

GRANGE



VISITOR

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

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A. C. GLIDDEN, Editor,
PAW PAW, MICH.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Great Gain in Membership, and Decided Saving by Co-Operative Buying.
Long Live the Order.

The twenty-fifth annual session of the National Grange began its session in Springfield, Ohio, last week Tuesday. Twenty-nine states responded to the roll call, and several were added to the roll later. Preliminary routine work was disposed of in the morning.

In the afternoon a resolution was adopted inviting the Ohio State Grange, which was in session in the city at the same time, to unite with the National Grange in conferring the sixth degree at eight o'clock in the evening, after which Mrs. Stewart, a delegate from the W. C. T. U., extended fraternal greetings of that body, and made some remarks upon the temperance movement. A response was made by Mrs. W. C. Gifford of the National Grange, from New York, after which Master Brigham delivered his annual address, a synopsis of which we give elsewhere.

The evening session was devoted to

SIXTH DEGREE WORK

The candidates numbered two hundred and sixteen and the ceremonies were performed in a very impressive manner. This was followed by a collation furnished by Ohio Patrons. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presentation of a beautiful gold watch to Miss Grace Freeman, Flora of the Ohio State Grange.

On the second day the roll call of states for introduction of business without debate showed that but little business was ready to be presented. Mortimer Whitehead read his annual report, which was in his usual vigorous and interesting style. He has visited eleven states in connection with Grange work during the year and attended numerous Grange picnics, fairs and other meetings. He had prepared two circulars each month, which have been sent to nearly 300 different newspapers, and by other means widely distributed over the land. The lecturer severely criticised the Grange papers that did not print

THE FINANCIAL AND OTHER CIRCULARS

which emanated from his office and said that those that did not print the matter which he prepared were not true Grange papers. Aside from this unwarranted criticism of such Grange journals as do not subscribe to his financial theories and the land loan scheme, the lecturer's report was an able document and well represented the work and objects of the Grange.

Chaplain A. J. Rose of Texas, then read a good report which was followed by the brief but comprehensive report of Steward E. W. Davis of California. Treasurer F. M. McDowell of New York showed that the finances of the order are in a

gratifying condition.

Secretary Trimble reported a substantial growth of the Order, 243 new charters having been issued. This represents only a fraction of the growth because in nearly every state

LARGE ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE

to the membership of existing Granges.

A public reception was held in the afternoon at the city hall which was filled to its utmost capacity. Upon the rostrum a large and representative reception committee consisting of citizens, graced the event. Ex-Mayor O. S. Kelly, called the meeting to order and introduced Mayor Burnett as chairman of the evening, who heartily welcomed the Grange on behalf of the city.

General J. W. Keifer expressed a hearty welcome and said that the citizens, taking the population of the city into account, were more

DEEPLY INTERESTED IN AGRICULTURE AND ITS ADVANCEMENT

than any other city in the world, for the reason that they make more agricultural implements than any other city. He said that the grand purposes of the Grange read like a new declaration of independence superadded to all that is in opposition to the interest of labor.

"We welcome you," said he, "because you are opposed to the use of all kinds that destroy social communion; because you are opposed to dealing in futures. We believe the help of your strong arm

IN LEGISLATURE AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

will help to overthrow corruption. We further welcome you because you dignify labor and serve to advance humanity and do not believe in tearing down the character of others to elevate somebody else."

In response to Gen. Keifer's address, Hon. Mortimer Whitehead made a very appropriate speech. After lauding the city for its magnificent welcome he said, "Through this great organization we have learned to know each other better and are proud of what it has done in this direction. We believe that knowledge is power for the farmer, as well as any other occupation; that it is the corner-stone and foundation of success. We believe in education not only pertaining to the farm, but in other branches that will help the farmer to be a good citizen. We believe also in morality."

The speaker concluded by thanking Gen. Keifer for his eloquent words on behalf of the city, and said he knew the grangers would enjoy their visit and take back to their homes a recollection that will last a lifetime.

Dr. George A. Bowen of Connecticut emphatically disagreed with Gen. Keifer when he said the Grange did not believe in futures, and said that it did believe in a future—

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN NATION.

The farmers should feel proud that they contribute to our nation's greatness. He called for God's blessings upon the Grange of Ohio and on this beautiful city and its people.

