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LANSING, MICHICAN, AUGUST 1, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 423.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

An Important Communication from the National Master.

I have received several letters of like import to the following from the Master of one of our State Granges:

July 8, 1893. Hon. J. H. Brigham, W.M. Nat. Grange, Delta, Ohio:

WORTHY BROTHER-I notice certain opinions in the American Grange Bulletin of June 29, also an article bearing date May 29, 1893, and published in the Farm Friend in the American Grange Bulletin and also in the Grange Visitor; said article purports to be the "Record of The National Grange on the Currency Question and the "Free on the Currency Question and the writer Coinage of Gold and Silver," and signed by the Chairman of Executive Committee, National Grange, and would like to ask a question or two, and have your answer through the Grange press.

1. Was said article issued with approval

and by authority of Executive Committee? 2. Can the National Grange legislate on

such questions? 3. Does a resolution passed by the National Grange commit the Order for or against any such proposition as "free silver," "free trade," "protection," or any such question?

4. Does the passage of such resolution on any such question commit the individ-ual members of the Order to abide by and

work for the proposition as passed?
5. If your answer to the 4th interrogatory should be in the affirmative—if it should so happen that all the members of the National Grange should all be members of one party, and they should pass a resolution to indorse that party and its platform, or any of the main principles of that party, would not the Order be committed to sustain the party advocating the proposition indorsed by the members of the National Grange?

Yours fraternally,

Recognizing the right to call upon the Master of the National Grange for his decision of some of the points raised, I will Grange attempt to make the answer as clear as possible, so that no member of the Order need be in doubt regarding his duty to the Order, or his privileges as a member thereof.

Answer to question 1:
The circular sent out by the Chairman was not submitted to the Executive Committee for approval, nor issued by authority of the Committee. It gives part of the record of the National Grange upon the subjects mentioned, but is not complete nor entirely free from errors.

reference to the law and usage of the Order. It seems that the circular issued of the address be cordially approved by the by the Chairman was sent out in response to a request that he " make a statement as to the legislation of the National Grange upon these subjects, as 'Chairman of the National Grange Executive Committee.'

He seems to have regarded the request as an appeal to "official authority for in-formation." The powers and duties of the officers of the National Grange are quite clearly defined in the laws of the Order. (This is necessary in order to avoid confusion, and conflict of authority). Nowhere in the law is it made the duty of the Chairman of the Executive Committee to answer officially, or otherwise, questions in regard to the legislation, laws or usages of the

The circular undoubtedly expresses the views and opinions of the Chairman. He has a perfect right to his own views and opinions, and an unquestioned right to express the same; but they are in no sense "official authority," no more so than would be the views and opinions of any member of "Resolved, That in all matters of

I am not sensitive on the subject of personal rights or dignity, but as Master of the National Grange, I can allow no one to assume to exercise any of the powers or duties which the law imposes upon that official. In saying this, I do not intend in any way to reflect upon the Chairman. He one of the truest Patrons I ever knew, and there is nothing on my part but the best of fraternal regard for him. It is necessary however for all to know from RECORD OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE ON what source rulings and legal decisions

The Grange allows and encourages the exercise of the largest personal freedom, but very carefully restricts the exercise of official authority.

Answer to question 2. Answer to question 2.

Legislation is "The act of making laws,"
Who clothed the National Grange with
Who clothed the National Grange with power to make laws, to govern members of the Order in forming opinions upon questions of political economy? The National Grange never did and never can "legislate' on any questions except such as pertain alone to the working of the Order.

3. The National Grange can express the opinions of those who at the time compose that body, by resolution or otherwise, upon almost any question of public interest, unless it savors too much of partisanship Order, or any member thereof to such propositson. The members of every State, or sectarianism; but cannot commit the

who compose the membership thereof.
This right has been frequently exercised,

"It is an indisputable fact the

to speak authoritatively, the subject mass, be one that pertains to Grange law or usage, be one that pertains to Grange law or usage. When that body enters upon the discussion when that body enters upon the discussion tively poor. To bridge over this emergency tively poor. To bridge over this emergency that have the government issued great ers are limited to expressions of views and of the hour the government issued great

It is a misunderstanding, or improper construction of law by unauthorized writers or speakers, that has given rise to most of the discussion, and I fear to some feeling among our members. Let it be under-stood hereafter, that every member of the Order is free to think or act with reference to any public question such as tariff, finances, etc., according to his own view of what is best and right without any restraint because of the views expressed by any official, or any representative body of the Order. This is *law* until reversed by my successor; or by amendment of the consti-tution, laws, declaration of purpose, charges and pledges of the Order.

We must tear up the foundation and build our house upon the sand before a single gossamer thread of restriction can be placed upon the religious or political freedom of a member of the Order. Knowing that erroneous opinions were enter-tained and had been expressed upon this subject, I deemed it my duty to bring it to the attention of the National Grange in my address delivered at the 25th annual session. The subject was considered in committee and the following reports were submitted and adopted. This action of the National Grange should have ended all controversy

on this subject:

The following report was adopted by the "The Committee on Good of the Order have considered such portions of the

Worthy Master's address as were referred to it, and report as follows:
"In that portion reading as follows: 'Political and Religious Freedom of Members.'

"We should not lose sight of the cardinal principles of our Order, viz.: The absolute political and religious freedom of the individual. No official, not even our National body, can place restrictions upon this freedom.

"Your Committee find this but a rea-Before proceeding to answer the questions propounded, I believe the "Good of the Order" requires something from me in the Order" requires something from the transfer of the order of the o Grange.'

"Bro. Alpha Messer, Chairman, made the following report for the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted:

"WHEREAS, There exists an honest difference of opinion among members of the Order in regard to their personal obligations, fealty to, and support of declarations emanating from this body, in regard to economic and political questions; and

"WHEREAS, The success of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry depends upon the hearty co-operation and united efforts of

its entire membership; and "WHEREAS, The membership of the Order embraces men and women from all this Grange" parts of our broad domain, with varied environments and different opinions, in regard to the leading economic and political ques-

tions of the present time; and
"WHEREAS, Our noble Declaration of Purposes explicitly states that 'difference

Resolved, That in all matters of fra ternity and Grange law and usage, the will of the majority is of binding force upon all the membership, but in all matters relating to social, domestic, economic or political questions, any declaration of this body thereon does not in any way infringe upon the entire freedom of thought and action of any member of the order who cannot con-

scientiously support such declaration, The foregoing serves to answer the fourth and fifth questions.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

The first reference to the currency question which I have been able to find, is in the annual address of Worthy Master Adams, at the eighth session of the National Grange. He used the following language; to which no dissent was made

thoughtful chemists devoted the energies of a lifetime to a vain search for the wonderful philosopher's stone whose magic touch should convert the baser metals into purest gold, and thus fill the whole world at once with wealth and luxury. Today we have numerous citizens who are eagerly pursuing the same phantom. They are torturing their poor brains to devise some plan whose talismanic power will transmute bits of printed paper into countless millions

and we find State Granges taking opposite sides upon these questions; and no sane man will deny the members of State and Subordinate Granges the same freedom of opinion on public questions that is exercised by the members of the National Grange.

