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

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

A. J. ALDRICH & Co.; Printers of the Grange Visitor.

To Subscribers and Correspondents.

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

J. T. Cobb, Editor, Schoolcraft, Mich.

We have arranged with Bro. I. B. Hamilton, of Grandville, Mich., to solicit subscriptions and advertising for the Visitor. We hope some of our f ends who have neglected to renew will have a call.

To Subscribers.

Remittances may be made to us in postage stamps, or by postal note, money order, or registered letter. If you receive copies of the paper beyond your time of subscription it is our loss not yours. We aim to send every number of the paper for the time paid for, then strike out the name if not renewed. Renewals made promptly are a matter of much convenience, and we respectfully so-

licit such that no numbers be lost to you. Advise this office at once of a change in our address, or if numbers fail to reach you

Physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla in cases of scrofula, and in every form of chronic disease, because this medicine is safer to take, and is more highly concentrated, than any other preparation. It can always be depended upon as an effective blood purifier.

Postal Jottings.

Being a constant reader of the Vis-TTOR and not noticing any jottings lately from Huron County, I write a few lines to tell your readers how the Grange is progressing in the thumb of the Michigan mitten. We have eight healthy subordinate Granges and I am proud to learn from the Visitor that they are all square on the books of the State Grange. Although we have not organized any Granges since last spring still the Order has gained in numbers and the good seed sown is taking strong root and in the course of time will bear an abundant harvest, when the aims and objects of the Order are better understood. We have had a number of picnics and other entertainments since the introduction of the Order in the county and all proved successful. These social gatherings are an excellent means to bring farmers together for interchange of thought and friendly greetings, also for developing talent that is going to waste for want of exercise. We had a visit and an excellent speech from the Hon. C. G. Luce, Governor of this State. He left the impression that he is a noble farmer and the farmers' friend and many would like an oppor-tunity to vote for him at a future time. Our Pomona Grange is making strong efforts in support of Grange princi-ples throughout the county and many of our subordinate Granges have adoptof our subordinate Granges have accorded to the contest plan. It would not do for North Burns to be behind. We are 15 were worth a year's subscription.

J. W. Dickerman. at present in the heat of one which we call a literary contest, but from all appearances we will have to change the name to matrimonial, as we have had no fewer than three weddings in as many weeks and the prospects are excellent for more. We have given subscriptions to the Visitor a prominent place in our contest, which will be apparent from the list of subscribers. We are endeavoring to spread the Visitor At the commencement of the year 1887 among those who are not Patrons. We believe it to be a good means to free their minds from erroneous opinions and imbue them with sound, practical views. There are two Grange halls in course of erection in the county. North has worked well. We have never failed Burns is building one which is nearly completed, 24x40 feet. We call it our time and place and we always meet

dedication until the beginning of summer when we anticipate the pleasure of having the Governor perform that ceremony for us. A. M. Leitch. ceremony for us. A. M. Lei North Burns Grange, No. 662.

GRANGE VISITOR, Kind Friend:-It is with pleasure that you are received and introduced to our worthy friends and Patrons. Do you ask, why introduced? Because for several months we have been wanderers, having no abiding place, but on a visiting tour, therefore meeting new acquaintances and renewing old ones. The other night we had the pleasure of meeting with Surprise Grange, of London, N. H. That being my native town, I enjoyed it very much, as I saw quite a number of my old friends and schoolmates, although the majority were strangers or young persons, as it is 21 years since I left the fireside and playground. We had a very pleasant time. The Grange works nicely and in order. The first degree was conferred upon two candidates and degree work is in order at almost every meeting. The Grange was organized last March with 28 charter members and since then they have conferred the 4th degree upon about 60 and more are to follow. Grange work is lively in New Hampshire as well as elsewhere. Besides the regular routine of business there were select readings and recitations. Enclosed please find \$2.00 tor the Visitor. One subscriber said the information about the patent laws and an extract by the Lecturer of Oregon State Grange in Visitor of Nov.

Grand Traverse Grange.

WE often see in the VISITOR reports from various Pomona Granges in the State, but none from Clinton County, which is one of the best in Michigan. It convenes regularly every month in the year and never fails of a well filled hall, however inclement the weather. our Worthy Lecturer Richmond designated where our meetings would be held each month of the year and this gives each Grange ample time to get the notice and make preparations. High School. We purpose to delay the with a cordial reception. We wish ev-

ery county in the State had as good a ards of the State Grange, welcomed Pomona Grange as Clinton County. upwards of 100 guests to witness the Wherever it meets it has a reviving influence over subordinate Granges. We never fail to have excellent discussions upon subjects beneficial to the interests of the farmer's vocation and his duties as a citizen and his interests at stake in all political and financias questions. We have a corps of officerl

not to be beaten in the State.

At our last meeting held Nov. 30, at Wrtertown Grange, No. 370, Worthy Master Redfern, of Maple Rapids Grange, read an excellent paper enumerating the percentage of the indebtedness of the farms in many of the states, showing that the west and southwest were involved three-fourths and Michigan one-third, and at the close he asked for a solution of this prob-lem and how to better this state of financial depression. Bro. Conrad, of Watertown Grange, thought this state of things had been brought about by unjust legislation. He thought the Grange was too much afraid of tackling all political questions and hence had not accomplished what it ought. He likened the Grange to an engine of a certain capacity which, when a fire was made under it and it was all ready or use, if it was not attached to some other machinery it would be useless and effect nothing. If we did not work together our taking amounted to nothing. Bro Brown, of South Rily Grange, thought this indebtedness the result of contraction of the currency. It mattered not how hard we and our families worked, as long as this contraction existed we should forever be in debt. Sister Benedict, of Watertown, thought if the money spent for liquor was used for bread and meat it would work the desired change. Our evening meeting (these are public) was made interesting by the recitations of the children of Watertown Grange and music by their choir. Will H. Brunson, Secretary of the Examining School Board of St. Johns, gave a talk on the study of physiology in our common schools and the effects of alcohol upon the human system. This was followed by Bros. Courad, Gunnison, Lockwood and others, and the meeting proved profitable to all. Pomona was royally entertained by the

ladies of Watertown Grange. MRS. A. GUNNISON.

PALMYRA Grange, No. 212, has a membership of about 160 members in good standing and holds regular meetings the first and third Fridays in every month. We have organized a "Grange Literary," which meets every two weeks alternately with the Grange meetings. Our literary programs are well carried out and are interesting, instructive and entertaining. We have taken up a poet, his biography and the rest of the program is made up of his works. A paper is edited once a month, changing editors with each paper. At other meetings we have miscellaneous exercises. One teature of our program which has been very successful is to take some subject-"gunpowder," for instance-and find out all we can about it and sometimes we have a paper writ-ten upon the subject or a selection read relating to it. Another good exercise is to have two or three read something at home and relate it to the Grange. Occasionally a question box draws out interest. I hope these few suggestions may help other co-workers in Grange work. Mrs. Chas. Baldwin, Lect.

[This, we take it, is in response to our call for Lecturers' reports on the profits of their year's work. Let many more—in fact, every—Lecturers give their methods. By comparison do we advance.-ED.]

Madison Grange, No. 384, has finished its second contest, in which the brothers figure on one side and the sisters on the other, the brothers coming off vic-torious by about 230 points. At the last regular meeting the hall was filled with Patrons, the regular business meeting was followed by roll call and giving the name of the author, then the brothers supplied a literary feast, after which they were invited to the lower hall where the sisters had prepared a teast for the inner man. Supper over, R. A. Woolsey, acting as toast master, called for the following toasts: "The Gentlemen," responded to by Mary C. Allis; "The Contest," A. B. Graham; "The Grange," A. S. Bush. Then the Grange was closed in due

and Mrs. A. E. Green, of Farmington, Assistant and Lady Assistant Stew- Tenn.

upwards of 100 guests to witness the marriage of their eldest daughter, Maud, to Charles I. Shattuck, of Pontiac, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Shattuck, the latter being "Myra," of the VISITOR. Soon after 6 o'clock Miss Rogers, of Ypsilanti, played the Wedding March. All was silence as Mary and Myra, twin sisters of the bride, Mr. Honeywell, of Walled Lake, and Mr. Shattuck, cousin of the groom, followed by the bridal party, took their places. With a short and impressive ceremony by Rev. Donaldson the hap-py couple were made one. The usual congratulations followed, and very quietly were folding doors opened, tables arranged and a bountiful repast enjoyed by all. The presents were many, useful and expensive. Among them we noticed a pair of flannel blankets from Grandma Green, aged 86, made with her own hands. Cards of regret were received from those unable to attend. Among these was one from Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, of Greenville, which read as follows:

"Out from the hearthstone the children go, But God is loving and true; In a fairer home and a brighter clime,

He will give them again to you After spending a delightful evening all retired to their homes, wishing the young couple a bright and happy fu-ture. M. L. E.

ONLY one minute! Well, what is a

minute in the lifetime of one as old as I am? Let us see. On the 16th of November I attended the National Grange at Lansing and on the 19th I purposed to go home on the morning train at 8:20. I secured my ticket in good season, made arrangements with the street car the night before, and all were ready in proper time, but the good friends with whom we stayed kept telling us, "Don't be in a hurry; there is time enough yet." And so we waited till we thought we could wait no longer, then went up to the avenue but could see no street car. We concluded it had gone, so went for a 'bus, but none was to be found, so we went on foot with all the speed we could muster, till all out of breath we reached the plat-form, within 100 feet of the cars, but the train was pulling out and we were left-just one minute too late. Our next chance was to take the freight at 11 A. M. As soon as it came we got aboard and dared not leave it for fear we might be left again. In just two hours from the time we got aboard we found ourselves away down at North Lansing, nearly three-fourths of a mile from where we started. But in safety and the loss of one minute on the start had grown into thirty-one hours, besides missing all the trains, losing more than half our good humor, being too much vexed to eat any dinner, and encountering a heavy snow storm-all this in consequence of being one minute behind. But as the bee sips honey from every flower, whether bitter or sweet, so should every loss be turned to some good account, and I write this little episode for the benefit of all the readers of the Visitor. Never put off till to-morrow what should be done to-day, nor listen to those who tell you, "There is time enough yet." Keep your own time and decide for yourself when to act. If you agree to meet a person on business, never keep him waiting one moment; better for you to wait for him. If you go to church, never miss the opening service; the minister may remember you in his first prayer, but if you disturb the meeting by coming in when it is half out he may not think you are worth praying for. If you have a note at the bank, never let it go to protest; one such act will injure your credit 50 per cent. and a few such will ruin your good name forever. If you owe a poor man for labor, do not make him wait till you fatten your pork or market your wheat; he needs the money to buy bread and shoes for his little ones. Ever bear in mind that it is little words, little deeds and little each member replied with a quotation, acts of kindness that go very far to make up the sum of human possibilities; and wherever you go or whatever you do, keep this maxim always in your mind, that it is far better to be an hour in advance than "one min-ute behind." CORTLAND HILL.

Clinton County.

Scrofular humors, erysipelas, canker, and catarrh, can be cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "I have used this Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 24. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Green, of Farmington,

"Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 24. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Green, of Farmington, "W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Green, M. D., Greenville, Thanksgiving evening was closed in due Ayer's Sarsaparina. Thanks discussed in due Ayer's Sarsaparina. Thanksgiving the discussion medicine in my family, for scrottula, and know, if it is taken persistently, it will eradicate this terrible disease."

—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville,

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ANNUAL ADDRESS

Michigan State Grange BY

Worthy Master Luce, Lonsing, December, 1887.

WORTHY PATRONS AND MEMBERS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE:-This body is now assembled in its 15th annual session. Fourteen of these have I attended, and at seven of them it has been my duty to report the progress of the Order in the State, and to make such suggestions as experience has indicated essential to its welfare.

We meet under favorable auspices. Almost universal good-will prevails all along our lines. We meet at a time when there is a growing conviction all over the land that the farmers must organize to keep step with the progressive civilization of the age in which they live. It is true that we come together when agriculture is depressed and its profits down near or below zero; when the average farm crop is light, and the price of any surplus low. Yet these facts furnish additional reasons why we should counsel together for a common good.

Economy is now the watchword in the rural homes all over the State and country. Economy in living, in employing, in production and the imposition of burdens public or private. To this end associated efforts are resorted to; clnbs are formed; farmer's associations, farmer's alliance's; and a farmer's congress recently met in Chicago to discuss the situation and pass jndgment upon it as well as impart information one to another. To this end you are here; and while I will not detract from or undervalue any or all of the existing agencies to better the condition and promote the welfare of the farmers, yet, knowing something of them all, can claim without hesitation that ours stands in the front rank in its equipment and qualification for the work in hand.

Ours is a national agricultural organization, and has for its prime object the development of a higher and nobler manhood and womanhood among ourselves, and to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen the attachment to our pursuits. The Grange is entirely and emphatically a representative organization. It has its life in its individual membership. It is National in its existence, purposes and scope; it unites the Atlantic States with those whose shores are washed by the waters of the broad Pacific. It also reaches out its arms to those sections which border on the Great Lakes of the North and the States extending to the Gulf on the South. This great representative Order extends its mantle over all portions of this broad land and unites them for one common purpose. Another potent element of strength and usefullness is the fact that the household as well as the farm is represented here. It places within reach of the farmer's wife and daughter, privileges and opportunities hitherto unknown to them. It takes the children of the rural home by the hand at the earliest age of discretion, and leads them along towards a happier and often a better life.

This organization so formed, and with such noble purposes, in view, and as I believe so essential to the welfare of the race, we are now assembled to represent. We have a broad field of labor to contemplate and important duties to perform.

First of all we must seek the highest good of an Order that has before it such magnificent possibilities. Let each of us address to ourselves the honas to contribute to the upbuilding of agriculture and the Agriculturist?" For rest assured that any course or policy that will accomplish this, adds to the prosperity and safety of the State. What can we do or say that will aid the cause of education? This is a theme that always attracts earnest attention at our annual gatherings.

It has been said, and is now repeated that education is the crowning glory of all our work. And now what thought, word or action can we contribute to a cause which underlies not only the existence of the Order, but all that is best in State and Nation? In our judgment and conviction, nearly all rest upon the rock of universal ed. ucation for the millions. For nearly forty years the mandate that free schools must be mantained, has remained undisturbed in the organic law of the commonwealth. And as we pronounce or hear the word Education, our thoughts turn to the school house. the text book, the school teacher, and sometimes the mind wanders back to the birch and the ferule.

Our school system has brought honor and renown to our State, and has contributed in no small degree to the position conceded it as one of the foremost States of the Republic.