Hon. S. H. Ellis, Master of the Ohio State Grange, spoke of the Grange meeting twenty-four years ago at Cincinnati, and made the comparison of a tallow-candle and an electric light to what

Springfield was doing for them. He said he felt glad that another opportunity was presented for the National Grange to meet in Ohio.

Hiram Hawkins, overseer of the National Grange, from Alabama, made a very able address. He said there were more than 20,000 people who were reading, thinking and writing for the enhancement of the Grange, and lauded its educational features.

J. C. Higgins, Master of the Delaware State Grange, and a brother of United States Senator Higgins, from that State, thanked the city on behalf of the Patrons of Delaware, saying he loved the Grange next to the name of Him who came on earth to save men.

THE GRANGE HAS TAUGHT MEN

AND TO LOVE THEIR HOMES, THEIR WIVES AND THEIR COUNTRY. The speaker wound up by making a complimentary allusion to McKinley, and the complexion of the audience politically was at once manifest, for it raised a hearty cheer that continued for seconds.

Thursday morning's session was devoted to the introduction of business to be acted upon during the session and the reports of Masters of State Granges. Illinois reported a gain of 4,000 members and a saving of \$125,000 in the purchase of various commodities for the farm and household; Indiana reported a gain of 2,000 members and a saving of \$100,000 in the same condition; Connecticut reported a membership of 10,000 strong, a gain of 2,000 over last year; Maine, 16,000 strong, with an increase of 1,200; Massachusetts about holding its own; Missouri, a small advance with good prospects ahead; New Hampshire has made a steady advancement, gaining nine new Granges and 1,000 members, making the membership 10,000 in round numbers; New Jersey is still

ON THE RIGHT TRACK, with a general increase in all parts of the state; Oregon gave a hopeful report; Pennsylvania reported an increase of 66 new Granges and 18 dormant, with an increase in membership of 5,648 and a large amount of business done through its commercial agencies.

The afternoon was spent in visiting the mammoth works of the Champion Mower and Binder Co. No evening session was held, the time being used by the meetings of the various standing committees.—Grange Homes.

University Extension.

ED. VISITOR:—The new movement in education, called University Extension, is in the direction of bringing the people in general into such relation to the higher institutions of learning as to enable them to profit by the high grade of instruction there given, and to enjoy directly the results of the investigations of the skilled men who lead the way in explorations in the field of knowledge. The time seems to have come when the College and University must no longer limit their activity to teaching those who are enabled to leave other affairs and reside in the centers of learning, but must also be prepared to go forth and yield their benefits to people whose business ties them at home. The present generation feels that it has a demand on these institutions of learning other than that of educating the next generation. If

the College has a new message to deliver, let it be done now, to all, not to a few who will profit by it later.

The College is responding to the new demand. It seems as though the itinerant teacher was to become as popular an institution as was ever the itinerant preacher. The classes will gather in their homes and the teacher go to them, instead of the teachers assembling at a given point and the classes doing the traveling. But of course the new way will not supersede the old. Laboratories and apparatus can not become itinerant with success. The new device is simply one to enable those who cannot secure the better advantages to receive some valuable assistance toward a higher education.

The question of method is an important one. For some time efforts have been made to assist people anxious for self-improvement with practical advice and assistance. The Chautauqua Reading Circle is a familiar institution. Perhaps many have come in contact with the Correspondence University scheme. But the new movement intends to surpass all previous attempts in the matter of efficiency. The class is not to be conducted at long range by correspondence or by printed circular, but now the teacher goes to his class and personally supervises the work. This personal presence, this giving professional assistance and advice, answering the multitudinous questions, adapting the methods to the peculiar situation—these things make the work on the new plan thorough, business-like and valuable.

Experience shows that the best way to conduct the College-Extension class is as follows:

The basis of the work is a course of lectures, varying in number from six to twelve, given at weekly intervals. The members of the class should be provided with an outline of the whole series of lectures, containing reference to the most authentic or suggestive books upon the subjects treated. There should be a meeting of the class with the lecturer as many times as there are lectures, for the purpose of having a general discussion; which will give each member of the class a chance to ask questions, compare observations, readings with other members, express opinions, and make reports of progress. At the conclusion of the course, an examination is to be held, and those who pass are to receive certificates to that effect from the institution to which the lecturer belongs. The lectures are usually open to the public, but the other meetings of the class are usually private.