"It is an indisputable fact that our country is now seriously suffering from a derangement of finance. We need not be at loss to know the cause. It is a solemn reality that our country has passed through a most wasting civil war. It cost us in money, time lost, industry disturbed many the same freedom of opinion on public questions that is exercised by the members of the National Grange. opinion on public questions that is exercised by the members of the National Grange.

Whenever the National Grange desires to speak authoritatively, the subject must be one that pertains to Grange law or usage.

When that body enters upon the discussion was in four years subtracted from the wealth of the country. It was consumed, and is forever gone. It made us comparaers are limited to expressions of views and opinions which should be received and carefully considered by members of the Order, but are not binding or clothed with authority.

It is a misunderstanding, or improper construction of law by unauthorized wri-We totally failed to realize our changed circumstances and to inaugurate a corresponding system of economy and industry, and consequently, with an inheritance of debt, extravagant habits and distorted judgment of values, we have been incessantly drifted to leeward. Out of this trouble there is no royal road

"Only by a return to habits of industry and economy guided by intelligence, can we regain our wealth and remove our load of debt. As an auxiliary to this, we want a stable and sound currency that shall be a reliable measure of values and recognized as such by all the world. For we may gain this truth from others and our own history, that an irredeemable fluctuating currency always favors speculators and sharpers at the expense of those engaged in productive industry."

He again referred to the subject in his address at the ninth session, as follows:

"Regarding transportation and a sound currency our members are deeply interested. My own views on these questions have been so fully given in former messages, I need not trouble you with their reiteration further than to say hat the convictions before expressed and strengthened by each passing year."

At the same session the following resolutions were introduced by request of Brighton Grange of the state of Maryland.

"I. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grange, Congress should immediately repeal the law fixing a day for specie redemption, and at the same time pass an act making the greenbacks a true legal tender, receivable for duties on imports, and interchangeable at pleasure in sums of one hundred dollars, with government bonds bearing currency interest at not over 3.65 per cent per annum, thus increasing the value of the greenbacks and bringing about an

honest and practicable redemption. "2. Resolved, That the national bank act, nine-tenths of the bonds held by them, is a and adopted it as a financial platform for waste of the means of the people, and should be repealed; and as we are one nation, we should have but one money, and that issued directly from the treasury without the expensive intervention of the national bank.

To the first resolution Bro. D. Wyatt Aiken offered the following substitute, which was adopted 18 to 13:

"Resolved, That the currency question is rapidly becoming a political question, and therefore should not be entertained by Bro. Webster of California moved that

the second resolution lay on the table. Carried. At the eleventh session the following was introduced by Bro. Chambers, of Alabama, and referred to committee on reso-

"The National Grange, representing as

it does the agricultural sentiment of every part of the United States, without intending to infringe that feature of its organic law which forbids the discussion within its fold of any questions of party politics, believes it to be not only its privilege, but its duty, to give expression to the universal voice of its membership in condemnation of all such legislation, either on the part of the general or state governments, as tends to the injury of the great productive industries of the country. In this spirit, and with no purpose to take part in the partisan politics of the country, we do hereby declare our disapprobation of the law of demonetizing silver, and committing the government arbitrarily to any fixed day in the future

and do therefore hereby express our sympathy with the efforts now being made in the Congress of the United States for the repeal of these obnoxious measures. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.' The committee recommended that the esolution be postponed indefinitely. Lost. Resolution adopted. This action of the National Grange was severely criticised by many members, and by some of the Grange press-notably the Cincinnati Grange Bul-

for their resumption of specie payments;

letin. It was thought to be partisan action. At the twelfth session the following resolution was reported favorably in the committee, but the recommendation was

"The financial question is one of great

Pomona and Subordinate Grange have the same right to express the views of those like a veritable 'Will; the wisp,' forever the compose the membership thereof evade the clutches of the righ." importance to us, as well as the future pros-perity of the country, and is allowed by the decisions above referred to."

The National Grange made no further reference to national finances for eight

At the twentieth session Bro. Giller chairman of committee on resolutions reported as follows:

"Your committee on resolutions, whom was referred the following resolution, report favorably thereon, and recom-mend the adoption of the same by the Na tional Grange:

"Resolved, That we ask the United States Government to furnish to the people some convenient place of deposit for their money, for which certificates shall be given, making the Government responsible for the same.

' Adopted." At the twenty-second session the committee on resolutions recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the members of this National Grange, believe that our present banking system should be abolished, and that the Government should issue its own money and loan it out to the people, through its own appointed agents, at the lowest possible rates of interest, and that we urge upon members of Congress to labor vigilantly for the passage of a law that will bring about the desired result."

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 36 to 13. At the same session a report in favor of free coinage of silver was referred to the next session without action.

At the twenty-third session the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 29 to 9.
"Resolved, That we favor the free coinage of silver, and also favor the mainte-

nance in circulation of the paper money of the United States, independent of the National banks, in sufficient volume to prevent any future contraction, and consequent embarrassment to our prosperity." At the twenty-fourth session the legisla-

tive committee reported that they had pre-serted the action of the National Grange on silver, as well as other questions; which report was approved. The committee on resolutions also reported in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver, striking out the word free. The report was adopted, in-dorsing unlimited coinage of silver instead of free coinage as stated by the Chairman in his circular.

At this session the National Grange adopted a report submitted by a majority of the executive committee, in which financial matters were discussed; and among other things it was "suggested" that the National Government should refund interest-bearing bonds with non-interest-bearing demand notes; and also, that the notes could be got into circulation by loaning the giving to the creditors of the nation, besides the interest on their bonds to which terest. This action furnished the basis for sides the interest on their bonds to which they are justly entitled, the additional privilege of an issue of paper money equal to

the Grange. This suggestion was not favorably received by many members of the Order, and at the twenty-fifth session it was discussed in the Master's address and by the Grange referred to a special committee for consideration and report. The committee after quoting the language of the executive committee report, submitted the following:

"It is the opinion of your committee that such portion of the executive committee's report adopted by this body at its last annual session, as relates to financial matters, as above, is susceptible of a more liberal construction, than has sometimes been placed upon it, and that the phraseology of that report does not commit the order to any one single proposition therein contained. Adopted."

"The committee on National Finance reported the following resolutions, which had been referred to the committee, without recommendation:

WHEREAS, The National Grange does not believe that we now have sufficient currency in the nation for the legitimate purposes of trade and to meet necessary obligations; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this National Grange declares and expresses its opinion in favor of free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver just as it existed almost from the foundation of the government up to 1873, when silver was demonetized. "2. That we believe that the govern-

ment alone should issue money, and that we demand that a sufficiency of legal tender notes be issued. "The ayes and nays were demanded

on adopting the resolution reported by the committee without recommendation and the resolution was adopted by the following vote: "Ayes 26. Nays 10." The same committee made the follow

ng reports which were adopted: Your committee, having had under consideration the resolution introduced by Bro. Levi Booth, relative to govern-ment loans, recommend that it be not concurred in, which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of

having our general government issue its own money and loan it to its people at a low, but reasonable rate of interest upon good and sufficient real estate securities, reasonble and proper safe-guards being The prize bull is generally unapproachable in his particular field.—Troy Press.

provided as to the amount and conditions of such loans. "Your committee have considered the

resolution entitled Conage and Money, introduced by Bro. Clardy, and would recommend that it be not concurred in."