But however magnificent the system may be, and however well grounded in the hearts of all our people it has become in practice, it is believed to be susceptible of improvement. When we consider that the education of sixsevenths of all the boys and girls of the rural homes is commenced and concluded in a common country school house, we are deeply impressed with the great responsibilities resting upon us, representing as we do, so many of these schools and school-houses. We can and must lend a helping hand to these important agencies in our civilization. We can visit them, direct attention toward them, kindle a love for them in the hearts of our children.

But this is not all that we have to do with education as an Order. Our than mention them here.

children leave the schools with from a a fair to a good education in the books. Every Grange Hall is or should be a School House where knowledge is continually imparted and received. All along the line, from childhood, youth and the school-house to old age and the grave, we must continue to educate and grow stronger and wiser if we are to keep pace with others in this progressive age. We must edu-cate in relation to the best method to be pursued in our own We must educate to a higher regard for law, order and good conduct. We must study principles which underlie this grand government of ours. We must stand together in resisting by and through legitimate means, the imposition of oppression and wrong. In these schools we must search for the brightest, wisest, and purest means for home enjoyment. We must stimulate thought, enlarge and broaden onr views of life and its duties. We must learn to be keen, careful observers of men as well as of events. We must educate to observe and observe to educate. Close observation furnishes the cheapest and often the most reliable means for securing knowledge.

This whole question has again and again been presented by the officers of State and National Granges and, by their several committees, able and exhaustive reports have been submitted, discussed and adopted; and it will doubtless receive attention at your hands during this session. But when the vast possibilities within the reach of the American farmer if all were properly educated up to a full realization of their rights, duties and privileges, are considered, I feel that no apology is needed for again earnestly pressing this subject upon your attention.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE met in its 21st Annual Session in this city on the 16th of November. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held by that body. Thirty-two states were represented. A roval and hearty welcome was extended to the officers and members by the many patrons who attended the sessions, and to this was added a spontaneous and universal welcome on the part of the citizens of Lansing. This was so generous, kind and hearty that it added much to the pleasure and. I doubt not, to the usefulness of the session.

Two years ago the annual session was held in the city of Boston. At that time only four New England States were represented. The impetus given by the first appearance of the National Grange in New England was such that a large increase of membership for the four States where it then existed has been secured. And not content with this, it has crossed the borders of Connecticut and Rhode Island and organized State Granges in both of these. The aggregate of membership has been doubled in two years in rocky New England.

One year ago we met in Phila-delphia, and Pennsylvania has been able to organize twenty-seven new Granges and add one thousand to her membership in a twelve-month.

With these results obtained in other and no more highly favored localities, have we not a right to anticipate equally good results from the session held in our midst?

Less than the usual time was devoted to the consideration of proosed amendments to the organic law. But two are submitted to the State Granges for ratification or rejection. One provides for the reduction of the fee for admission from the present rate est inquiry, "What can I do to advance to a uniform rate of \$1.00 in States the interest of the Order in such a way that desire a reduction. The present that desire a reduction. The present and out of them through the reports fee is \$3.00 for men and \$1.00 for women; the proposed amendment changes Article 7 so that it will read as fol-

lows: "A State Grange shall have power to regulate the fee for membership within its jurisdiction. Provided however, that the minimum fee shall not be less than \$1.00."

The second amendment relates to eligibility to membership in the 7th Degree, and amends the Article so that it will read as follows:

"The Seventh Degree, Ceres, charity. Members of the Order who have received the 6th Degree may become members of this Degree in the National Grange upon application and election and the payment of \$1.00."

Your careful attention and earnest consideration is invited to both of these proposed amendments. It is claimed that the adoption of the first will add largely to the membership by reducing the fee and thus cheapening admission, and that this will add to the income by the collection of dues from a greater number of members, besides being the means of extending the usefulness of the Order to a greater membership. It was urged with great persistence by what are known as the weaker Grange States; they earnestly desire the upbuilding of the Order within their borders, and are sanguine in the belief that the ratification of this amendment will be of material aid to them.

The second amendment removes these cases have attracted very what has sometimes been claimed to all and wide-spread attention. be a feature of exclusiveness. The amendment submitted last year authorizing State Granges to confer the 6th Degree, has been ratified by the requisite number of States, and is now

part of the organic law.

The agencies in active use for the purpose of maintaining the Order in the State, have so often been explained and their several merits presented and their achievements proclaimed that it seems but a thrice-told tale to more

First stands the Grange Visitor. Without this or some other equally courageous and outspoken organ, we can scarcely hope to succeed. And yet its usefulness in keeping the members acquainted with each other, their wants, their hopes, their aspirations, their successes and their failures, is hardly appreciated as it deserves. It is the property of the State Grange; take its future management and interests under advisement and make the wisest possible provision for it.

The Lecture work has been, during the last year, under the general direction of the chairman of the executive committee, Brother Mars. Good work has been done by our worthy lecturers, Brother Jason Woodman, and Sister Mayo; besides this some talking upon the Grange and Agriculture has been done by the Master. Our meetings have been largely attended and a general interest manifested.

The Pomona Grange is still as in the years of the past doing a good work. Many of the programs provided by the Lecturers for the literary exercises and entertainment at their meetings have been of a high order. Great improvement in this respect is noticed from year to year. Their meetings monthly and quarterly, carry with them often, hope to the despondent and save from dormancy and death in many cases

All of these things require work! Of course they do. Very few things that are of value can be obtained without labor, and hard, earnest, honest work is required. A kind Providence has placed an abundance of all that is good and that ministers to the wants of mankind, within reach; but in order to render these valuable for their purposes, we must labor diligently to shape, prepare and form for use; and our situation and surroundings form no exception to the universal rule laid down for the race.

What is known as the Contest sys tem has been generally adopted in this State. So far as the Grange is concerned, this had its origin with us. If desired, the plan can be more fully presented by the committee on Good of the Order. I think no one thing has contributed so many new members or stimulated old ones to activity as this. Only in two or three instances has the strife become so heated as to create unpleasant feelings or disturb the harmonious relations of the members. Where there is danger of this. its adoption is of doubtful expediency. The good of the Grange should in all cases be paramount to the success of either side to the contest.

It is hoped that the resources of all will be brought into active use in devising ways and means to utilize our forces, because there are public questions of importance to the farmer, that must receive attention. One of these now claiming consideration and adjustment upon principles of justice and sound policy, is the revision of our patent right laws. We have no intention of denying to the ingenious inventor the result of his skill, but the law should be so revised as to prevent the issue of patents so nearly alike that the skill of the expert is often baffled in his efforts to determine whether there is a possible difference between the two or not, and is as often at a loss to know whether a new principle is developed in the device presented. But the most flagrant wrongs inflicted upon a long suffering people are committed through the provisions authorizing the collection of royalty from innocent purchasers of patented articles. This phase of the question has so often been presented in sessions of committees carefully drawn; from the platform, by our speakers and in the columns of the newpapers, that nothing new can be said in relation to it. We claim that the innocent purchaser should be relieved from royalty obligations because when the man-utacturer of a patented article pays for the invention, it is done not only for the purpose of manufacturing but for sale and use. The inventor having once parted with his right, it should convey full title, the same as a sale of other property. And again, this law and the practice under it, inflicts wrongs because, in most cases, the innocent purchaser has no possible opportunity of knowing that any one has claims upon the article or implement purchased except the seller. The State and Nation place means of knowledge of the laws which are to govern the citizen, within his reach, and he is properly held responsible for the observance of these; but in the case of patented articles, rights are given and values created by the law, and the citizen held amenable to this without furnishing any means to determine whether he is infringing upon the

rights of others or not. And now a word in this connection in relation to the celebrated driven well cases. From the magnitude of the sums claimed, as well as from the peculiar character of the patent, and the persistent efforts made to collect royalty against determined contests. these cases have attracted very generalso furnish a very good illustration of the methods pursued to gather in unhallowed as well as unlawful gains. They also furnish forcible reasons why the law should be amended so as to protect people in the peaceful enjoy-ment of their property and their rights. They also present a strong argument in favor of organization and co-operation for the purpose of protection and resistance against the infliction of

Wrong.

In the first place, this patent should not considered worth saving.

never have been issued, because after years of contest it has been determined by the highest judicial tribunal, that it involved no new principle or discovery not already in use. This fact thousands of us were familiar with for years, but after numerous contests and consideration over the question, these facts were (as announced) for the first time, presented to the Su-preme Court of the United States.

Thanks to the farmers of Iowa for their heroic efforts in behalf of not only the farmers, but the whole people of the United States; a righteous decision has been reached, and we too have the satisfaction of knowing that our organization has saved many of our people from the payment of unjust as well as illegal claims. We early gave notice that the Michigan Grange would defend against suits for royalty on the driven well patent for any and all who might be elected as defendants. This was rendered necessary from the fact that it we did less, suits would be commenced against others than members of our organization, and without the mass of evidence that we have collected, judgment would be rendered against defendants, thus greatly strengthening the cause of the claimants. So we became the defenders of all; and if a sin gle ten dollar claim was paid in the whole State no one seems anxious to boast of it. While in some States, under the bulldozing efforts resorted to, large sums were extracted from the pockets of the people. If the claims set up could have been collected, it would have amounted in this State alone to more than \$1,200,000. It extended beyond the farmers and reached manufacturers, business and professional men in town and country.

The law ought to be amended so as to close the door against this sort of extortion! Twice have we secured the passage of a a bill through the House of Representatives at Washington that we believe would accomplish the purpose. The last time, the bill was prepared by the executive committee or by a member thereof. With slight amendments this passed the House by a vote of 155 to 48; but it was permitted to sleep the sleep of death in the hands of a committee in the Senate. Cannot we unite our forces in such a way as to induce the Senate to give us this boon of justice? If each member of the Grange will write one letter each day for two weeks to each of our United States Senators, and members of the Order from other States will do the same, I think we can induce such action as will relieve innocent purchasers of patented articles from these unjust attacks.

Patrons, there are other matters that require the active efforts and constant, watchful care of all those engaged in agricultural pursuits as well as others. The others will look after their interests: will you?

The Oleomargarine bill that affords the butter-makers protection against bogus competition, is to be attacked

during the present session of Congress. compounds can sold but they must be sold on their merits, not as genuine butter. The dairy interests have, as I believe, been materially benefited during the year that this law has been in force. But now, not content with selling their products for what they are, an effort is being made all along the line to repeal or so modify the law, that the protection extended to the dairy interests is to be taken away The small number of representatives in Congress who are directly interested in agriculture and its profit or loss, renders it all the more necessary that the men, and the women as well, from the farms, should avail themselves of desires known in relation to this question. But singly and alone, the individual however is of little account. It is only through organization that results are achieved and rights se-

cured. And again, our National Revenue laws should and must be revised, so that less money will be collected from the people. We must look out that in this revision the rights and interests of agriculture are not forgotten.

If our interests were represented in Congress in proportion to their importance with others whether commercial or manufacturing, the danger would be slight. But out of nearly 400 members in both Houses, only 10 or 12 come from the farm and associate with the dwellers thereof.

A long time ago some one wisely said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. This is no less true now than when the words were first spoken. With the gigantic forces at work all around and about us in accomplishing the mighty achievements of the age. our great interest ought to and must fall in with and adapt itself to the progressive spirit of the times in which live. We have the machinery. We have a well managed State organization in good, sound financial condi-tion, an ambitious and intelligent membership. Let us not be weary in well doing, nor discouraged that we have not done more and grown faster, but thank God for the success that has crowned our efforts in the past. And now looking upward, not downward, forward and not backward, let us press on, hopeful of the future, with a determination to achieve the best results possible for ourselves individually and collectively, for our common ly and collectively, accountry and for humanity.
C. G. Luce.

Dealers are scouring the state for the down pine, which, five years ago, was PNEUMONIA!

A Scientific and Accurate Description of this Dreaded Blood Disorder.

"It is generally supposed that pneumonia is due to the accidental pene-"trating of specific microbes into the but the observations of M. Jaccoud show that the disease really 'results from the development, under "favorable conditions, of microbic "germs permanently present in the sys-"tem. A chief condition of such de-"velopment is a sudden chill, which "explains the frequent coincidence of "lung affections with abrupt changes "of temperature."—Scientific American.

Another prominent (American) authority ascribes pneumonia to an excess of ozone, ozone being produced by passage of electricity in the air.

A distinguished American physician tells the New York Tribune that the prevalence of pneumonia indicates the universality of a uricacid condition of the blood,-sudden chills always being characteristic effects of too much acid, of one sort and another.

The disease, as M. Jaccoud observes, is undoubtedly in the blood, but if in the form of permanent microbes or germs, these germs must be developed by the uric-acid condition of the blood. Indeed, they cannot presumably exist in alkaline blood. Uric-acid is the name for the waste matter of the system, which the kidneys, through unsuspected impairment, have not been able to filter from the blood,—the filter being foul and stopped up in many of its little hair-like tubes.

The Tribune's authority says that pneumonia is a secondary disorder, the exposure and cold being simply the agent which develop the disease, already dormant in the system, because the kidneys have been but partially doing their duty. In short, pneumonia is but an early indication of a bright's diseased condition. This impaired action may exist for years without the patient suspecting it, because no pain will be telt in the kidneys or their vicinity, and often it can be detected only by chemical and microsopical examinations. Nearly 150 of the 740 deaths in New York City the first week in a recent March, and in six weeks 781 deaths, were caused by pneumonia alone.

If one has occasional chills and fever, a tendency to colds in the throat and lungs, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, extreme tired feelings, short breath and pleuritic stitches in the side, loss of appetite, backache, nervous unrest scalding sensations or scant and discolored fluids, heart flutterings, sour stomach, distressed look, puffy eye sacs, hot and dry skin, loss of strength and virility, pneumonia is likely to stike him down any day, and his recovery will be doubtful.

These indications may not appear together, they may come, disappear and re-appear, for years, the person not realizing that they are nature's warn-

ings of coming calamity.

The disease is very quick-acting and if the accompanying kidney disorder is very far advanced, recovery is impossible, for the kidneys give out entirely, and the patient is literally suffocated by water.

The only safeguard against pneu-

monia is to maintain a vigorous condition of the system and thus prevent attacks, by using whatever will radically and effectually restore full vitality to the kidneys, and for this there is nothing equal to Warner's safe cure. If the kidneys are not sound pneumonia cannot be prevented. This remedy is known to millions, used, probably, by hundreds of thousands all over the globe, and commended as a standard specific wherever known every agency to make their needs and and used. It does not pretend to cure an attack of pneumonia, but it does remove the cause of, and prevent that disease if taken in time.

