

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

WHOLE NUMBER 2

# COLDWATER, MICH., NOVEMBER 15, 1887.

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Master-C. G. LUCE:
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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 Postal Jottings.

VAN BUREN County Pomona Grange held one of its most interesting and profitable meetings at Lawrence, Nov. 3. The reports from subordinate Granges showed the Order to be strong and growing, with some Granges just booming. Among the many questions discussed were the driven well and plaster questions. With reference to the former, the prevailing sentiment is to test it point by point as long as there is a semblance of anything upon which an unreasonable royalty may be demanded. Upon the latter question it was manifest that if better quality of plaster and better terms can not be secured very little plaster will be used next season. The February meeting will be a two-days' session in Paw J. C. GOULD. Paw.

OF all the patent medicines of today there is none so invigorating to the minds of the users of the driven well as a dose of a \$10 royalty. If taken st a gulp, when administered by N. W. Green, there is a grunt of satisfaction, but it comes from the Green side. If time is wasted and persuasion becomes necessary, the dose is increased an hundred and fifty per cent. on account of the malignancy of the disease known as "infringement." This disease comes upon the public usually in an epidemic form. The public are becoming thoroughly aroused and are look-ing to the Grange for a panacea. Those once active members of our Order are rallying around the fold, offering new pledges of fidelity and expressing a fuller realization of the necessity of an organization for the advancement of educational and social interests, as well as for the mutual protection of the rights and interests of the agricultural J. C. GOULD. class.

CAPITAL Grange, No. 540, is going through the regular autumn housecleaning. I mean the hall, not the members, for they were never in better trim than they are to day. We expect to hold a session on the evening of the 19th, at which we shall secure some of the distinguished persons from other states to take a prominent part. Worthy Master Bank has received many compliments for his promptness and other good qualities during the cur-rent year. We believe he has not failed to call to order on time when present, and he has not been absent but once, and then the absence was certain cusable. Some of our young ladies are preparing to take part in the open or public exercises of the National Grange on Thursday, representing Columbia with the states in which Granges are located. Some 50 children from the city schools will also sing in the same connection a few verses which speak good words for our State. Capital Grange, besides attending the National Grange as members, will make an exhibition of the leading grains, grasses, fruits, vegetables, nuts and timber. This is not a complete list, but a typical one, not intended to especially interest Michigan people, but for our friends from Maine, Texas, California and other distant states. The Governor-Worthy State Master C. G. Luce-is well and happy, snxiously doing his best to make everything a success. The city people are all stirred up over the fact that the National Grange is to meet in Lansing. The city will deco-rate to some extent and afford some entertainments and do all she can to make herself agreeable and hospitable. The Argicultural College will not be in session and therefore can not show her jewels, "the boys" and the "co-eds," but the latch string will be out during the session of the National Grange. W. J. BEAL.

Grange and if absent it affects the run-ning of the whole machine. Come out to the Grange whether you feel like it or not—you will feel better before you go home. Do all your work ac-cording to the ritual and in a business like manner. Don't slight any part of the work, no matter if there are only a few present. Call your meetings to order promptly on time; fill all vacancies, if any, and proceed to open the Grange without farther delay. Give the salutations with military precision and as though you meant it. It is just as essential to perform all the Grange requirements as it is for a soldier to drill. When a member makes a motion let him stand up square on his feet. When a member addresses the Master he should not stand at an angle of 45 degrees. The Lecturer should prepare a good program and all on the list hould perform their parts. The program should be changed often. It is very important that the Lecturer should adapt the program to suit the different members. Even the dullest member can be brought out with the right kind of management. It is will-ing workers that make the live M. T. COLE. Grange. Lenawee Co.

In the report of Berrien County Pomona Grange reference is made to their 'regular reporter." How many Granges in the Union have regular reporters? we query-not absent, as this one chanced to be, but active, wide-awake reporters, ever present, ever eager to put before the public some seed of Grange thought or deed of progress? The cause would move strongly on with a broader use of the press.-[ED.]

Some of the members of Palmyra Grange, No. 212, will attend the Na-tional Grange. We will wear our badges, too, as suggested by the last VISITOR. We are in a prosperous con-dition and are not afraid to show up. We are not grumbling very much about our cropseither. Hay was above the average, oats were fair, wheat was good. Some of us used superphos-phate last fall and think it gave us from 10 to 12 bushels per acre extra. Some are satisfied it kept off the insect. Quite a number drilled it with their wheat this fall at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre. Hybrid Mediterranean and Nigger wheat took the lead here. Mine-Hybrid Mediterranean- yielded 30 bushels per acre. Potatoes, of course, were small but averaged about M. T. COLE. half a crop.

ongwee

of the State a medium for discussing views on all subjects of importance to them. With the Grange and the GRANGE VISITOR, the farmers of Michigan have superior educational advan-V. B. tages.

Schoolcraft Grange aims to keep the iron hot by striking. A contest is in full force, bringing out enthusiasm, literary efforts, good natured strife, promptness and many a mental flower supposed to have been born to blush unseen is blooming under the reviving warmth.

Mrs. Mayo has been with us with her customary renewing zeal. It has also been the pleasure of our Grange to be one of two favored with addresses by the Lecturer of the National Grange. Hon. Mortimore Whitehead, of Middlebush N. J., when that gentleman made a homeward flight through our State on his return from an extended tour in the west.

We would every Grange in Michigan had been so tavored. Brimful of his subject, well posted on all its points, concise, entertaining, logical, the force of what he must needs hold in reserve adds weight to what his limited time permits him to say. It was a rare treat.

Our delegation anticipates the National Grange with all the rest of the (Grange) world. J. B.

Members of Michigan who attend the National Session, a word to you: Be open-eyed for knowledge, for statictics, for hints, helps and lits along the Grange path. Carry these to your home Granges. Above all, gather enthusiasm and courage from this National gathering. Don't be-little the cause you profess to espouse but open your soul and mind to take in all its success, its triumphs, its onwardness and carry them all to those who can not attend. Until you are yourself enthused do not hope to enthuse others.

Hillsdale Pomona, No. 10, met with Fayette Grange last Wednesday,-had a good live meeting. The day was not long enough, had to cut the program in order to initiate one brother and two sisters in the mysteries of the fifth degree. This makes fifteen new members this summer. We almost always have to shorten our exercises for want of time and think a two days' session would be more profitable. After Grange we rode thirteen miles to hear Bro. Jason Woodman speak and was well paid. I think some of the "hor-

the claims of the VISITOR on every suittheir topics and interchanging their | able occasion, who are not afraid to express honest opinions, and where perfect liberty is accorded the entire membership. Where shall we look for this model Grange? Let the roll be called. We too often hear such remarks as this: "Mustn't talk on temperance, because it's politics, mustn't introduce Mental Science,' because it is relig-We must say "God save the ion." Grange that has neither politics or re-ligion in it." Partisan politics and sectarian religion should be debarred; but give us freedom of thought in all directions, and a reasonable manner of expressing them. The Grange is a school; has it not been a one idead concern long enough? Who will give the shortest, most concise plan for grange awakening? Echo answers, "Who?" MRS. O. M. SIKES.

> MADISON Grange, No. 384, has just completed another contest. Among the elements leading to prosperity, we prize the following:

1. Seek those for membership in the Order who will always be present.

2. Instill a patriotism that will respond to any duty imposed by proper uthority.

3. See that each Patron has the VIS-ITOR, paid for from the Grange treasurv

The first is the key to an audience; second, to a ready program; third, to a universal intelligence regarding Grange affairs. He who will not pay for the VISITOR for himself has most need for E. W. A.

its teachings. E. W. A. ['Tis said the way to a common man's heart is through his stomach. "Tis true the way to ye editor's seat of affections is by way of his paper, and E.W. A. wins the prize for jottings in our sight. We take the chances for being arraign-ed for partiality.-ED.]

At the last meeting of the Grand Traverse county Grange, No. 17, 8 press committee was appointed, but as they live twenty-five miles apart we have failed to make a joint report of that meeting, but I will send this as it was of unusual interest, owing to the fact that the lecturer of the State Grange, Mr. Jason Woodman, had been giving a series of lectures to the been giving a series of fectures to the subordinate granges, and had met with us, and not only dedicated the hall and delivered a stirring adddress but, by his experience and advice, aided us all through. This, probably, was the cause of more subordinate granges being represented than usual. An additional matter of interest was that we had met with Peninsula Grange, No. 653, which had shown remarkable energy and zeal in erecting one of the finest halls in the State, and had been giving entertainments of a theatrical nature, with much success and profit. As most of the time was taken up with the dedication and lecture, but little other business was done, the principal of which was making arrangements tor the Grange exhibits of farm and household products at the fair held a month later. This exhibit for the last two years has been the principal feature of the Grand Traverse county fair. The next meeting will be held with Grand Traverse Grange, No. 379, 1st and 2d of December. A program has been sent you.

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."

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 mat-ter, which plan is, chemically speaking, of great importance to their usefulness. It insures activity, certainty, and uni-formity 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, Masa. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Great Slaughter URNITURE 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.

once. CRESCERT 1 20.

WHY are there so many half alive and dormant Granges through this and other states? Because a large majority of their members are drones. Drones are of no good; they should be dropped at once. Six live members are better than a hundred drones. If you would have a live Grange go to work. Have your Secretary see or write to all delinquent members, and if there is no hope of their returning to their "first works," get rid of them without farther delay. It's like a vessel dragging anchor to carry them. An election is near at hand. See to it that you elect officers that will come to the Grange WANTED, LADIEL for our Fail and Chist mass Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes. SI to S3 per day can be guilety made. Work sent by mail any distance, Particulars free. No canvassing. Address at once, CRESCENT ART 60, 147 Wilk St. Bos-om, Mass. Box 5170. SHOL STREED, LADIEL for our Fail and Chist with the different Grange is the GRANGE VISIT-is one of the wheels that help run the is one of the wheels that help run the every time. Qualifications are essential,

Grange.

THE Grange is a good school for one learn in. There is none better for to learn in. arousing the farmer to a recognition of the full importance of our agricultural interests. I often wonder whether the farmers of Michigan are sensible of how much they owe to the Grange for the improvement of themselves and their farms. Why, the very education that the eminent scholars of the day are now devising for the improvement of our school course, the industrial element, is just what the farmer has in his vocation as husbandman. To teach the boy and the girl to do something in the industrial arts is just what our best educators are busied about at the present time. Here on the farm we have the industrial school, one that will develop skill, and mind, and muscle, while at the same time, the laborer is year after year accumulating the profits of successful husbandry. A friend informs me that he lately

dropped into a wide awake Grange and was surprised to find it so good a place for improvement. It seemed like a large family gathering in which every one present was delighted to be there. During the meeting the members were free in giving one another their opinions on whatever subject turned up. They seemed to be well trained in discussion and gave to each other much valuable information that they had gathered from experience on the farm. "I was pleased," says my informant, with this, for each member was owner and manager of an experimental farm. There was no need of the State's establishing experimental farms for them."

Now here was a training school, not only for developing good husbandmen, but for making cultivated men and women of its members. And when I see a Grange closed for lack of support I think of what would be the effect upon the community if our common schools should be closed, for the Grange

ney handed" that heard him will begin to think it time for them to plow deep and lay their furrows straight. Hillsdale will be well represented next week at Lansing. H. H. DRESTER.

Now that the winter is almost here let each member ot every Grange make a revolution (and not break it) to attend every meeting of his Grange and resolve to have a meeting every week. Don't be of the stay-at home order, and have your presence in the Grange as rare as an angels visit, for by doing so you certainly take an initiative step in the wrong direction. If this organization is a proper one, if it is founded on right and justice, then it is our duty to support that branch of the Order to which we belong. To do this we must attend the meetings. It is not enough to say "Oh, yes, I am a Patron; I have taken all the degrees and I believe it is a good thing. I don't take time to meet with them but after all 1 guess it is moving on right." We must each and all lend a helping hand, that it may not only move, but that its progress may be rapid and triumphant. In union there is strength. It is not only a detriment to ourselves to miss the meetings time after time, for we lose at least the social element of the Order, but such an example has a disheartening effect on those really interested in the cause, those who labor tor and desire its prosperity. It also has tendency to prevent others from joining; for they, seeing lukewarmness or indifference among its members will argue with consistency, that it will not pay for them to join and that thousands of hopeless cases have been this Grange, like some other societies, permantly cured. I shall be glad to has had it + rise, is in a state of decay, and will soon fall. FRANK.

WORD comes for a jotting on live grange work. Who are the live granges? Our idea is one whose members

A. P. GRAY, Sec'y.

SEE to it that your Grange has a good neighborhood reputation. "He that bloweth not his own horn, the same shall not be blown;" How long can you be in the presence of a University student without hearing of Ann Arbor, Harvard, Yale, etc.? Some anecdote, reference, or homage is ever afloat on his conversation, showing appreciation and reverence for his Alma Mater. It is all right. We are glad it is s.. Credit to whom credit is due. But are we as loyal? The Grange is our Alma Mater. Let us speak of it with pride, making an op-portunity if none occurs. F. C. portunity if none occurs.

Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor:-

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have con-sumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

WEAR the regulation badge at Lansing.

#### GRANGE VISITOR. THE

# Ecmmunications.

#### A Short and Easy Experiment in Cooperative Buying.

DEAR VISITOR:-A line from your worthy Editor's assistant requests an article on our experience in co-operative purchasing for the Patrons of our vicinity.

A notable wit has defined politeness as "that mental quality which makes one who knows all about a subject liten to the talk of him who knows nothing about it, as patiently and pleasantly as if the talker knew all and the hearer knew nothing." Our experience is very limited and our plan far from original, but if those readers of the VISITOR whose experience in cooperative enterprises is much greater than our own will but be polite, we may possibly help some who have not tried and succeeded in a similar experiment.

About ten months ago we were left by the collapse of our co-operative store (a joint venture of the Patrons of Husbandry and Sons of Industry) without business home, agency or place. Our people were sorely dis couraged by the failure and loss and not disposed to try any further experiments of a similar nature, yet very reluctant to give up the idea of business co-operation.

At this time a line from the writer to the editor of the VISITOR put us in communication with Bro. Andrew L. Davis, of Pittstord, who very kindly and fully gave us the benefit of his experience in the boot and shoe and dry goods trade for the Patrons of his vicinity. Having learned his plan and secured the address of the firms whose goods and dealings had proved most satisfactory to him, we son for entalogues, took orders, bought sumple and delivered goods. Our trade has been very satisfactory and is constantly

increasing. Our plan is substantially as follows: The Grange does not put into the business, or become responsible for a single The entire responsibility dollar. borne by its purchasing agent. No Patron is expected to pay for goods until received and tound satisfactory, and even then we give 15 to 20 days time when desired. We keep no boots and shoes in stock. Our purchasing agent buys from manufacturers at wholesale rates, on 30 days time, not whole cases of a kind, but just the number and style that individual Patrons have ordered of him. If there happens to be a misfit some other Patron is pretty sure to want the goods in a short time and we try again for the original sender. We take orders and deliver goods before and after Grange and during intermission, and our literary work is not interfered with. As to profits saved: We buy the best kip boots at \$2.50, which our local dealers sell at \$4.00. We buy a good kip at \$2.00, ordinarily retailing at \$3.00. Men's fine shoes cost us \$2.00, and the identical brand retail in Battle Creek at \$3.00. Ladies' fine shoes-kid. pebble goat, straight goat, and glove goat—cost us \$1.55 to \$1.60, for which we have been accustomed to pay \$2.50. We save a like profit on boots and shoes of every description except rub-ber, on which the margin is somewhat less, though considerable.

Our purchasing agent pays all freights and expenses of every description and receives for his compensation (besides the pleasure of doing good) 10 per cent. on the wholesale cost. If the brothers and sisters are prompt in payments and not bo h suit, he can do the work for that amount, but if heever gets rich it will not be from this source. Freights from Boston (where we get our boots and shoes) are 75c per 100 pounds or less, so that the larger the order up to that limit, the less the percentage of expense. We very seldom fail to get a fit the first time we order if the person ordering gives correctly the length and letter indicating the width of the shoe, even where parties tell us they find difficulty in securing a fit at the stores.

granges of the county gave no report. Dinner was served and the feast was ample. The afternoon session was an open

one and all seats were filled. A song was given by the choir, Miss Addie Sutherland presiding at the organ. An address of welcome by the W. M., Geo. Cnnningham, was re-

sponded to by W. C. Hilton. The regular report r, R. C. Thayer, being absent, U. B. Webster was appointed pro tem. Then followed a recitation by sister Matie Meech and instrumental music by Pearl Grange Orchestra.