The rapid spread of the movement in the cities of the United States indicates the great demand for this kind of work. All conditions of people join in these classes—lawyers, judges, physicians and ministers; merchants, bankers, mechanics and clerks. A class of 400 has recently been organized in Detroit, studying under a professor from the University; and Capitol Grange, Lansing, has undertaken a course in political economy under the directions of the writer of this letter.

The question now to be asked is this: Are the farmers of Michigan as interested in keeping abreast of the lines of scientific investigation and general culture as are their neighbors of the city? While the people of the city are

studying literature, science and the arts, are the people of the farm also going to be improving their understanding of the world about them so as to increase their sphere of influence and their general efficiency?

There is good reason to believe that if the farmers of Michigan make a demand upon the Agricultural College for work of this kind, that the College will make an effort to supply this demand. Of course nothing definite can be done until there is some definite assurance of the existence of such a demand. Should it appear that the farmers of Michigan were desirous of such a connection with the College, the College will make an effort to satisfy those desires. Perhaps in a future letter I will give some account of what lines of work the College might possibly be expected to offer.

Sincerely yours,

NATHAN D. CORBIN.

What They Say About Free Delivery.

I would prefer that letter postage be raised to 3 cts. with free delivery than lowered to 1 cent, without it.—[J. W. Cook, Hardin county, O. Sometimes, when awaiting notice of an express package or arrival of freight, I have been three or four times to the postoffice, four miles distant, whereas, if we had free delivery all the time thus lost might be saved.—[R. D. Parker, Kalamazoo county, Mich. We, as farmers, are entitled to free delivery, and we are going to have it. The business man in town has his letters delivered and collected; he need not wet his feet. That is all right. He is entitled to it. So are we, and we won't give up till we get it.—[W. T. Woerner, Middlesex county, N. J. It is a grand idea. Stir it up briskly!—[Vivian Jones, Inyo county, Cal. One man can carry the mail to 30 or 40 families that live four or five miles from the postoffice. This is a good deal cheaper than to have 10 or 20 men drive to the postoffice for it, not knowing whether there is anything for them or not.—[Israel F. Eddy, Benton county, Oregon.

The Pennsylvania Farmer, in speaking of the value of the Grange, says: "It is not always easy to impress upon the mind of the farmer who lives in a section where the Grange is unknown, a fair idea of this excellent institution. While needing as no other class needs, the advantages of co-operation and the social features of the Grange, he has lived so long without them that he does not, as a rule, regard them necessary—in many cases not even desirable. When this influence is overcome and the Grange established, he wonders that he so long deprived himself and his family of this valuable aid in making life pleasant to all concerned."

The Workingman and the Silver Question will be discussed in the December number of the North American Review by T. V. Powderly. The same number will contain an important contribution by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, on his recent investigations as to the effect of the tariff laws upon imports and exports, the growth, development, production and prices of agricultural and manufactured articles at home and abroad, and upon wages domestic and foreign.

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A Thousand Dollars in Ten Days.

The number of benefit orders seems to be on the increase. By "benefit orders" we mean those associations of individuals which require each member to pay in \$100 or so, promising him in return \$500 or \$1000 in cold cash in a year or two.

Now these seven-year, five-year and three-year benefit orders are all right in their way, but they are too tedious in their operation for this age of push and enterprise. People now-a-days can't wait a year or two for large boxes of wealth to be unloaded on their front steps. What they want is to be able to pay down a few old copper pocket-pieces, and at the end of the commercial cash period of ten days, to call around at the bank vaults with a hand-cart and haul off great shot-bags full of ripe, gleaming coin.

Now, why not carry the benefit scheme to its logical limit, and give "the boys" what they want? Can it be done?

Why not? Establish the "People's Ten-Day Benefit Order," organizing it under the Massachusetts laws. Require every member to pay a penny a day for ten days, this payment entitling him, at the end of that time, to \$1000 in gold, payable at the office of the treasurer at Boston, unless said treasurer has previously sought a change of climate on account of his health.

Now the success of this scheme lies in its magnitude. Make it broad and comprehensive. Take in the whole world, with its population of a billion and a half.

Throwing off the odd half billion for children and old fogies who do not believe in such enterprises, and there will be left a round billion of people to do business with.