"The resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, 1. That, while it is, under under the Constitution of the United

States, the duty of congress to coin money and fix its value, it is not the duty of the general government to loan money to corporations or individuals.

"Resolved 2. That it is the duty of

"Resolved 2. That it is the duty of congress, acting in the interest of the people, to furnish a staple currency, gold, silver and paper, of equal paying or legal tender value, and in sufficient quantity to supply all the needs of our increasing commerce, not less than forty dollars per capita and not more than dollars per capita and not more than fifty dollars per capita."

The following report was adopted,

from the Committee on National Finance:
"Your committee have considered the resolutions introduced by Bro. Rhone-Subject: Legal Tender Currency: We recommend the adoption of the same, which reads as follows:

"Resolved 1. It is right and just, both to the debtor and the creditor, that all legal tender money should stand upon equal footing in its capacity and power

to pay debts. It is unjust and burdensome to permit any creditor to contract with his debtor to compel him to pay in only one

form of legal tender money.

"3. It is the duty of all the States to give equal value and recognition to all the forms of lawful money, made legal tender by the United States, and the power to contract to debase one form thereof, is unpatriotic and practically nullifies the power to coin money, given by the constitution exclusively to the general government.'

The action of the 25th session nullified that in reference to government land loans, had at the 24th session and put the National Grange on record against such

At the 20th session no action was taken on the silver question, or other financial legislation. It was discussed somewhat among the members between sessions, but no one seemed to desire to bring the subject before the Grange. It was known however that some who had favored free coinage at former sessions, had changed their views. Others were in doubt, and the question was becoming more partisan in character, I presume it was thought the part of wisdom to let it rest.

I think the above is a complete record

of the National Grange on financial questions. If I have overlooked anything it has been unintentional.

It will be noticed that there has been some variation in the action of the men frequently change their views after thorough investigation and discussion. This has been the case on the silver question, and what is true of the members of the National Grange is true

of the order at large.

The subject was discussed for some time entirely from the free coinage standpoint, and many of our members accepted the conclusions of those who professed to be informed on the subject. In recent years there has been a more general discussion from all points of view, and many (how many, no one can tell, nor does it matter), have changed their views. Those who believe in free coinage have a right to do so, and advocate it. Those who do not have the same right. The National Grange cannot abridge that right, which belongs to

the citizen, and will not try to do so.

Let us recognize the fact that this difference of opinion exists, and allow each member to decide for himself without any attempt at interference by the National, State or Subordinate Grange. This course will strengthen our ranks and not strain fraternal relations.

J. H. Brigham,

Master National Grange, P. of H, Delta, O., July 20, 1893.

In the Atlantic Monthly for August the Hon. Henry L. Dawes, recently senator from Massachusetts, has an important paper on "Washington the Winter before the War,"—a paper giving his impressions of the excited state of public feeling at that time, when the rebellion was about to burst into flame. Charles Egbert Craddock's vividly told story, "His Vanished Star," is continued and there is a clever short story by Ellen Olney Kirk, entitled "A Strategic Movement." Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, whose pictures of pre-Revolutionary life are always entertaining reading, has a paper called "A Boston School-girl in 1771," which will reward attention; and the Rev. George E. Ellis, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, has an able paper on "Johnathan Belcher, a Royal Governor of Massachusetts."

Field and Stock.

FARM FERTILIZERS.

[Continued from last issue.]

In 1887 Dr. Kedzie made this statement at an Institute in Gray-

"From neglect or lack of knowledge of the real sources of waste, the loss of valuable fertilizing constituents of barnyard manure under ordinary systems of management is enormous, and there is no department of farm economy in greater need of improvement.

The annual loss from this source in Michigan alone is not less than \$15,000,000. To make a compost heap and keep well stirred is no doubt a good way, but few farmers will be to the trouble of doing this.

Another good way is to draw to the field nearly as fast as it accumulates and spread on a clover sod where you intend to pasture the following summer, and by using plenty of plaster in the stables you will retain much of the ammonia that would otherwise escape.

In putting in stable floors we can readily see the necessity of tight floors with plenty of absorbused to be practiced so much.

There is no doubt that stock properly managed are a benefit to a farm but too much stock is as dry in the crude state; and to close bad or worse than none. They will quote from Mr. Collingwood injure the soil by constant tramping in the spring and by eating too closely in the summer when the ground is parched and dry. By mulching the pasture fields in the spring you not only prevent the stock from biting so close but pre-nearer to the truths that underlie vent the soil from becoming so hard.

The coarse straw manure, if properly spread, becomes a source of great benefit. By feeding more sowed corn, or the large southern corn planted in hills, to the stock in the latter part of the season, we can avoid pasturing so closely or turning stock on new seedings.

GREEN MANURE.

In no way can a farm be brought to a paying condition so quickly or cheaply as by plowing in growing crops, especially with the help much better way to cut and feed briefly collated in the following to stock and return the yard manure. But by the ordinary methods of handling yard manure there is much more wasted than most analyses: people imagine, and it is not as well distributed.

that green manuring only returns it is likely to be practiced. The but horses may readily be attached partment of Agriculture are into the soil what it has taken from the soil. But this is not true, esspecially of clover and peas, which specially of clover and peas, which the soil of the soil I think draw largely from the free distinguish honey dew honey from to suit the occasion. Whatever Robinson, has addressed to the nitrogen of the air a fact ner honey adultanted with chance he is a fact ner honey adultanted with a fact ner honey adultante nitrogen of the air, a fact per-haps not thoroughly understood been determined by these analyses. Is used to draw the hopper dozer should be at either end, else the cation:

potash at the regular market price of these goods, added to the soil by one heavy crop of clover on one heavy crop of clover on one acre estimating root and top is market, this question is of scientific rether them precised imports the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and processed at the approach and the acre of these goods, added to the soil by one heavy crop of clover on one heavy crop of clover on one honey will never be put onto the winged ones may fly entirely over, and often a stiff wire or because at the approach and to me, asking the meaning of a normal or full crop expressed in terms of "bushels winged ones may fly entirely over, and often a stiff wire or Department, as well as what appears to be acceptable to the inquiry referred machine the locusts leap and to me, asking the meaning of a normal or full crop expressed in terms of "bushels winged ones may fly entirely over, and often a stiff wire or processed in the acceptable to the soil by the meaning of a normal or full crop expressed in terms of "bushels winged ones may fly entirely over, and often a stiff wire or processed in the acceptable to the soil by the meaning of a normal or full crop expressed in terms of "bushels winged ones may fly entirely over, and often a stiff wire or processed in the acceptable to the machine the locusts leap and to me, asking the meaning of a normal or full crop expressed in terms of "bushels winged ones may fly entirely over, and often a stiff wire or processed in the acceptable to the machine the locusts leap and to me, asking the meaning of a normal or full crop expressed in terms of "bushels winged ones may fly entirely over, and often a stiff wire or processed in the acceptable to the acceptable to the machine the locusts leap and to me, asking the meaning of a normal or full crop expressed in terms of "bushels to me, asking the meaning of a normal or full crop expressed in the machine to the machine the locusts leap and to me, asking the meaning of a normal or full crop expressed in terms of "bushels to me, asking not less than \$40. The only trouble is to get the heavy clover and ance.