The lecturer of the State Grange, Mr. Jason Woodman, of Paw Paw, gave an excellent and forcible address of an hour and a half; contrasted the present and the past and showed the potent work of the Grange in the bet-ter condition of things. At the conclu-sion of this address Mrs. Letson sang a beautiful solo, Miss Nettie Clawson at the organ. Next came an original poem by brother U. B. Webster, of Benton Harbor Grange entitled, "The Farmer;" music by the orchestra; essay by brother Sykes of Fruit Grange, subject, "Co-Operative Dairying: the Creamery"-tollowed by a discription of the same; an essay, "Our Farmers' College," by brother J. J. Jakeway, of Pearl Grange; a selection by sister Helen Finch of Home Grange entitled. "Inside Work of Agricultural College," which was an amusing burlesque and enjoyed by many; music by the choir. Supper was served in the hall and was in keeping with the dinner, ample

and excellent. After supper the Grange conterred the fitth degree upon seven candidates. The Grange then opened in the fourth degree and "Suggestions for the Good of the Order" occupied the time till 9:30.

wednesday morning, brother W. J. Jones, of Mt. Tohor Grunge, spoke upon "How to Recuscitate Weak and Dormant Granges;" a discussion of subject followed. Brother Spalding, of Fruit Grange, in a familiar off-hand talk of ten minutes, introduced for discussion the question, "How shall we make our meetings more interesting?" Brother Cunningham, of Pearl Grange, followed in his usual forcible manner, and his talk went home to the hearts of the "Patrons." At the close of his remarks, brother Cunningham gave a select reading of very pathetic a dure, entitled, "The Old Minstrel." Mrs. Webster read a letter from brother R. C. Thayer, now in Maine, in which he spoke highly of the Grange there.

A brother from Mt. Tabor Grange introduced the subject of the burning of Mt. Tabor Gringe hall, and solicited aid from the County Grange and subordinate granges to rebuild their hall. Thos. Mars, Berrien Centre Grange. introduced a resolution, thanking Pearl Grange for its courtesy and kindness in entertaining Pomona Grange in

so pleasant, hospitable and kindly manner, which was unanimously voted Then came the closing exercises. Dinner followed, and the tables

upon this occasion proved that Pearl Grange is located in a "land of pleaty" und that the good sisters there are well -killed in the preparation of them plentiful supplies.

The delighted guests then bade their entertainers good-bye, every one feeling that this meeting of Pomona Grange had afforded a great deal of enjoyment and resulted in some good.

granges gave full written reports. equally as desirable lands, so far as Others reported orally, and three climate and productive qualities of soil are concerned, can be purchased at very reasonable rates at, say, from \$10 to \$50 per acre. It is to those lands that immagration is now being directed Large grain ranches are now being di-vided and sold and the time is close at hand when our northern counties will be filled with an energetic, thriving and happy population.

California is dapable of great things. She is destined in the no distant future to supply the world with fruits and wines. The restrictions on her commerceare now being gradually removed or reduced to a minimum. The wool growers and the wheat farmer have had their day. They are now com-pelled to give place to the orchardist vine grower and to make room for a dense population and a more general distribution and development of the great natural resources of wealth pertaining to our State.

## Wm. C. BLACKFORD.

A Brief History of the Married Life of Cortland and Lucinda Hill of Bengal, Mich.

Fifty years ago last winter I taught school in the village of Virgil, N. Y., and one evening when going from school to my boarding place, I passed a milliner shop where I saw a delicate young lady making bonnets, and the first time I saw her I took a fancy to her, and strange to say she took a fancy to me, although I was neither tall nor handsome; our affections being mutual we commenced correspondence. And as I had 720 acres of wild land in Michigan I soon asked her if she would go west with me; she said she would So I told her I would go to Michigan, put up a little log cabin, clear off a small patch for potatoes, and then come back after her. But she said "No Sir e-e, if you can go west, I am going too, I can stand it if you can, I can help you build a shanty, though I have never seen one, and this will save the expense of a trip to Michigan and I yielded to her counsel and on back. the 29th of August. 1837, we were married, and soon packed our goods for a new home in the wilderness. But when we were ready to start, then came the sorest trial of our life. We had a large circle of friends with whom we had spent a happy youth, and when they gathered around us to bid us "Good Byc" they urged us to leave the desert of Michigan to the wild beasts, and stay among friends, and en joy the blessings of lite. Some said that a man who would take such a slender form from her happy home among friends into a desert where savige beasts held dominion, was inhuman, and could have no affection for the wife of his choice. One good friend said that he had just come from Michigan, where my wild lands lay. and no one was living near them, and no one could live there, for there was no road to get there. But this was not the sorest trial. I had a mother well advanced in life, who sat down and cried like a child, and said we were two little fool, for going into a desert waste, where we could get no physician in sickness, and no neighbors to help in time of need, or bury us when dead. She said the little delicate one I was taking with me would not live two years, and she offered to unpack our goods, and take good care of us if we would only leave our bones in Virgil. All these things had a tendency throw a gloom over our minds, and f.ll u-with deep/despondency. In put ting up our goods, every nail that was driven into the boxes, seemed like driving a nail into our coffin. But the fates were against us. All the little fortune we had was exchanged for a home in the west, and that had so depreciated in value through "wild cat" speculations, that it was difficult to get money enough out of it to pay for record-ing the title. On the 12th of September we had our goods taken to Syra-cuse and put on the canal for shipment. as there were no railroads to the "great west," at that time. The shipping agent asked me to what place the goods were to be shipped, and I told him to mark them "Cortland Hill, Detroit, Mich.," and he honestly asked me how far Cortland Hill was from Detroit, and I told him at that time it was abut 500 miles from Detroit, but in ten days it would probably be un the City. But we went on to the land I had chosen for a home in the west where there were no roads, no schools no churches or preachers, only one unbroken wilderness, far and near, not one settler in Bengal, nor a white inhabitant between us and the North Pole. Many little incidents I might relate, but it will take too much space in your paper. I put up a shanty 12x 16 feet with shake root and punche n floor, and into this small room we put two beds, cook stove in the center, one table and stand, three chests, one cupboard, flour and pork barrels and other things too numerous to mention. In this well filled cabin we lived like two pigs in clover and kept travellers beside . Business called me a way some times, and my wife had to stay alone all night. One time when I was goue she saw a large shaggy dog around the cabin gnawing bones, and she took the broomstick and drove him away, and then went around the brush heaps to see if some tramp was not lurking for mischief. In after years when I killed a large gray wolf, and threw the hide down on the floor, my wife said "that is just such an animal as I drove from the shanty with the broomstick." At another time when I was gone, she helped the hired man kill a bear that was carrying off a pig. By this part with them for any \$1000 per acre. time I learned that boue and muscle through rock that has an all-fired ef-in our northern counties, more remote does not make a heroine, but it takes fluvia, and it is believed that gas is After preliminary business came re-ports of subordinate granges. Many from San Francisco than I am are nerve and grit to kill a bear, and drive near at hand.

a wolf from the door. At that time no pork was made in Clinton county and the first barrel of pork I ever bought was put up near Detroit, expressly for the hungry pioneers, and marked " one hog pork extra;" for this I paid \$27 and when I opened it the first thing I saw was a head that weighed 27 lbs. snout and all, and next I found one ham, three shoulders, seventeen legs, and two tails. It was honestly marked "extra" for I have seen a great many hogs, but never have found one with so many extra attachments. When the pioneers first settled in Michigan, it was absolutely necessary that they should raise all the children they could, for the country must be populated. And when we had three children, we began to have religious meetings, and we must attend them. And as the children could not go on toot, and no roads were constructed for carriages, I bought an old horse and we all went to meeting. I got on the horse first and took the boy in front of me, my wife got behind me, took our girl on her lap and another behind her and five of us rode two miles through the woods to Lear the gospel preached. and when we got there our neighbors envied us, because we could go to church on horseback, and they had to go on foot. But half a century has passed away, and bright and dark shades are woven into our history. We have raised one son, and five daughters, amiable, effectionate and lovely, the joy of our hearts and the pride of our life. Those five daughters whom we fondly hoped would steady our faltering steps in life's decline, are all gently sleeping in the cemetery now. To-day we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of our wedded life. It was well understood by our many friends in this vicinity that if ever such an event should occur, we would be glad to meet them in social fellowship, but wanted no presents. But some of our friends living at a distance, not knowing our request, sent us some presents, that will endear us to them forever Mrs. Lizzie Lile, of New York City, a lady whom neither of us have ever seen, and who calls us Uncle and Aunt. sent us a very rich Kensington paint-ing on plush, beautifully ornaniented with a golden rod and ch un, a present we shall ever esteem, out of respect to the doner. To-day we received a little package in brown paper about three inches long which we supposed some one sent us for a kind of a drive, but on opening we found two \$20 gold pieces from two ladies in California--Mrs. Priscilla A. White and Mrs. Julia A. Smith, nieces of Mrs. Hill. Such unexpected tokens of esteem from triends far away, make us forget the hardships of pioneer life, and inspires us with broader views of the great brotherhood of men. And if in this frail life such strong affections may be formed, how sublimely sweet will be the greeting on the evergreen shore. We have lived to see the wilderness

of Michigan converted into fields of waving grain, with graded roads and iron bridges, elegant farms and happy homes every where. The wild beasts, the deadly foes to flocks and herds, have gone in obscurity, and the log cabin that sheltered the carly pand elegant the storm has rotted down and elegant that sheltered the early pioneer from mansions stand in their places. have seen more improvements made in our day than all the men and women that ever lived before us. A million of miles of railroad have spread from ocean to ocean, and every line of telegraph and steamboat, and reapers and binders and even lightning itself has been chained to the car of progress to hasten on the worlds millenium, since we came upon the stage, and it in the lifetime of one feeble pair, such achievements may be wrought, inex-pressibly grand will be the possibil-ities that immortality will reveal. CORTLAND HILL.

**Reached the Limit.** A Detroit peddler of tinware took out some egg. beaters on his last trip, and as the price was only 15 cents each and they worked on a new principle, he calculated on big sales. His first experience will answer for all others. He drove up to a farm house in the western part of Wayne county and took a beater in to exhibit. The people liked it exceedingly well, but the old farmer said:

"Young man, 1 want to see your patent." "I have none."

"Then your written authority to make sales."

"Don't need any."

"Then you must give me a bond, with two sureities, in the sum of \$1,000 that you will stand between me and any trouble."

"But I can't do that."

"Then I can't buy. I've just had to pay royalty on a drive well, damages for using an infringement on a patent gate, and have a lawsuit about a hay fork and another over a windmill, and we don't even buy a dish pan without a bond that it don't infringe on some-body's patent bath tub."—Detroit Free Press.

Another complete victory of organized farmers in the Grange has been achieved by the Patrons of Husbandry of Vermont. The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided in favor of the State Grange in its case against the Central Ruilroad of Vermont, for its violation of the fourth section of the law in charging more for a short than a long haul. Farm products are being carried from Canada and distant points to the Boston and other eastern markets over this road and right through the State for less freight than that charged farmers for the same service over a shorter distance. The decision 1s a righteous one and will be of vast benefit to the tarmers and other shippers of the State. The Commis-sion has ordered an immediate reduction of local rates to at least the through charges without losing that business, hence a reduction of about 33 percent. on local rates, or one dollar saved out of every three heretofore paid.

A Prominent Merchant in Trouble. Old moneybags sits in his office all day, As snappish and cross as a bear;

The clerks know enough to keep out of his

way, Lest the merchant should grumble . and swear.

Even Tabby, the cat, is in fear of a cuff, Or a kick, if she ventures too near; They all know the master is apt to be rough,

And his freaks unexpected and queer. What makes the old fellow so surly and grim,

And behave so uncommonly mean? There's certainly something the matter with him-

Is it stomach, or liver, or spleen? We've guessed it—his liver is slaggish and had.

His blood is disordered and foul.

It's enough to m. ke any one hopelessly mad, And greet his best friend with a growl. The world-wide remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, will correct a disordered liver and purify the blood, tone your syster and build up your flesh and strength.

Wall-paper should always be tested for arsenic before it is purchased. upon it stong aqua ammonia over a saucer. It there is any arsenic present, this will dissolve it. Collect the liquid in a vial or tube, and drop in a crystal of nitrate of silver. If there be arsenic present, little yellow crystals will make their appearance about the nitrate of silver. Arsenical green, when washed with aqua ammonia, either changes to blue or fades.-Ex.

As to wearing qualities and style, all the boots and shoes we get are neat and well finished, and they wear fully as well as those we buy at a much higher price from our best stores.

It is hardly necessary to say that in a trade like this it is all important to have a reliable firm to deal with, and 1 think it is a common experience that those who represent themselves as the special business triends of our Order are highest in prices and least to be trusted. There are plenty of honest firms, however, ready to trade with us if we but know them, but should any one care to know with whom we deal. a stamped envelope and the seal of his Grange will secure the desired information.

We usually get our goods about three weeks after sending the order. A little care and forethought are required, but care and forethought save us 30 to 50 per cent. profit ordinarily paid to the retailer, and many of our families sorely need every dollar we can save. C. C. McDERMID,

P. A. Pennfield and Calhoun County Granges.

Battle Creek.

#### The County Grange.

Pomona Grange, No. 1, met at Pearl Grange Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 25th, for a session of two days, worthy master John Clark in the chair. Worthy lec turer Levi Sparks had provided a good program, which was introduced by a song from Pearl Grange choir.

HAYWARDS, CAL., Oct. 15. Our State Grange is now one of the past. There was little done at the meeting except routine business, besides passing a resolution in favor of woman's suffrage. This question elicited much discussion but was finally carried almost unanimously. If you attend the National Grange at Lansing in November you will probably meet our Master, elected and installed this year. He is an extensive tarmer of San Joachin Co. You will find him a genial, intelligent gentleman

The present has been a prosperous year with the orchardists of this State. The fruit crop was an enormously heavy one, and, although prices were not high, yet they were renumerative, and the vineyardists, distinct from others fruit growers, I

think are doing remarkably well. Our State, its climate, soil and general fitness for the abode of man to secure to him health, happiness, long life and prosperity is becoming to be generally understood and is being acted on by great numbers who e circumstances permit them to change their habitation. Vast numbers of well to do people are continually coming to our State, purchasing lands on which to erect homes for themselves and families. As a consequence the prices of desirable lands are hardening all over the State. In southern California, as you no doubt know, the value of lands has risen to fabulous prices,-in my opinion away beyond their intrinsic worth. In Santa Clara Co. in the vicinity of San Jose \$1000 per acre is freely offered for improved lands and but little can be had at that price, the owners preferring to retain their homes, rather than to break up and start anew in some less desirable place. Then again, these places yield the owners from \$200 to, in some instances. as high as \$600 per acre income per annum, so the owners of such properties can not be induced to

#### Keeping Fruit.

The great secret for preventing de-cay in fruit through Autumn and Winter is to preserve a uniformly low temperature. If changing and fluctuating, they quickly rot. Currents of air are bud, because they make changes in temperature. We find that apples keep longer in Winter by merely wrapping each specimen in tissue pa-per, and thus excluding air. Hence the advantage of packing in any soft, powdered substance, as dry sawdust, bran, ground plaster, or bedding in moss. On a large scale tr is cannot be done, and large fruit-rooms must therefore be kept cool, without changes of air. Much may be accomplished by ventilating windows, admitting cold air in the night, and excluding warm air in the daytime, by closing them. These remarks apply more particularly to apples and pears, and also to grapes. They would also apply to small and perishable fruits, if it were an object to keep them, but the common practice is to consume them whiel fresh.-Country Gentleman.

#### What It Means.

To the man or woman who has never been ill, the word "health" is meaningless. But to the one who has suffered and despaired, health appears as a priceless boon. To the thousands of unfortunate women who are suffering from some of the many forms of weaknesses or irregularities peculiar to their sex, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription holds forth the promise of a speedy restoration of this "priceless boon."

At a depth of 2,275 feet the Jackson gas well drill is humping along

Our lady friends will be interested in knowing that by sending 20c. te pay postage, and 15 top covers of Warner's Safe Yeast (showing that they have used at least 15 packages) to H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., they can get a 500 page, finely illus-trated Cook Book, free. Such a book, bound in cloth, could not be bought for less than a dollar. It is a wonderfully good chance to get a fine book for the mere postage and the ladies should act promptly.

The saloon-keepers of the state have determined to form an association for a continued resistance to the new liquor law. It should be borne in mind that the saloon keepers are fighting for rights which law or custom denies to every other occupation and business. All others are limited to 60 or 70 hours a week. The saloon keepers demand twice that number.