Estimating the lapses in payment at nine hundred and ninety-nine million nine hundred and ninety thousand, there will be left at the end of ten days only 10,000 members in good and regular standing.

Now, averaging the payments for the billion members, lapses and all, at five cents each, would give \$5,000,000, which is enough to pay every one of the 10,000 remaining members his \$1,000, and leaves \$4,000,000 for the treasurer and directors to buy a typewriter with and have some illuminated letter-heads struck off.

It may be asked what would be the result if there should be no lapses in payment—if every one of those billion members should have the same crafty intent and go into the scheme hoping every other fellow would change his trousers some cold morning and forget to continue the requisite payment?

Supposing each member should pay his ten cents, and at the end of the ten days all these billion individuals, with hand-carts, are waiting in line at the treasurer's office for their money, it is plain what the result would be: The treasurer's office would be very much overcrowded and somebody would be liable to get hurt in the crush.

But here a condition, not a theory, confronts us. In case of such a rush, the directors could relieve the back pressure of the crowd by declaring an ex post facto assessment on each member of \$101 per day for the ten days, making \$1,010; of this each member to get his \$1,000 promised, the extra \$10 being for the treasurer to have a few games of pool with while the crowd is playing football with the cuspidors and other articles of bric-a-brac in his office.

This scheme is not copyrighted nor patented, but is open to all. Why keep shortening the time of expiration of these "benefits" so slowly? Why not start this ten-day benefit scheme right off now and give "the boys" just what they have been waiting for?—Great Falls (N. H.) Free Press.

The Devil and the Charm-Snake.

Did you ever hear the legend of the devil and the charm-snake?

It seems that the devil was raging about as usual one day, seeking how many souls he could ruin, but did not seem to have very good fun at it. (That is the devil's fun. The more souls he can bring to despair the harder he laughs. I have seen some people almost related to him.) Finally getting tired and disgusted he found a nice, smooth rock, where he lay him down in the sun to rest and think. (The devil likes a warm place.) While he lay there dozing, something seemed to magnetize him and fill him with a charming helpless trance. There were such beautiful colors all about him, and yet it seemed quite terrible even to his Satanic majesty. Making a desperate effort, he aroused himself from the trance, and looking about, he saw a beautiful snake, with eyes so dazzling and fascinating, that no one but the devil himself could escape their power.

"You dear, charming beauty!" he exclaimed, "who are you and what use can you make of your wonderful charms? If you will give me the power to possess them, I will be the happiest being that ever walked the earth. Or, if you will divide with me, I can gain more souls in one year than you can ever find."

"I will tell you," said the snake, "how you can possess them, if you will promise to keep it a secret. The minute you reveal it you will lose the power, for people will be warned and your charms will be shunned. These scales that you think so lovely, each and every one, if put into a still where liquor is being made, will turn into a living snake, so small that it cannot be seen by the naked eye, but the sparkle and charm will be much greater than ever. And my eyes, if they are put in, will create a taste that will be wholly irresistible. And those little snakes, when they once get into the blood, will eat up the brain and create such terror that the victim will scream with rage. O, you will have fun enough when once you get a victim started! He will feel them in his boots, and as he looks about he will see them growing larger and larger until they drag him down and devour him. But sometimes the victim will become alarmed before it is too late, and he will resist the great craving for drink and think he will leave it alone. If he succeeds in that, the little reptiles will die; but it takes a long time, and even when they are nearly dead if he becomes careless and thinks he can taste with safety, the minute those little snakes feel the (to them) precious stuff they begin to clamor for more until the victim yields, and then he is yours. You can do more than I, for you see all over the world. You can put into the head of the saloon-keeper to make everything as bright and dazzling and fascinating as possible; and when they get some of the charmed liquor in their glasses you are sure of their victims."

The devil was delighted to secure such a powerful helper, and he has had its assistance ever since.—R. H. in Farm and Home.

American Bee-Keepers' Association.

West Chesterfield, N. H.,
Nov. 9th, 1891.

Mr. O. W. Ingersoll:
As a bee-keeper, I have been using the O. W. Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paints for the past number of years. I have found them to be the only paint that will stand our climate, and the only white paint that will last on a bee-hive and not peel.

As they can be purchased direct from the manufacturer at full wholesale prices, a considerable saving is made on first cost; they are, consequently, the best paints in every way for our use made in this country.

Fraternally yours,
A. A. BYARD.