When a physician says his patient has either bright's disease or pneumonia, he confesses his inability to cure, and in a measure he considers his responsibility ended. In many instances, indeed, persons are reported as dying of pneumonia, heart disease, apoplexy and convulsions, when the real cause of death, and so known by the physicians, is this kidney con-sumption. Thousands of people have it without knowing it, and perish of it because their physicians will not tell them the facts.

The same destiny awaits every one who will not exercise his judgment in such a matter and be true to himself, his family and to society.

Among the cases to be tried at Corunna during the December term of the circuit court for Shiawassee county will be that of Alfred Joslyn, the Henderson school teacher who shot Tom Morrison a year ago, when the latter came to the school-house to do up the teacher.

A Woman's Confession.

"Do you know, Mary, I once actually contemplated suicide?" "You horrify me, Mrs. B. Tell me about it." "I was suffering from chronic weak-ness. I believed myself the most unhappy woman in the world. I looked ten years older than I really was, and I felt twenty. Life seemed to have nothing in it worth living for." "I have experienced all those symptoms myself. Well"? "Well, I was saved at the eleventh hour from the commission of a deed which I shudder to think of. A friend advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I did so. In an incredibly short time 1 felt like a new being. The 'Prescription' cured me, and I owe Dr. Pierce a debt of gratitude which I can never repay."

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, Lecturer's Department National Grange.

W. H. Stinson, of New Hampshire, Assistant Steward of the National Grange, in his report at the annual ses-

"It is most certainly a matter of hearty congratulation that the preservation of peace within our borders has not been at issue in the National Grange, but rather the benediction 'Blessed are the Peacemakers' has rested and hovered over the work of the Order during the year with a noted significance.

The unity and fraternity of the Grange has been apparent everywhere, whether knocking at the doors of Con-gress or of State Legislatures for the enactment of righteous and honest laws, or more quietly in its social and educational work at our frequent meetings, or at our homes and around the fireside circles.

"To every thoughtful Patron it is evident that the Grange has brought more sunshine and good cheer to the agricultural classes of our country than any other society or association of similar design or purpose of work in this or of any other day or genera-

"The half has not been realized in benefits to the farming community that will yet come to the toiling yeoman of our Nation from this institution if the faithful, earnest, united efforts of the past are continued by our members. Let not your hearts grow weary in the efforts for a Secretary of Agriculture, for a Governmental telemeasures that are closely identified with your interests as agriculturists and the general prosperity of all the departments of the country's industries.

From the hills and valleys of old New England westward to the Golden standing." Gate, through the Sunny Southland to the famed Northwest, come the proofs of the Order's ennobling, elevating and educational work. No other institution or agency has brought forthwest, reshauchles where the sunner of present and future prosperity is clearly manifest." forth such noble returns of fraternal is clearly manifest." work in doing away with sectional divisions, unjust, suspicious and bitter Grange work in the way of legislation, antagonisms that grow out of the war education and other practical lines of between the North and South. Con-work, and in closing his report said: fidence has returned, the grasp of friendship and good-will is given; the the work that is being accomplished

of the National Grange are full of interest. H. Hawkins, Master of the State Grange of Alabama, said: "A few T. H. Kimbroug fast, and to-day are living monuments said:

to the undying principles of the noble Order we have met to perpetuate. They have passed through the trying ordeal incident to sudden inflation and hasty action, and, as the saying goes, 'struck bottom.' The time has seemed long, but we have passed our days of despondency and gloom, and I am happy to be able to report that, with likely beyond the property that with the control of the property to be able to report that with likely beyond the property to be able to report that with likely beyond the property to be able to report that with likely beyond the property to be able to report that with likely beyond the property to be able to report that with likely beyond the property to be able to report that with likely beyond the property to be able to report that with likely beyond the property to be able to report that with likely beyond the property that the property th py to be able to report that, with brighter hopes than for many years in the past, we have commenced to rebuild the Grange temple in Alabama, and this time on a solid foundation. Our work is progressing, not rapidly but steadily, as is evidenced by the fact that we are thirteen Granges stronger now than we were one year

J.H. Hale, Master of the Connecticut

State Grange, in his report said: "Holding our membership in all Granges in the State and making moderate gains in most of them, and with the addition of 21 new Granges, we have added more than 1,000 members to the Order within the past year, a gain of about 60 per cent; three Pomona Granges with a large membership in each. The organization of a State Fire Insurance Company, marvelous exhibits at State, county and town fairs tell to some extent the story of our work in Connecticut, and this has been done without excitement, but by simply following Grange principles, especially the first plank in our Grange platform."

A. N. Brown, Master of the Delaware State Grange, reported:

"Returns from the Subordinate graphic system, for amendments to the Patent Laws, and for other meritorious condition of the organizations already condition of the organizations already established. One Pomona Grange has been established during this year, making our present status, a State Grange, three Pomona Granges and twentyfive Subordinate Granges in good

Of the business arrangements he

Blue and the Gray meet here on com- by the Grange in Delaware will sufmon ground, under one flag, standing fice to show our true condition. Pracshoulder to shoulder for union and lib-tical results, in my opinion, representing such evidence of prosperity are of infinitely greater value to our The reports of the condition of the Order, exemplifying the necessity and Grange in the different States of the influence of the Grange, than the Union as presented at the last meeting highest degree of strength numerically

T. H. Kimbrough, Master of the in Alabama remained true and stead- Georgia State Grange, in his report ten years, and some of them not since

"Our membership is composed of a brotherhood who stood by our Order under more discouraging circumstances, and to-day stand pledged to the pendent, prosperous and happy. As a summary, five Granges reorganized in western and southwestern portions of the State, and in this same section the subordinate lodges have increased their numerical strength, and are reaping the benefits of our Order."

E. A. Giller, Master of the Illinois State Grange, reported:

"We are holding the fort, with a slight gain in membership. Not many, but it shows the tide has turned. I will say that the signs of the times indicate that the Grange in Illinois is a permanent fixture."

Ex-Gov. Robie, Master of the Maine State Grange, in his report to the National Grange, said: "The condition of the Order of P. of H. in the State of Maine continues to move along on an upward grade. There have been eight new Granges organized, and several dormant Granges reinstated, and one Pomona Grange has been organized during the past year. From the best information that I can get from our State Secretary and other sources, I find that we have in each and every county in the State a flourishing and efficient Pomona Grange, and that there are 209 active subordinate Granges, most of them doing good work, and our actual active membership exceeds 15,000. I think our membership may reach 15,500 before the ann ual meeting in December.

"There has been a growing interest farmers' families. There have been twelve new Grange halls built and dedicated during the past year, and as many more are in the process of construction. The Grange halls in Maine are very numerous, costing from one to five thousand dollars, and it is a strong element of our success.'

W. R. Williams, Master of the State Grange of North Carolina, said:

"I have the pleasure of reporting that the Grange in North Carolina has been on the upward grade for the last year; but within the last three months a real boom has set in. Now we have two new Granges to report, and 55 reorganized during the year, making 70, and at least 1,000 more members than last year. The reorganized Granges are effectually the same as the new, as most of them had not existed for near the year of their organization.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are preventive as well as curative. A few of these "Little Giants," taken at the right time, with little expense and no inconvenience, will accomplish

A Pill in Time, Saves Nine!

what many dollars and much sacrifice will fail to do after Disease once holds you with his iron grasp. Constipa-tion relieved, the Liver regulated, the Blood purified, will fortify against fevers and all contagious diseases. Persons intending travel, changing diet, water and climate, will find invalua-ble Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative

Pellets. In vials convenient to carry.

Our Little Ones and the Nursery for December gives its usual quota of good things, and something more in happy glimpses of holidays to which the little people are looking forward with great expectations. These stories and pictures will go straight to the juvenile heart, and set young ears listening for the first tinkle of bells denoting the approach of beloved Santa Claus. This beautiful monthly has its corps of special writers and artists; and all it contains is freshly gotten up with care to please and cultivate the class for whom it is designed. Russell Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Bos-

When a threatening lung disorder, Shows its first proclivity, Do not let it cross the border— Quell it with activity.

Many a patient, young or olden, Owes a quick recovery All to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

ton, Mass.

Changing the subject, I will give my method for making an omelet: For a family of four, six eggs; add salt to taste and two-thirds of a cup of sweet "There has been a growing interest in Grange work during the year, and our Grange accessions of late come to a stiff froth, and stir all well together, then turn into a hot, well butmilk to the yolks and stir well, then tered spider and cook, not too fast, for about five minutes, or until the whole seems done. Loosen at the sides and underneath with a knife and dexterously fold once and slide upon a plat-This requires a little skill but it makes a lovely and palatable as well as a healthful dish, with very little trouble. It should be eaten at once.

> There are probably few men who have fed sheep for fifteen or twenty years who can say that they found them in every case profitable; and yet more men could probably say this of sheep than could say it of either hogs or cattle. Fat sheep never advance to the extreme values occasionally reach ed by other fat stock-but at the same time they are less apt to go to an extreme the other way. In fact, taking a term of years together, no other stock shows as great uniformity in its quotation.

Delos Barber, a Litchfield dynamiter, blew up nearly 6,000 stumps this summer. He says he's an anarchist who believes in making the roots fly.

An electric light company has been organized at Sturgis with a capital of \$12,000 to purchase an Edison plant and light their village. They promise to have it in operation by January 1.

Combining sheep husbandry with grain growing, pieces out an uncom-fortable gap in the finances, when without it the farmer's business would for a while be all outgo and no income.

The First Symptoms

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

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

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

GOLD WATCHES FREE TO ALL!

home monthly, to intro-duce it into new homes, make this liberal offer: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible before January 15th will receive a Gentleman's WATCH worth \$75, Solid Gold. Hunting Case, Stem winder. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will

Stem winder. If there be more than the second will see correct answer, the second will receive a Lady's WATCH worth \$60. Solid Gold, Watch, Stem winder, the third a Gold Watch, Hunting Case, Stem winder, the third a Gold Watch, Hunting case, Stem winder, worth \$40, the fourth a Solid Silver Watch worth \$25. Each of the next 20 a handsome open face Nickel Watch worth \$10 Enclose 24 cents with your answer for which we will send you Housewife each month for 6 months. Remit by nostal note, silver or stamps. Vame this name. Address postal note, silver or stamps. Name this paper. Address HOUSEWIFE PUB. CO., Greenfield, Mass.

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Treating the Blood

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the Treatment Digpagpg Vidney Liver and Now DIUUU, Lila DIBUUBUB.

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

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

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

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

HOME REFERENCES.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 29, 1887.

Having been greatly troubled with indigession for some time and not finding any relief, I purchased a box of M. I. S. T. and was entitle cured with one box. I think it the greatest medicine for complaints of like nature in the world, as it acted like magic in myles of the myles of

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

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Entered at the Post Office at Coldwater,

Michigan State Grange Proceed ings.

At the hour of meeting established by usage the representatives of the subordinate Granges of the State were found assembled in Representative Hall and were called to order by Worthy Master Luce. The officers of the State Grange were all soon in their places. A committee on credentials was appointed and the fifteenth session of the Michigan State Grange was rapidly preparing for work. The Worthy Master called Bro. Platt to the chair and the Grange was declared to be in condition to listen to speeches for the "Good of the Order." Senators Mayo and Holbrook were severally called out as were Sister Mayo and Lecturer Woodman.

Their brief speeches were full of points and valuable suggestions and filled in the time profitably until the noon recess which was fixed by vote.

Mr. Mayo briefly referred to the progress made by the Order in dispelling the prejudice of former years. We have reached that point where prominent men are identified with the Order and its standing is not only well established but its influence is recognized in the legislative bodies of the country. We may look with pride at the results already effected by the Order. He made some telling points in behalf | the lessons of experience from memof his wife and gave way to a call for Mrs. Mayo whose hits in reply were sharp as woman's wit is wont to be when at its best.

Sister Mayo was proud of an organization that could command the presence of such a wealth of intelligence as she witnessed on the floor of the House at the meeting of the National Grange. She referred to the forward march of the Order, naming Commissioner Coleman, of the Agricultural Department, and the Governors of states as instances of an enlightened progress on the part of the American farmer toward the possession of his political rights, and these include very many others.

Her observation of the growth of the Order in this State was most satis factory in that she found more of the young people were this year joining the Grange than had done so of late years, and this was a most hopeful indication. In homes where the father and mother were members and the young folks spoke lightly of the Grange there was something wrong. Such members were of little value to the Order and she conjured the fathers and mothers as they believed in the Order as a means of education and improvement to teach their children to love it and instil its ennobling principles into their minds, "For," said she, "who shall labor for the Order when we are gone if our children do not?"

Bro. Jason Woodman was next called out. Answering the question, "Is the organization to be permanent?" he said, in many neighborhoods where there was intelligence and the educational advantages which it offered to deep root that nothing could weaken Maple Rapids. or destroy. In other neighborhoods there was a weakness, a fear of the ridicule of their village acquaintances. This is rapidly being overcome by the recognition of the Order everywhere, as we see by the press. He referred to the Detroit Tribune and several other papers of the State as having performed good service to the Order.

Overseer Holbrook was not in condition to make a speech on account of a bad throat, although he put in about five minutes of sensible talk before the

When the Grange was called to order in the afternoon by the Worthy Master the committees had not all been filled and he retired to complete them, calling Bro. -- to the chair. This gave another hour to speech-making for the Good of the Order. We were not present all the time but heard enough to know that Bro. Pattengale, of Genesee made a rousing speech of twenty minutes that brought down the house. Hon. M. D. Camp-

this State Grange would not be dull and uninteresting for want of good talkers. We thought of the first and second sessions of the Michigan State Grange and by comparison thanked God and took courage. After the announcement of the committees the regular order of business was taken up. The Master read his annual address and was followed by several other officers. Some not being ready, papers were presented and referred to appropriate committees. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read at the evening session and some other miscellaneous business transacted and the labors of the day concluded. The attendance of visiting members, as was expected, is less than usual. The National Grange came first and was expected to eclipse this, the lesser light. But we who have seen both are neither ashamed or discouraged by comparison but rather are proud of both as noble representative bodies of the very best class of American citizens.

The work of Wednesday was formal, receiving resolutions and papers from members and their reference to appropriate committees, the members of these committees finding out who was of their number and getting together and preparing for work Recess was taken at an early hour. To-morrow will be a busy day in the committee

An invitation from Capital Grange to the members of the State Grange and visiting Patrons filled their beautiful hall at an early hour Wednesday evening. Worthy Master Bank soon called to order and after a song stated that this was a special meeting called for the special purpose of giving and receiving the benefits that must come from an interchange of thought and bers of the Order widely scattered over the State and belonging to so many different Granges.