There have been numerous civil cases against Bohemian oats operators, and now the Genesee county court is to try a case in which a criminal charge forms the basis of action. The defendants are A. W. Hanner, of Ypsilanti, and Morris A. Sherwood, of Holly, and they must answer to a charge of false pretenses.

Caller (to old Mrs. Bently) .- The new minister is making himself quite popular, is he not, Mrs. Bently?

Old Mrs. Bently-Well, I ain't much sot by him. For the last three Sundays he's prayed for rain, an' there ain't a drop fell yit.

Another big gas well has been bored at Killmaster, Alcona co., and the flow exceeds that of the first gusher found there.

You say, let men drink who want to and take the consequences; but the man drinks, and the woman takes the consequences.

# Nov. 15, 1887.

#### THE GRANGE VISITOR.

#### Some Day.

We mean to do it-some day, some day. We mean 'o slacken this fervent rush,

That is wearing our very souls away, And grant to our goaded hearts a hash, That is holy enough to let them hear The footsteps of angels drawing near.

We mean to do it. Oh, never doubt, When the burden of daytime broil is o'er,

We'll sit and muse, while the stars come out, As the Patriarch sat at the open door Of his tent, with a heavenward gazing eye,

To watch for the angels passing by.

We've seen them afar at high noontide, When fiercely the world's hot flashing beat.

You never have bidden them turn aside, And tarry awhile in converse sweet,

Nor prayed them to hallow the cheer w spread,

To drink of our wine and break our bread. We promised our hearts that when the stress Of the life-work maches the the stress

the life-work reaches the longed-for

When the weight that we groan with hinders less, We'll loosen our thoughts to such repose,

As banishes care's distuibing din, And then-we will call the angels in.

The day we have dreamed of comes at length, When tired of every mocking quest, And broken in spirit and shorn of strength, We drop, indeed, at the door of rest,

And wait and watch as the day wanes on, But the angels we meant to call are gone. -Margaret J. Preston.

#### She Couldn't Understand It.

"What in the world has happened to you since the last time I saw you?" asked one lady of another when they met on the street the other day; "I can't understand it. Then you were pale, haggard and low-spirited, and I remember you said that you hardly cared whether you lived or died. Today you look ever so much younger, and it is very evident from your beaming face that your low spirits have taken flight." "Yes, indeed," was the reply; "and shall I tell you what drove them away? It was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I was a martyr to functional derangement until 1 began taking the 'Prescription.' Now I am as well as I ever was in my life. No woman who suffers as I did, ought to let an hour pass before procuring this wonderful remedy."

Not a few farmers always plan to bang their seed corn between the rafters of their smoke houses; believing that, in addition to the dry atmosphere there found, the smoke that permeates the kernels acts as a preventive to insect pests after the seed is planted.

If a farmer intends to carry on a farm large enough to require assistance the size of his farm to the amount of the size of his farm to the size of his fa

A Girl King. There were tears and trouble in Stockholm; there was sorrow in every house and hamlet in Sweden: there was consternation throughout Protestant Europe. Gustavus Adolphus was dead! The "Lion of the North" had fallen on the bloody and victorious field of Lutzen, and only a very small girl of six stood as the representative

of Sweden's royalty. The States of Sweden-that is, the representatives of the different sections and peoples of the kingdom-gathered in haste within the Ruddarus, or Hall of Assembly, in Stockholm. There was much anxious controversy over the situation. The nation was in desperate strait, and some were for one thing and some were for another. There was even talk of making the government a republic, like the state of Venice; while the supporters of the king of Poland, cousin to the dead king Gustavus, openly advocated his claun to the throne. But the Grand Chancellor, Axel Ox-enstiern, one of Sweden's greatest

statesmen, acted promptly. "Let there be no talk between us," he said, "of Venetian republics or of

Polish kings. We have but one king -the daughter of the immortal Gustavus !" Then up spoke one of the leading

representatives of the present class, Lars Larsson, the deputy from the western fiords.

"Who is this daughter of Gustavus?" he demanded rudely. "How do we know this is no trick of yours, Axel Oxen-tiern? How do we know that King Gustavus has a daughter? We have never seen her."

"You shall see her at once," replied the Chancellor; and leaving the hall he returned speedily leading by the hand a diminutive, but by no means bashful-looking, little girl. With a sudden movement he lifted her to the seat of the high silver throne that could only be occupied by the kings of Sweden.

"Sweeds, behold your king!" Lars Larsson, the deputy, pressed close to the throne on which the small figure perched silent, yet with a defiant look upon her little face.

"She hath the face of the Grand Gustavus," he said, "Look, brothers, the nose, the eyes the very brows are his." "Aye," said Oxenstiern; "and she is a soldier's daughter. I myself did see her, when scarce three years old, clap her tiny hands and laugh aloud when the guns of Calmar fortress thundered a salute. 'She must learn to bear it.' said Gustavus our king;

'she is a soldier's daughter.'" "Hail, Christiana!" shouted the assembly, won by the proud bearing of

er; "she sits upon the throne of the kings; let her be proclaimed king ot Sweden."

And so it was done. And with their wavering loyalty kindled into a sudden flame, the states of Sweden "gave a might' shout" and cried as one man, "Hail, Christiana, King of Swe-den I"-From "Christiana of Sweden !" by E.S. Brooks, in St. Nicholas for September.

#### The Tools of Great Men.

It is not tools that make the workman, but the trained skill and perseverence of the man himself. Indeed it is proverbial that the bad workman had never yet a good tool. Some one asked Opie by what wonderful process he mixed his colors.

"I mix them with my brains, sir," was the reply.

It is the same with every workman who would excel. Ferguson made marvelous things-such as his wooden clock that actually measured the hours -by means of a common penknife, a tool in everybody's hands, but then everybody is not a Ferguson.

A pan of water and two thermometers were the tools by which Dr. Black discovered latent heat; and a prism, a lens and a sheet of cardboard enabled Newton to unfold the origin of light and the composition of color. An eminent foriegn savant once called upon Dr. Wollason and requested to be shown over his laboratories, in which science had been enriched by so many important discoveries, when the doctor took him to a small study, and, pointing to an old tea-tray on the table containing a few watch glasses, testpapers, a small balance and a blow-pipe, said, "There is all the laboratory 1 have !"

Stothard learned the art of combining colors by closely studying butterflies' wings. He would often say that no one knew what he owed to these tiny insects.

A burnt stick and a barn door served Wilkie in lieu of pencil and canvas. Bewisk first practiced drawing on the cottage walls of his mative village, which he covered with his sketches in chalk; and Benjamin West made his

first brushes out of the cat's tail. Ferguson laid himself down in the fields at night in a blanket and made a map of the heavenly body by means of a thread stretched between his eye and the stars.

Franklin first robbed the thunder cloud of its lightning by means of a kite made of two crosssticks and a silk handkerchief.

Watt made his first model of a condensing engine out of an old anatomist's syringe used to inject the ater-

How to Reduce Your Expenses. You can do it easily, and you will not have to deprive yourself of a single comfort; on the contrary, you will enjoy life more than ever. How can you accomplish this result? Easily; cut down your doctor's bills. When you lose your appetite, and become bilious and constipated, and therefore low-spirited, don't rush off to the family physician for a prescription, or, on the other hand, wait until you are sick abed before doing anything at all; but just go to the drug-gist's and for twenty-five cents get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Take them as directed, and our word for it, your unpleasant symptoms will disappear as if by mag-ic, you will have no big doctor's bill to pay, and everybody interested (except the doctor), will feel happy.

Brains will show their quality on the farm as well as any where else. They are the best tertilizers. Edmund Burke said it required more intelli-gence and foresight to be a good farmer than for any other occupation. and he was right about it.

Where a clover plant is eaten down to the root the growth of the latter is much impaired. The plant more easily becomes a victim to the severity of winter.

"When I cannot learn from each lesson that I give, more than any pupil in the class, I shall give up teaching," said a successful teacher and author of text books.

## WALTER-

The following resolutions were adopted by Birmingham Grange, No. 383, Oct. 8, 1877.

Obituaries.

WHEREAS, The veil of the future was lifted and our sister passed the portals of death and the grave and entered into the "mansion not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," where an only sister waited at the pearly gate to welcome the beloved one; and when we think of the joyful meeting of those re-united sisters the bitterness of our grief is lessened and we look forward to the future in faith and hope believing that another tie binds us to the life beyond the grave; therefore, Resolved, That in the death of Sister Eva Walter this Grange loses an efficient member one who was ever ready and willing to assist in the work of our Order and was faithful in all the duties of life.

Resolved, That the choir realize the loss of one whose voice was ever heard in singing the cheerful songs of our Order.

Resolved, That we extend to the deeply afflicted husband and the motherless child, to the bereaved parents and brother, our heartfelt sympathy, realizing how powerless ber of our noble Order is worthy of imita-words are to relieve their affliction so heavily tion and will be to us a stimulus to better lives. pressing upon them.

Resolved, That our Grange mar ifests its respect for our departed sister by draping our charter in mounning for 60 days.

3

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the sorrowing family and also spread upon the records of this Grange. Resolved, That a suitable notice of the

death of our sister be sent to the VISITOR for publication.

#### SMITH-

WHEREAS, The dark Messenger has once more entered our gates and carried away our young sister, Lettie Smith, aged sixteen years;

WHEREAS, We realize the desolation of the family in the loss of a young daughter and an only sister; therefore, Resolved, That we, the members of Capi-

tal Grange, offer our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family, with the assurance that whatever kind words and earnest prayers can do to lighten their sorrows will be cheerfully done.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents, also to the VIS-ITOR, and one be placed on file by the Secretary. COM.

#### WASHBURN-

WHEREAS, Our Grange has again been clied to mourn the loss of a member, Bro. Homer B. Washburn, dearly loved by the members of his Grange and also by all his neighbors; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of Cas-cade Grange, feeling the heavy blow that has fallen upon us, will try to bow submissively to the will of the Great Master.

Resolved, That having seen the beauty of his exemplary life, we will strive to imitate his many virtues to the best of our ability.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother the sympathy of our hearts and pray the great Father to soothe and bless them in this hour of great

Resolved, That we drape our hall for 60 days and that a memorial page be set apart

in the records of our Grange. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Sister Washburn and also published in the GRANGE VISITOR, COM.

#### SHARP-

Resolutions on the death of Mary Sharp, of Perry Grange, No 180.

WHEREAS, Our beloved sister, Mary Sharp, has been taken from among us by death; and, WHEREAS, Her membership in the frater nity for nearly twelve years has been characterized by a faithful and efficient discharge of duty in various positions of honor and trust; therefore,

Resolved, That Perry Grange, No. 180 deeply laments the loss of Sister Sharp and in manifestation of heartfelt sympathy with the surviving brothers who have lost an affectionate sister, with the Church which has lost a faithful member, and with the Grange, we order that the charter of Perry Grange be draped in mourning for 60 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each brother, to the VISITOR for publication, and also be

spread upon the records of Perry Grange. Resolved, That her example as a Christian woman, as a member of society, as a kind and loving sister and as a faithful mem-Com.



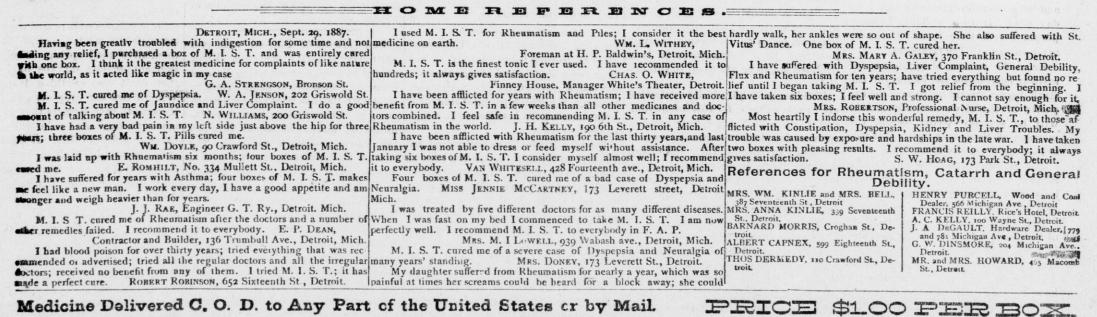
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#### GRANGE VISITOR. THE

# Nov. 15, 1887.

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A. J. ALDRICH & CO.; Printers of the GRANGE VISITOR.

Welcome, National Grange! As greets the parched earth the cooling shower, That gives new life to every bud and flower, So we greet thee. And as with joy we hail the flowers of spring, The perfume rare that round sweet roses cling, So Michigan a joyous welcome sings, Welcome to thee.

Welcome to city and its legislative halls, Where each succeeding year from lips there falls Words grand and true. We ween there ne'er has been more honest More earnest deeds, and words with wisdom

fraught, For truth and justice than will here be brought To us by you.

Welcome, grand leaders of a noble band To hearts and homes. We grasp each Patron's hand

In friendship true. Here northern oaks and southern palm trees wait To greet New England's pine and gems from "Golden Gate." Within the borders of this grand old State Their strength renew.

And as we meet there comes to every heart This saddening thought, we meet but we must part.

Oh, may He lead Our thoughts to Him who dries each parting

tenr, And may His blessings rest on thee while here, And when thou goest each, with love sincere, Bid thee, "God Speed." MRS. J. E. REMINGTON, Ionia, Mich., Nov. 9, 1887.

#### National Grange.

A public meeting of the National Grange will be held in Representative Hall, at the Capitol, on Thursday after noon, November 17th, at 2 o'clock. ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music.

Prayer-Chaplain.

Address of Welcome-Gov. C. G. Luce. Response-Put Darden, of Miss., Mas-

ter National Grange. Address-Hon. O. W. Barnes, Lansing. Address-Ex-Gov. Frederick Robie

Maine. Address- "Agricultural College,"-Hon. Edwin Willits, Prest. Mich. Agricultural College.

Music.

#### State Institutions.

The State of Michigan, through her charitable and reformatory institutions, has undertaken and is carrying forward a great work.

To some of these institutions we desire to call the attention of our readers, in the hope that this article may aid in carrying into effect, in some small degree, the object for which the institutions were established.

First, then, we refer to the State Public School, authorized by act of the legislature in 1871, and located by a commission near the city of Coldwater. In May, 1874, five cottages had been completed, with a capacity for 150 children, and public notice was given that children might be forwarded from counties to the school. Additional cottages have been built from time to time, until there is now room for 300 children. Over two and under twelve years are the legal fimitations for admission. The scheme embraced in this great public charity is based on the fact that the helpless and dependant children of a State will soon be part and parcel of its citizenship, and while helpless and dependant, a wise public policy demands their protection from evil influences; demands their education, and demands homes with all the word signifies at as early a day as practicable. But good homes cannot be had at once for the asking for children in poor homes, or others whose surroundings are perhaps even worse than the average poor house presents. The establishment of the State Public School at Coldwater, where dependant children are congregated and taught for a month, a year, or longer, until a home can be found, has proved the wisdom and philantrophy of the originators of the State Public School. There has been admitted since the school was established, 2,369 children. Of this number 505 are in the institution at this writing. Many of these are bright, active children, equal in every way to the average of those found in the district schools of the State, and it is for such the State appeals to its good citizens, who have homes and hearts, to provide good homes, that these waifs of the State may have something like an even chance with other children to become

good citizens. For the information of many persons not posted as to the line of procedure to be taken by a person who wishes to obtain a child from the State School. we would say: Apply to the Superintendent of the State School in person or by letter, and he will furnish a blank application, and this, when filled out, signed by the applicant and returned to the superintendent, will be forwarded to the County Agent of the State Board of Charities or to the State Agent of the institution, for approval. When approved by either of

these officers, the child, if selected by the applicant, or if left to the superintendent for selection, will be forwarded at once to its destination.

name to the "Michigan State Reform School." A high board fence gave the institution the appearance and character of a prisou, which character it retained until 1872, when, under a new superintendent, who held more advanced ideas of what the institution should be, the high board fence was removed, and with it went that source of degredation that had before been woven into their life. The boys no longer regarded themselves as convicted criminals, nor considered their residence at the institution a disgrace. Since established there has been received 3,759 inmates. We have mislaid the figures giving the present number, but we think there are about three hundred.

The boys sent to this institution are mostly from the villages and cities of our State. Seldom a boy whose home is on a farm, gets a part of his education at the expense of the State in the reform school. The law authorizing the sentencing of juvenile offenders by Justices of the Peace and Police Courts of a city, provides that when a warrant is issued for the arrest of a boy under sixteen years of age, the justice of the peace or police court of a city who issues the warrant shall give notice at once of the arrest to the county agent. This officer, who is an appointee of the Governor, is required on receiving such notice to make a personal examination of all the facts and circumstances of the case, and when the agent, by diligent enquiry and acquaintance with the parties, shall arrive at a conclusion as to the disposition of the boy, he shall make a report in writing to the court. He may recommend his discharge, the imposition of a fine, or a sentence to the reform school.

