to our brother in his sore bereavement and by kind acts bind him more closely to us.

WHEREAS, According to the laws of nature that govern us all it has fallen to her lot

to be taken from our midst; therefore, Resolved, hat as a Grange we deeply and sincerely mourn the death of our most worthy sister and friend and here record our high estimation of her character as a citizen and a Resolved, That our charter be draped in

mourning for 30 days and a page of our rec ord be set apart as a memorial for her.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Bro. Wilber, also to the VISITOR and Springport Signal for publication.

BARTHOLEMEW-

Die l, at Keeler Center, August 29. 1887, Mrs. Minerva Bartholemew, of enlargement of the heart, aged 62 years. At a regular meeting of Keeler Grange, No. 159, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The summons that on the 29th of August called Sister Minerva Barthole mew home has bereft Keeler Grange, No. 159, of a charter member and the fraternity of an earnest co-worker; therefore, Resolved, That we, the members of this

Grange, extend to her family our sympathy, and that we keep her memory bright by a firm adherence to the principles of our Order and a faithful performance of our work for

Resolved, That our charter and implements be draped in mourning for 30 days in

token of respect for the departed.

Resolved, 1 hat a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, and to the VISIT-OR and county papers for publication, and be spread on the minutes of this Grange.

WHY WHITE LEAD

does not last one quarter the time. INGERSOLL'S LIQUID RUBBER PAINT does. Why White Lead does not last as it formerly did, is answered in our Pamphlet. Every one their own Painter, which is full of other valuable information about PAINTING. Color Cards and all mailed free. MASTERS and SECRETARIES should write for a supply for

PATRON'S PAINT WORKS,

64 Fulton Street, New York.

The first concern that sold direct to Patrons and gave wholesale trade discounts and keeps it up. Don't buy any Paint till you write us.

Senior Life Insurance.

The American Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., is the BEST Senior Life Ins. Co. in the world. The lowest assessments. Only one each month. No annual dues. No pools. Each month pays the losses for that month. ABSOLUTELY SAFE. Pays promptly without quibbling. Will transfer members from other companies free. Address the Secretary at Elkhart, Ind. S. STEWART, Sec'y. Sept15t2

It is Absurd

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

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

A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

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

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY

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

. THE BEST

INVESTMENT

for the Family, the School, or the Profes-sional or Public Library, is a copy of the latest issue of Webster's Unabridged.



A Dictionary

A Gazetteer of the World A Biographical Dictionary All in One Book.

3000 more Words and nearly 2000 more Illustrations than any other American Dictionary. Sold by all Booksellers. Pamphlet free.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Ma Oct. IStI

GREENWOOD

STOCK FARM Poland China Swine a Specialty.

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

B. G. BUELL, LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE,

Cass Co., Mich



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. apritt

PENNYROYAL PILLS 'CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and Only Genuine.

and Originial and Only definitine.
Sate and strays Beliabe. Becareof workhies Initations,
Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Bruggist for
"Chielester's English" and take no other, or inclose de,
(stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail.
NAME PAPER, Chielester Chemical Co.,
2518 Madison Square, Philaden, Pa.,
Sold by Bruggists everywhere, Tak for "Chieleste,
ter's English" Pennyroyal Pitts. Take no other.

HIDDEN NAME CARDS, errap pletures, puzzles, games, creek, album verses, and the largest and finest sample book of new style cards over issued. All for a 2-cent stamp, Soom Card Works, Station 15,0.

Firration Cards, One Paok Hold-to-the-Light Cards, The Mystic Oracle, either which you can tell any person's age, and large sample book of Hid-ten Name Gards. All for only a 2-cont stamp, Banner Card Go., Cadis, O. BOOK OF BEAUTIFUL SAMPLE CARDS.
44 tricks in Magic, 800 Autograph Album Vernes, 34 Annum
Eagle, 43 Ways to Baha Money, 41 for a two cent stamp
Eagle CARD WORKS, CADIZ, OHIO.

AGENTS WANTED for one of the Color of the Color of the Rest Known Nutreering the Color of the Co

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time-ooth meridian. GOING SOUTH.

	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Fi
Grand Rapids	9 02 " 10 35 " 10 37 "	4 35 PM 5 55 '' 7 05 '' 7 35 ' 8 05 '' 8 30 ''	5 00 AM 9 30 " 12 35 PM t 25 " 3 20 " 4 00 "
Toledo	5 05 PM	2 30 AM 8 30 "	6 55 AM

_				
	GOING	NORTH		
		NY&B Ex & M	NY & C Express	Way Ft
AL.	Buffalo	11 55 AM 6 40 PM	11 40 AM 5 35 "	
Ar	White Pigeon Three Rivers	6 55 AM	2 20 PM	9 45 AM
Ar	Schoolcraft	7 30 "	4 00 4	1 55 PM

Grand Rapids...... 645 " 615 " 715 " All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on nain line,

T. F. Whittelser.

Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

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

Calamazoo Accommodation leaves	A.	M.	P. M.
Calamazoo Express arrives	1	45	0.40
Kalamazoo Express arrives	1	00	
acific Express	1 2	27	
MailDay Express	II	38	
		• • •	1 45
EASTWARD,			

EASTWARD,		
	A. M	P. M
Night Express	3 17	
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves	6 45	
Kalamazoo Express arrives		100
Mail		12 0
Day Express		1 4
New York Express		1 8 r
Atlantic Express	1 00	

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily, Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Saturdays. 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 Pennsyl. vania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our se-cret. The recipe is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co, Phænixville, Pa. It helps to di-gest 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 t the lowest possible wholesale E. JAMES, Kalamazoo; GEO. W. HILL & CO., 115 Randolph St., Detroit; THOS. MASON, 181 Water St., Chicago, Ill.; and ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose). Price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

The Chicago Market.

OCTOBER 13, 1887. .30 .75 3.00 Onions, choice, " . 70 @ .75
Apples, "No. 1, # bbl. 2.25 @ 3.00
"No. 2, stock, " I.35 @ I.75
Apples, dried, per lb . 4 @ 6
Apples, evaporated, # lb . 9 @ I2
Turnips, white, " . 75 @ 1.00
Beans, navy, # bu . 2.30 @ 2.40
"medium, " . 2.20 @ 2.50
Wool, washed, # lb . .26 @ .35
"unwashed, " la @ .25
Veal, choice, " . 07 @ .09
Eggs, fresh, " . 17 @ .18
Butter, dairy, # lb . 12 @ .18
"creamery" . 18 @ .24
"roll " . 12 @ .18
"Clover seed, # bu . 4 .15 @ 4.25
Timothy " . 2.30 @ 2.40
Hides, salted, G, # lb . .07 @ .08
On produce not named write for prices.
I will advance on all car lots of choice winter apples \$1.50 per bbl. and freight; and

winter apples \$1.50 per bbl. and freight; and will keep posted on values here all that will correspond with me in relation to what they have to dispose of. Sacks for beans, wool and potatoes furnished free for their use in

shipping to me.
THOMAS MASON,
Cameral Grange Agency General Grange Agency
163 South Water St., Chicago.

Allen Durfee.

FURNISHING

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

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