In the absence of the Master of the State Grange he called first on his legal representative, the Worthy Overseer John Holbrook, who after a few practical remarks made a serious mistake which we can prove by a cloud of witnesses. We did not know at the moment how many, until later in the evening we learned that 250 Patrons had passed the gatekeeper and then we knew we had 249 witnesses to the blunder of the Worthy Overseer in calling on the Secretary of the State Grange for a speech. Now, we judge of a man by his practical shrewdness and we at once saw and felt that we had been mistaken in the man. He knew we could not make a speech and we knew that he either had a spite to gratify, wanted a contrast between a man who could make a speech and one who couldn't, or else thought this a chance to have a little fun at our expense. Of course he had the cool end of the poker this time and if we had to suffer the Grange had not long to wait for the procession to move on. Bro. John Shurts, of White Pigeon Grange, was next surprised and we had at once most convincing evidence of the stimulating effect of a visit to the State Grange. He volunteered a promise to go home and work for the Good of the Order and his Grange as he had never worked before.

A Patron was next called whose name we did not get. He simply asked for intormation as to the value to the Order of Pomona Granges and was answered by Prof. Beal, of the Agriculthe farmer class, the Order had taken tural College, and Bro. Redfern. of

Bro. Hart, of Allegan County, next answered to a call and gave a very interesting account of the influence of the Grange store in adding members to all the Granges of that county so long as the advantages of trade were confined to the Order, and how they had fallen from grace as soon as the necessity of maintaining their Grange relations was set aside by the removal of the restrictive rule so that all eould reap pecuniary advantages without cost of membership. Experience had proved that something more than a pecuniary interest was necessary to give stability and character to the

State Lecturer Jason Woodman was next ordered to the front. He enlarged on the advantages the Grange offers to the young men, showing conclusively that no better field for mental development exists anywhere than the Grange offers, and if improved there is no fear of the farmer boy falling behind in the race of life the one who

took a hand in and before the Worthy | the value of the Order and the differ-Master had completed his committee- ence between the live wide-awake making labor we were satisfied that members and the drones, he said if the drive-well fiends got any money out of farmers, it was in those neighborhoods where the Visitor was not taken and where the Grange had life but not any real vitality, adding that Col. Brigham, of Ohio, assured him that in one county alone not less than \$35,000 of royalty had been paid the agents of the man Green. If that is so and other counties have been as liberal he has not been a green swindler by a long

Bro. Mars, in answering for the non-appearance of another brother, found himself on the stump and of course had to talk. He put in five minutes acceptably, endorsed the county Grange as a good branch of the service and invited the young men of the Grange to take a hand in discussing the live questions of the day to the end that intelligent conclusions might be reached.

After a song Bro, Moore, of St. Johns, a man that we had lost sight of for the last half dozen years, was called out. We were anxious to hear him as we had known him as a valiant and valuable member of the Order. Among other good things Bro. Moore said, "Don't depend too much on friends for success. Be self-reliant and trust in a resolute determination to use all the possibilities within your reach. The famous generals who won honors did the most thinking and by that selfeducation seized upon opportunities that commanded success." He referred to his own experience appropriately with an application.

Bro. Partridge, of Genesee, a robust and impressive speaker, put in ten minutes to good purpose answering to his name by saying that in any good work he was never called for in vain. He felt the inspiration of his surroundings both here and in the State Grange and now just past 50 wished he had another 50 years to work through this grand organization for the good of his fellow men. He had of all men faith in those who with their own right arms had developed the wealth of our noble State. He saw in the Grange such grand opportunities for the development of the minds of these men and their children after them. He plead for work among the brothers and sisters of the dormant Granges of the State and had faith in their restoration if judiciously handled. "Go and shake hands with them, brothers, in the spirit of fraternity and good will. The best talent of the land comes from the farm. The mind, like the muck and clay that grows beautiful flowers, lies undeveloped and it is the province of this Order to present opportunities for its growth to a grand maturity. An influence should go out from this State Grange that would penetrate every neighborhood."

Mr. Hill, of the choir, was called on for a comic song and we got more than we expected in coming-an immense laugh.

Passing by some who "must be excused," we come to Judge Ramsdell, who came to the front remarking that it was only fair to give a fellow who was to make an impromptu speech about 24 hours notice and this the Worthy Master had neglected in his case. The Judge, it seems, had felt a little blue about the condition of the Order before coming to this meeting but he was now fully reassured. The losses sustained by the Order in numbers was after all no real loss. He said the more than 30,000 members once upon our muster rolls, in the matter of strength and influence, were as a mob is to a well disciplined army of half the number which we have to-day. He advised that young men with ambition be elected to places of trust and responsibility as the older ones of those now serving must of necessity soon vacate, and in this matter made a personal application.

Bro. and Sister Redfern entertained the company with a comic recitation as did Bro. Hill with another of his songs and the labors of the day closed. The meeting was a success and as we left the hall we thought what a grand work has this Grange accomplished, as we compare this collection of farmers and their work with the State Grange of 1874.

Thursday morning.—This third day of the session was called to order without a suspicion that anything unusual was in store for the legislative Patrons who listened to the morning song, the ritual prayer, and the reading of the minutes of the work of the preceding der of business was taken up, motions were made and disposed of, resolutions offered and referred, and "Reports of officers of the State Grange" were answered by the first genuine surprise of the session. The resignation of the Worthy Master without a whisper of its coming was for the moment like running a whole train off the track with the passengers not quite certain that in the next moment they might not land in a culvert or tumble over an embankment. Here is the document:

WORTHY PATRONS:-For the repeated ex sions of confidence received at the hands of the State Grange I am profoundly grateful. For seven years I have labored faithfully to execute the commission placed in my hands; have learned to prize highly the ac quaintance formed at the sessions of this body; have enjoyed the hospitality of many of you around your own hearthstones; but umulated duties devolving upon me compel, in justice to the Grange as well as to my resignation of the office of Master of the Michigan State Grange. And now, for-feiting no jot or tittle of faith in or hope for the Order, I place back in the hands of the authority that issued it, the commission held so long. And henceforth I only ask to be allowed to work as a private in the ranks. ternally yours, 'C G. LUCE.

Each looked at the other with a what-does-it-mean sort of stare and a feeling of apprehension. The reading of the paper concluded, who could say nay to the reasons assigned that impelled this act of official separation from the great body of Patrons that had been so long and faithfully served? Bro. J. G. Ramsdell promptly came to the front with a motion of acceptance which he supported in a comprehensive speech, so convincing, that at its close the resignation was regretfully

Knowing the severe strain to which the Governor was subjected by the multiplied duties he had assumed, we had all along felt his only security from a physical break-down was less work and less responsibility, and this was well stated by Judge Ramsdell.

Nothing could be more apparent than that the vote was prompted by a regretful sympathy, impelled by a stern sense of duty to a fellow Patron. A. S. Partridge offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this State Grange tender its Worthy Master, the Governor of the State, Hon. C. G. Luce, a rising vote of thanks for the efficient manner in which he has served the Order of Patrons of Husbandry and for his work which contributed so largely to the making of the session of the National Grange in this city a grand success

Before the vote was taken Sister Mayo took the floor and those who know the love she has for the Order and her nice adaptation of words to thoughts that came gushing forth as from the very fountain of esteem and confidence and trust, can fancy the drift of her impromptu talk. It was no speech. It was an overflow of feeling that brought the uncalled tear to the eyes of men unused to such a scene. When she sat down there were more handkerchiefs in use than we ever saw before on this floor. Bro. Ramsdell suggested that it would be eminently proper for visiting members to vote on this occasion and when the Worthy Overseer called for a vote on the resolution the entire body rose to its feet as one man. It was no formal endorsement and when the Worthy Master again resumed his duties he was visibly affected. An adjournment seemed in order and the hall was soon cleared under an order for recess until two

At that hour the first work after the opening was the exemplification of the unwritten work. The special order, the election of Master and three members of the Executive Committee followed, resulting in the election of Bro. Thomas Mars on the first ballot. There seemed general satisfaction at the result of the election. Little more was done and a recess was taken until nine o'clock Friday morning.

Seven o'clock found the hall well filled with Patrons and citizens of Lansing. The Worthy Master announced that in the progress of events the ladies had at last got to the front as would be seen by the program of the evening. After a song and prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. Hazlett, of this city, was introduced and in the half hour that she used most acceptably, followed by Sister Mayo, abundantly proved that the program had been wisely made and successfully worked. After a song, Mrs. -, of Ohio, was introduced. Her recitation brought down the house and they demanded a return of this accomplished elocutionist to the front. A second recitation was equally well received and the labors of the ladies for the evening closed.

We can not give any of the work of Friday in this issue. The paper has bell, and Bro. John Dawson, of Barry, takes to a profession. In referring to day. This routine work passed, the or- been delayed three days for so much. ized by the State Grange. We have no

Secretary's Annual Report.

WORTHY MASTER AND FELLOW PA-TRONS:-The return of another annual session with the representatives of 40 counties of our good State assembled in this beautiful hall, now so familiar to thousands of the Patrons of Michigan and other States, demands from your secretary a statement of the business transactions of his office during the fiscal year 1887.

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RECEIPTS.	
Fees and dues from Subordinate Granges\$3,893 Subscriptions to Grange Visitor1,667	74
Amount charged lecture fund on account of Grange Visitor 70 Advertising collections 570 Received from supplies sold 512 Interest collected 245	25 52 90
Total receipts\$6,961	21

Expenses session of 1886......\$1,266 of Per diem and expense Ex. Com.... 219 42 Printing of proceedings and other ffice...... 353 39 ffice...... 47 60 Stationery Secretary's office..... 79 00 6 00 Postage and sta'n'y, Master's office, Grange Visitor Printing and mailing Grange Visitor 1,938 63
Postage paid on Grange Visitor 89 73 Sundry expenses on acc't G. V.... Paid for railway certificates...... Miscellaneous expenses, including

Total expenses.....\$6,434 31 Balance in favor of receipts..... \$ 526 90

freight, drayage and exchange.

On a review of the financial condition of the State Grange since 1880 I find in five of the seven years there has been a credit balance. In two the expenditures have exceeded the receipts and in one only has the credit balance equaled that of this year. In all these seven years the receipts have exceeded the expenditures by \$613.61, something less than \$100 a year. At this rate it will take a long time for the State Grange to get rich. But these figures indicate prudent management on the part of the Executive Committee of the interests committed to their care by the Patrons of the State. It is gratifying to know that the receipts of fees and dues exceed those of last year by \$147.50. This certainly is reassuring when we remember that it has been a hard year for Michigan farmers. We can assign this increased improvement in the finances of the Order to no one thing especially, more than to the Contest Plan, introduced within the year in our State. That it has been used with better success in those Granges that show the largest financial gains is not made evident by that fact, for all neighborhoods are not alike. While Grange extension is comparatively easy in one locality, it may be greatly re-stricted and hindered in another owing to sparse settlement, scarcity of means or other causes. The banner Grange thus far in this line of work is the one that first brought it into prominence, Palmyra Grange, No. 212, of Lenawee County. Its progress has been triumphant throughout the year. It has added 87 new names to its membership of 72 at this time last year, and paid \$103.22 into the State treasury. This sum is more than four times the amount paid by this Grange the pre-

A new feature I understand to be the outgrowth of their contests is the orming of a Grange that meets alternate weeks with the regular sessions. The Grange Visitor is patronized in such Granges by way of its coffers and its columns.

Several strong Granges have grown stronger by, adding to their membership and a few weak Granges have become strong under the operation of the competitive plan. Notable among these latter is Butler Grange, No. 78, of Branch County. This little Grange has more than doubled its membership and pays this year three and one-half times as much as last year luto the State treasury.

While an addition to our membership is a hopeful sign, it is by no means the only or be result that this competitive scheme works in those Granges that heartily and unitedly adopt it. The bringing out of latent talent, the awakening of dormant energy for the Order and the refreshing vigor of enthusiastic good tellowship, surpass all other considerations. Increased attendance, with a vigilant eye to the designated time for calling to order, are among the benefits not to be lightly overlooked in a general summing up of the advantages that accrue to Granges that have tested the stimulating influences of the Contest, and for these do we most earnestly commend the plan to all those Granges that have stood afar off while good results have been garnered by their more enterprising neighbors.

The growth of the Order in this State has not been well distributed. A score or more of Granges still cling to an existence that barely secures their recognition, while they have so little vitality that if pronounced dead they would not be missed. Others have held their own without gain in membership but with sufficient interest to fully reward their members for coming together with regularity, while other Granges have had a real boom.

In the lecture field, as already shown, but \$177.71 of the \$400 appropriated by the last State Grange, was used, while \$70.25 was charged to that fund on account of Visitors supplied to members of new Granges, as authormeans of determining which of these is the better way of promoting the Good of the Order. That the lecturers who taxed the Grange so lightly were faithfull and economical I think has nowhere been questioned, and in view of the large amount of field work done by the Worthy Master without compensation, the Patrons of the State have certainly been well served at small

Another department of Grange work with which I am identified remains to be considered.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

In the financial balance which the VISITOR presents when compared with last year in the matter of profit and loss, there is little occasion for comment. The paper was not established for profit. Its projectors deemed it a necessity for the Good of the Order, and if that phrase means anything it means the promotion of the material and educational interests of the American farmer. Its management has had that end in view from its first issue in April, 1875, until now. I am not aware that from year to year it has grown less worthy of the support of the Patrons of the State. It it has, I am free to say the controlling authority should endeavor to place it in such hands as will make it more acceptable to those for whose benefit it was established.

Although much has been accomplished the work undertaken is yet in its infancy and line upon line must be written daily, read and reread in the years to come in the prosecution of this laudable endeavor of the Patrons of Husbandry to promote the best interests of the farmers of this country. The objects are vastly important and no man should stand in the way of

their accomplishment. The press is an important factor and on the ability and fidelity of its management much depends. But not all. It still remains that most farmers are not prompt to attend to any matter of business outside the routine of growing, marketing and harvesting their crops. It not called on by a solicitor the average farmer lets his paper stop from carelessness of habit; and this is generally true that the success of the paper depends quite as much on the activity and earnestness of its friends

as upon its own merits.