If the court, after a trial, if a trial becomes necessary, adopts the recommendation of the county agent and sentences the offender to the reform school, such sentence, together with the recommendation of the agent, must be submitted to the Judge of Probate for approval. When this has been secured the boy is placed in charge of the county agent to be delivered to the Superintendent of the reform schoolat Lansing.

It is not our purpose to give a detailed statement of this State institution. It is on the cottage plan, in part with ample school-rooms. work-shops and play-grounds for the boys, The school-rooms are supplied with firstclass teachers, the work-shops with facilities to enable the boys to graduate as tailors or shoemakers, or proficients in some other light trade by the time the Board of Control thinks them entitled to their discharge.

Institutional life is not equal to a good home, but here the State has a well organized system of instruction, labor, amusement and training; saves many a boy from a life of worthlessness and crime; puts many another on his feet with an ambition to be a man among men. Instances are by no means rare where these good results have been accomplished.

The Driven Well again.

There has come to our table a very lengthy printed letter dated Boston, Mass., Oct. 14, 1887, directed to Mr. Rufus Osborn, Agent, Tekonsha, Mich. Although signed by N. W. Green, his attorney is visible in every sentence and the letter is a good specimen of legal bluff. A foot note reads, "The letter of Gov. Luce, which has provoked this circular, was published in a local Michigan paper with editorial remarks."

The Governor's letter referred to was in answer to one addressed to him by a Mr. C. W. Childs, of Tekonsha, evidently making inquiry about the driven well matter. Mr. Green's letter is pretentious and treats the question involved as settled-all objectors as presumptuous and venal and the Governor as an "idiot or a knave." If Gatling guns were loaded with his hard words, the State Grange would be extinguished and the innocent remnants swept out of sight with his Supreme Court brush.

The fact that the Supreme Court was equally divided on the first trial had, and barely escaped a tie on the second and third, is ignored altogether, as well as the other quite as important fact that in some cases the plaintiff has worked both sides of suits that have had judicial attention. We have no quarrel with Mr. Green or his attorney on the point argued so lustily -the right of property in a patent; but when he proceeds to justify this attempt to collect millions of dollars from the people of the United States on the strength and wisdom of these two declarations thrust menacingly in the faces of innocent owners and users of driven wells, we say this claim to the invention must be more clearly established and we must know that the amount of royalty is fixed by a judicial decision binding on every citizen of Michigan.

Here is his clincher: "The infringement of a patent is a trespass in law. The issue of a patent and the record of it at the Patent Office by the United States Government is of itself sufficient notice, both before and after the expired term of the patent."

For denouncing a law that practically demands an impossibility, the Governor is in turn denounced with a cheerful freedom that might be expected of a man who places the agricultural interests of the country as secondary to that of "patents and patented improvements."

Mr. Green has kindly advised with his agent as follows, which entitles him, we suppose, to our thanks for his consideration. He says: "We must exercise a little patience in behalf of a State which could elect a Governor who could undertake to utter absurd law opinions in opposition to the Supreine Court of the United States." Farther on he says: "This decision has now been secured and the royalties in Michigan WILL NOW BE COLL in other states." That sounds well, but Mr. Green has forgotten the old saw-"Don't try to cross a bridge till you get to it."

witness what the culture of the soil, the energy and ingenuity of man, and the results of organized efforts, stimulated by the fraternal spirit of the Order, has brought together for your gratification and instruction.

## EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

WHEN at your Grange meeting get the consent of the Grange to take a badge home with you to wear when in attendance at the National Grange.

Most farmers keep hens. Few farmers provide warm winter quarters for their poultry and feed with any reference to profit. If eggs are wanted there must be protection from the cold, a plentiful supply of suitable food and some regard to cleanliness in the management.

Good farm management will not allow short fall pastures to starve stock. Feed from the winter supply rather than allow stock to go into the winter with diminished strength. If stock must be put on short allowance let it be at the other end of the winter. Good shelter will economize fuel.

ALTHOUGH Brother Cortland Hill did not send us the history of his married life designedly for publication, we judge it will be of sufficient interest to readers to warrant the place we give it in this number. We think this will prove true not only because the writer is so well known but also for its faithful pioneer pictures.

WE are so often assured by Lecturers of subordinate Granges that they depend largely on the VISITOR for help in their work that we are more than glad in this issue to call their attention to the suggestions found on another page from the National Lecturer. His "Points of Success" should be committed to memory and put in practice by every Lecturer.

LAST year the sixth degree was conferred upon 502 persons by the National Grange, assembled in the city of Philadelphia. We can not say positively, but from the demand that has been active on our office for applications for this degree we estimate that the Michigan session will eclipse number by several hundred. We expect to be the Banner State.

FROM the California Patron, from circulars and letters, we surmise our Pacific Patrons hope to astonish the natives of Michigan with their exhibit of more than a car load of products at the National Grange. We assure them we are exceedingly gracious toward that variety of astonishment and trust that they in return may find something of wondering commendation in and about our little capital city.

THE fall crops of the farmer have been secured and with many Michigan farmers there was little to secure and that should give the more time to prepare for winter. There is more or less picking up to be done to relieve the yards, lanes, and tence corners of unsightly accumulations. Some farmers might have some old iron to sell if they would burn up the old machines that have become worthless, and sometimes worthless for want of care. FARMERS, whose tools have become accustomed to the fall weather by remaining in the field, by the roadside, or in the barnyard, will not be likely to think they need any protection from the storms of winter. If any Patrons have neglected to house their farm implements, a mild hint from a brother or sister might be of advantage to the implements, to the farmer himself, and be creditable to the Order, for do we not claim that the Grange is educational? Some farmers seem to feed their cows through the winter merely to keep them alive until spring. Their management assumes that the only thing that don't cost anything is pasture. When a cow can crop her own living it seems to such farmers that it don't costanything. As a rule, we don't get something for nothing. It takes a certain amount of food to keep a cow alive, and it we expect milk something more must be added. Real economy demands liberal feeding and complete protection from the cold.

Address-Hon. J. M. Lipscomb, South Carolina.

Address-Hon. E. P. Allen, Ypsilanti. Address-Hon. J. H. Brigham, Ohio. Exercise-Columbia and Thirty-Five Associates

Music-Lansing High School.

EVERY live Patron who reads the program of the public meeting to be held on Thursday, the 17th inst., in the State Capitol, who has not already arranged to be present, will at least regret a conclusion that will deprive him or her of the enjoyment in store for those who have determined to set aside all work and business and give themselves a rare treat.

Of course all can't go to Lansing and be present on Thursday and Friday next. If they should, Lansing people would have to move out to make room for "The Grangers."

From the number of applicants for railway certificates and blanks for the sixth degree, we are quite sure the capacity of the city's accommodations will be severely tested before the morning of November 19th. But this should not deter any from going.

The people of no other city in the State so well understand the real objects of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry as do the citizens of Lansing.

For many years the annual meeting of the State Grange in this city has brought together a large body of representative farmers and their wives, whose intelligence and good behavior have won the confidence and respect of the good people of the Capital City, and we are sure her citizens will give cordial welcome to all Patrons of Michigan and other States on this occasion, and spare no pains to make every one comfortable and happy. Patrons, go and prove our prediction true.

Children remain on trial sixty days, and if not returned within that time at the expense of the applicant, they are then indentured.

Guardians are required to report semi-annually to the superintendent of the State School, and for the protection of the children the County or State Agent visits each child at least once a year.

While some of this army of children have turned out badly, many of them have become worthy and useful citizens. While every week some are admitted, it is important that good homes be found for the overflow, that the doors be not closed against the source of supply which, under our civilization, seems to be constantly augmenting. How to diminish it is a problem not to be discussed in this ar-

ticle Children not physically defective are proper subjects for this institution, and if, on acquaintance, they develop such a taint of moral depravity as will be likely to corrupt their associates, they are liable to be returned to the county from which they were sent. All such are liable at a later day to be candidates for another of the State educational institutions, known as

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

established in 1855. under the uame of " House of Correction for juvenile offenders," and opened for the reception of inmates September 2nd, 1856. This, the oldest of our State reformatory institutions, was located at Lansing, and receives only boys under sixteen years of age, guilty of an "offense not punishable by law with imprisonment for life."

In 1859 the legislature changed the

The State has been fortunate in the selection of superintendents.

As we remember, since first established the institution has had but three. With the first we had no acquaintance. The second was so well adapted to the position that another State, by the temptation of a more liberal salary, induced him to tender his resignation, while the third, Prof. C. A, Gower, has for several years shown peculiar fitness for the work, and is evidently the right man for the place. The State has yet another institution for juvenile offenders,

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL for girls, located at Adrian. Unfortunately all badness is not confined to the boys. Some girls find things that are not lost, and are guilty of other misdemeanors, for which parental control is sometimes wholly insufficient to either restrain or correct.

This institution was authorized by the legislature in 1879, and has been in operation six years. An article in the Ladies' Department of this issue, from the ready pen of Mrs. Perry Mayo, makes unnecessary any farther reterence to this, one of the proudest achievements of the State in the line of public charities. The writer of the article has quite lately been appointed a member of the Board of Control, and whatever she has or may tell our readers of the work of the Industrial Home has the force of an earnest and abiding interest back of it. Read her article and have faith in the liberality and good intentions of the great State of Michigan.

THE compositor made a mistake in an editorial in the last VISITOR, which was overlooked in proof-reading. Thursday, the 17th, was printed Tuesday, the 17th, a mistake not likely to mislead, as the statement had been made so many times that the National Grange session opened on Wednesday, the 16th inst. The public meeting of the session will be called to order at 2 P. M., on Thursday, the 17th inst. The sixth degree will be conferred during the afternoon and evening of Friday, the 18th inst.

Few Michigan Patrons will ever again have as good a chance as is now offered to meet representative Patrons from more than thirty other States, or meet with Patrons from our own State, many of whose names have been familiar as household words through the VISITOR. Nor is this all. The Golden State, vast in extent, with a people fertile in resources and prompe in execution, has gathered from her mountains and valleys a cart-load of her rich and rare products. These, in care of worthy Patrons, have been forwarded to Lansing to tempt the Wolverine farmers from home and native land. The Senate Chamber has been secured for this splendid exhibit of specimens of Californian wealth, which we gladly welcome. But attractive as they may be, Michigan products will claim no meagre area of space on which to spread the products of her fields, her forests and her mines. Come, Patrons of Michigan, and the right time and if he does the

BEFORE the snow falls, pull the straw mulch away from your fruit and all other trees that received that valuable treatment last spring, as mice sometimes when the snow is deep and food is scarce, burrow in the old straw and for want of something better gnaw the bark off the trees. This can be prevented by tramping down close to the tree every new fall of snow, but only one man in fifty will think of that at

#### GRANGE VISITOR. пнн

the job and do it well. The safest way and prospects for its future. is to remove the mulch from the body of the tree before snow falls.

BULLETIN No. 29 from the Agricultural College is by Prot. Grange, of the Veterinary Department, and is devoted entirely to a venerial disease among horses that has but recently been developed in several of the interior counties of Illinois. The disease is called by the Arabs who have long been acquainted with it-Dourirm. The French have another but more crooked name and so we pass it by.

We make reference to this bulletin in the interest of horsemen and they should send to Prof. Grange for a copy as it is a matter of importance to the whole country.

WE sent out a few weeks since the following blank petition on half sheets:

The undersigned petitioners, residents of the county of —, and State of Michigan, respectfully represent that the Patent Laws as they now stand on the Statute Books of the United States, with the laudable purpose of protecting inventors, really put in jeopardy the innocent users of patented articles, subjecting them to arrest and an expensive de-fense before distant courts. We do not un-dervalue the services of inventors, and believe that inventions of real value to the public should bring to the inventor a liberal ward. In attempting to effect this object the Patent Laws needlessly expose the great body of the people to the rapacity of the grasping and unscrupulous, and make them a defense for unjust and wicked demands upon innocent users of patended articles who not only do not, but can not know of any violation of law. In behalf of such, we respectfully ask such amendment to the Patent Laws as will secure both their respect and protection.

These petitions are being returned to us in some instances with less than a dozen names attached and the blank not filled. Without the postmark chanced to be distinct we could not tell from whence it came. We have had correspondence with Senator Palmer in regard to the necessity of amending the patent laws and find him ready to represent the people. The Representative from this Congressional District is fully alive to the inexcusable wickedness of the patent laws and will render valuable service in the next Congress in an effort for their amendment. We hope those who have these petitions will first fill the blank, then attach a sheet of paper to the heading, and proceed to canvass the adjacent district of country. When every man within five miles of you has had a chance to sign it, forward the petition to your Representative in Congress or State Senator if you prefer. Don't send any more to us with a dozen names attached.

WHILE it may be too late to advise farmers to look well to securing seed corn for 1888, it is certainly not too late to say the care of seed corn when once gathered is hardly second to its selection. Corn selected for seed should not only be put in a dry place but both representatives so far as reported to us

chances are that he will not attend to success, and with the brightest hopes

"There may be uarrow-minded, short-sighted leaders who would restrict the Grange to State lines and endeavor to get up a sort of State prejudice, but the selfish purposes of such men are so apparent that their efforts to tear down or subvert must result in ignominious failure. Everything is to be gained by strengthening the sentiment of National brotherhood, everything to be lost by exciting and fostering local and State prejudice, and intelligent, patriotic Patrons will never submit patiently to any scheme or movement to check or subvert their grand organization in its great work of uniting the hearts and hands of the farmers of all sections in a common cause for a common purpose. Then let the sentiment of Nationality, of brotherhood, be cherished by every in-

telligent, patriotic member of our grand organization; let our readers in every State meet and mingle together at our National and State reunions, and their doings be published to the world."

Farmers work harder in their several lines of production than any other class of men. But there are other things they do not work for which are as important as working for production, and as they neglect that interest, their good Providence neglects it too. They neglect the duty of looking after the interests of their products after the toil has brought them out of the 'The Gods help those who help earth. themselves,' and this form of expressing a great truth will serve as well as it did 3,000 years ago. The reverse of this is equally a fact that Providence will neglect their own interests.

We do not propose in this to lecture the farmer on planting more corn and less cotton, upon diversified farming or anything of the kind. It is a matter of indifference what they produce, it is all the same in results unless they are to get the benefit of it. Their crops are so vast they astonish the world with their magnitude, but they benefit the farmers who produce them, almost one might say, the least of all classes of producers. They let their productions take their chances in a blind, happy-go-lucky, helter-skelter fashion, setting them adrift upon the sea of commerce, regardless of the pirate fleets which scour every sea and prey upon every honest trade. And here is where they so signally fail to

help themselves. For instance, they should spend all the time necessary to find out, if they can, how it happens that the market value of their productions has been cut down at such a heavy per cent. when it comes to sell. To put the case in plainer words they fail, at an immense cost and sacrifice to their interests, to look out for the fortunes of their crops as they are affected by the laws. They spend all their work in producing and devote too little time in studying upon what the law and the politicians are doing for them.-L. L. Hayes, Lecturer Oregon State Grange.

#### Representatives to State Grange-Fifteenth Annual Session.

The following is a list of representatives, as far as reported to this office, elected to attend the next session of the State Grange, which will be called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., in Representative Hall, in the city of Lansing, December 13, 1887. We give names of

Oakland No. 5-Washtenaw No. 7-Wayne No. 8-Hillsdale No. 10-H. H. Dresser. Newaygo No. 11--- Wilks Stewart. St. Clair No. 12-VanBuren No. 13-Wm. C. Cook Ingham No. 14-W. J. Beal. Kent No. 15-Ionia No. 18-Western No. 19-H. E. Hudson. Cass No. 20-Manistee No. 21-Branch No. 22-Allegan No. 23-A. T. Stark. Montcalm No. 24-Clinton No. 25-Kalamazoo No. 27-Judson Edmunds. Eaton No. 28-Kelly Bosworth. Lapeer No. 29-Tuscola No. 30-Shiawasse No. 31-Livingston No. 34-

Thanksgiving Proclamation. A moment of reflection brings to each of us abundant reasons for observing a day of thanks-giving and praise. Though our fields have not brought forth their usual bounty, yet during the year God's hand hath stayed and kept afar pestilence and famine, war and dissension, and hath showered upon our state and its grateful people the blessings of peace, loyalty and con-tentment and numberless benefits that only its individuals can recount.

tentment and numeeress benefits that only the individuals can recount. It is therefore in humble recognition of God's wonderfal goodness to us, and in harmony with the revered custom of our fathers that I ap-point Thursday, Nov. 24, 1887, as a day of pub-lic thanksgiving and praise. In the sunshine of His providence may our hearts be lifted to Him in earnest thankfulness, that when bowed down with efficience that come to all, we may of His providence may our nearts be inted to Him in earnest thanki diness, that when bowed down with afflictions that come to all, we may in confidence approach Him for help, and that we may give testimony of our appreciation of His kindly dealings with us. Let our praises and thankofferings on that day be borne to Him on the wings of sacrifice. Let those who enjoy the reunion of families and friends remember the widow, the orphan, and the lone ones. Let those who are the recipients of comfort, cheer and social enjoyment, be mindful of the poor in deeds of charity, and let those who labor and toil for hire be given by their employers a day about their own hearthstones for thanksgiving and respite without the loss of daily bread to their families. Seeds of kindness thus scattered and bur-dens so lightened will be but bread cast upon the waters, and will make the fiftieth thanks-giving day anniversary of our state but worthy of her law-abiding, generous and Christian people. CURUS G. LUCE, Governor.