Stick placed a few inches in front of the dozer will help, as the plants quiries of the same purport, I derive that

receive the benefit or Dr. Kedzie's slight differences.

per acre, as the grain ripens better and the clover gets a good start.

raising fruit, especially the ground extracts from the bulletin: bone and potash as yard manure generally supplies too much nitro-

raising peaches has been remark- for relief.

tirely wrong.

or garden truck.
Hundreds of farmers now real-

The chemical farmer has gone even farther and found that ents, instead of boring holes as it pays him to sell his nitropotash and phosphoric combined with water in acid the finished state and buy them of the Rural New Yorker.

> "We are on the eve of a wonderful development in scientific farming. Driven by ambition, by scientific investigation or by poverty, farmers are coming nearer and a rational and profitable treatment

> "The faith that one inch added to the tillable depth of one acre of land is worth more than the whole surface of five new acres, is the rock upon which American agriculture must fasten itself.

"There is hope and prosperity in the future for the farmer who will be true to his farm."

TWO NEW BULLETINS.

syrup honey, by which we mean

to protect us from dishonest ferbilizers.

As far as my experience has gone in raising potatoes, commercial fertilizers have not been profitable, as the potatoes do not seem to receive much benefit with less than one-half ton to the acre of a high grade goods and would be worth about \$40 per ton, but on a grain crop where clover is sown, would use from 200 to 400 pounds

to protect us from dishonest ferbilizers and desires samples of three or four pounds each of three or four pounds each of honeys from any known source, especially honey dew honey, and that gathered very rapidly. Sugar station it is estimated that even syrup honey will also be very action of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The express will be paid by the Department of Agriculture.

The badly affected fields in this of three or four pounds each of honeys from any known source, especially honey dew honey, and slight expense. At the Iowa shoulders of the cattle. The crude cotton seed oil, a brush or cloth to the back and shoulders of the cattle. The crude cotton seed oil, a grain cloth to the back and shoulders of the cattle. The crude cotton seed oil, a brush or cloth to the back and shoulders of the cattle. The crude cotton seed oil, a brush or cloth to the back and shoulders of the cattle. The crude cotton seed oil, a brush or cloth to the back and shoulders of the cattle. The crude cotton seed oil, a brush or cloth to the back and shoulders of the cattle. The crude cotton seed oil, a brush or cloth to the back and shoulders of the cattle. The crude cotton seed oil, a brush or cloth to the back and shoulders of the cattle. The crude cotton seed oil, a brush or cloth to the back and shoulders of the cattle. The crude cotton seed oil is gallon. Mix well and apply with a brush or cloth to the back and shoulders of the cattle. The crude cotton seed oil is gallon. Mix well and apply with a brush or cloth to the back and shoulders of the cattle. The cattle cotton seed oil is cheaper than the other oils, although fish oil or lar

bury, Conn., whose success in sale destruction that we must look autumn.

able. Still in using commercial Molasses and bran make a fertilizers we cannot be too careful. very attractive morsel for locusts, Nitrate of soda is well recom- and a little arsenic mixed with mended by many for sowing on the two and sprinkled through the grain in the spring, but for exten- fields where the locusts feed, is sive use in an orchard would be en- reported from some badly eaten rely wrong.

By combining clover with chemmeans of ridding the fields by killicals very many have had excellent ing the locusts by the thousand. for a money crop, such as potatoes field, but not where stock is pasturing.

The best and most certain ize that it pays them to sell their method is to collect the locusts whole grain and buy waste or by mechanically. The best means of products like bran shorts or oil doing this is by a collector known as a "hopper dozer."

Bulletins Nos. 96 and 98 of the It is made of 1: -ht sheet iron ten of yard manure or chemicals. Michigan station are just out. No. to fifteen feet led boy about three Many seem to think it a great waste 96 embodies the results of honey feet wide. The front should roll to allow clover to fall down and analyses conducted at the instance up half an inch or an inch to remain on the land, claiming it a of Prof. Cook. The contents are give a smooth face, while the back should be from six inches to a foot deep and side pieces to correspond. The inside of the pan We are thus assured by these should then be coated nearly half asking for a definite expression, in an inch deep with coal tar, and with in bushels, of the value of a normal 1. That chemists can easily de- a rope attached on either side the tect adulteration of honey by the dozer is ready for use. Two per-An argument often advanced is use of glucose, in all classes where sons can easily run such a pan, The right-handed or slight left- locusts would be driven each side A fair estimate of the value of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and large amount of ash and small Of course at the approach of the to get this we may sometimes have 3. As yet the chemist is unable will be stirred and start the locusts during the past ten years the normal standto resort to yard manure or chem- to distinguish between cane sugar up sooner and drop them where desired. If very numerous, the Now about commercial fertiliz- cane sugar syrup fed to the bees insects will soon cover the tar, so ers. I do not know much about and transformed by them into that an occasional new supply will them, although I have used nearly honey, and not cane syrup mixed be needed. It is best of course to three carloads, and it is quite evi- with honey, which is adulteration use the hopper dozer on the locusts dent that the people in this vicin-ity are not much better informed not likely to be practiced, and bers. At this time they will not than I am from the fact that a car honey from flowers. As the best be full fledged and can be caught load of Western Reserve from cultivated taste cannot thus dis- easier. If they are mostly winged Ohio was sold here for \$20 per tinguish, this seems of slight im- ones, fewer would escape if taken ton, which is nothing but iron slag. portance. If it should prove to be in the cooler parts of the day when is mostly preventive in its nature and consists of the application to 25 cents per ton, or not quite them, it is probable that the chem- more apt to hop than fly. For the cattle of odorous substances as good as common garden ist will discover the means, as pastures, and meadows with short which will keep the flies from the M. H. WALWORTH And this subject was ar- chemistry has very delicate eyes, grass, no runners are needed under animals. For this purpose a great ranged for this time that we should and can usually search out very the hopper dozer, but for pepper- many substances have been recommint and such plants that are mended but most of them have knowledge on this subject. I am We see that there are yet un- higher and more tender, runners proved of but little value. The folglad to say however, that I did not solved problems in this direction, that will raise it high enough not lowing however, have given the invest in the \$20 slag phosphate, and it is desirable to follow up the and we should be grateful to a investigations. Prof. H. W. Wiley put on. They can be placed so hands: much abused and perhaps justly is desirous to do so till the last as to run between rows at any abused legislature for passing a law fact is discovered. To better ac- distance desired. By going over to protect us from dishonest fer- complish this he desires samples the badly affected fields in this pennyroyal, ½ to 1 ounce; sulphur;

Owing to the large area over young are unable to penetrate be repeated. in orchards; among them are the impracticable and it is only by the winter protection and should be the larvæ. Hale Brothers, of South Glaston- means of some inexpensive, whole- cleaned up or burned in the

So far preventives or repellants have been found to be preferable to substances that will kill the horn flies. Greasy substances of any kind prove to be the almost any kind prove to be the best type of the breed as established by the most eminent English breeders, and will do much to keep up the high standing best preventives. Dr. Riley says: will do much to keep up the high standing "A number of experiments were of The Willows' Shropshires. tried in the field with the result that train oil alone, and train oil success but have depended on some crop consisting largely of water for a money crop, such as potatoes field, but not where stock is with a small proportion of carbolic acid it will have a healing effect be sold privately. He expects Mr. J. upon sores which may have Bowen-Jones, who is President of the Enformed. * * * Train oil or glish Shropshire Association, to be present at this sale and make an address, and he this sale and make an address, and he fish oil seems to be more lasting in its effects than any other of the substances used."