If the subscription list of the Vis-TOR is to recover lost ground under any management its friends must prove their friendship by personal effort to extend its circulation. The competition among publishers is sharp and devices to capture subscribers are numerous. The standard answer to an invitation to subscribe for a Grange paper is, "I'm taking more papers now than I have time to read." Farmers are not yet so thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Order that they discriminate in favor of an agricultural paper that requires payment in advance and to induce them to do

so requires work. The Worthy Master has well said The Grange Visitor is the property of the State Grange," and it is this act I desire to so impress upon each t these representatives that when tley return to the Granges that honold them by an election, and confided th interests of the Order to their care, they shall each feel impelled to make a personal effort to add new names and restore old ones to the subscription ist of the VISITOR that its sphere of usefulness may be enlarged. In busines, men do not succeed who have in care for their property. In the success of the Visitor your interests as Patrius are involved. Concerted action on your part in behalf of this, your own property, will strengthen the Order and render more efficient its work.

THE DEFENSE FUND.

in connection with the driven well has become a familiar theme in our annual reports. The Worthy Master has so well discussed the vicious character of the Umted States patent laws and the importance to the Agricultural Class of their amendment that I need not dwell upon those points farther than to say that I printed blank petitions asking Congress to protect the people from the liability of annoyance and injury, to which all are now exposed, by such amendment to the patent laws as simple justice demands. These petitions were sent to every Grange Secretary in the State and through the Visitor this officer was invited to see to their circulation for signatures.

The two decisions of the Supreme Court in May last in tavor of the patentee awakened an apprehension in the minds of well owners that had for some years lain dormant. These decisions restored the business of the royalty robbery and in several counties in this State as well as other States notices were indiscriminately served on those who had wells and those who had not.

Correspondence was at once opened with my office asking for information and advice. The information wanted was "would the State Grange undertake as before the defense of owners of driven wells on payment of one dollar to its Defense Fund." The order of the Executive Committee made in 1881 to accept one dollar and receipt therefor had never been annulled and I therefore advised that not a dime be paid as royalty on driven wells to any man, however well armed with authority to collect royalty and assured correspondents that the State Grange would defend in the courts every contributor

of a dollar to its Defense Fund. This correspondence all indicated an abiding faith in the State Grange and effort in the state Grange and effort in the state Grange and than I am that for this defense the questions affecting our interests should hall burned, coupled with failure of Grange.

it could legitimately use. This of itself indicates the established character

of the Order among the people.

The presence of the Defense Fund is of itself a defense; and until such influence from the farmers of the country is brought to bear on Congress as shall secure such amendment to the patent laws as safety demands, it will be wise for the contributors to this fund to permit it to remain as it is. It signifies "Hands Off" and has without doubt saved to the citizens of Michigan ten times what the Order has cost

The Defense Fund as reported last year was on interest at six per cent in a note of \$1400.00. And a balance in my hands of \$15.32 with which to pay contributors who might call for the sixty cents to which each was entitled on return of my receipt for one dollar issued in 1881 and 82. The Defense Fund is now represented by a promisory note held by Chairman of Executive Committee of \$1484.00; a balance of the old fund of \$14.82; and contribution since August last of \$174: making a total at this date of \$1672.82. Of the various interests that a few

years ago received annually serious consideration at the hands of this body the plaster interest was for several years at the front. By persistent work on the part of the Executive Committee sustained by the Patrons of the State we held the fort for half a decade or until a revolution of opinion as to its value had taken place among the farmers of the State.

Charged by the Executive Committee with the duty of renewing a con-tract with the Plaster Association, I was met at the threshold of my attempt with the statement that manufacturers of plaster in the entire Northwest were in the Association and a majority of its Executive Committee had determined on an advance in price from \$2.50 per ton to \$3.00.

I urged the unreasonableness of this move in the face of the prevailing low prices of farm produce and the growing teeling of independence of its use that prevailed and warned them that the Patrons of Michigan would largely forego its use. But the lessons of experience seemed to have been lost on the most influential of these manufacturers and they resolved to adhere to the advance made, and there the matter rests.

From a brother so situated that he could know I learned that the sales of

plaster in 1887 were very light. Our records show six new Subordinate Granges organized and two Pomona or Co. Granges in Huron and Gratiot under most favorable circumstances. Huron County leads in the number of new Granges and from reports received the Order in that County gives promise of growth and usefulness. But these new Granges will need attention.
The stimulating influence of the State Lecturer should not be withheld until signs of decay appear. The season of the year most favorable to Grange growth is here and should be improved. The presence of the National Grange in the State Capital called together thousands of Patrons and to this State Grange still other Patrons have come. The inspiration of these meetings must not be lost. The conditions of growth and a season of prosperity are present and I trust will be improved that our next report may show that Michigan has passed the period of decline and her Patrons are working unitedly for the Good of the Order and J. Т. Совв, Sec'y.

Overseer's Report.

WORTHY MASTER AND MEMBERS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE:-Perhaps if my report was confined to a knowledge of Grange work derived through the discharge of the duties devolved upon me by virtue of my office, it would be a very brief article indeed, but he who is interested in the advancement of the Order and has become identified both in spirit and by fraternal ties, with the organization and is aware of the influence that the Grange has or may have upon the destiny of the nation, and especially upon the great agricultural interests of the country and the moral and intellectual advancement of its votaries must certainly be able to offer some suggestions, or advance some criticisms with the object of making the Order more effective

The Grange to-day is recognized by thoughtful people as an important factor in society and its teaching in direct harmony with the civilization of the country, and the friends of good government recognize in the Grange membership a loyal and liberty loving class of men and women asking nothing of the State or Nation, but deserved equality; it interferes with the rights of no one, it robs no one, it seeks to oppress no one, it wears no party colors, it demands no exceptional legislation and courts no special tavor. No communistic breath nating from the State Grange of Michigan has ever polluted the pure air of liberty; no sentiment savored of anarchy has ever found favor in our teachings or caused the cheek of the loyal sons and daughters of our Order to blush with shame; but liberty for all equality, before the laws of our country, and the greatest good to the greatest number are some of the principles upon which our Order rests.

The Grange is also recognized as the only acknowledged body through which the sentiments of the farmers of this great State may be expressed, and their wishes made known to the peo-

given therete. It may be affirmed with truthfulness that if any burdens rest upon agriculture they were placed there through legislation and their removal must be brought about in the same manner, and it is not sufficient that you recommend in the State Grange, certain measures, but you must follow them to the bitter end. How is it with the doctor, the lawyer, the merchant, or the business men?

When legislation is proposed that effects him either directly or indirectly, he is there and camps on the trail of the enemy and never yields without a stubborn fight, and exhausts all the resources within his power.

The railroads do not rest their case only at the end of a bitter struggle, and money, influence, time and persuasion are poured out freely, all the traffic will bear, and you know what the result is and will be.

But when the time for action comes and legislation is about to be enacted for or against the interest of agriculture the Grange is not heard in the halls of legislation. Now this is wrong and calls for a remedy. Will you

prescribe it? Let me suggest two remedies. Elect only men who are intelligent and trusty to legislate for you. Let your wants be known and your opinions be communicated to the members representing you and give them to ui derstand that you will hold them personally responsible for their actions. Let the Subordinate and Pomona Grange be heard from and I assure you that attention will be given to your demands. Take courage; let your watchword be persevere, and time in her changes will demonstrate and a grateful people will acknowledge that toiling hands alone are builders of a nation's wealth and fame.

JOHN HOLBROOK, Overseer.

Gate-Keeper's Report.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE:-

In my brief report I cannot refrain from urging that all who have Grange work in charge be more particular about the unwritten work of the Order. Signals of the four degrees and the degree words to and including the sixth. The A. W.'s long passed out of use are given. In some cases delegates have not received our present A. W. We are taught that "Order is heaven's first law." Granges recognizing this feature with greatest regard are making greater progress and are more harmonious in their deliberations.

Other officers coming before have referred to other items of interest so will content myself with referring to only one more for "Good of the Or-Permit me to present for your consideration the propriety of placing competent solicitors for the GRANGE VISITOR in the field, under pay upon such terms and conditions as your Executive Committee deem best. In offering this suggestion I do not wish to be understood as favoring the placing an agent or agents on the road, but in every Grange and section having conditions favorable to the growth and development of the Order.

Believing as I do the Visitor in a family will do more toward awakening an interest in Grange work, than even our lecture system can alone; for in too many sections the farm ers are not sufficiently aroused from their lethargy to come out and listen to even our best lecturers.

In such an event they are not reached at all, but should some perchance listen to an appeal to the farmers to organize in the name of the Grange and aid in carrying on the good work already begun, would soon lose much of the inspiration received, without the VISITOR a semi-monthly reminder of the importance of an organization of the agricultural class for the mutual protection and advancement of their rights and interests.

Its visits would keep them constantly informed of what the Order is doing and proposes to do.

J. C. GOULD, G. K.

Report of Pomona.

In the most propitious season of the year for lecture work we cannot go, and not until the 8th of June did we do any field work at all. Since that time until the 8th of November, we have done all that health and strength and added duties elsewhere would permit. Forty-eight lectures have been delivered in Michigan, and two in Indiana. In three counties in Michigan we have put in a series of lectures speaking to nearly every Grange in the county.

The meetings this year have been exceedingly well attended, and a deep interest in the work manifested. The out door meetings have had an unusually large attendance, showing that farmers are really taking time to live and breathe.

The contest plan has added largely to our members this year, and when we know it is a strife we can but congratulate ourselves upon the harmony and good will that has prevailed. And it is to be attributed to the kind fraternal feelings that our organization engenders and fosters, and for this if nothing else the Grange has done a good work.

One Grange in Van Buren County has suffered most disastrously by fire; Mount Tabor Grange hall and all its contents were destroyed. The Patrons there are a faithful few and will attempt the erection of another building as soon as practicable. But the

State Grange could command from those outside the Order all the money Grange and an intelligent expression it exceedingly difficult for them to again get upon their feet.

As one feature of our order is to help those that need our help, especially our own fraternity, we can but feel it is our duty to go to their relief, and we would recommend that the Granges in the State be asked by their delegates here representing them, to aid in rebuilding this Grange hall by contributions from their various Grange

Children's day is no longer an experiment but a success. We had the pleasure of attending three children's meetings this year. They were gay and glad, and upon these young hearts and minds were sown seeds that can but bear good fruit in the future of their lives. And we would also recommend that the State Master at the proper time, again proclaim a day to be observed by the Patrons of the State as Children's day.

There are many Granges in the State that are fortunate enough to possess a full treasury. This is an evidence of success in more ways than one; and when we have found a Grange thus blessed we have wondered if it would not be feasible and beneficial to invest a part of these funds in good monthly magazines for the benefit of its members. Let a Grange subscribe for a half dozen or a dozen magazines and have a circulating library of its own, which may and would reach not only the parents but the children of the homes who are not Patrons, and thereby would they be advancing the cause of humanity by placing within their reach good reading matter.

Again, as we have done each year, we must recommend more system in the lecture field. It is a waste of time, strength and money, to call a lecturer a hundred miles to deliver one lecture, when, by expending a little time, a few sheets of paper, pen and ink, and much patience, and a few extra dol-lars, a series of lectures might be given that would cover the whole county. And we would not confine the lectures to Grange halls alone. Some of the best meetings held by us this year have been held where no Granges exist. People come to hear about the Granges, and those that know nothing of it and its objects have been so favorably impressed that they have joined Granges adjacent to their respective vicinities.

A lecturer can generally stay but one day in a place, and sometimes not that, but not infrequently is compelled to take the next train for the next appointment. Much is lost in not following up a lecture with earnest solicitations to secure new members. Let this always be done. A lecture should not only strengthen and build up the Grange by adding new zest and zeal to its members, but it should reach out to those outside the gates.

Another pleasing feature, and one for which we have earnestly labored, is this—the children of Patrons are joining the Grange. In the years gone by, it has not been considered very popular to belong to the Order. But we have out grown that, or rather have so developed that we have shown to the world that manhood and womanhood have gained rather than lost; that the man who is a Patron is wiser, kinder, truer, nobler, because he is a Patron; that the woman has added to her womanliness; she is a better wife and mother; more cultured and refined because she is a Patron; and the young with a keen, intuitive sense, with their fingers ever on the pulse of public opinion, are learning that what mankind do and develop stands as true types for the inner growth and the invisible building that reaches out for hights yet to be gained; for goals yet to be won; for a life that is not all lived here, but searching out into infinitude, the boundary of which is reached here at the "Valley of the Shadow" and there "When we Behold His Face."

There has been another growth attributable to the precepts of our Order and which our organization has ever striven to inculcate. People are taking time to read, and the education which we have ever sought to instill, is now rapidly gaining an abiding place among the farmers.

Nor not only does the farmer have his books and papers, but the farmer's wife has her books and papers, and the children have theirs.

The annual purchasing of new books has become as much of a necessity as the yearly purchasing of shoes and flannels (and we wish we could all spend for good books as much as for tobacco); even though the old cloak or coat must be made to serve another winter, and money too scarce for the Christmas books, and a load of wood is taken in exchange for them.

It was a great while before our grandmothers' daughters could with peace of mind stitch up and neatly over-cast a seam, instead of over sewing and patiently felling each edge. It has also taken time for the farmer's wife of to-day to feel that she could sit down in the broad day time and read, without thinking she was playing truant to needle and knitting work, though sewing machines and knitting factories stood on the one hand, over against the supply and demand of men-tal culture on the other. What is it and how is it that times and things for her have changed? and that the idea of reading and research for her is absent. The atmosphere which our Order has developed, the movement of tarmers and farmers' wives to the front, the uplifting of the laborer, not noble labor, have come through the the Wednesday evening session, and of Grange.

Notices of Meetings.

The annual meeting of Eaton Co. Pomona Grange, No. 28, will be held Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1887, with Char-lotte Grange at their hall in the city, commencing at 10 A. W. A cordial invitation extended to all fourth degree members to be present and take part in the exercises.

Geo. D. PRAY, Sec'y.

The annual meeting of Clinton Co. Pomona Grange is to be held with Olive Grange on Wednesday, Dec. 28, commencing at 10:30 A. M. with the usual morning exercises. Afternoon session, a report from each officer of the Grange is expected. A good attendance is desired for the election of officers and some members of the executive Committee will take place on that occasion. Evening meeting public at which time we expect to be favored with a drama.

J. D. RICHMOND, Lect.

The next session of St. Joseph Co. Grange No. 4, will be held at Centreville Thursday, Jan. 5. The afternoon session will be public at which time we will have reports from the officers for the past year, and also installation of officers. All fourth degree mem-bers and the public generally are cordially invited to attend.

A. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

The next meeting of Allegan County Council will be held at Monterey the the first Tuesday in January, 1888 The program will be as tollows: Music. Words of welcome by Sister Foster, of Monterey; Response by W. H. Ely, of Allegan; Inaugural address by Pressdent Shirly; Music; Essay by J. B. Alexander, of Watson; Recitation by Millie Jewett, of Allegan; Essay by sister Mary Burnham, of Watson; The new year, by sister Stowe, of Cheshire. Dinner basket picnic.
N. A. Dibble, Sec'y.

The Pomona Grange of St. Clair and Sanilac Counties will hold its next annual meeting with Grove Grange at the hall in the village of Fargo on Wednesday, December 21, at 10 o'clock sharp. The following is the program: Singing by the Fremont choir; Welcome address by W. L. of Grove Grange; Response, by W. M. S. A. Terpenning, of Merion Grange; singing, adjourn for dinner; Reports of Subordinate Granges; How to winter stock; Parchel Lamb, Jeddo Grange and Fred Ulrich, Grove Grange; Address by Bro. Cummings, of Anderson; to choose his own subject; The effects of tobacco on plants, sisters Gardner and others; Select reading, sister L. W. Brown, Jeddo; Is the Grange a success generally, if not, why not? N. McClure, Freemont Centre; Cooperation, Bros. Quail and Broadshaw; Essay, sister F. Terpenning Merion Grange.

The annual meeting of Newaygo County Pomona Grange, No. 11, will be held at Fremont Grange hall on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 28 and 28, 1887. The following will be the order of business. Report of delegates to the State Grange; Report from the National Granges by J. H. Macomber and M. W. Scott; The unfinished program of last meeting will be taken up. Patrons Mutual Insurance," by A. O. White. The Grange will be opened in the fifth degree in the evening for the election of officers and any other may come before the

T. H. Stuart, Lect.

HILLSDALE County Grange, No. 10, will hold its next session at Fayette Grange Hall, Jonesville, January 4. Meeting called to order at 10 A. M. for bysiness. Afternoon, installation of officers with a good program following the installation. All Patrons are wanted to put in appearance and help make the New Year meeting a grand success. Let us join hands once more in thanks for the blessings of the past, and with renewed energies start in with the new year. Also, let each Patron whe has not subscribed for the VISITOR come prepared to fill up a long column for our paper. Bring in all the names you can from outsiders. We always feel happier in trying to make others happy.

J. E. Wagner, Lecturer.

The Lecturer J. D. W. Fisk, announces the annual meeting of Branch County Pomona Grange at Coldwater Grange Hall on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 21 and 22, beginning at 11 A. M. on the 21st. Both the morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to the annual business of the society, consisting of reports from subordinate Granges, reports of officers, standing committees and delegates to the State Grange, election of officers and other miscellaneous business. At the session Wednesday evening the fifth degree will be conferred large class of members. The officers elect will be installed, a report of the proceedings of the National Grange will be given by W. E. Wright and other addresses will be given; this session will be in fifth degree. Thursday morning the meeting will open at 10 o'clock, and the entire day will be devoted to literary work, for which a full program has been arranged. The dinner Wednesday will be a general picuic, after which Coldwater Grange will entertain the members of the order. Supper will be served at from his labor, but to the dignity of the hall to all desiring to remain to

Ladies' Department.

Sparrows.

Little birds sit on the telegraph wires, And chitter and flitter and fold their wings, Maybe they think that for them and their sires, Stretched always on purpose these wonderful strings;

And perhaps the Thought that the world inspires Did plan for the birds among other things.

Little birds sit on the slender lines And the news of the world runs under their feet.

How value rises and how declines; How kings with their armies in battle meet. And all the while, 'mid the soundless signs, They chirp their small gossipings foolish

Little things light on the lines of our lives, Hopes and joys and acts of to-day; And we think that for these the Lord contrives,

Nor catch what the hidden lightnings say. But from end to end His meaning arrives, And His word runs underneath all the way.

Is life only wires and lightning then, Apart from that which about it clings? Are the works and the hopes and the prayers of

Only sparrows that light on God's telegraph strings.

Holding a moment and gone again? Nay: He planned for the birds with the larger things.

-Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

Our Bondage.

I wonder how many women go back in thought, as I do at this weary hour to the time when they first lost their liberty. I ought to be thankful, doubtless, for mine lasted longer than that of most. During sixteen blessed years I had feet uncramped, limbs unfettered, trunk unbandaged, hair untwisted, and larg ly as a consequence, spirit blithe as a singing skylark. Living in the country and in much isolation, my dear mother permitted to her daughters the almost unexampled bliss of freedom in both body and mind. There was no hill too high to climb and no tree, for that matter, no valley too deep to explore, no brook too wet to wade. Out-door air, simple food, eight hours sleep in every twenty-four-all these beatitudes were ours.

But there came a day—alas! the dark day of my youth-on which I was as literally caught out of the fields and pastures as was ever a young colt, confronted by a long dress that had been made for me, corsets and high-heeled shoes that had been bought, hairpins and ribbons for my straying locks, and I was told that it simply "wouldn't answer" to "run wild" another day. Company from the city was expected; I must be made presentable; I "had got to look like other folks."

That was a long time ago, but I have never known a single physically reasonable day since that sweet May morning when I cried in vain for longer lease of liberty. Those "adornments" -the inquisition of fashion-changed my outlook on the world. A caged bird became my fitting emblem. Of a shy, sensitive nature, I yielded at once to the inevitable. But my high heels threw me out of poise and I wouldn't try to walk more than was necessary in the clinging folds of that long, tightfitting gown. Hence I ceased to be a denizen of God's beautiful out-doors; was a rambler and a climber no more, but gave myself to books and have remained in my cage—the house—right on through the years. After my long day's work with the pen, I say to myself so often, "If I could put on a hat, button a coat around me, and step off how delightful a walk would But no; there are intricate prediminaries before a woman can do anything so simple as to take a constitutional. In my own case, the easy wrapper that I wear at my work, with its long, heavy skirt, must be changed for a street dress; the slippers for shoes to be buttoned up; a bonnet affording no protection from light, wind, or observation, must be "tastefully" put on; tight-fitting gloves drawn to their places, and then only, with skirts to be litted at every step, the airing may begin. A man would have two things to do-put on his coat and crowd a hat over his eyes; a woman has three articles to take off (wrapper and slippers), dress to draw on, collar and cuffs to adjust and pin, shoes to button, wrap to fasten, bonnet to tie, and then all of their burdens and constrictions to en-So, for the thousandth time, I return

to my room, actually too tired to "get ready," and then "get over the ground," though Lake Michigan's splendid expanse stretches away to the east and there are lovely groves, cool, shady nooks, and tempting by-ways all about me. Much I muse why these things are, and clearer grows the conviction that woman will never be a rational citizen of the world while these things are. I recognize joyfully the progress we have made since I was a student at Milwaukee in 1857, when no girl was really "stylish" who wore less than eight white skirts trailing on the ground after her; but how slowly we move when women of refinement will wear bustles, lace themselves as of old, pinch hands and feet, bare their heads to the blast, that their tufts of bonnets may be "like the rest," and simper their criticisms on "dress reform." Near me, on the walls of my study, hang Annie Jenness Miller's picture and engravings of her new costumes. I look up at them with a prayerful heart, saying, "How long, O Lord, how long?

Instead of the walk I would like to take, had I the old-time conditionswoman, who in roaring Gotham, plans for us women a costume that hints at better days.

Hygiene.

The blessed word "health" once literally meant "holiness," and that means wholeness; for disease and sin alike are fractional conditions—one of the body, the other, largely through the body, of the soul. Equipoise, as of the compass in the pinnacle, is the only normal relation of our being toward God and His laws; adjustedness, harmony-these are the high, pure, happiness-giving rewards of conformity to the will of Him who in nature and grace formulates that will in laws as changeless as His own being.

"My will, not thine be done," whether uttered by violation of a law of health or spiritual holiness, helps to turn Elen into a desert; but, "Thy will, not mine, be done," in matters of diet, as well as discipline, helps to turn the desert into Eden, and makes Gethsemane the gate of heaven.

"Who sweeps a room, as for God's laws, makes that and the action fine,' sang George Herbert. Oh, may these "deeds of week-day holiness"—this reverent study of those habits in life which relate to the diet, dress, cleanliness, ventilation and exercise, that will make the physical estate of humanity more normal, attract our thought, as the sun draws the tides of the sea .- Frences E. Willard.

THE EXHIBITS.

When the National Grange met in Philadelphia last year a new feature was introduced by Worthy Master Johnson and wife, of California by way of a partial exhibit of products from that far off State. This year when it was known that California would again make a display at the National Grange, arrangements were made to supplement it with Michigan products. Although the time was short and the season late when the collecting was begun there was a creditable showing made. The display was a purely typical one, intended only to give visitors from a distance an idea of the varieties of our products.

The Senate Chamber with carpet covered with canvas and its seats and desks removed made as fine a place for the exhibition as could be desired.

At the right upon entering was arranged the display of grasses from the Agricultural College. The progressive farmer, bent on improving his every opportunity could spend a profitable hour with Professor Beal in examining these specimens and learning of their adaptation to his locality and soil. The varieties shown were:

Phleum pratense—Timothy. perenne —Perennial Rye Lolium Grass,—to England what Timothy is to us.

Festuca pratense-Meadow fescue,well worth a trial.

Festuca elatior,-Tall meadow fescue,-for moist heavy lands. Arrhenatherum avenaceum. - Tall

oat grass, for pasture and meadow, suitable to mix with red clover. Dactylis glomerata,-Orchard grass,

suitable to mix with red clover. Briza,—An ornamental grass. Agrostis Scabra,—Hair grass,—orna

mental. Poa Pratensis-June grass of the North and Blue grass of the South. Agrostis vulgaris,-Red top.

Poa serotina;-Fowl meadow grass, seed rarely in market, retains nourishment in the straw to a remarkable degree after flowering, so that the straw makes very good feed after the seed is threshed. This grass and Red Top are natives, thriving on bottom lands, blossoming rather late and are our best grasses for pasture and meadow.

Authox authum odoratum,-Sweet Vernal grass, long raised and recommended in England for pasture, meadow and lawn, (for lawn because of its fragrance.)

Agrophrum repens, Quack grass, when grows vigorously does not seed spreads with root stocks; seeds when crowded by long growing on poor land A rather coarse grass, good for meadow or pasture, yields large crops of very good quality but is very hard to

Pampas Grass-Michigan grown, 12 feet high, plumes 20 inches long. Cat tail Flag—Broad and narrow

Ingham County showed a collection of grains and fruits quite complete in variety but not extraordinary in size or quality, the whole being merely illustrative of the average products of that section, and the improvement gained by culture. The lumber re-sources of the Peninsular State were represented by some fine white and red pine planks and boards by Gebhart and Estabrook, of East Saginaw. The largest plank was two inches thick and nearly three feet wide.

Bement & Son, of Lansing, exhibited beautiful specimens of white oak, white ash, sugar maple, rock elm and bass wood.

The Agricultural College showed handsome boards of black walnut, black cherry, mahogany, button wood or sycamore, American elm, hickory and beech.

O. W. Lowell, of Lansing, exhibited black walnut. Ypsilanti Grange and Webster's Farmers Club showed twenty sorts of

corn including dent, flint and pop corn. Thos. Mars, of Berrien Co., showed

about twenty varieties of apples. An especial attraction was a platter the modest, simple, short dress, loose jacket, and broad-rimmed hat of auld lang-syne—I pen this jeremiade, and whitehead, from Fruitvale

bid God-speed to the earrest-hearted | Farm, Middlebush, N. Jersey, accompanied by the tantalizing injunction,

"Hands off until the Grange closes." The spectator next comes to the cereal exhibit of D. Woodman, of Paw Paw, Mich., whose collections of grains and grasses have been prominent at our State Fairs and at the New Or-The presiding leans Exposition. genius of this department was the Goddess Ceres. As is customary on dress occasions your reporter took an inventory of this gloriously attired lady who was the crowning pride of the exhibitor and the marvel of a constant group of observers. She stood on a raised platform covered over with loose sheaves of her favorite grains and held in one hand a golden sickle and in the other a wand of miracle wheat. On her head rested a crown of podded or husked corn and sorghum, enlivened by some showy winged seed cases. Her dress was made with a richly beaded yoke of Italian Millet, low neck and open sleeves filled in with soft feathery maranta zebrina ruching. A broom corn brooch fastened the ends of a heavy Hungarian Grass chain about her throat. The dress closed with immortelle buttons and was gathered in at the waist by an embossed belt of real rye and wheat. The skirt was a marvel of beauty and elegance, being heavily brocaded with oats and barley heads arranged in ar-

tistic tashion. The display of which this handsome figure is the centre consists of 450 specimens of cereals and grasses both in straw and berry. The arrangement and mode of display of Mr. Woodman's collection (grown and gathered entirely by himself) is most beautiful most creditable and members of the Michigan Grange expressed universal gratification in it as coming from one of our own prominent citizens and Grange workers.

The chief and largest attraction in the Senate room was the California display occupying the entire half of the room. Constant and wondering throngs did it homage.

Owing to delays on the way the display was not allaup before Thursday noon but all were amply rewarded when it was in final readiness.

The fruit was a tempting sight. Hugh clusters of various hued grapes, pears, tipping the beam all the way to two pounds, oranges, lemons, persimmons, plums, apples, peaches, dates, made a luscious array. Next to the fresh fruit in point of attractiveness was the glace or crystallized fruit from San Jose, California. put up neatly in boxes as for sale.

The grains and grasses in straw and berry were all represented, and nuts, almonds, peanuts, English walnuts, hickory nuts, vegetables, giant pota-toes, a squash weighing 178 pounds, cucumbers, watermelons, beets, turnips, all were there in immense size. A bale of hops stood guard over at one end while palms and pampas plumes nodded over all a welcome to the Pacific's slope and resources. The full exhibition of Jas. Newman of San Francisco of silk worms, cocoons and silk, kept curious crowds about one table. The wines from the California clear grape were beautiful in color.

Altogether this department alone of the National Grange was well worth going far to see and has successfully demonstrated the desirability of continueing the exhibit feature at coming sessions.

A Business-like Offer.

For many years the manufacturers sage's Remedy have offered, in good faith, \$500 reward for a case of Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents. This wonderful remedy has fairly attained a world-wide reputation. If you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed; if there is ringing in the ears, deatness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat. exportation of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and has a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility, you are suffering from nasal catarrh. The more complicated your disease, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccesfully treated by physicians.

A physician gives the following treatment for ensomnia: Get up, take a bath; dress yourself carefully, go down to the dining-room and eat something. Then go back to bed. The act of dressing and eating will call your mind from its troubled and sleepless state and you will sink into a quiet slumber. Or, after you have dressed yourself, go down to the kitchen, start your gas stove, draw a kettle of water, boil it, and drink a glass of it as hot as you can bear. I have never seen this recipe fail.