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

Of the predictions sent out by the State weather service last month, 86 per cent. were verified. Sergeant Conger says he now has 106 students to which reports of the weather are sent daily by telephone, and 25 places get them by telegraph.

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 the accumulation of dandruff and cures all scalp diseases.

WE renew the request that Patrons who attend the National Grange wear their badges.

Mills, Lacey&Dickinson's Pharmacy N. E. Cor. Monroe and Div. Sts., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



Dairy Thermometers,

You can get

PHILADELPHIA MARKE [Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale G and Grange Selling Agent, No. 243 North V St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 38 PURE SUGARS. 

 Cut loaf, per lb.
 74

 Pulverized per lb.
 74

 Standard granulated per lb.
 63

 Standard A White per lb.
 64

 Best white soft A per lb.
 64

 Cood white soft A per lb.
 64

 Extra C white per lb.
 64

 Extra C yellow bright per lb.
 64

 C vellow or bit.
 64

 Brown per 1b..... New Orleans extra light per lb..... SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels 

Our Clubbing List - 1887-88.	COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASTED.
Regular With	Fancy Rio per 1b
Price, Visitor.	Green Rio extra choice per lb
American Farmer	Green Rio good per lb
American Grange Bulletin 1 50 1 70	Green Rio common per lb18½@10
Atlantic Monthly 4 00 4 00	Green Maracaibo choice per lb
Babyland	Green Laguayra choice per lb
Breeders' Gazette 3 00 3 00	Green Java choice per 1b
Century 4 00 4 15	Roasted Rio No. 1 per lb
Good Housekeeping 2 50 2 50	Roasted Rio No. 2 per lb
Harper's Magazine 4 00 3 75	Roasted Laguayra best per lb
Harper's Weekly 4 00 3 90	Roasted Java best per lb
Harper's Bazar 4 00 3 90	Barnes' Golden Rio roasted in 1 lb p'k 251/2
Harper's Young People 2 00 2 10	TEAS.
Inter Ocean, Chicago, (weekly) I 00 I 40	Imperial per lb       25, 35, 40, 45, 50         Young Hyson per lb       20, 25, 35, 40, 45         Japan per lb       22, 38, 32, 35, 45         Japan per lb       22, 30, 37, 42, 45         Gunpowder, per lb       31, 38, 42, 45, 50
Our Little Ones 1 50 1 80	Young Hyson per lb
Our Little Men and Women 1 00 1 20	Japan per lb
	Gunpowder, per 1b
Pansy I 00 I 20	FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.
St. Nicholas 3 00 3 15	Raisins, New Muscatells per box
Scientific American	" Old Muscatells, "
The Cottage Hearth 1 50 1 25	" London layers " 2 90
The Forum 5 00 4 75	" London layers ¼ boxes
Western Rural 1 65 2 00	<ul> <li>Valencia per lb</li></ul>
Wide Awake 2 40 2 50	" Ondara, box, 28 lbs 1034
Young Folk's Journal 1 00 1 20	" " " 14 lbs 10 <sup>3</sup> /4
	Prunes, French boxes, per lb101/2(0)1216
	" New Turkey, per lb 434@ 5
	Currents new ner lb 63/607
	Currants, new, per lb
PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.	WHOLE SPICES.
Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer	WHOLE SPICES.
Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer	WHOLE SPICES.
[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.]	WHOLE SPICES. Black pepper, per lb
Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer	WHOLE SPICES.
[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.]	WHOLE SPICES.           Black pepper, per lb
[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1887. PURE SUGARS.	WHOLE SPICES.           Biack pepper, per lb
[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] Рипально, Oct. 25, 1887. PURE SUGARS. Cut loaf, per lb	WHOLE SPICES.           Biack pepper, per lb
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Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1887. PURE SUGARS. Cut load, per Ib	WHOLE SPICES.           Biack pepper, per lb.         10           White         30           Ginger         10           Cinnamon         9           Cloves         28           Allspice         8           Mace         85           Pure pepper, black, per lb.         21           '' African cayenne per lb.         21           '' choves per lb.         16           '' cloves per lb.         30           '' ginger per lb.         30           '' ginger per lb.         12           '' allspice per lb.         12           '' allspice per lb.         15
Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1887. PURE SUGARS. Cut load, per Ib	WHOLE SPICES.           Biack pepper, per lb
[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1887.         PURE SUGARS.         Cut loaf, per Ib.       74         Pulverized per Ib.       74         Standard A White per Ib.       65         Good white soft A per Ib.       65         Extra C white per Ib.       65         Standard B per Ib.       65         Extra C white per Ib.       65         Standard B per Ib.       65         Extra C white soft A per Ib.       65         Standard B per Ib.       65         Extra C white soft A per Ib.       65         Best white soft A per Ib.       55         Extra C yellow bright per Ib.       55         Brown per Ib.       55	WHOLE SPICES.           Biack pepper, per lb
Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1887. PURE SUGARS. Cut loaf, per Ib. Standard granulated per Ib. Good white soft A per Ib. Good white soft A per Ib. Standard A White per Ib. Good white soft A per Ib. Standard B per Ib. Standard B per Ib. Extra C white per Ib. Standard B per Ib. Standa	WHOLE SPICES.           Biack pepper, per lb
Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1887. PURE SUGARS. Cut load, per Ib. Standard for the per Ib. Standard A White per Ib. Good white soft A per Ib. Good white soft A per Ib. Standard B per Ib.	WHOLE SPICES.           Biack pepper, per lb.         10           White         30           Ginger         10           Cinnamon         9           Cloves         28           Allspice         8           Mace         85           Nutmegs         80           PURE GROUND SPICES.           Pure pepper, black, per lb.         21           '' African cayenne per lb.         21           '' cloves per lb.         30           '' ginger per lb.         12           '' alkspice per lb.         15           GROCERS' SUNDRIES.           Sal Soda, riz lb kegs, per lb.         13//           Flour sulphur per lb.         5           Bi-carb soda loose.         12 lb
Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADSLIPHIA, Oct. 25, 1887. PURE SUGARS. Cut loaf, per Ib	WHOLE SPICES.           Black pepper, per lb.         10           White         30           Ginger         10           Cinnamon         9           Cloves         28           Allspice         8           Mace         85           Numegs         80           PURE GROUND SPICES.           Pure pepper, black, per lb.         21           '' African cayenne per lb.         21           '' cloves per lb.         16           '' cloves per lb.         15           GROCERS' SUNDRIES.         5           Sal Soda, riz lb kegs, per lb.         13/2           Flour salphur per lb.         5           Bi-carb Soda, loose, riz lb kegs.         4           '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' ''
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[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1887.         PURE SUGARS.         Cut loaf, per Ib.       74         PURE SUGARS.         Cut loaf, per Ib.       74         Standard a White per Ib.       64         Good white soft A per Ib.       64         Good white soft A per Ib.       64         Extra C white per Ib.       64         Extra C vellow bright per Ib.       54         Brown per Ib.       54         New Orleans extra light per Ib.       54         Sugar drips pure sugar per gallon.       28         Amber drips pure sugar per gallon.       36         Fancy white maple drips per gallon.       35	WHOLE SPICES.         Biack pepper, per lb
[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1887.         PURE SUGARS.         Cut load, per Ib.       74         Standard granulated per Ib.       74         Standard A White per Ib.       64         Good white soft A per Ib.       64         Extra C white per Ib.       64         Extra C white per Ib.       64         Extra C vellow bright per Ib.       54         Brown per Ib.       54         New Orleans extra light per Ib.       54         Sugar drips pure sugar per gallon.       30         Fancy white maple drips per gallon.       35         Extra C older pure sugar per gallon.       36         Fancy white maple drips per gallon.       36	WHOLE SPICES.         Black pepper, per lb
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Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADSLIPHIA, Oct. 25, 1887. PURE SUGARS. Cut loaf, per Ib	WHOLE SPICES.           Black pepper, per lb

6 lb boxes... I lb boxes .....

# PATRONS' SHOE HOUSE A.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 rec-ommended by the Granges of Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee to supply Patrons in



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

#### Solid Leather Shoes! Strong, Serviceable and durable. Warranted to wear!

#### Men's Department. Ladies' Department. Men's Solid Kip Boots at.....\$2 75 Ladies' Solid Calf Button at.....\$1 50 Men's Heavy Kip Boots at ..... 2 50 Ladies' Solid Oil Grain at..... 1 50 Men's Flesh Kip Boots at ..... 2 50 Ladies' Broad Heavy Grain at ..... 1 50 Men's Solid Heavy Sole Boots at ..... 2 50 Ladies' Heavy Broad Calf at..... 1 75 Men's Heavy High Top Boots at ..... 275 Ladies' Dongola Button at..... 2 00 Men's Solid Kip, Broad Soles, at..... 2 50 Ladies' Glove Kid Button at..... 2 50 Men's Heavy Screwed Boots at ..... 2 50 Ladies' Heavy Kip Lace ..... 1 50 Men's Solid Kip, Heavy Soles, at..... 2 50 Ladies' Best Dongola at..... 2 50 Ladies' Soft Easy Kid at,..... 3 00 Men's Heavy English Grain at ...... 3 25 Men's Broad Calf Boots at ..... 275 Ladies' Easy Common Sense at..... 2 75 Men's Heavy Calf Shoes at ..... 2 oc Ladies' Finest Matt Kid at ..... 300 Ladies' Heavy Pebble Lace at ..... 1 50 Men's Solid Kip Lace at. ..... 175

not only be put in a dry place but both	representatives so far as reported to us	Hydromotors for min due order,	Ladies' Soft Oil Pebble at 2 50 Men's broad Call Late and Button at 275
corn and cob should be thoroughly	up to the time of going to press.		Ladies' Broad, Heavy Morocco at 2 00 Men's Heavy Calf Lace at
dried. When this condition is reached	The printing of this should be suf-	Butter Color,	Ladies' Solid Calf Lace at
it must be properly protected from	ficient notice to delinquent sccretaries.	Duttor Ution,	Ladies A and Asid Dution at the second
it must be property protected from	Those who don't take the VISITOR		Ladies' Pointed Toe Shoes at
rats, mice and dampness until wanted	should be kindly reminded by some	Liquid Rennet,	Ladres Linghon reducerphilot arteriter 10
for planting.	Patron friend of this official duty.	Didnin itonnor!	Ladies bload Meary Cour attricted to the
Seed corn properly selected and cared	Ailegan, 3Ernest L. Hart, Marshall		Laures Flench and Dutton antiferent 555
Sted comproperty select outher than	Bugden, M. W. Ward.	and to fast quathing in the Dang and	Ladies' Best Pebble Leather at 2 50 Men's Finest Calf Shoes at
for is better worth \$10 a bushel than	Antrimn, 1-	and in fact anything in the Drug and	
that which from bad handling will	Barry, 2-Frank S. Jenkins, C. R. Honey-	Chemical line of	Ladies' Flannel Lined Shoes, all cloth, solid hand made, at \$1.15 a pair.
just barely grow is worth 10 cents.	well.	Chemican mac of	Ladies' Cloth Slippers, Flannel Lining, at \$1.00.
Take care of seed corn at once.	Branch, 2-Ellison Warner, L. M. Bowers. Berrien, 2-R. C. Thayer, R. M. Shaffer.		Pur the colobrated Hano Standard Tin Shoes for your Unildren, soled for
Take care of seed corn at once.	Benzie, I-		wear and tear, all sizes, at \$1.00. Millions of pairs have been sold and given
	Calhoun-T. W. Huggett.	Mills, Lacey	universal satisfaction.
Lecturer's Department Nationa	Cass, I-Robt. Wiley.	TATTO'TOOA	
Grange.	Crawford, 1-W. O. Bradford.		RUBBER GOODS
Nov. 16th the National Grange will	Clinton, 2-Wm. E. Crampton, Jos. A.		
commence its twenty-first annual ses-	Hunt.		In all styles, qualities and grades! First wholesale prices! We are now com-
sion in the city of Lansing, Michigan.	Emmett, I-	and	pletely stocked right up with Rubbers, and in order to give full ben-
It will meet under the most favorable	Eaton, 2-P. H. Nye, D. G. Carpenter.		efit and satisfaction we intend selling at 3 per cent above the
circumstances. The Governor of the	Genesee, I-		cost. Read the list:
State Cyring G. Luce, is, and has been	Grand Traverse, 1-Wm. Rose.		
for several years, at the head of the	Gratiot, 1-J. N. Guthrie.	Dickinson.	Men's Rubbers. Ladies' Rubbers.
Grange in his State. In the matter of	Hillsdale, 2-Reubin Strait, F. N. Kirby.		Men's Solid Gum Boots, best quality \$2 75 Ladies' Wool Lined Gum Boots \$1 60
organization substantial progress has	Huron, 2-		Men's Heavy Gum Boots, Solid Ball and Heel, 2 50   Ladies' 2d quality Gum Boots 1 50
been made. Nearly twice as many new	Ingham, 2-Amos C. Lawrence, G. F.		Men's Gum Boots, good quality 2 40 Misses Best Gum Boots 13
Granges have been instituted as in last	Fuller.	100 141 Minute St. M. T. Com	Men's Gum Goodyear's Rubber Boots 2 25 Children's Solid Gum Boots 1 05
year, or in any one year for many years	Ionia, 2-Henry Pierce, T. S. Colton.	139-141 Monroe St., N. E. Cor.	Men's Gum Woonsocket Rubber Boots 2 60 Ladies' Button-up Arctics 185
past. Hundreds of Granges in all	Jackson, I-J. A. Courtright.	and the second	Men's Gum Caudee Rubber Boots 275 Ladies' Wool Alaskas 85
parts of the country have been reor-	Kalamazoo, 1J. Q. Adams. Kalkaska, 2—Homer Ennis.	Division.	Men's Solid Gum Boots, heavy soles 2 25 Ladies' Buckle Arctics
ganized. Rhode Island, the only State	Kent, 3–I. D. Davis, Wm. C. Slayton,	DIVISION.	Boys' Solid Gum Boots 205   Ladies' Heavy Rubbers 40
in the Union that never had a Grange,	F.ank Dale.		Youths' Solid Gum Boots 165 Ladies' Good Rubbers 32
comes to the front with nearly every	Lapeer, 1-		Men's Heavy Wool Alaskas 95 Misses Buckle Artics 80
township organized. In matters of	Leelanaw, I-		Men's Heavy Solid Rubbers 50 Children's Buckle Arctics
legislation, much progress has been	Lenawee, 2-F. C. Youngs, M. J. Martin.		Man's Heavy Buckle Arctics
made. The work of the Grange in the	Livingston, I-	We are Sole Agents for	Men's Heavy Overs
direction of railroad control has been	Macomb, I-		
direction of railroad control has been	Manistee, 1-C. T. Gregg.	and the second	Cossamers and Rubber Coats.
crowned with success, and the Inter-	Mecosta, I-E. F. Blakley.		SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND MAKES.
state Commerce law has come to stay.	Montcalm, I-Coridan Rice.	KASKINE,	SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND MARINE
Laws, State and National, controlling	Muskegon, I-Jos. Minnich.		Ladies' Silver Electric Gossamers, 40 to 55 in., at.\$2 00 Men's Rubber Coats at
the sale of adulterated dairy products,	Newaygo, I-Lewis Reinaldt.		Ladies' Silver Electric Gossamers, 40 to 55 in., at 22 co Ladies' Silver Newports and Raglans at 2 oo Men's Rubber Coats at
have been passed, and sustained. Efforts	Oceana, I-Wm. H. Barry.		Ladies' Plain Rubber Gossamers at 1 50
to remove the fariffs on farmers' "raw	Oakland, 3-A. B. Richmond, Geo. W.	"The New Quinine,"	The EXTREMELY LOW PRICES on all our goods is sufficient evidence to
materials," and leave existing high	King, S. McCartney.		our way of doing business.
tariffs on manufactured goods, have	Ottawa, I-		Men's Buckle Plow Shoes \$1.35; Men's Velvet Slippers 80c; Men's Goat
been defeated. Tax-reform bills have	St. Clair, I-Wm. Sage. St. Joseph, 3-Gutelius Snyder, Jno. Mat-	which we are having a great sale of	Slippers 90c.
been passed. Better men in all parties	thewson, Stephen A. Nichols.	which we are having a good	Send for our Catalogue and Price List; sent free to anyone. We believe that
have been elected to office. The great	Comment Adelbert Reed	Send or call for descriptive samples.	Honest, Fair Dealing is the only basis for permanent prosperity. Buy of
tomperance cause has been advanced.	Capilac I F W Templeton	Dend of call for accorption of the	Honest, Fair Dearing is the only basis for permanent prosperity. Buy of
and in thousands of ways in thousands	Shiawasse, 1-Chas. Stevens.		the maker at Wholesale prices, and save an enormous retail profit. All
of neighborhoods, the business, social	Tuscola, I-	Don't mistake the location,	inquiries cordially answered.
and educational interests of the farmer,	VanBuren, 2-Jesse Thomas, Sam'l Bier.	Don't mound the recently	A. R. HANO.
and of all his family, has been advanc-	Washtenan, I-		
ed. In no one year since its birth,	Wayne-	TT TI Clamon of Man	Patrons' Shoe House; officially endorsed by the Executive Committees of
Amonta one years ago can the Grange	Wexford, I-	N. E. Corner of Mon-	nearly all the Granges in the country, wholesale dealer in Boots, Shoes
point to so many and such great prac-	POMONA GRANGE REPRESENTATIVES.	roe and Division	and Rubbers of all kinds and descriptions, 121 North 8th Street, Phila-
tical results, and it comes to its years	Calhoun No. 3-	Sts., Wenham Block.	
tical results, and it comes to its years	St. Joseph No. 4-Wm. Hull	may14	delphia, Penn.
of manhood, its majority, flushed with	De loseba rior de litite ranne /		