(See adv. Patron's Paint Works.)

The Ideal Farmer.

He is here in the world, somewhere. If any of you have found him, let me know where he has been hidden all this time.

The Ideal Farmer will be a manly man, who is patient (it takes patience to be a farmer), gentle and kind to all farm animals, especially to the one that is the mainstay of the farm—the farmer's wife. She will be a good wife to an appreciative husband, for he will take better care of his wife than he does of his cows, and she will be his companion, friend and equal partner, and the Ideal Farmer will be an ideal husband.

The Ideal Farmer will think and read, and papers and magazines will be eagerly welcomed guests at his library table. He will avoid as far as possible the bringing of his hired help into the home, and when he does they will be men whom he can feel will not have a bad influence on his children. No stranger or tramp will the Ideal Farmer hire, simply because such happen to come along when he thinks he needs them; but he will see that his hired help have good names and recommendations.

The Ideal Farmer will also see that his wife has help as well as himself. The work for a large farm is too much for one pair of hands in the kitchen, especially when there are children in the home. There will be modern conveniences in the house as well as around the farm. There will be, if possible, a horse and buggy for the special use of the Ideal Farmer's wife and children. The pocketbook will be "ours," not "mine," and the wife will not have to depend upon the making of butter for clothes for herself and the little ones.

The Ideal Farmer will be a cleanly man, one who is not afraid of taking cold if he should take a bath. A farmer needs a bath pretty often, if he keeps sweet and neat, and there is no use of anyone looking and smelling as some of them do. He will have a good business suit to wear to town, and not go in dirty overalls and shirtsleeves, and boots which look as if part of the farm had come to town with him.

The Ideal Farmer will spend his Sundays as a Christian should. A farmer's life is very near to Nature's heart. Let him also get very near to Nature's God, and the farm life will brighten and the home life be sweeter and better, because of the presence of a gentlemanly Christian, if but a farmer.—K. W. Curtis, Michigan.

Magnetic Influence of Association.

The journal of Annual Proceedings of the Vermont State Grange shows good work by its pains-taking Secretary, D. D. Howe. The address of W. M., Alpha Messer, of Rochester, among other things, well says:

"The magnetic influence of association and unity of thought and action so thrilled the farming population of this great nation that they came together as if led by some irresistible and unseen power, and Granges by thousands were organized in all parts of the land. These Granges, in some measure at least, taught the farmers how to use the immense latent powers which they possessed for their own and their country's good. Their eyes were opened in regard to business methods; they saw their lack of education, not only in such lines of thought as pertained to better methods of cultivation and the care of stock and farm products, but they found themselves wofully deficient in that essential part of an American citizen's education which relates to his rights and duties as a citizen. While the Grange is not, never has been, and never can be, a political organization, I am firm in the belief that its providential work in non-partisan politics during all the years of its existence has been a most important factor in suppressing and holding in check the worst element in American

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at the above low rates. This machine is made after the latest models of the Singer machines, and is a perfect fac simile in shape, ornamentation and appearance. All the parts are made to gauge exactly the same as the Singer, and are constructed of precisely the same materials.

The utmost care is exercised in the selection of the metals used, and only the very best quality is purchased. Each machine is thoroughly well made and is fitted with the utmost accuracy and exactness, and no machine is permitted by the inspector to go out of the shops until it has been fully tested and proved to do perfect work, and run light and without noise.

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The driving wheel on this machine is admitted to be the simplest, easiest running and most convenient of any. The machine is self-threading, made of the best material, with the wearing parts, and center swing drawer. The manufacturers warrant every machine for 5 years.

They say: "Any machine not satisfactory to a subscriber, we will allow returned and will refund the money."

Price, including one year's subscription, \$15. Sent by freight receiver to pay charges. Give name of freight station if different from post-office address.

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A POPULAR FAMILY.

JENNIE: "How is it, Kate, that you always seem to 'catch on' to the latest new thing? Do what I may, you always seem to get ahead of me."

KATE: "I don't know; I certainly do not make any exertion in that direction."

JENNIE: "Well, during the last few months, for example, you have taken up painting,



without any teacher; you came to the rescue when Miss Latarge deserted her Desbatre class so suddenly, and certainly we are all improving in grace under your instruction; I heard you telling Tommy Eames last evening how his club made mistakes in playing baseball; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fads,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have improved so in health, owing, you tell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little out-of-the-way place?—For you never go to the city."