Would you know the keen delight
Of a wholsome appetite,
Unrestrained by colie's dire,
Headache's curse, or fever's fire,
Thoughts morose, or icy chills?
Then use Dr. Pierce's Pills.
Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets—the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills; 25 cents a vial.

Communications.

An Old Horse's Appeal.

I'm a poor gray horse whom somebody owns, But that I'm sadly neglected you'll see by my bones;

wish some one would buy me-I wish I was To a man with a heart, for I'm feeble and old.

Every fifth day of the week I come to the mart, And stand tethered and tied to my dirty old cart, While my master, in ease at the public house

Denies me the shelter of a public house stable. I'm possessed of some virtues which in him

von'll not find : I am docile and patient, I am gentle and kind My acts are instinctive-his the proof of a mind; But if I've no reason, he is mentally blind.

I know 'tis haste to accumulate pelf; I know tis the thought of his miserable self;

I know 'tis his love and grasp after greed, That makes him forget he's a Christian in creed You may see me for hours and hours together.

No matter the wind, no matter the weather; You may judge how I suffer, you may think of my pain,

For I am cold, I am sodden, I am dripping with rain.

You may see me in snow, you may see me in sleet,

You may see me uncared for, exposed in the Without water to drink, without morsel to eat

I stand close to the hall where the magistrates meet. I am equally close to the justice's seat, But because I've no wound on my body or head

I may stand till I'm stunned, I may stand till I'm dead. O friends of humanity! O friends of the brute!

Bestow on me pity. Though by nature I'm mute, I'm a creature of God—deny it who can— And have feelings as keen and as strong a

man.

Welcome to the National Grange.

The 21st session of the National Grange was held in Lansing, Michigan, commencing on the 16th of November, 1887. This august body is taking the round of the States and holds but one meeting in a State, until every State has been blest with its councils. Urgent applications have been sent in before to meet in Michigan, but members from the sunny South would shrug their shoulders and their teeth would begin to chatter at the thought of going to Michigan nestling among the Lakes of the North. But through the untiring energy of Gov. Luce at Philadelphia, the annual meeting was appointed at the city of Lansing in Michigan.

At this meeting thirty-one States are represented. And the city of Lansing, with the whole State of Michigan, with warm hearts and open arms, extend a hearty welcome to the delegates from the Pine Tree State, and Golden Gate, from Little Rhoda and the Great North West. And this spirit of hearty good cheer, and fraternal friendship extended so cordially to all the members of our great Union, was well appreciated by the delegates, and only words of eulogy were heaped upon the citizens for their warm reception, their generous hospitality, and the commodious and magnificent edifice so freely opened for their use. When political parties meet in National Conventions, they aim to select men that will build up their party, they are jealous of the South, and want nothing to do with her people, only to tap them, and every strategem and wicked device is used to push the other party down the bank so that they can have full possession of the public crib and devour its contents without molestation. But when the Grange meets in National Council, they come from all parts of this great Republic. and join hands in fraternal union, to benefit every class of the race, whether East, West, North or South, and to strengthen and build up the greatest industry the world has ever known. Politics divides friends and makes them enemies—the Grange unites enemies and makes them warm hearted friends.

On Thursday, the 17, a public reception was given and every body invited. Every foot of Representative Hall on the floor and in the galleries was occupied and hundreds had to go away for want of room even to stand up. If there were any weak kneed ones there who are whining about the Grange dying out they ought to be satisfied now that the State of Michigan has no hall large enough to hold the few true members that are left. The address of welcome was given by Worthy Master Luce, who used the highest and best language he could command to convince the delegates from 31 States that Michigan was proud of the honor, of cordially, freely, and with open arms extending to them a hearty welcome of the best that Michigan could give. The reply was made by Worthy Master Darden of the National Grange, followed by O. M. Barnes, of Lansing, Gov. Robie, of Maine, President Willits, of the Agricultural College, and other distinguished speakers from all parts of the Union. But among the many gifted ones whose exalted talents entertained the crowd I saw none who stood higher, nobler, grander, in dignity and manly bearing, than Michigan's gitted son, J. J. Woodman.

After the addresses, the District of Columbia with 35 of the States were represented by 36 young ladies, dressed in white, with a green sash on which was printed the name of the State that each represented. It was an imposing sight and made a good impression on the crowd that witnessed it. At the close Colonel Brigham, of Ohio, moved to give three cheers for Michigan and the beautiful repre-

sentation. The 36 ladies in white responded with three cheers for the "Red, White and Blue."

On Friday the sixth degree was confered on over 500 members and as I left Saturday morning, I must leave the balance of my report to abler hands, Sister Buell and Brother Cobb. CORTLAND HILL,

Clinton Connty.

Ed. Visitor:—About one year ago I wrote you in regard to corn harvesting, giving my method, which had proved satisfactory, being so much less expense and trouble than the old-fashioned way of harvesting corn, I was satisfied, and thought that taking one year with another it would be safer than threshing, taking into account the care of the corn and stalks after threshing. But, as we all know, theory does not count against actual practice, and as I know of several practical farmers who adopted your method last fall and have yet to hear of one who was not satisfied with the result, I have made up my mind, and will quote the words of my brother Jerry and say: "Surely, corn threshing has come to stay," and we may as well accept it first as last. Now, for the object of this letter,

which is to give through the VISITOR a little experience which I believe will at least help solve the problem of handling the corn in the shock. As I wrote you before, I am still in favor of large shocks, (they save the fodder so much better and stand up better) and of course of the binder and the low down wagon with three wheels. This fall I thought I would try and thresh some corn and see, as the woman said who gave Mrs. Cleveland the pancake, "what it was like." Well, the machine I expected to have could not be made to work and there was no other that I knew of nearer than 15 miles away. The weather was fine and the corn dry and I wanted to get that corn and save the extra work of getting it after it was frozen down and snowed under. We drew two or three loads and unloaded it the only way I ever knew and became disgusted and gave it up. When a man undertakes to get two and one half to three bushels of corn in one shock to the back side of a 20-foot mow he must be cool and collected. Now, Bro. Cobb, I have to thank you for the thought of the rope binder. The blocks I did not use, but those little ropes are the key to the whole matter. I made them about eight feet long and made a loop in one end in place of the block and tied a knot in the other and in doing so passed the knot through the loop and tied in a single bow. In loading, two men with sharp sticks six feet long will put on one-half of a load of 40 bushels as fast as one can tie them and a horse is used to put on the last half and help draw the load to the barn and then is hitched to the end of the horse-fork rope, on the other end of which is a hook in the form of a grab which is hooked on the rope band at the knot end, the knot preventing it from slipping through. As the hors starts, the bow pulls through leaving the band around the shock in the fora of a slip knot and it all goes onto ne mow. It makes no difference how high or wide, two men will swing and oll it to place and slip off the band and be ready for the next as soon as the lorse gets back and you are hooked outo it. The shocks are in the mow whoe, the original twine band unbroker. drew in 25 acres and some of it as heavy corn as is often seen, and there was not to exceed a load of scatterings. I have not threshed yet; don't know as will; think I can cut it cheap it will suit me as well. You will see if threshing corn becomes general, when the weather is fine and the corn in good condition everybody will want to thresh at once, and this srticle is for the man who can't get the machine till the next day. He will be astonished when he sees those unruly butts squeezed down by their own weight and no hard work about it.

Respectfully, MONT. SPAULDING. Orleans, Mich., Nov. 26.

Letter Writing.

The art of letter writing, like that of conversation, must have leisure and culture to fit one for its accomplishment. It is not so much a lost art as it is a neglected one. Modern life, narrowed down to a mere business routine, has eliminated letter writing to such an extent that not even time for writing a billet doux of the old epistolary days is left. Americans have no time now to chat or write letterssave business ones. This may account in part for our not having the letter writer among us. We have the letters of John Adams to his wife in two volumes, and the familiar letters during the Revolution of John and Abigail Adams. These are excellent. We have Jefferson's correspondence which is interesting and valuable, Bayard Taylor's Life and Letters, with many others who have written good letters that one might mention; but America has not developed a Horace Walpole, a Mary Wortley Montague, or a Ma-

dame Sevigne.

N. P. Willis had the genius to have excelled in this art, had he found time in his busy literary life to have developed it. But authorship and bread and butter with the literary class, and wealth and business interests with the rest, have crowded out letter writing.

Women are among our best letter writers. They seem naturally qualified for it, and as a rule, in society at any rate, they have more leisure than men. In the facilities and felicities of speech they commonly excel men, having the rare faculty of making much of a little thing and a great deal of that vivacious, dramatic power which is called "setting out a thing to life." With all of their advantages and the world open to them in newspapers and books, they ought to be leaders and stimulators of the best conversation and the best letter writing.

Men are great in their way but they don't look into corners. They deal in generalities, not in particulars. The faculty of observation is more highly developed in woman than in man. She gives details and does not philosophize or preach, but gives things as she sees them—household facts and the many things which add to the enjoyment of life that men never notice.

A good letter from a friend is the next thing to receiving a visit from that friend. It may, in fact, be consid-ered a letter de visite, for you visit your friend through your letter which should be like a mirror to reflect yourself and your surroundings. A letter is only half a letter if it catch no echo. You speak through it and it should express the relation between one character and another, the aspect that a friend shows to a friend.

Sidney Smith says a letter can not be too egotistic. That is more than we would say. A letter can not be too intimate; it can not tell too much of one from whom we are ce ighted to hear, 9!though he fill half a dozen pages. And one can write such a letter without those inane scribblings and apologies, a page of which is sometimes written which answers no better purpose than to fill up space. But a letter that leaves your mind full of your friend, that makes you feel while you are reading it that you are listening to his talking, such a letter is not egotistic, but it is full of your friend, and the more of such egotism the better; and no one can reply to such a letter with out having first read it over and over, and then answer it as its fresh reading may dictate to him. Why is it that a man can express himself so easily with the tongue and yet when he takes up the pen to write he finds it such a difficult task? It is because the pen is an artificial instrument. It has been said that Dr. Johnson talked better than he wrote. That was only uttering a general truth. All men talk better than they write because they talk naturally and write artificially; and further, because the intellect is excited into livelier and healthier action by conversation than by writing. Let a man try the experiment of talking to himself and he will find that he does not talk half so well as if he were conversing with even a child, or the most illiterate person. Now, in writing we lack this stimulant to the intellect and the best way to compensate for it is to re-read the last letter and lay it on the table before you as an intellectual incentive in answering it. We have said centive in answering it. We have said that all men talk better than they write. The exception to this rule we find in Oliver Goldsmith, of whom Garrich said: "He wrote like an angel, but talked like Poor Poll." Goldsmith's genius laid in his pen. He was a necromancer with that little instrument; he not cally shed light upon exment; he not only shed light upon every subject he touched, but he beautified it and charmed the reader with his narration. This is a rare gift which, when turned to letter writing, enables its possessor to command his thoughts with the pen in the ready, easy, natural style of that art.

We, in the treatment of this subject, have confined ourself mainly to those who have attained great distinction as letter writers. But there are many people who can write admirable letters should they feel disposed to give the time to it; for the fact is, we have abandoned conversation, which may be called the counterpart to letter writing, for through the medium of a letter we "converse" with absent friends; consequently, we are inclined to neglect the one as much as the other, and all for want of time. "Business is business," says your practical man. This is most certainly true, and it is business that absorbs or controls man and his affairs so much that he gives but very little time to anything else. Now and then a letter that is a letter finds its way to one of our homes, but they are generally written by women.

Aside from this there is a dearth of gentine epistolary correspondence in the land.

Was America Ever Discovered?

the time when Columbus started arch of the New World, nearly y man, woman and child in Euinsisted that there was no New rld to discover. When he came k, crowned with success, a large oportion of these good people ad-red to their theory; and if they were live to-day many of them would doubtless insist that America had never been discovered at all. A man will give up anything in the world more readily than a pet theory. For example, look at the individuals who maintain that consumption is incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands upon thousands of cases, and will cure thousands more, but these people can't give up their point. Nevertheless the "Discovery" will cure any case of consumption, if taken in time.

Conneticut husbands are evidently taking advantage of the superfluity of women in that state. The Hartford Post says: "If we could have a whipping post, with a good lively switch tender, right here in Connecticut, to thrash wife-beaters, he would be a pretty busy fellow for a while, and every decent man would wish him success in his mission." If women were scarcer in the wooden nutmeg commonwealth they would be treated bet-

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.

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 thousands of hopeless cases have been permantly cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

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

John Brower and family, consisting of his wife and two daughters, have just returned to Galesburg from a trip by wagon to their old home in Penn-

Famous Doctor

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

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

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

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

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

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

or occretary.		
Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred\$ Blank book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep	75	
accounts with members	00	
Blank record books (express paid)	00	
Order book, containing 100 orders on the Treasu-		
rer, with stub, well bound	50	
Receipt book, containing 100 receipts from Treas-		
urer to Secretary, with stub, well bound	50	
Blank receipts for dues, per 100, bound	50	
Applications for membership, per 100	50	
Secretary's account book (new style)	50	
Withdrawal cards, per dozen	25	
Dimits, in envelopes, per dozen	25	
By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c;		
per dozen	75	
By-laws, bound	20	
'Glad Echoes," with music, single copy 25c; per		
dozen 3	00	
The National Grange Choir, single copy 40c; per		
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Rituals, single copy	25	
" per dozen	40	
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Blank "Articles of Association" for the incorpo-		
ration of Subordinate Granges, with copy of		
charter, all complete	10	
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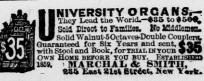
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Potatoes, No. 1, ripe,	bu\$ 75 @ .80
" off stock	60 @ .70
Turnips, yellow, # bu	25 @ .28
Onions, choice, "	60 @ .65
Apples, " No. 1, # bl	01. 2.25 @ 2.50
" No. 2, stock, "	1.25 @ 1.50
Apples, dried, per th	
Apples, area, per lo 1.	
Apples, evaporated, # 1	75 @ 1.00
Turnips, white, ".	75 @ 1.00
Beans, navy, # bu	2.30 @ 2.40
1 (1 madium 66	2 20 (4) 2 50
Wool, washed, # tb	26 @ .35
Wool, washed, " tunwashed, " Veal, choice, " Eggs, fresh, "	18 @ .25
Veal, choice, "	06 @ .07
Eggs, fresh,	18 @ 20
Butter, dairy, # 16	16 @ .20
" creamery "	22 @ .27
" creamery "	14 @ .17
Clover seed. # bu	4.10 @ 4.15
Timothy " "	2.30 @ 2.40
Hides, salted, G, # lb.	
Corn, per bu	45 @ .46

On produce not named write for prices.