#### VISITOR. GRANGE THE

# Ladics' Department.

#### Queen Aster.

"I'm growing by the roadside," Said the swaying aster; "I'm growing faster Every night and day. How I pity meadow daisies, Blooming in such lonely places, Far away!

"They sigh, and pine, and wither, Each purple blossom Fading on earth's bosom Into ashen g'ay; Few the friendly eyes to greet them, None the lover's look to meet them, So far away!

"I shine upon the high road, Successor to the rose; Every traveler knows My glistening star. O'er all the asters that are seen, O'er all the daisies, too, I'm queen, Near and far!"

Thus whispered to the breezes, Heedless of disaster, One gold-eyed aster, Nodding to the day. Quickly as the words were spoken, Lo, her graceful stem was broken And borne away.

Busy, dotting o'er the plain, Danced the pitied daisies. In barren places Could their heads be seen, Beckoning there and bowing hither, Never even asking whither Moved their queen!

Never missing her the pale star! Blooming on the bleak hill, Floating o'er the tide mill Seeds for future day, Gay waved asters, gay swung daisies, Making sweet the lonely places, Far, far away!

-Mary Bartol.

## State Industrial Home for Girls.

Michigan, which has ever taken lead in all reform and charitable institutions, six years ago inaugurated the Industrial Home for Girls. The Reform School tor Boys had long been in successful operation but no provi-sions had been made for juvenile female offenders. The willful, incorri-gible and wicked girl was let alone, shunned alike by Priest and Levite, who always wished they might be reclaimed and prayed to that effect, until the State, ever ready to protect and reclaim, grauted an appropriation for the building of a home for these unfortunate girls, many of them, in fact a large proportion, being bred and born in sin and following the tendency of evil as easily as sparks ascend; and when we learn that the average age of commitment is fourteen years, they can well be termed children.

The Home is located on a beautiful farm of 92 acres, lying about a mile east of the city of Adrian, in Lenawee County. The buildings consist of a farm house, occupied by Mr. Earl who has supervision of the farm, stock and barns—a courteous gentleman, who kindly and faithfully | erforms the try-ing duties of man of all work. Another farm house is occupied by Mis-Scott, the Superintendent, her clerk and housekeeper. It is used alike tor home and office, but is very unfit for occupancy as such. Next year there will be a comfortable, commodious administration building erected on the site of this old one, which will be safe in the protection of important papers and pleasant for a home for the officers and also convenient for offices. In the rear of this building and fronting a the cotlawn of 1 tages, the homes of the girls who are here committed as wards of the State. The cottages are five in number, viz .: Central, standing first in the segment of a circle upon which they are built. This is the largest cottage, capable of sheltering 60 girls and a corps of officers, five in number. At the extreme left is Crosswell cottage, named in honor of Gov. Crosswell who was Governor the year of its inauguration. This is the lowest grade cottage and there the most willful and incorrigible are kept and there they stay until they have shown evidence of reformation sufficient to w rrant a promotion, then they are advanced to Clark cottage which is next in the circle and is the second grade cottage. It was named for a wealthy gentleman of Adrian who made handsome donations to the Home. Central stands next, which is a third grade home. Next to Central and to the right stands Gillespie cottage, named in honor of Rt. Rev. Bishop Gillespie whose heart is in the grand work of reclaiming humanity from the ways of sin and death up to light and God. This is for the girls who have sufficiently advanced to merit a fourth grade home. Next, and last to the right, stands Honor cottage. This should be spelled with italics and large at that, for this is the cottage or home that has been reached by the girls only after repeated efforts in try-ing to "be good," hard tought battles with a bad temper and the overcoming of many evil propensities; and as we looked at the girls here who are mothored by Miss Wood, a cultured, Christian lady, and saw them looking so happy at having reached "Honor" at last, we could not realize how hard their struggles had been, nor could we adge of the credit due them at the adancement they had made. And who thall say that the progress made by these unfortunate girls in striving to reach Honor, in the sight of Him "who knoweth our frame" will not far outweigh the most of our lives? Each cottage is presided over by a a mother, kindly but firmly maintain-ing order and system in the home; a women had ever asserted their rights appearing more and more taken with grows older.-Housekeeper. matron, who acts in the capacity of

housekeeper, who superintends the kitchen and laundry and attends to the provisions for food; a teacher, who has charge of the girls in the morning during work hours, in bedrooms and halls, and who teaches in the school in the afternoon. A seamstress is also employed, who teaches the girls to cut and make their own clothing and do the general sewing for each home. Over all, employes and inmates, is the Su-perintendent, Miss Scott. Miss Scott was formerly a teacher in Grand Rapids and is eminently fitted for the position she occupies, which is no sinecure, but one that tries women's souls. Here eternal vigilance is the price of safety in more ways than one. Every girl's individual case must be looked after and cared for. Every help that can be given her to overcome evil ways must be rendered, every bad tendency repressed, every temptation to wrong removed, and only those who have the value of souls at heart and that wisdom that cometh from above can reach the hearts of these girls. Girls are sent here from the ages of

10 to 17. Formerly they were sent from 7 years to 17, but the law has been so changed as only to reach from the ages of 10 to 17, and all are sentenced until 21. The aim of the institution is to in-

struct and reform these girls, that they may go out from this home into other homes, able not alone to earn a living, but to earn a good name and a reputation.

The report for last year showed the whole number of commitments to be 330. Of these, 118 had been placed out in homes, but were still held as wards of the State. We are sorry to report that 17 of these were returned to the Home in disgrace. Quoting from the Superintendent's report: "Of the 17 who have been returned to us in disgrace, four have again been placed out and are doing well. Three more of the 17 have so far regained the lost ground as to inspire confidence that they will

do well on a second trial." The girls are taught to work and work well. They do all the work of the institution, are taught to make all their own clothes, including the cutting and fitting of their dresses. They do a great deal of work out doors, cultivating flowers, caring for the lawn, shrubs and shade trees. Under the instruction of a gardener, they cultivate a large vegetable garden, furnishing not only their own table with truit and vegetables, but supplying the markets as well. The farm and gar-den products for the years 1885 and 1886 amounted to \$4,969.32, or nearly \$5,000. Everything that is raised is credited to the farm and garden and not a pint of berries or milk, not a potato or turnip is used by either officers or inmates but that is charged to the expense fund.

At lo'clock the bell rings and all work must be finished by that time, and the girls assemble in the basement of the chapel for school. Here is a place well adapted for the trial of patience. These girls, nearly 200 in number, who have known no habits of study, and not even knowing how to study, ungraded and with but little classification, to be taught, helped on and up. Still, with everything against them, some develop wonderfully and all can but be benefitted with the patient and thorough "over and over again." On Sunday services are held in the beautiful little chapel, which stands at the left and toward the street trom Crosswell. Clergymen from the city take turns in conducting the services.

girl has by meritoriou Whenever a conduct succeeded in reaching Honor cottage and has shown evidence of a reformation in habits and life she is pardoned by the Board of Control, who provide for her a home in some good family and furnish her with a good supply of plain clothing and pay her way from the institution to the new found home. Now comes the question: Does it pay? In such a short article as this must of necessity be, we can not enter into the finances of the home at all. Some one asks, "How many do you reform?" Statistics show that in all juvenile reformatories one out of three is reclaimed. What of the other two? This much: We are keeping these, caring still for them and protecting society against them, protecting your sons and daughters. There is a value set upon some things in this life that is far beyond the standard of dollars and cents. There are the influences of a noble life, the motives that spring from a heart that has been made pure and white by the blood that was shed for all. There is a secret door to every human heart, which, if only touched by the blessed spirit of love in the right place, will let in a floodlight of peace. If these girls can be reached-and we believe they can-and it the influences of kind, faithful, Christian teaching is never lost-and we believe they are notthen from these lives that have been stained by sin and error may come forth the blessed fruits of souls that have been rescued and brought into the MRS. PERRY MAYO. light of life.

we find the subject of our biography. Jane Grey Swisshelm was born in Pittsburg and says she "had no childhood;" was converted when only three vears old and had finished her theological education ere she reached her thirteenth year, and was married when only sixteen to a farmer. Much of the first ten years of her married life she spent in the schoolroom, but, says she, "I spent the best part of my life cook-ing cabbages." Her married relations were not the most pleasant; it was a case of the mother-in-law rule, with the brains and courage on one side of the hou-e. Her husband was a sort of male shrew, and for years the only book she read was the Bible for fear she should become wiser than her husbind. She was raised an abolitionist, and after spending a year in Kentucky and witnessing those "Habitations of Horrible Cruelty," the first work of her pen was against slavery. Her articles aroused the attention of the learned and the unlettered, thus becoming the first woman jouanalist, for she wrote for the New York Tribune and other papers. She wasalso the first female reporter who sat in the reporters' gallery at Washington. She could read the weak points in men's charac-ters, struck at the vital places and rarely missed her aim. For years she was known as the "Woman who killed Webster." She wielded her pen against the sword of the Mexican War, and says in her autobiography, "Every man who went to the war or induced others to go I held as a principal in a whole list of crimes, of which slavery is a synonyin."

In 1847 she founded the Pittsburg Saturday Visitor, therefore one morn ing the editors from the Atlantic to the Mississippi grabbed their panta-loons and shouted, "A woman has start-ed a political paper!" Could they be-lieve their eyes? "But that woman shall not have my pantaloons," said the edit-or of a big city daily. "Nor mine," said the editor of a dignified weekly 'Nor mine," echoed the small fry from the towns. Then Geo. D, Prentice gave the world a two-third column, stating "She is a man, all but the pantaloons." Her paper was a success. She resisted the tyranny of trade unions by learning typography herself and then teaching it to other women. Here she waged war against the Church of Rome, secured "property rights" to married women in Pennsylvania, all the time facing the bitterest opposition. But the most tragic events of her

life happened in Minnesota. On her way there she was told that Gen. Lowrie did not allow any abolitionists in his territory; but he did suffer her to remain, and when Mrs. Swisshelm started the St. Cloud Visitor she asked Gen. Lowrie to subscribe. In return he promised her his hearty support if she would support Buchanan. To the surprise of her friends she promised. She announced that Gen. Lowrie owned everybody in Minnesota, that she had sold herself and paper to him and would support Buchanan too. This sarcasm cut to the quick and Gen. Lowrie swore vengeance. His friends held indignation meetings; her office was sacked, and she was informed that if another issue came she would be tied to a log and thrown into the Mississippi River. Another issue came. She made her will, settled all business aftairs, hired a fighting man to go with her and attended the next meeting. She spoke for the first time in her life to that blood-thirsty mob and her words acted on the terocious crowd like oil on troubled waters. A victory was won and a little woman of scarcely hundred weight was the victor. She went on with her paper work and the next year had the pleasure of seeing herself hung in effigy by Gen. Lowrie's friends in St. Paul. Soon after this the civil war broke out. One of the first women who went to the front to care for the sick and wounded was Mrs. Swisshelm. She was not one of those who wore hoopskirts and was more willing to kiss somebody's boy for somebody's mother than to exert herself to save his life. She went with Gen. Grant in the battle of the Wilderness and when the bloody conflict was over she could con-scientiously say, "I did all I could." During her whole life she was constantly fighting wrong. How much the free-thinking and acting women of to-day owe to such as she who have cut the brambles from the path that others may have a smoother road to tread and a broader field in which to work and earn an honorable livelihood ! She among us who is about to "give up the ship" would certainly receive strength to further her greatest ambition should she read the autobiogra-

what he saw. Our artist, always warmly responsive to a love of beauty in whomever he found it,-now rose and invited the Irish coal carrier to come take a chair and inspect the pict. ure as long as he wished, the same as he would have invited any guest to do the same. Eager to see the mysterious work at nearer hand than he had dared to do uninvited, Patrick hastily set his smutty basket down, brushed the dust from his coat and, disregarding the proffered chair, stood. arms a kimbo, looking some moments in wrapt silence before he made any comments on the picture.

The artist was working out on his canvass a quiet summer landscape,— away in the distance the ranges of purple hills met the soft sky in almost even tones which deepened in color as they approached the foreground, taking on more distinct outlines and shapes; in the front of the scene foliage and atmosphere were in deceptive reality and the still, dark water below mirrored back the dense richness of the overhanging trees and bushes with almost the delicious coolness of an actual stream on a warm afternoon.

Its like the son of the Emerald Isle had never seen. For a time his wonder was speechless but when it finally tound voice he broke out with: "My goodness, sir! That beats me. How ever you took that straight up and down piece of cloth and made it look so all-over like, I can't see!"

It is not to be presumed that the artist attempted to make Patrick see how ever he transformed a flat surface into an apparent succession of hill and dale, sky and water with air and coolness, distance and nearness with so keen a sense of reality, but it may be taken for granted that, had he done so. his first lessons would have little to do with the final touches that gave to the finished picture its striking features. Indeed, it is quite probable he would have told Patrick that those were unimportant beside the most of the painting that preceeded them, that the canvass must be accurately covered with a first color that of itself would not show in the final picture, save as it gave tone and substance to the after work. And this, he would have insisted, was of the utmost importance, that the under or dead color be perfect and put on most pains-takingly else no high lights could redeem a faulty background. These terms are not the terms dreampt of in Pat's philosophy and had been useless if applied to him but a practical philosophy lies in them, nevertheless

When I see a man or woman brought into prominent life who bears the test of public scrutiny and unscabbared criticism I say, "That dead color is true," and "The under tone there is faultless," for flashy reputations are not faithful to the core. The man who climbs up some other way than by the straight way into the fold of popularity may be set down as fraud and in time the wolf's pelt will show through the sheep's clothing.

I call to mind just here a sweet patient face-an ideal face of womanly old age. How we loved to look into those mild, gentle eyes, and listen to the silvery voice that came with that gentle look. How dared we think a crude artist hand of chance or favor had painted that face or lighted those deep eyes? It was, indeed, a Master's brush, dipped in deepest grief and wildest despair that had laid the perfect background for the lights of patience, peace and trust that rested there.