KATE: "Why, Jennie, you will make me vain. I have only one source of information, and that is surprising how it meets all wants. I very seldom hear of anything new but what the next few days bring me full information on the subject. Magic? No! Magic! And a great treasure it is to us all, for it really furnishes the reading for the whole household; father has given up his magazine that he has taken for years, as he says this one gives more and better information on the subjects of the day; and mother says that it is that that makes her such a famous housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really FAMILY magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for men, another all for women, and another for children only, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and that is where the economy comes in, for it is only \$2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see ours, or, better still, send 10 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, as you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that does it."

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General Notice.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE. SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Nov. 9, 1891.

Following are the names of Representatives to the State Grange, Dec. 8, 1891, so far as reported to me:

- Allegan, 3—Wm. H. Dibble, C. C. Knoblock, S. Fox. Antrim, 1—Richard Knight. Barry, 2—B. F. Travis, H. N. Bowman. Berrien, 3—W. H. Cook, Erastus Murphy, T. J. Crandall. Branch, 2. Calhoun, 1—E. C. Manchester. Cass, 1—Mrs. Flora Moore. Crawford, 1. Charlevoix, 1—Wm. Clark. Clinton, 2—Varney Pierce, Jas. Andrus. Eaton, 1—C. E. Chappell. Genesee, 1—Brunson Turner. Grand Traverse, 1—E. Kingsley. Gratiot, 1—Isaac Russell. Hillsdale, 3—C. E. Yost, J. B. Phillips, Geo. C. Barker. Huron, 1—Jas. F. Wager. Ingham, 1. Ionia, 2—Addison Rice, D. H. English. Jackson, 1—M. L. Dey. Kalkaska, 1. Kalamazoo, 1—Hiram E. Taylor. Kent, 3—Jno. Preston, Edward Campau, L. A. Elkins. Lapeer, 1. Lenawee, 2—A. C. Manchester, J. O. Maxwell. Livingston, 1—Bro. Schöenhalt. Macomb, 1—Jas. J. Warner. Manistee, 1—J. H. Reed. Mecosta, 1—Rob't Dickson. Montcalm, 1. Muskegon, 1—Tom. F. Rogers. Newaygo, 1—John Rosewarne. Oceana, 1. Oakland, 2—C. W. Button, E. J. Biglow. Ottawa, 1—Hiram B. Knowlton. Otsego, 1. St. Clair—Paschal Lamb. St. Joseph, 1—John Walz. Saginaw, 1—Geo. W. Edwards. Sanilac, 1—Jesse Fors. Shiawassee, 1. Tuscola, 1. Van Buren, 2—B. F. Warner, G. W. Wait. Washtenaw, 1—N. C. Carpenter. Wayne, 1—L. Dean. Wexford, 1. POMONA OR COUNTY GRANGES. Calhoun—Mrs. Perry Mayo. Oakland—E. S. Covert. Lapeer—Hoel Palmer. Kent—J. D. Davis. Branch—Miss Carrie L. Fiske. Traverse Dis't—F. E. Brown. Gratiot—L. J. Dean. Allegan—Miss Millie Jewett. Clinton—J. C. Brunson.

The Atlantic Monthly for December, 1891—Contents. The Chaperon. In Two Parts: Part Second. Henry James. Joseph Severn and His Correspondents. William Sharp. London and Oxford: Three Sonnets. A Torch Bearer. Harriet Waters Preston and Louise Dodge. The Unreported Incident. Harriet Lewis Bradley. The Transition in New England Theology. Alexander V. G. Allen. The Most Ancient Shrine in Japan. Lafcadio Hearn. The Praises of War. Agnes Repplier. The Modern Art of Painting in France. Charles H. Moore. Shakespeare's Richard III. James Russell Lowell. American Characters in German Novels. Lida von Krockow. Recent Dante Literature. Recent Poetry. Mr. James's American on the London Stage. Comment on New Books. The Contributors' Club.

Miss Mamie Dickens, who was always known as the favorite daughter of Charles Dickens, has written, for the Christmas number of The Ladies' Home Journal, her first story. It is a semi-ghost tale of the romance of an old English manor. Miss Dickens's only piece of literary work previous to this story was the editing of her father's letters for publication. She is said to possess true literary talent. "Are n't you ever going to grow old, like the rest of us?" asked a man of an acquaintance he had not seen for some time. "Well, not so long as I can purify my blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla," was the apt reply. This man knew what he was talking about.