I will advance on all car lots of choice winter apples \$1.00 per bbl. and freight; and will keep posted on values here all that will correspond with me in relation to what they have to dispose of. Sacks for beans, wool and potatoes furnished free for their use in shipping to me

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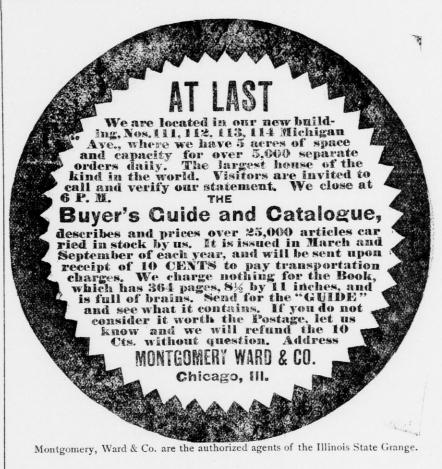
Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Pennsylvania and New York State Granges and recognized by the State Granges of Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware to furnish Granges with all kinds of Groceries. We carry a large and complete stock of all Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas,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

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July 1, t16

Doung Folks' Club.

Anniversary Poem, Dec. 4, 1887. [Arranged from O. W. Hotmes by Anna L. Fellows and recited at Schoolcraft Grange

Dec 3, 1887.] This shred of song you bid me bring Is snatched from Fancy's embers; Ah, when the lips forget to sing, The faithful heart remembers!

Too swift the wings of envious Time To wait for dallying phrases, Or woven strands of labored rhyme To thread their running mazes

A word, a sigh, and !o, how plain Its magic breath discloses Our life's long vista through a lane Of one score summer's roses!

One language we alone can teach; Its signs unknown to others Feel their way to simplest speech, Plain to sisters and to brothers.

The tongue is ours. How few the words We need to know a brother! As simple as the notes of birds. Yet well they know each other.

This freezing month of ice and snow That brings us here together, Lends to our year a living glow That warms its wintry weather.

So let us meet as years go by, Secure from strife and dangers, Till Nature whispers with a sigh, "Good-night, good-night, old Grangers!"

A Work Reviewed.

Dear Cousins:—It is now nearly a year since the Club was organized. We have had many pleasant meetings and have done what we could to make them both profitable and pleasant.

Our cabinets of birds, bugs and flowers have grown larger, also our circle of workers, and we have made one discovery-that the busiest workers in the outside world are our best workers in the Club. This is true, I have observed, in nearly every society. It was so at college, the student who carried the largest number of studies was the best society worker. The executive committee could give a member an oration who had four hard studies beside, both the lessons and oration would be well learned; but give one to a member who had a little music and painting, he would say, "I have been so busy I could not possibly get it written and learned; please excuse me," and would then pay his twenty-five cents fine and spend society night visiting other societies.

This is not only true in work for the benefit of one another, but in works of charity. While at a banquet the other evening, a minister and a very prominent lady in the State of Michigan sat across the table from me. Their conversation fell upon work and workers. The divine said:-"Once, when my church was choosing teachers for the Sabbath School, a good friend rose and said he knew of several who had not much to do, and thought they would be willing to take a class." When he finished his suggestion, I yelled, "keep them off! keep them off! for heavens sake! We don't want the school to die." I don't tell this as a scolding but simply give it as an illustration of who are our workers everywhere.

Should I make a rough guess, I think I would hit the majority in saying that nearly all the contributions to the Club and Visitor are given by those whose lives are all work, work, while there are many among us who have not half the toil for an existence as others, more thoughts to give, more talent for presenting them for the benefit of humanity, sit with folded hands,

allowing life to rust out.

I beg your pardon, I did not intend to give you such an harangue on workers,- will change the subject and proceed to the election of officers.

I have been your president a year, I deem it no more than justice to some of our faithful members should one of them receive the honor.

I shall not be a deserter, but will remain in the ranks and do what I can for I am one of the workers.

We have not had a real "spree" this year. So I ask you all to my home on Arlington Hills on the first day of winter to celebrate our aniversary. I promise you a real old fashioned time with sorghum taffy, popcorn, apples, nuts, etc.

It is getting late. I must bid you good-night.

Hints to the Young Folks for Dec. 4. The twenty-first birthday of the Grange is nearly here. We hope the day on which our Order becomes of age will be right royally observed by all our Granges. A large part of the success of the day will depend on the young people, not the success of the feast, nor of the disposal of the feast, altogether, but those better parts, the

social and mental parts. These depend on younger talent and vivacity for complete success, and success rarely comes to an undertaking without planning.

At the National Grange were exhibited large pictures from the Rural New Yorker illustrating various

phrases of what the Grange has accomplished. Someone looking at them remarked that these pictures have been taken as models for tableaux in Granges. Probably any of you can get these pictures from readers of the Rural and use some of them or parts of them. Other and simpler scenes can be prepared at shorter notice.

Plan and hunt up good words for charades before you go and be ready to suggest them at the proper time.

Perhaps no provision has been made

evaporation more drank by stock mi supply last much themselves of this Farmers' Review.

for literary exercises. A pretty little by play to introduce in that case is to ask each one present to repeat some short saying or story, or proverb at the table when all are seated. A better way still is to write something of this kind on cards tied with ribbon and place them at the plates of those who are willing to read them to the company. They make pretty souveniers and launch the affair into pleasant channels.

Geology at Home.

Dear Cousins: I was much interested in Cousin Mae's proposal to have series of articles on our "lake-girt Michigan," and at once determined that if no one else contributed anything concerning the geology of the State, I would do so. As yet I have seen nothing of that nature, so will endeavor to tell what little I know about it.

The lower peninsula occupies the central part of a great basin which extends from London, Ontario, on the east to Madison, Wisconsin, on the west. A person starting from the center of the State and traveling in any direction will encounter the outcropping edges of older and older strata, the series having been compared to a nest of wooden dishes. This series embraces the oldest known rocks—those of the Laurentian and Huronian systems—and also the numerous groups that make up the Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous and Quarternary systems. Below the coal measures are the conglomerate measures, the Carboniferous Limestone, and the Catskill, Chemung, Hamiltou and Cormferous groups. The Cormferous group is at the bottom. It comes to the surface at Monroe in southern Michigan, and also at Old Mackinac and Cheboygan. Mackinac Island is of Corniferous Limestone.

A little nearer the center of the State is found the margin of the next group-the Hamilton. The other groups follow as the successively smaller dishes, the top one being the coal measures. These formations are covered almost universally with a fine drift, caught by moving glaciers and floating icebergs, or washed in by cur-rents of water while land was submerged. This varies in thickness, in some places reaching a depth of 200 or 300 feet. The lower formations contains almost inexhaustible deposits of copper, iron, gypsum and salt; but the surface is very fertile, with the mineral constituents necessary for plant growth. There are, however, limited areas of light and sterile soil. The drift is mostly composed of clay, sand and gravel.

Much more might be said, but my article is already of a length to make me fear the waste-basket, so I will

NELLIE.

A clear head is indicative of good health and regular habits. When the body is languid, and the mind works sluggishly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills will assist in the recovery of physical buoyancy and mental vigor.

To Denver in One Night.

On December 4, 1887, the Burlington Route, C. B. &. Q. R. R., inaugurated a fast train service as follows: "Fast express train known as "The Burlington's Number One" leaves Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams streets, Chicago, at 12:01 P. M. daily and runs to Denver solid, arriving at 10:00 P. M. the next day, thus making the run from Chicago to Denver in thirty-four hours. This train arrives at Omaha at 5 A. M., making the run to Omaha in seventeen hours. Corresponding fast train from Denver to Chicago. Direct connection made to and from St. Louis with these trains, and at Denver with the fast train of the D. &. R. G. R. R. for San Francisco and Pacific coast points. Superb equipment on "The Burlington's Number One," consisting of sleeping cars and coaches from Chicago to Omaha and Chicago to Denver without change. Meals served en route on the famous Burlington route dining cars as tar West as the Missouri river. Omaha passengers will be allowed to remain in their sleeping car till breakfast time. See that your ticket reads via the C. B. &. Q. R. R. It can be obtained of any coupon ticket agent of its own or connecting lines by address-

PAUL MORTON, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

An Offensive Breath is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases as thousands can testify.

A Colorado man has, as stated by the "Colorado Farmer," learned how to prevent loss of water by evaporation from open tanks or ponds. It is by giving the surface a thin coating of oil, and for this purpose a little oil goes a long way. He demonstrates the correctness of his theory by filling two vessels of equal size with the same depth of water and pouring a a few drops of oil on the water of one. The water in the other vessel will entirely evaporate, while this will show no loss. Farmers who in the drouth of last summer saw the water in their stock ponds steadily diminishing from evaporation more than from being drank by stock might have made the supply last much longer by availing themselves of this simple expedient .-

BEST KNIFE for the Money IN THE WORLD. NAME PLATE, HAND FORGED, CROCUS FINISHED BLADES. Sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00 in stamps or P. O. money order. WM. BINGHAM & CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

A Fine Building.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, of November 19th, contains a cut of a fine depot recently erected in New York City by the Lake Shore's Eastern connection, the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Located in the Northern part of the City, at 138th Street, it will serve a vast and rapidly increasing number of people now living and doing business in that section; and as all express trains in and out except the famous "Limited" are scheduled to stop there, it will prove to be a great boon for people outside of New York whose business or pleasure takes them to the upper portion of the Metropolis. It is the only rival of the Grand Central Depot at 42d Street, and like that depot, will completely serve the community by which it is surrounded. The Mad-1son Ave. cars run into the depot grounds; the Third Ave. cars are easy of access, and with carriages, which will be in waiting on the arrival of all trains, there will be no difficulty in reaching any point in its vicinity. will not attempt a minute description of this elegant building, but simply state that its appointments are complete in every respect, and advise you to call on the Lake Shore ticket agent in this place for details.

Yes, he loves you now, 'tis true, Lass with eyes of violet blue, Lips as sweet as honey-dew, Bonny little bride! Will he love you as to-day, When your bloom has fled away, When your golden locks are gray,— Will his love abide?

Yes, if it is the true kind it will survive all the inevitable wastes and changes of life. But, it is every woman's desire and duty to retain, as long as she can, the attractions that made her charming and beloved in youth. No one can keep her youthful bloom or equable temper if weighed down and suffering from female weakness and disorders. Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a remedy for these troubles. Sold by druggists.

Fire destroyed four horses, seven cattle, a large quantity of hay and grain and a barn, the property of F. Kalkstine, near Traverse City, Saturday evening.

A toilet luxury in every respect, Ayer's Hair Vigor never fails to restore the youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It also eradicates dandruff and prevents the hair from falling.

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We are Sole Agents for

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Shoe House! Patron's HANO.

Dec. 15, 1887.

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 recognized by the Granges from all over the country, to supply Patrons in

BOOTS : SHOES

Lowest Wholesale Prices

The grand and elegant selection of Solid Boots and Shoes we have on hand, at such remarkably Low should have some inducement to attract the attention of Patrons, enabling them to purchase at nearly Prices should have some inducement to attract the attention of Patrons, enabling them 50 per cent, less than regular retail prices. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

Men's Solid Boots-Special Prices.	Ladies' Solid Shoes-Special Prices.
Men's Solid Heavy Kip Boots \$2 48 Men's Broad Heavy Kip Boots 2 47 Men's Elegant English Kip. 2 50 Men's Solid "Rock Bottom" Boots 2 30 Men's English "Derby" Boots 2 75 Men's Solid Tap sole Kip Boots 2 60 Men's "High Top" American Boot 2 75 Men's "Pioneer" Kip Boots 2 80 Men's solid Heavy Veal Calf 2 75 Men's solid Light Calf Boots 2 75 Farmer's Kip "Dress Boots" 3 00 Men's "Standard Kip" warranted 3 25 Men's solid Leather Kip Boots 3 15 Men's Solid Leather Kip Boots 3 25 Men's Solid Leather Kip Boots 3 25 Men's Solid Leather Kip Boots 3 25 Men's French Calf Sewed Boots 4 00 Men's French Calf Sewed Boots 4 50	Ladies' Solid Morocco Button \$: 60 Ladies' English Nip Button 1 40 Ladies' Cenuine English Calf 1 50 Ladies' Heavy Pebble Button 1 74 Ladies' Soft Dongola Button 2 00 Ladies' Solid Heavy Grain 1 75 Ladies' Best "American Kid" 2 25 Ladies' Pebble "Waukenphart" 2 75 Ladies' French Kid Button 3 45 Ladies' Heavy Kip Lace 1 10 Ladies' All Hand Globe Lace 1 50 Ladies' Finest Kid Button 2 50 Ladies' Glove Kid Tops 2 75 Ladies' Stylish Dress Button 3 25 Ladies' Solid Pebble Button 3 00

Old Ladies' Beaver Cloth Lace, all Flannel Lined, at \$1.25 per pair. CHILDREN'S SHOES.—Children's Solid Grain Button, 85c; Children's Heavy Kip Lace, 90c ren's Best Pebble Button, 87c; Children's Solid Leather Tips, 90c; Children's Solid Heavy Grain, \$1 00 ren's Good Dress Kid, \$1 10; in all sizes from 4 to 101/2. Economize and save, and buy your "Boots and "at Wholesda Price".

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NY&CNY&B

		E	pr	ess.	E	8	M	Way	F
Lv	Grand Rapids	7	45	AM	4	35	PM	5 00	AM.
Ar	Allegan	o	02	**		55		9 30	**
Ar	Kalamazoo	10	25	**	7	05	**	12 35	
Ar	Schoolcraft	IO	37	04				1 25	
	Three Rivers				8	05	**	3 00	**
Ar	White Pigeon	II	35	**	8	30	**	4 00	
Ar	Toledo	5	05	PM	2	30	AM	3 30	
Ar	Cleveland	9	40	"	8	30	**		
Ar	Buffalo	3	30	AM	2	50	PM		
-	GOING	NO)R'	TH					

	NY&B Ex & M	NY & C Express.	Way F
Lv Buffalo Ar Cleveland. Ar Toledo. Ar White Pigeon. Ar Three Rivers. Ar Schoolcraft. Ar Kalamazoe. Ar Allegan. Grand Rapids.	6 40 PM 11 00 " 5 55 AM 6 23 " 6 49 " 7 30 " 8 28 "	5 35 "	3 10 PM

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