"X. O. Dust" is recommended highly by Prof. Smith (loc. cit.) for killing the flies by keeping the cattle well dusted with it.

The most certain means of destruction is to kill the flies in the early stage. This can be accom- with some of the following wellplished by throwing a shovel full known breeders. of lime or land plaster upon each dropping made by the stock. They will be found most common in shady places that the cattle frequent, and by treating them in this way once in two or three days, while the dung is yet fresh, the fly will be destroyed in large numbers while still in its infancy.

Prospects are that if we can stay the fly off for a few years, it will then not trouble us so seriously. The following recently received from Prof. Smith is encouraging. "For the past two or three years the horn fly has been no more HIGH CLASS SHROPSHIRES troublesome in this State (New Jersey, where it first appeared), than the ordinary cow fly, Stomoxys calcitrans. It is in new localities that it seems to be most troublesome, becoming gradually less abundant after the third or fourth

NORMAL YIELD OF WHEAT.

In reply to inquiries addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture crop of wheat, which is the basis FOR SALE represented by 100, upon which the crop reporters of the U.S. De-Secretary the following communi-

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,) DIVISION OF STATISTICS, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1893.

SIR-In answer to the inquiry referred ard has varied from 13.60 to 15.69, averaging about 14.5 bushels per acre.

Respectfully, HENRY A. ROBINSON, Statistician.

HON. J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary of Agriculture.

THE HORN FLY.

[Bulletin Mississippi Station.]

The treatment for the horn fly

First, "Gnat oil" made as fol- SHROPSHIRE HALL lows: Crude carbolic acid, 1 ounce; STOCK FARM

The other bulletin is by Mr. G. of the egg cases are broken by fish oil so that the odor may last The other bunefil is by Mr. C. Davis, on "Locusts" and "The plowing and working the soil, and I consider them better also in distinct from the files away are much less liable to hatch. Should they hatch, the after which the application should

which the locusts and other grass soil well packed over them, and for feeding species are found, the sug- this reason thorough cultivation manure. It us thus important that Some of the most successful gesting of a remedy is made rather with frequent rolling of such the barnyards be kept as clean and fruit growers in this country use more difficult. The use of remedies fields is to be commended. Dead free from manure as possible. Lime commercial fertilizers exclusively in the usual limited way is entirely grass, rubbish, etc., serve as a placed upon the manure will kill

> Mr. Geo. E. Breck, of The Willows, Paw Paw, Mich., received on July 29, 75 yearling rams and 150 yearling ewes from the flocks of Bowen-Jones, Berry, Evans, But-

> Mr. Breck will make an exhibit at the World's Fair, and would be glad to meet his friends at the sheep pens from Septeminvites Shropshire breeders to meet him at that time.

MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS.

All those who wish to purchase purebred stock of any description, will find it to their advantage to correspond

PROFIT MEANS MUTTON (WUILLU LOSS MEANS WOOL

We can furnish anything you want in the Shropshire Sheep line. Write, or come, or both.

HERBERT W. MUMFORD, Moscow, Mich.

EUGENE FIFIELD BAY CITY, MICH

Successor to MERRILL & FIFIELD

HEREFORD CATTLE and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Choice stock of both kinds for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

We now offer 75 yearling Rams and 150 yearling Ewes from the flocks of Messrs. Bowen-Jones, Berry, Buttar, Inge and Evans, all eminent English breeders. These are grand sheep, and are offered at reasonable perces. Send for catalogue. Fourth Annual Auction Sale Thursday, September 21st. Sheep reserved for sale will not be sold privately.

Geo. E. Breck, Prop. Paw Paw, Mich.

SPRINGDALE FARM

LANSING, MICHIGAN JAMES M. TURNER, Prop

Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle Clydesdale and Standard-Bred Trotting Horses, Shetland Ponies and Shropshire Sheep

A few good pigs from the Hillsdale County Herd of Poland China Hogs, Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Inspection of our herd solicited, or write, describing closely what you want, and satisfaction will be guaranteed. Stock recorded in O. P. C. R.

JOHN BOWDITCH Hillsdale, Michigan

Breeder of

Shorthorn Cattle American Merino and Shropshire Sheep

BLACK MEADOW FARM. Standard-bred Trotters

Shorthorn Cattle Shropshire Sheep Berkshire Pigs Catalog.

F. A. BAKER, Detroit. 69 Buhl Block. Oakland Poultry Yards.

Eggs for hatching per 13, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb White, and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 to \$1.50, White Wyan-dottes and Light Brahmas, \$1.50, Mammoth Bronze

dottes and Light Brahmas, \$1.50, Maminous Drolled Turkeys, \$2.00 per six. My yards are all headed by high-scoring males, hens and pullets score 90 to 95. My stock has won premiums at all the principal shows in Michigan. JAMES MILLER, Jr., Beddow. Mich.

COLBY STOCK FARM. Rambouillet Sheep, Galloway Cattle, and Per-

cheron Horses. All stock pure bred and registered. Two Percheron Stallions for sale at a bargain. Spring Rye for Seed. Address, L. F. HOAG, COLBY, MICH.,

or L. B. TOWNSEND, IONIA, MICH.

HILLSDALE, MICH

BREEDER OF ESSEX, VICTORIA AND SUFFOLK SWINE

OF THE BEST Also American Merino Sheep of choice quality

Has now on sale 50 Registered yearling Rams, 25 Registered yearling Ewes, also imported Ewes and Rams. 1893 importation to arrive in July.

H. since its organization. House Paints and Cheap Paints for Barns and Outbuildings, 10,000 Farmers testify to their merits. Grange Halls, Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, all over the land, some of them painted 15 years ago, still looking well, prove them the most durable.

MICHIGAN PATRONS "Buy direct from Factory" at full Wholesale Prices and save all Middlemen's Profits,

O. W. INCERSOLL, Prop. Oldest Paint House in America 241-243 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn

Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints

Indestructible Cottage and Barn Paints Sample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Est mates and full particulars MAILED FREE. Write at once.

Postal Jottings.

We make a few characteristic quotations from letters received from time to time. We have not been in the habit of boasting of what we are doing, but we have had so many kind words that we deem it not out of place to show how some of our friends regard the VISITOR.

We feel, also, that if what is quoted is true,

we ought to have a continually increasing list of subscribers among those whom we are trying to benefit. So we print these words as "campaign thunder" for our helpers all over the state-our "Samantha men," for instance.

TOR."-A HUNDRED OR SO.

"I take a number of farm papers, but the VISITOR is the best of all of them."—A

"You are doing more for the farmers of Michigan than any or all of the other agricultural papers."—A CONTRIBUTOR.

"The VISITOR was never better than this present moment."—A GREAT MANY.

"As long as your present policy of allowing fair and free discussion of all leading economic topics continues, I shall work for you heartily."—A worker.

"Long live the VISITOR."-SEVERAL

COMMISSIONER.

"It is the best Grange paper in the counry."—The Executive Committee.

Brain Work.

CONDUCTED BY "TYRO."