Notices of Meetings.

The seventh annual meeting of the West Michigan Fruit Growers' Society will be held at Ganges Grange hall Dec. 17, 18 and 19. The meeting will be opened at 7 p. m., of the 17th. Hon. D. W. Wiley, of Douglas, will deliver the address of welcome, to which President Lannin will reply.

Teams will meet parties from abroad who come by train, at Fennville, and convey them to the place of meeting. Trains on the Chicago & West Michigan railway from both north and south reach Fennville at about 2 p. m. The meeting will close at noon of the 19th, giving time for dinner before taking the train to return home.

Good music will have place upon the program of the meeting. A large and fine exhibit of fruit is expected, as all who attend are invited to bring exhibits. The topics to be discussed at the meeting will be: "Varieties of early fall and winter apples"; "The yellows in the peach"; "Transportation and marketing of fruit"; "Canning and drying fruit"; "Fruit growing a success"; "Commercial fertilizers in fruit growing"; "Methods of selling fruit"; "The exhibiting of fruit at the World's Fair in 1893." This with the annual reports of officers and the annual election of officers will fill up the time. Every fruit grower in Western Michigan is invited to be present and take part in the proceedings of this meeting.

C. I. WHITNEY, Sec'y. Muskegon, Mich.

Michigan State Grange, Lecturer's Office—Novi, Nov. 12, '91: Oakland Pomona, with Farmington Subordinate and Juvenile Granges will hold an Anniversary meeting at Farmington, Dec. 5th, afternoon and evening.

A. J. Crosby Jr. will address an Anniversary meeting at Rollin Grange, Lenawee Co., Friday evening, Dec. 4th. Also at Farmington, Dec. 5th. Subject: Past, Present and Future of the Grange.

In the afternoon of Dec. 4th, he will deliver an Anniversary address at Church's Corners, Hillsdale county.

Fraternally, A. J. C. Jr.

Wadsworth, Nov. 16, 1891—Ed. Visitor: Huron Co. Pomona Grange No. 35, will hold its annual meeting with Wadsworth Grange on Thursday, Dec. 17, at the usual hour, 10 a. m. Officers will be elected, and we expect a good program is in preparation. Fourth degree members are invited. Mrs. R. Nugent, Secretary.

Rockford, Nov. 18, 1891: The annual meeting of Kent Co. Pomona Grange will be held at Grand Rapids, Dec. 16, in Good Templars' Hall, on West Bridge street, to elect officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. Robert Dockeray, Secretary.

The annual meeting of Newaygo Co. Pomona Grange No. 11, will meet with Ashland Grange on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 16 and 17, 1891. This will be the second meeting of the contest, and a large attendance is expected. The meetings will all be public, except Wednesday evening. All are invited to attend. A. L. Scott, Lect.

Hamilton, Nov. 21, 1891—Ed. Visitor: We like the "Peerless machine we got of you very much, indeed, and I write now, at the request of a friend, to ask if you will let her have one like it at the same price. **

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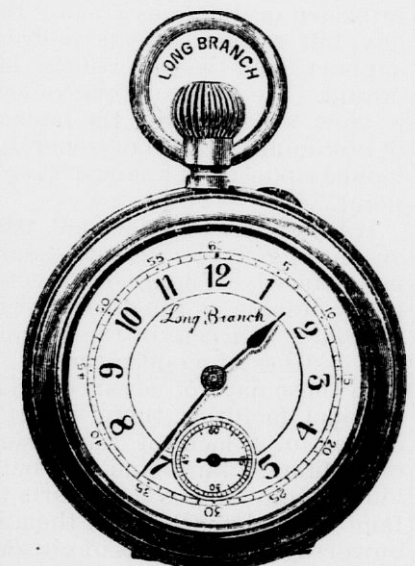
Below we show fac similes of the watches we offer to readers of the Visitor exclusively. The reputation of this paper is such that no one in need of a good watch should hesitate to send the money for one of these watches. The Editor carries one of them every day, and it proves entirely reliable, is a splendidly made watch, and sells readily on the market for several dollars more than the price at which they are here offered.



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