Another --- a girl-bright, vivacious always a favorite in favorable circumstances she is deserted in times of need. Her life is all high lights,-there are no contrasts,-no cool restful spots to rest ones. eves upon and give strength to the others. In times when opportunity is present for brilliant achieve. ment she has none to give, having lived at high pressure with no reserve force. The power of a stream of water lies in the force behind it, so in life the strength of an effort lies in a great measure in the strength of the life putting fourth that effort. The same action from two men may widely differ in results because of the chasm that separates their established reputation for manly worth. The moral dead color of the one man will support his effort while that of the other will give his the lie.

#### PERSONAL CHARMS.

How the Delsartian Theory of De-velopment Beautifies Women.

# What is the Delsartian method?

It ladies can secure cultivation of the voice, so as to read and converse in sweetly modulated yet strong and deep tones, and by the same course of training acquire grace of carriage and the development of chest and lungs that ensures health and adds to personal charms, the methods employed are worthy investigation.

So thought our reporter, who called upon Mme. Gray, the noted teacher of Oratory and Physical Culture at one our leading hotels.

As he entered the room a lady tall but well proportioned came with graceful movement toward him. A well shaped head, crowned with a wealth of iron gray hair, dark, bril-liant eyes, beneath finely arched brows, were noted as she approached. When she spoke it was with a voice sweet and low, yet with a wonderful compass. "What is the secret of this power of

vocal expression you seem to have?" "Secret? there is no secret," laughed Mme. Gray. "Time was when I had one of the weakest and thinnest of voices. Any one can accomplish what I have done. It is so easy to acquire a full, resonant voice, that will never tire or grow hoarse. All vocal disabilities may be overcome, hesitation, stammering, stuttering, soon disap-

pear under proper training." "Does this training affect the physi-

cal system?" "Yes, it will develop the bust to al-most ideal perfection. Gentlemen will add four or five inches chest measurement in as many months."

"It is desirable from a point of beauty, then?"

"Yes, ladies gain the roundness of waist, taper of arm and hand, and the perfect poise, ease and grace of movement, that add so much to personal charms."

"Health, I should think, would be benefited, also?"

"Indeed it is. Lung and throat troubles decrease, narrow chests and thin arms are developed, and femals weaknesses largely overcome."

"It seems to be a regular panacea?" "No, I am sorry to say that some organs cannot be made good in this way after they have been injured as mine were by a sojourn near a southern swamp. Before I tried physical cul-ture and Warner's safe cure I was a confirmed invalid. I was consumptive in early life, and it is only a tew years since I overcame a serious liver trouble. I owe much to Warner's safe cure, and I do not h sitate to acknowledge it."

"And the consumption tendency?" "Disappeared after the use of this remedy, and when I had learned how to breathe. Not one in twenty breathe in such a way as to fill the air cells, to expand the strong muscles at the base of the lungs, which should do the la-bor of expelling air. Hence, if kidney disease prevails, the lungs affected by the kidney poisoned blood soon give way."

"Is not your system the Delsartian theory?

"Yes, and I greatly rejoiced when this grand teacher gave to world his ideas. They corresponded to those I had long taught, for I am a pioneer in this work and have devoted life and energy to teaching the world that way gain vocal accomplishments, health, grace and beauty all at the same time by these methods of culti-

"You are yet teaching?"

vation.

#### Jane Grey Swisshelm.

Too many of us are apt to crouch to society ideas of right and wrong. We are prone to discouragements. Should one of us step outside the path in which the average woman treads, she is called a "crank," or styled eccentric. Have we any right to listen to the dictation of others who can not judge of our ability?

Among those who faced the strong-est opposition at a time when few

phy of Jane Grey Swisshelm. MARY SCHERMERHORN.

#### The True Test.

An artist sat at his easel at work. In his studio about him hung the results of a lifetime of devotion to his chosen art, and under the patient, delicate touch of his brush another evidence of his skill was being completed. Steadily on the painter wrought, apparently more and more absorbed in his work as it progressed; but as he saw another party also becoming interested in his picture he quietly observed its fascination for one unlearned in the fine arts. A coal heaver, en-gaged in bringing up the artist's win-ter supply of fuel, had cast curious glances in the direction of the painter; on his next trip up with a load of coal on his shoulder, he paused a moment with head on one side to get a better glimpse of the scene; then next time he took a step torward into the

In every line of livelihood, in every industry, profession and office there is an increasing demand for thorough workers,-workers who will not slight the littles of duty for the greats,builders who can warrant the unseen pillars to match with security the beauty of the polished outer columns; manufacturers to be honest in fact; advertisers to fullfill their flaming hendlines; clerks to make sure their success when they come to be proprietors by a present faithfulness; teachers to value complete instruction above quantity, and in every calling this truth established, that popularity cannot hold its colors save it is thrown against a background of reliability.

JENNIE BUELL.

A mistake that is very often made by parents, is talking before their children, things not intended for childish ears to hear, thinking that because it is only a little child, no no-tice is taken of what is being said. But alas, too often the "little child has noticed and soon begins to repeat what it has heard mamma, or mayhap, papa say. To use unguarded language in the hearing of a little child, is to set the example for it to use such language. And it is almost sure to do so as it

"Yes, at the School of Oratory and Physical culture at Syracuse, N. Y., a permanent institution, now in very successful progress.<sup>7</sup>

#### A Suggestion to Mothers,

Talking the other day with one of the most sensible women I know, one, too, whose large family is so well ordered that there never seems to be a particle of friction in its management, I was pleased with something she said about children, and I determined to repeat it to a wider audience than the one my triend had at the moment.

"I never fret about the little faults of manner, nor even about transient irritability, in my children," said the lady. "Children as they are growing up go through many temporary conditions which, if apparently unnoticed, pass away. In fact, there are little moral disturbances to be expected, like whooping-cough and measles in physical life, and if the general home atmosphere be wholesome and tend right, I do not think it worth while to be the much distressed over over to be too much distressed over occasional naughtiness."

Is there not comfort here for you, dear friend, who can not understand why John, carefully trained as he is sometimes, in the eager heat of play, bursts into the room like a tornado, or forgets to put his cap on nail and books on shelf, as an orderly boy ought? And if Sarah be not so patient as she should be with the younger ones, sometimes has mysterious fits of depression, or be hysterically gay with no cause that you can see, summon your own gentle self-possession to the front; remember that the period between childhood and youth, like all transition periods, is very trying, and while you pray a great deal for your darling, do not worry about her or talk to her too much. Above all, do talk to her too much. not suffer yourself to be always censuring a sensitive boy or girl .- The Housekeeper.

Of the 42 men employed in Russ Bros'. camp, near Alger, 13 are named McDonald.

# Nov. 15, 1887.

#### GRANGE VISITOR. тнн

# FARM AND GARDEN.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A BAG TIE THAT WILL NOT SLIP.

Approved Methods of Making Cider Vine gar in Both Large and Small Quanti--How to Prepare and Pack Poultry **Destined** for Distant Markets

season is at hand when poultry may be safely packed for sending to distant markets in a dressed state; a few words of advice on the subject will therefore be opportune to many readers.



FIG. 1-PACKING POULTRY. To begin with, let all poultry fast twelve bours previous to killing it, to insure rops. As the highest prices are, things being equal, paid for dry empty picked poultry, it goes without saying that it pays to pick it dry. In picking the birds be sure and remove all the pin teathers, as any left in give an untidy appearance that goes against the successful marketing of the birds. The best time to pick poultry without scalding it is while the birds are warm.

As some markets require the fowls to be "drawn," while others prefer them with the entrails undisturbed, each shipper ought to advise himself of the requirements of his own market. As a rule, New York and Philadelphia dealers prefer dressed poultry that has the feathers only removed; head, feet and entrails remain. Boston, Baltimore and Chicago markets require that the fowls be "drawn." Some markets-as Chicago, for instance-give preference to dressed poultry that has been relieved of the heads and which has the skin drawn up and neatly tied over the stamps.

Do not pack the birds for transportation until they are quite cold. In cold weather poultry is sometimes shipped in clean boxes or barrels, without any packing material; but the usual plan is to place layers of long, clean straw between each layer of birds. Rye straw will be found good for the purpose. Begin with cover-ing the bottom of the box with a layer of straw. Now pick up a fowl, bend the bead under and to one side of the breast bead under and to one side of the breast bone, and lay it down flat on its breast, back up, the legs extended straight out behind, as shown in Fig. 1. Lay the first bird in the left hand corner. With this beginning, lay a row across the box to the right, and pack close, row by row, until only one row is left; then reverse the heads, laying them next the other end of the hox, the feet, under the previous row the box, the feet under the previous row of heads. If there is a space left between the two last rows put in what birds will fit sideways. Fig. 2 illustrates the man-ner of packing in the box. Pack straw enough between the layers so that the towls cannot touch, and so proceed until the box is completely filled.

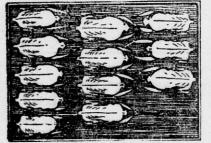


FIG 2-PACKING POILTRY.

The Stockman, which recommends the shove method, adds the following very sensible advice; advice that if followed will save both shipper and consignee much annoyance and trouble: Having securely sailed down the cover of the box mark thereon the name or initials of the packer, the number of fowls and the variety; also

the dilution with water is generally necessary to some degree, as in many cases the old vinegar is too acid to be agreeable, and the cider in the first stages of making is often slow in turning to the acid state on account of an excess of saccharine matter, which is corrected by a proper addition of soft water.

The natural process may be hastened by occasionally turning the cider out of one barrel into another, exposing it more fully to the air, also by the addition of a gallon of strong vinegar to each barrel, and sometimes trickling it down through beach chips or shavings is practiced for a more rapid making, but people who have large orchards and make large quantities never resort to any of the questionable methods sometimes used by manufacturers for making what they call cider vinegar quickly, but are content to wait on the natural process, and find their compensa-tion in the higher value placed on their

products by their customers. Families without cider mills and with but few apples may make their own vinegar by mashing the apples in a tub with a pounder and putting the pomace in a half barrel with holes in the bottom and placed over another tub as a receiver, with a follower on the pomace to be pressed down by a lever or stationary weights placed on it, and thus pressing out the cider, which should be kept in a keg with open bung in a warm place until the vinegar is made. After that a supply is easily kept up by occasionally mashing some apples and putting them in a stone jar covered with water, into which apple parings can also be thrown or any soured fruits or berries, which if kept covered in a warm place will soon become sour and can be used to replenish the vinegar keg. A housekeeper of forty years says the best place for the family vinegar keg is the garret, and that the warm, sultry air near the roof will turn cider to vinegar in a short time.

The cellar is not a good place to keep vinegar in unless for a short time in ex-tremely cold weather, for warmth and exposure to a dry atmosphere are essentials in making vinegar.

## Strain of the Shoulder in Horses.

Strain of the shoulder, very truly says Professor Rich in his work on artistic horse shoeing, is generally a cloak for the ignorance of the groom or other attendant upon the horse. It is, in fact, a very rare accident, though often assigned as a cause for lameness which is really in the feet, legs or knees. It is an inflammation of some of the muscles of the shoulder following violent strain, and generally con-fined to the serratus muscle, which slings the body to the shoulder blade, and which is sometimes strained in coming down from a high leap. etc. The symptoms are a dragging of the toe in the walk, with deficiency of action on the trot and a drop of the head while the affected leg is being extended, and not while it is on the ground; hence, when shoulder lameness is mistaken for foot lameness, the groom is apt to shift the blame on to the wrong foot. It may also be distinguished by laying hold of the affected leg and draw-ing the whole together with the shoulder forward, when, if the latter is affected, the horse will give evidence of pain, which he will not do if the foot or leg is the seat of the mischief.

The treatment for shoulder lameness lies in rest, bleeding, purging, cooling balls, with nitre, etc. A cooling diet of green meat will also be needful, and all the corn should be taken away. After all the heat has disappeared the horse may be turned loose into a box, and in another fortnight he may be walked out with a leading rein; but it should be two or three months before he is again mounted.

#### Bran on the Farm.

Professor Brown, of the Ontario Agri-cultural college at Guelph, Can., recently summed up the usefulness of bran to farmers, after having carefully considered its chemical composition:

1. Bran is a concentrated food, which, though variable in composition, possesses

## A Prize of \$100,000

is a good thing to get, and the man who wins it by superior skill, or by an unexported turn of fortune's wheel, is to be congratulated. But he who escapes from the clutches of that dread monster, Consumption, and wins back health and happiness, is far more for-tunate. The chances of winning \$100,-000 are small, but every consumptive may be absolutely sure of recovery, if he takes Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in time. For all scrofulous diseases (consumption is one of them), it is an unfailing remedy. All druggists.

The progressive men of the day are those who avail themselves of all possible practicable sources of information within their reach. They look to the papers alike for market values, as well as information upon other subjects connected with their callings.

The spooks and goblins that delight To fill with terror all the night; That stalk abroad in hideous dreams With which dispepsia's fancy teems, Will never trouble with their ills The man who trusts in Pierce's Pills Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets:-vegetable, harmless, painless, sure.

Nature is liberal in her ways and means if due regard is paid to her methods, but no farmer ought to expect that she will successfully perform her work it he acts in direct violation of her methods.

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always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world. Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the anequaled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1807, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free. Mason & Hamlin's Plano Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest tappovernent in planos in half a centary." A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, orgether with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant. Planot.

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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.

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mark on, in legible letters, the full name of the person or firm to whom the box and its contents are consigned, with street and number. The receiver will know at glance what the box contains, and does have to unpack and handle its conmats to find out.

#### Vinegar Making.

Vinegar can be easily made from many different substances, but in a country abounding in apples there is no excuse for making it for domestic use from anything but the best. Pure cider vinegar is easily though not quickly made by the natural s, and when thus made is healthful ad free from all the objections attached to the manufactured article and never disappoints the housekeeper by degenersting to insipidity or eating up her pickles with extreme acidity. When made in large quantities the making begins as soon as enough apples have fallen to furnish a supply. These are ground in the cider mill as for cider and may be pressed at ence, but a better way is to keep the pomace in large vats or casks to remain until it has become quite sour, when the eider is pressed out and again put into the vats or casks to be kept there until it is well settled, then the clear liquor is drawn of into barrels not quite full.

These barrels should be kept in the sun, myered with loose boards to protect them. antil cold weather, when they are removed to the vinegar house, which must ter, and thus hasten the process.

The barrels ought to be iron hooped and minted, as it is desirable, though not inlispensable, to expose them to the sun in the warm autumn days, and for large operators a vinegar house is an excellent thing. But many keep their sour eider in cellars or barns until spring, when it is gain exposed to the sun and a circulation of air, for a cellar is not a good place for making vinegar. The bung holes should be covered with musquito net or anything that will keep out flies without shutting off the air, but the bungs must not be used except temporarily until the vinegar is entirely made, for with proper treatment it will continue to grow stronger until three years old.

The loss by evaporation and leakage is from a fourth to a third of the whole quantity; but as a compensation, pure ider vinegar, two and three years old, will bear an addition of rain water someimes equal to the less and still be strong to meet all requirements. Indeed.

high nutritive value. 2. Roller process bran is, on the aver-age, richer than old process bran.

3. Its excess of ash or mineral matters eminently fits it for bone building in

growing animals, and for supplementing the lack of mineral matters in roots. 4. Its chemical composition points to the conclusion that it is somewhat better adapted to the formation of fat and production of heat than to the formation of

muscle or of milk. 5. Both its chemical composition and its physical form adapt it admirably as a supplementary food to be used in connection with poor and bulky fodder, such as straw and roots.

#### Care of Newly Set Trees.

Professor Budd, of Iowa, advises the mounding in the fall of newly set trees with earth for the first three years after setting the orchard. It protects from the possible barking of the stems by mice and helps materially to protect the tender-seedling roots in the first stages of growth and extension. In the colder portions of north Iowa and in Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba it will pay to mound the stems well up to the branches for the first three years after setting. It should never be forgotten that the newly set tree will not endure the dry freezing of winter as perfectly as it will when it has made a deep extension of root; hence the mounding should never be omitted.

The hop crop is larger than was anticipated, but not of extra quality.

The New York poultry show is an-nounced for Dec. 14-21.

The last estimate of the corn crop by Statistician Dodge was 1,500,000,000 hushels.

The government now estimates the wheat crop at 450,000,000 bushels.

A New York syndicate, it is told, will shortly invest \$100,000 in the culture of tobacco in Florida.

More fodder corn has been cut throughout the west this fall than ever before.

The effort to do away with the extra charge for peach baskets has found almost universal support in New York city daring the past season.

It is estimated that over 8,000 head of cattle have been slaughtered in Chicago in the efforts of the Illinois live stock commissioners to stamp out plauro pneumouis in that state.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES Kept in the office of the Socretary 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.