Open to all subscribers. Contributions and solutions solicited. Address all matter concerning this department to F. ARTHUR METCALF, SOUTH AC-WORTH, N. H.

ORIGINAL PUZZLES. SIX NEW DIAMONDS BY RENARDO.

No. 15.—1. A letter, 2. A disfigurement, 3. Certain linear measures. 4. Believers in Monim, 5. Ministerial (Obs.) 6. A narrow opening through which arrows might be discharged (Anc. Fort.), 7. Limitation, 8. Percolates, 9. Pavements, 10. Dismounted, 11. A letter,

No. 19—1, A letter. 2, To happen. 3. Sorrows, 4. Concentrates. 5, Places at a disadvantage. 6. Of the nature and use of a participle, 7. Pertaining to a tribe of fishes including the true perch. 8, A port on the sea shore. 9. Tospurt. 10, Together, (Obs.). 11, A letter.

(Obs.). 11. A letter.

No. 20—1. A letter. 2. The higher part of the scale (Mus.). 3. Alto-singers. 4. Escapes (Obs.) 5. Reciprocal. 6. Offering a choice of two things. 7. The peculiar free swimming larvæ of Balanoglossus. S. Situation. 9. A sty on he eye. 10. The evening before a holiday. 11. A letter.

SOLUTIONS TO BRAIN WORK I AND II. No. 1. Tsiampa, No. 3. Harmattan, Sanders, Aphelion. Aphelion, Rhatany, Meters, Intunes, Adulate, Menacer, Alarm, Tins, Toy, Pretext,

Asserts. An, No. 7. No 5. D, Pur, Pared, Parapet Repaced, Deter, Ted, R. No. 2. Sham-bled.

H-is.

No. 6. Enamored.

No. 4.

No. 8. B-road. Solvers and prize winners in next issue.
Diamond special this issue! Fine work, eh? Renardo of Ardmore, Pa., has the honors. For prizes see Brain Work III. Contributors have thanks for fine work sent. All will be published in due season, Please help out the solving card, ye mystic knights and ladies.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died at his residence in Cannon, June 19, 1893, Bro. Thomas Sowerby, aged 62 years, a member of Cortland Grange No. 563. Resolved, That by the death of Brother Sowerby, we have lost a worthy member and an earnest worker in our Order.

Paris Grange No. 19, lost by death June 10, one of its strong members, Bro. John

RAM'S HORN: The moment a man finds out he has been making a fool of himself he has learned something valuable."

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS.

A Few Suggestions for the Good of the Grange.

"I admire the high plane on which the VISITOR moves. I like its broad, intelligent and liberal tone."—A COUNTY SCHOOL could leave the hall with aught but more friendly and sociable. Try song breathes a blessing and a more brightly.

but let us have both. Another suggestion. Would it ability. Let us not allow ourselves not be a good plan to look over the to feel that our lige or our creed burial service occasionally, and is the only correct one, but be willalso to repeat the Lord's prayer in ing to render assistance wherever concert. For frequently the Grange needed, and may the time hasten is required to go through with the burial service for a member who has been called from earth away, sisters," bound together by this sisters," bound together by this and by making ourselves familiar commandment "love thy neigh-with it we can go through with it bor as thyself." Let us remember Dismounted, 11. A letter.

No. 16.—1. A letter.

2. A small island in the Mediterranean sea. 3. Soots. (Obs.). 4. Male Indians. 5. To urge. 6. A pen with a reservoir in the handle which furnishes a supply of ink. 7. An order of fishes. 8. Stretched over as an arch. 9. Oozed, 10. A village of the Netherlands. 11. A letter.

It seems to me but fitting that our brothers and sisters in the Grange, and in whose presence we have much better and more impressively. that the great Master of the Uni-

> of the ritual as possible. Remem-such that when we are summoned ber if we but just vary a little the from this earth the world will be work loses much of its dignity, the better for our having lived in and let us not forget the old saying it. "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well;" and in your initiatory work see that you have all the implements required for the work. In some halls that we have visited we are sorry to say many of them were conspicuous by their Extracts from Rules of Live Stock absence. Their cost is but little

and they are a great help. Try and always go to your hall prepared to do something towards making the session interesting. If you can only repeat a quotation of a half dozen words you will feel better and will be better able next time to say more. The worst grumblers I have ever known in the Grange are the very ones that never do anything themselves to make it interesting. I cannot see any reason why a few should sit back with their hands folded and growl all the while because somebody doesn't do something to entain somebody else and simply say for that very reason the Grange don't amount to much any way. Take hold ye grumblers and faultfinders and make it amount to something. You surely can if you but Again, let us try and treat all alike. For, "are ye not all brethren?" Then let us help one another instead of finding fault. Who of us is always correct? Then instead of censuring a sister or brother because they happen to make a mistake, stop and consider

easier to think about doing a thing right than it is to do it right.

Do not stay away from Grange when it is possible to go. By staying away we lose our interest, and [Read at Clinton Pomoma at South Riley, by Mrs. soon do not care to go as we would C. L. Pearce of DeWitt.] if we were in constant attendance. First, I will speak about general Try to be there as early as possisinging in the Grange. Usually ble. The young members may not in our Grange we had music for care if it is a little late, but the opening and closing. Sometimes older ones feel more like getting the organ alone; at other times one home to rest. Some think Grange or two voices would accompany the should be dismissed as early as ten organ. This spring we started a or half past ten o'clock, at the new plan. A piece is selected that latest, unless something very im-"We can't get along without the Visi all can sing for opening and closing portant is on hand. In order to and the Lecturer puts the extra do this it is necessary to call early vocal and instrumental music on if there is extra business and a "I take a number of farm papers, but the Visitor is the best of all of them."—A VERY PROMINENT FARMER AND CITIZEN. her program to be interspersed with the literary work. I think be without a program each evenso far it works well. A short time ago I sent to Miss Jennie Buell, to quit work an hour earlier than Secretary State Grange, and got common on Grange night so we some opening ode cards. The Grange sing from these cards for son? Yes, I know all about it. It opening, and for closing we sing is not a very easy task, for farmers "God be with you till we meet especially, to drop their work. I again." We like the ode cards I live on a farm and know all very much. The State Secretary about the ups and downs of farm wrote me asking what I thought about having a closing ode placed we would be the gainers? It would on the back of the opening ode give us a much needed rest from card. I think it would be a good labor, and the few hours passed "I wish for you the very greatest of success in your good work."—A Professor of Agriculture.

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"I wish for you the very greatest of than those just mentioned, "God be with you till we meet again."

It seems as if every word of this

brotherly and sisterly feelings for to do away with petty jealousies each other after the inspiration and discord. Learn to bear and these words give us? When we forbear. Life is not so long that have general singing in our Grange we can afford to waste it in fault-I think we have better meetings finding. Be faithful in all things. and everybody seems to liven up and is more ready to take part in come to us all. Be charitable to the work. Please don't misunder- all. Extend a helping hand to all. stand me and think I am not in Let us not confine our help and favor of choir singing, for I am; sympathy to our members alone, but aid all to the extent of our

No. 17.—1. A letter. 2. A Step. 3. Markets, 4. Connubial 5. Those who pardon. 6. A green pigment consisting, essentially, of a hydrous arsenate of copper. 7. Most miserly. 8. A prophetess, 9. To attire. 10. To fit with music. 11. A letter. 2. Mothers. 3. Pies. 4. Occurring every third day (Med.). 5. A feast occurring on the 11th of Nov. 6. Straps fastened to a horse girth, passing between his fore-legs, and attached to the bit. 7. Any sting ray. 8. Scarfs. 9. Ale-houses. (Obs.). 10. To visit. 11. A letter. No. 19—1. A letter. 2. To happen. 3. Sorrows.