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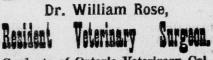
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 Porcessin ballot marbles, per numeration of the second dozen. The National Grange Choir, single copy 40c; per 

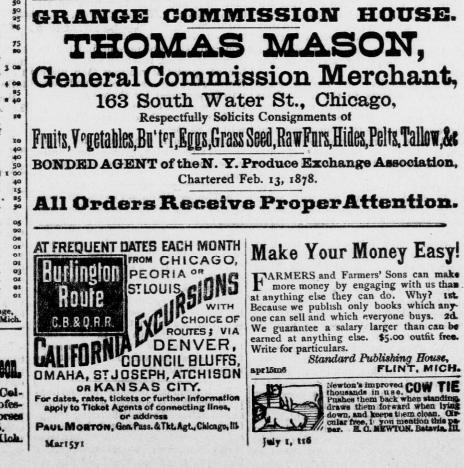
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Valparaiso				55			Lapeer		66	12 07	A. M.	6 15		
Chicago				81		60	Pert Huron			1 26	64	7 35		

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, Assis-ant Get 'l Passenger Agent, Chicago; W. J. SPICER, General Manager, Detroit,



#### GRANGE VISITOR. THE

# Nov. 15, 1887.

# Poung Folks' Elub.

#### Our State.

DEAR COUSINS ALL:-Our President Mae has courageously proposed a subject and with equal courage has thus far been the only one to respond. When she set Michigan up for review I thought,"How good," but when she assigned to my pencil "The legends/ connected with some important cities and rivers," I said, "How shall I"? So easy it is to look enthusiastically upon the tasks of nobody in particular and so hard to make favor with one's specially own.

In time the legends may come to my knowledge repository but at present every thing else about our State comes crowding so ahead of mythical ro-mances and traditional stories that I shall say to the mass of information before me, "First come, first served." The question box of September 15

asked about the inland lakes of Michigan. They are spattered so thickly and make so picturesque, to say nothing of pleasurable and navigable, an addition to the natural endowments of the State that our pride in them is justifiable in the face of the fact that they number over 5,000. Not only is the Peninsular State held in the embrace of great lakes but it in turn holds its little lakes and these add no small amount of diversity and beauty to the country.

Another question was, "how many islands belong to the State?" School-maams, posted for the annual examination, and pupils, fresh in history, will doubtless tell you there are 179, and we may take that as correct. There are some famous ones among these islands as the cousin who has the topic, "Picturesque Michigan," will tell us

Michigan, with lumbering and mining, besides its many other lesser industries, has called within her borders a varied population. As a whole it is noted for sturdiness and laboring habits while upon the forming character of the State the staunch New England and New York pioneers early stamped their seal of intelligence, uprightness and honesty.

"Of its present population, probably about 450,000 are of foreign birth, and perhaps as many more of foreign parentage, on one or both sides; but in no State of the Union do the foreign elements more completely assim-ilate with the native. The immigration has always been of a very much higher class than that in many of the states and territories. The Canadians – French and British—constitute somewhat more than one third of the whole foreign element and are thrifty, industrious and trustworthy. Many of them are engaged in lumbering and mining, as are alengaged in lumbering and mining, as are ar-so many of the Swedes, Danes and Norwe-gians. The immigrants from the British is-lands—English, Irish and Scotch—constitute about one fourth of the whole and are very worthy and industrious. The same may be said of the Germans, who are almost onesaid of the Germans, who are almost one-fourth of the foreign population. There are from 17,000 to 20,000 Hollanders in the State, and they have a college established by their own Reformed Church. The immi-gration from other countries is small."

But it may not be known to all the young folks of the VISITOR, especially to those in the southern counties, that the Michigan Indians are still numbered by the thousands. In 1883 there were 9,577 tribal Indians in the State. They are all in charge of the United States Indian Agent of the Mackinac Agency. Few of these Indians own any land beyond a small amount held in common. With but a few exceptions they all wear citizens' dress. There are a small number, descended dy Making," are offered as premiums, from high chief, who retrin their native costumes for state occasions. Almost two thirds of them are engaged in agiculture and succeed, says the agent, "moderately well." There are schools for them and much is being done to make them worthy inhabitants of our State. GRACE.

Island we gaze at the ruined castle. There is nothing left of this grand structure to tell us of the life of its original owner but a large tower with windows and part of a broken wall.

We judge he was a kind and lenient master, loved and respected by those under his control, and heeding the right of God and his fellow men, for a little to the left and evidently connected with the castle at some time, is a large chapel. Its massive columns support the archway at the entrance. In the rear of the chapel we see the pulpit and imagine the aged priest expounding the law and the prophets to a crowd of eager listeners; we see the intent interest of all and notice the brightening of their countenances as light dawns on their darkened souls.

Still farther back in the rear of the pulpit the waves have sculptured a huge vase out of the rock. When the sun shines full upon it the various stones sparkle and glisten, giving it a greater brilliancy than if overlaid with rubies and diamonds.

Standing at the right of the chapel, and as though keeping guard over it that no evil should enter its sacred walls, stands a huge giant; he wears a large, broad-rimmed Quaker hat, and has one arm stretched out as though proclaiming peace and security to those within.

There are several caves connected with these rocks, some of which are quite large, furnishing an opportunity of exploration to the adventurous, and lend to the romance of the whole scene.

These rocks are mostly of red sandstone, intermingled with a greenishgrey, and having occasional sets of amethists. In the sunlight they present a most beautiful picture with their ever changing, ever varying colors.

The various shapes and forms of these rocks are constantly being changed by the action of the waves, and each year presents some new curi osity

The sand which is washed out is swept down the coast and raised by the wind into long lines of sandy cliffs, and who knows but in ages to come these may be as great a curiosity as the pictured rocks are to-day? A. M. B.

# Literary Notes.

A special bill of fare is being pre pared for the holiday number of the Springfield, Mass., Good Housekeeping of date of December 10th, to be issued during Thanksgiving week, which will be the finest number Good Housekeeping has ever published. Good Housekeeping for 1888 will contain a prominent serial by Mrs. Hester M. Poole, title "The Philosophy of Living: The Etiquette, Economies and Ethics of the Home." in 26 lesson chapters. Miss Parloa's valuable series of papers, "Gastronomic Thoughts and Suggestions," will be resumed. Cath-erine Owen, whose "Ten Dollars Enough," Progressive Housekeeping,' "Molly Bishop's Family" and other valuable papers are now tamiliar, will have a prominent place. There will be between 600 and 700 individual contributors to this most excellent publication. To all new subscribers Good Housekeeping will be sent from Nov. 12th, 1887 (which is the beginning of Vol. VI), to Janurary 1st, 1889, four-teen months, for a single year's sub-scription; viz., \$2.50, if subscriptions are received before Janurary 1st, 1888. The Good Housekeeping series, "Per-fect Bread," "Key to Cooking," "Six Cups of Coffee," and "Lessons in Can-

#### Suggestions for Lecturers. FELLOW-PATRONS AND WORKERS:

In all ages, among all peoples, great movements for the right or wrong, deeds of heroism for religion, for country and mankind, have first been preceded by the spoken word. Thought always precedes action, and the thought of brain and heart in burning words ever leads strong arms to do and dare. Hence the truism, "the pen is mightier than the sword."

In our great Order and its work a place has been made for the spoken word, and upon the Lecturer falls the duties and responsibilities of a position ranking with that of the preacher, the missionary, the lawyer or states-man; each testifying of the faith that is in him, and of the cause, the truth or the principles that he represents.

It is an important position. We should try to realize it, and those of us who may be called for a time to at-tempt its duties should bring the best there is in us to the work. Bury not the talent God may have given us in this direction, but use it, so that if possible it may bring forth an hundred fold.

If we can talk, it is our duty to do so. If we believe in the principles and purposes of the Grange it is our duty to tell others of them. If we believe that the very safety of our free institutions, of all we hold most dear, in home and native land depends largely upon the success of our organization, if we believe there are evils growing in our midst that can only be checked by an organization of the farmers, such as we have in the Grange. If we are true Patrons and Patriots, then let us do our duty, our whole duty, faithfully and bravely.

"Made potent with the might of speech Thought holds the key of Destiny; And borne on firey lips may reach

And mold the ages yet to be. Whose can speak the fitting word Where darkly threatening perils wait,

His tongue is mightier than the sword To shape a nation's future fate."

#### POINTS OF SUCCESS.

1. Know what you are talking about.

2. Believe and feel all you say. 3. Don't speak in a foreign language.

Talk ideas not words. 4.

Talk principles not personalities.

6. Be original. Don't speak some one else's "piece." 7. Be yourself. Don't imitate any

one.

8. Needlessly offend no one; take no unfair advantage.

9. Remember the Grange does not attempt to build up by tearing others down.

10. Don't be "slow," make your points quickly.

11. Don't wander from your subject; "stick to your text."

12. Bring the Grange down to date.

What is it doing now? 13. Study the local needs of farmers

and offer the remedy. 14. Read, think, study, all the time. 15. Practice what you preach. Yours Fraternally,

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

Avoid the harsh, irritating, griping compounds so often sold as purgative medicine, and correct the irregularities of the bowels by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They are invaluable as a family medicine.

The farmer who eschews the advantages to be gained by the progress of the age; and employs none of the modern inventions or improvements of our modern times, may live, but he cer-

# 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 their GRANGE.

# PATRON'S PAINT WORKS,

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KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time-goth meridian, GOING SOUTH.

GOING NORTH.

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on all line. Supt. Kalanazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE-MAY 18, 1884. Standard time-goth meridian. 1

WESTWARD.

EASTWARD.

Mail ..... Day Express.....

NY&C NY&B Express. Ex & M Way Ft

NY&BNY&C Ex & M Express Way Ft

Ex & M Express vig Ft 11 55 AM 11 40 AM ...... 6 40 PM 5 35 '' ..... 11 00 '' 940 '' 3 10 PM 5 55 AM 2 40 PM 6 00 AM 6 43 '' 40 PM 6 45 '' 7 30 '' 4 70 '' 8 35 '' 8 38 '' 5 18 '' 10 15 '' 9 45 '' 6 35 '' 1 30 PM 10 15 '' 10 PM

A. M.P. M.

A. M.IP. M.

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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. augitf

#### Life Insurance. Senior

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 S. STEWART, Sec'y. Elkhart, Ind. Sept15t2

Ly Buffalo ... Ar Cleveland

main line.

r Cleveland..... r Toledo.... r White Pigeon.....

Ar White Figeon Ar Schoolcraft. Ar Schoolcraft. Ar Kalamazoo. Ar Ailegan... Grand Rapids.

# It is Absurd

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

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

## A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

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

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

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

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GREENWOOD

STOCK FARM.

Poland China Swine a Specialty.

Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record, Cor-

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dence and inspection invited

LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE,

They Lead the World\_#85 to #500

They Lead the World. 435 to 500, Solid Walnut-Soctaves-Double Couplers, Guaranteed for Six Years and sent, \$35 Own Home BEFORE YOU BUY. FSTARTSHED OWN HOME BEFORE YOU BUY. FSTARTSHED 1859, MARCHAL& SMITH, 285 East 21st Street, New York.

Cass Co., Mich

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 vania, and the rarrons 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., Phoenixville, 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 hetter 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 great value to them while molting. It is sold at the lowest possible wholesale prices by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo; GEO. W. HILL & CO., 115 Randolph St., Detroit; THOS. MASON, 181 Water St., Chicago, Ill.; and ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose). Price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

German Horse and Cow

**POWDERS!** 

Night Express. Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves. Mail. Day Express New York Express Atlantic Express. **GURE FITS** New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily ex-cept Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No. a9 (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. GRIRR, General Freight Agent, Chicago, O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. &. T. A., Chicago, a I say cure I do not mean merely to stop then ne and then have them return agam. I mean a cure, I have made the discase of FITS, EPIL or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I my remedy to cure the work cases. Recommendences warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving *z* cure. Send at once for a treatiss and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. **H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.** 

Picture Rocks of Lake Superior.

The queen lake of America is locked in as it were by a rock-bound coast, bold and picturesque. Dark blue masses of hills rise abruptly from the shore, and some of them covering up their naked sides with junipers, bluebells, and wild berries, as if atraid that human eyes might penetrate into their hidden treasures, present a series of grand and imposing scenes to our view.

Steep precipices and ragged crags oppose themselves to the fury of its waves, and hold the lake a prisoner firmly bound. It is on its southern shore and opposite its widest part that the little sea nymphs are so busily at work. They are constantly digging out and sculptoring the rocks into fantastic forms for their abiding place, and every year add something new to their residence. As we look upon these rocks our imagination immediately transforms them into the relics of by-gone ages.

About three miles to the north of the sea-nymph's abode is Grand Island, with its watch tower and beacon light serving as sentinel, in ages past to those within, now to those without, to warn of unsuspected danger. The island is always visited in connection with the rocks, and presents some of nature's most lovely views.

The walls, which in our imagination we see surrounding an old feudal castle, though broken down and mostly submerged, still do their duty, and the most ventursome of ships does not approach within their limits. Various are the pictures which flit

and blotches. These disfiguring erruptions are easily removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is perfectly safe to take, and is a thoroughly reliable blood purifier. through our mind of the lord who might once have inhabited this domain with his crowd of surfs and slaves, as from the sentinel's tower on Grand

in Candy Making," for one year's subscription, accompanied by \$2.20; or, all four for two yearly subscriptions, accompanied by \$5. The publishers will send a copy of "Ten Dollars Enough," as a premium for one year's subscription accompanied by \$2.50.

Final Excursion to Chicago. The Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee

sion to Chicago for the season, to be run on November 16th, the tickets to

be good for all trains west-bound on that day, and good to return on all trains, except Limited Express, up to and including Monday, November 21st. These dates have been chosen to enable

excursionists to be present in Chicago

during the week in which a large num-

ber of special attractions take place.

Extra sleeping car accommodations will be provided for those desiring to

The rate from Schoolcraft and return

Agents have been supplied with

A Timber Claim .- The McPherson

(Kan.) Republican says: Theodore Boggs has the finest timber claim that

we know of. It is on section nineteen,

northwest of town. It was raw prairie in 1878. Some trees were set out in 1879, but the most in 1880. He

has 1,000 ailanthus, 6,000 catalpa, 10,000

walnut, 2,000 black locust, 5,000 Osage,

1,000 ash and 1,000 maple. These are

from one to six inches in diameter,

and from ten to thirty feet high. The

rapidity of growth is in the order named. The last two are compara-

tively slow growth, but some of the maples are failures.

No woman can be contented and hap-

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special advertising, giving the details, which will be furnished on applica-

take the night trains.

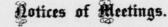
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tainly does it at a very moderate pace.

It you would have a desirable head of hair, use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the most wonderful discovery of modern times for the hair and scalp.

An Alma man has bought an analysis of some tea to make sure that his wife wasn't trying to diet him on paris Railway announces their last excurgreen.



THE next regular meeting of Grand Traverse District Pomona Grange, No. 17, will be held in Traverse City, commencing on Thursday, December 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. For that meeting the following program has been arranged: What do we learn in the Grange?--Wm. Kent.

Our opportunities--Wm. Rose. Hints on housework-Mrs. A. P. Gray. Has the Grange as an organization been o any benefit to farmers?—H K. Brinkman. Discussion of the tariff question—G. H. Nickerson, Willis Wightman.

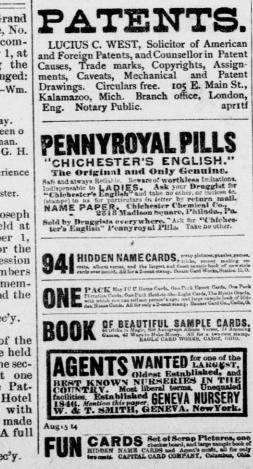
Lessons from the past season's experience -E. O. Ladd.

E. O. LADD. Master.

THE annual meeting of St. Joseph County Grange, No. 4, will be held at Centerville, Thursday, December 1, 1887. The election of officers for the ensuing year will occur at this session and a full attendance of the members is desired. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend the atternoon session.

A. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

THE second annual meeting of the State Grange of Nebraska will be held in the city of Grand Island on the second Tuesday in December, at one o'clock P. M. All fourth degree Pat-rons are cordially invited. The Hotel Millard will be headquarters, with which arrangements have been made to accommodate all who come. A full attendance is requested.



# The Chicago Market. OCTOBER 13, 1887.

will keep posted on values here all that will correspond with me in relation to what they have to dispose of. Sacks for beans, wood and potatoes furnished free for their use in shipping to me

THOMAS MASON, General Grange Agency 163 South Water St., Chicago.



L. C. Roor, Sec'y.