Direction and sisters in the Grange, and in whose presence we have passed so many pleasant hours, should perform the last sad rites of purposes is to develop a better and higher manhood and woman-hood among ourselves, and let us throng on the evergreen shore.

Let us live as close to the rules.

"Let us live for those who love us
For those who know we're true,
For the Heaven that smiles above us
And the good that we can do."

LIVE STOCK AT CHICAGO.

Department of the Exposition.

1. The Exhibition of Live Stock will open August 21, and close October 28, 1893, and will comprise the following di-

A-Cattle. B-Horses, Jacks, Jennets, and Mules.

C-Sheep. D-Swine. E-Dogs.

lows:

F-Poultry, Pigeons, and Pet Stock. G-Fat Stock.

2. The dates for exhibits of the various divisions are as follows:
Divisions A and B—Monday, August 21,

to Saturday, September 9, 1893, inclusive. Divisions C and D—Monday, September 25, to Saturday, October 14, 1893, inclu-

Division E-Tuesday, September 19, to Friday, September 22, 1893, inclusive.

Division F—Monday, October 16, to Saturday, October 21, 1893, inclusive.

Division G—Monday, October 16, to Saturday, October 28, 1893, inclusive.

3. Entries will close in the several divisions of the Live Stock Department as fol-

Division A—July 15, 1893. Division B—July 15, 1893. Division C—August 1, 1893. Division D—August 1, 1893. Division E—September 10, 1893. Division F—August 15, 1893. Division G--August 15, 1893.

When a mercantile concern "takes in whether we could have done any sail" it is in the interest of the balancebetter or as well even. It is far sheet.-Lowell Courier.

ur New Offer

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF BUYING

Although we have sold a good many of the machines we have been offering and though they have given satisfaction, we believe that we are making a still better offer.

FOR

WE WILL SEND A MACHINE WELL NAMED THE COLUMBIAN

The Columbian is a strictly high grade sewing machine with all modern improvements, Superb mechanism, graceful design handsome finish, light running and noiseless. In fact, all the desirable features contained in other well-known modern style machines are found in the "Columbian." Improved and simplified by the the best mechanical talent and it stands the peer of all other sewing machines on the market. FULLY WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

on the market.

FULLY WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

As additional evidence of the general superiority and wearing qualities of the "Columbian," it is warranted for ten years. The "Columbian," will out-wear any two of the highest priced sewing machines in the world, all lost motion can be taken up. All parts are fitted so accurately that these machines are absolutely notseless and as easy running as fine adjustment and best mechanical skill can produce. No expense or time is spared to make them perfect in every respect, as every machine passes a rigid inspection by competent men before leaving the factory.

Extra attachments in a velvet-lined case, sent free with each machine: I Tucker, I Ruffler with shirring plate, I Hemmer Set (4 widths) and Binder, I Braider (Foot and Siide), I Thread Cutter, Each machine is supplied with the following additional accessories: I Hemmer and Feller (one piece), In Needles, 6 Bobbins, I Screw-Driver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. The Book of Instructions is profusely illustraten, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

The Balance-Wheel and many of the fine parts are nickel-plated, with other parts finely enameled attachment renders possible a perfect control of the shuttle tension, and all annoyance resulting from shuttle thread breaking while the machine is in motion, which is common to many machines, is entirely obviated.

A self-setting needle and self-threading cylinder shuttle are used in the "Columbian" high arm sewing machines. They are so simple that any one can ean easily operate them in a few minutes' time, as our Instruction Book is fully illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. The self-threading shuttle is so simple that with two motions of the hand backward the shuttle is threaded.

The driving-wheel on this machine is admitted to be the simplest, easiest running and most convenient of any. The machine is self-threading, has the very best tension, and is made of the best machi

We prepay the freight.

The Machine is shipped subject to your approval, and if not entirely satisfactory will be returned

OUR EXPENSE

Gould Anything be Fairer?

GRANGE VISITOR, LANSING, MICH.

Farms in Isabella County

Beautiful homes, large barns, fruitful orchards, neat country school houses and churches, thriving villages and a handsome city, prove the prosperity of the people. The schools and colleges of Mt. Pleasant are excellent. Oats, clover, sheep, potatoes and fruits for general farming; corn, hay and rich pastures for dairying and stock raising, have made many farmers well off; others are prospering, and so can you. Unimproved lands, valuable timber lands, partly improved farms, and farms highly improved, and choice city property for sale for really low prices. For samples of descriptions of such property as you may desire and feel able to buy, please address COOK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Mt Pleasant, Mich.



ON TRIAL-FREIGHT PAID-WARRANTED OSGOOD & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y

J. C. GOULD, Agt., Paw Paw, Mich.



Farmers who can bunch two or three thousand pounds of Wool will find it to their advantage to correspond with C. Ainsworth, Grand Rapids, Mich. As I ship direct, the grower saves the commission paid to local buyers.

C. AINSWORTH.

G. BYRON STONE

Veterinaru Specialist

Surgery Olivet, Eaton Co., Mich.

I make a specialty of Castrating the Ridgling Horse, and Spaying the Kicking Mare. I Castrate Colts without the use of ropes, cords, clamps or fire irons. Spay all kinds of domestic animals, Capon Fowls; Dehorn Cattle, File Horses' Teeth and I will go any distance provided a club of sufficient size is secured to pay me. I guarantee satisfaction in all cases or no charges. Write for circular.

FOR SALE.

In the famous fruit belt of Michigan, Oceana ounty. Farm 200 acres, 180 cleared, two farm houses, three barns, two granaries, two good wells, 200 apple trees bearing, 100 bearing plums, Soo plums one to three years out. No waste land, and all heavy grass, grain or plum and pear land. One and one-half miles from court house in Hart the county seat.

Forty acres, fair house, good packing house, wind engine and good water. Four thousand trees planted from two to ten years. Peach, plum, apricot, apple and cherry. Sold 2,000 baskets peaches in 1892. One and one-half miles from water transportation.

Address, E. D. RICHMOND, HART, OCEANA Co., MICH.

The Hand-Made Harness 60., OF STANTON, MICH.

E. D. HAWLEY, Pres. Wm. H. OWEN, Treas.
O. MOORE, Sec'y.

Retail their own make of goods at wholesale price.
We make a specialy of \$20 double team work harness and a \$10 single harness. We guarantee satisfaction, and prepay freight on five sets. By permission we refer to Hon. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton.

Published on the 1st and 15th of every month.

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To whom all exchanges, communications, advertising business and subscriptions should be sent.

Office, Room 19, Old State Building.

TERMS 50 Cents a Year, 25 Cents for Six Months. In Clubs of 20 or more 40 cents per year each. Subscriptions payable in advance, and discontinued at expiration, unless

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft. Do not send stamps.

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Grange Headquarters

At the World's Fair, Chicago. Rooms 9, 10, 11, Live Stock Pavilion, near southwest corner of the Implement Department, Agricultural Building. Miss Alma Hinds, Office Secretary. Patrons, and for a badge of identification.

One more month for Samantha.

Hon. Enos Goodrich desires us to say for him that he meant what he said in declining to discuss further the single tax theory.

It is stated that the New York waiters will combine to force their the Michigan Press Association in gods be with them in the latter endeavor!

The editor wishes to be present the 12th. Will you kindly send all fully appreciated. notices and articles for next issue with its attractions, the Trous Correction and "Capt. Joe's" lunch; as early as possible?

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1.

Samantha as a premium August 15, ing, these made a day overbrim- at different times, but the fact that there will be a number of very large grange meetings soon after that date and the possibility that there will be more you ought to go, take one of the possibility that there will be more steamers of the Detroit and nations, by industries, by particular Blarney castle. In the former our time for canvassing than during Cleveland Steam Navigation exhibits. It means the collection the past month, leads us to extend Co. Their boats are elegant, of a comprehensive set of notes, the time until September 1.

our friends. We are straining every nerve to place the VISITOR on Everybody believes an editor anya sound and substantial basis. To way; but if 140 of them say a thing to classify the knowledge gained. do this requires the constant help is so, it must be so. of all Patrons. There are many who are loyal and who help us every time we ask. But there are too many who, although they say they bottling it for some time and then want to see us succeed, will not lift uncorked it for the editors. (We loyalty, pride, all ought to impel you!) We came about 7 a. m.; we them, but do not seem to.

recognized that fact when we made per. the offer, and we are gratified that so good a response to our offer has

ing this month of August?

A GOOD TOPIC.

A splendid topic for discussion The Grange ought to and can exert one of the richest gems of His the proportionate attention. a more powerful influence upon legislation than it has. The measure of but a beautiful cool summer day the influence depends upon the spent at Mackinac Island inspires amount of earnest co-operation even the unready pen. However, among the members. Granges and write what we will, the half has grange meetings can profitably discuss the question, so that when the for here seeing is believing; and time comes to take action there will few there are who can linger about be harmony and decision. We take the liberty of appending a few words along this line quoted from Heaven pity them! a personal letter from Bro. R. V. Clark of Buchanan:

introduced a resolution which was adopted asking that district organizations of two, three or more counlaurel over Lake Michigan's waters.

Description in the grounds. A guide book so the new "Manitou" bears the laurel over Lake Michigan's waters.

Rand & McNally having a very principal features of such organizations was to secure the attendance of the leading live members of the leading live members. The pleasure of the leading live members of such organizations was to secure the attendance of the leading live members of the leading live members of such organizations. The pleasure of the trip from Mackinac to who have been there and make up your mind to devote four and a principal features of such organizations. Talk with friends who have been there and make up your mind to devote four and a principal features of such organizations. Talk with friends who have been there and make up your mind to devote four and a principal features of such organizations. Talk with friends who have been unpleasant incidents in his past."—Chicago Interdiction of the constant of the constant organizations was to secure the attendance of the trip from Mackinac to Chicago was greatly enhanced by

work for following meetings of the carried by such a staunch ship. state grange and the legislature.

The meeting of the state grange nic part of this arrangement was to deal."

VACATION RIPPLES.

The editor of the VISITOR took advantage of an opportunity to join Hence these meditations and reminiscences.

Detroit is a most open hearted with its attractions; the House of Belle Isle and the Casino; the river of course to study it. This means ride to Ft. Wayne and the music considerable time in preparaand dress parade; the very fine tory reading. It means the It was our plan to discontinue music and the dancing in the even- ability to spend several months, ming with recreative pleasures.

If you ever go to Mackinac, and prices low, officers accommodating. No liquor or wine is sold on their search. It means a sufficiently We want to say just a word to boats. The "City of Alpena" is a palace, 140 editors will tell you so. and a training that will enable one

creating.

Pardon this rhetorical overflow, not been told, and one must see and be convinced by his own senses, Mackinac and remain unresponsive to the weird spell of her rich, deep beauty. And if there be any such

THE GRANGE VISITOR of the order to discuss and prepare the satisfaction found in being half or five days of the six to those

is not of sufficient length in point None of them shows forth her then to spend a day in visiting a of time to properly prepare much beauty as does the water aspect. few of the many special exhibits of work that might be accomplished Not the genuine "Chicago water" which you have read. A half day by our order and it was thought that phase, for that material is horrible on the Plaisance will let you see this scheme might be made very stuff, but the view as one ap- a half dozen of the best things useful in this direction. The pic- proaches from up the lake. First, there. This program may seem you may distinguish a low cloud- severely sacrificial to seeing the suggested by Bro. Murphy in our like form which is none other than fair, but it is the honest conclusion county grange and I added the sug- the mass of smoke that ever hangs of a seven day experience. gestion of a business conference to over the city. It is forty miles promote the progressive interests away, and for an hour or more all of the order, legislative and other-wise. It occurs to me that much smoke." Then, quite suddenly, might be accomplished in this way looms the black and indistinct form that cannot well be accomplished of the Masonic Temple, with the in any other way. Much more de- Auditorium and a few other lofty liberation could be secured and the structures flanking it. Not long anger of hasty action avoided and after this, the Manufacture's buildthe demands of our people would ing at the fair, the dome of the Adbe presented to those outside the ministration building and the Fergate as well as the legislature, divested of superfluities and supported by the aggregate influence of Mecca of '93, the fair. Gradually the entire order, and we think this the city expands, the passengers would inspire the respect and con- make ready to debark, a couple of fidence of those with whom we are little tugs tow the huge ship up the river, with their wheels stirring up the filthy water, a few rough orders are given, and we are in Chicago.

There are many ways of reaching the fair grounds from center town. wages up. A part of the program a trip to the World's Fair by the For five cents you can take one of is the abolition of "tips." May the way of a boat ride from Detroit, two lines of street cars, or the stopping at Mackinac Island. elevated railroad. For ten cents you can ride on the Illinois Central suburban trains. For fifteen cents you can have a pleasant little trip city. Her people know to a T how by steamer. Facilities for handling at farmers' day at Bay View August 14. To do so will require the issue of the paper not later than Wonderland, comfortably crowded.

The ideal way to see the fair is on the with intermediate grounds, time for continued reading and thought. It means to view the fair as a whole, by buildings, by which will aid in subsequent re-

a whole, with a subsequent visit of show. Mackinac, the charmer! Gem of ten days or two weeks for more the Lakes! Pearl of the Straits! minute study of that which is indibeen made. But by our plan we Wizard of the North! Call her what vidually more interesting, make a

But quite likely great numbers of people will feel able to spend little more than a week at the fair. Such will need to economize time in order to get the most out of the fair. There have been some gratuitous programs offered that tell you how to see the fair in six days. But believe us, dear friends, for we have tried it, such are a delusion and a snare. Why, you can spend three whole days in the manufactures' building, and keep walking nine-tenths of the time, too! The We were most fortunate in se- only satisfactory way to do is to "At the session of our state grange curing the very best steamers for read all you can before you go, in 1891 Brother J. J. Murphy our trip. As the new "City of Alco sulting frequently a good map

three or four buildings which contain those lines of exhibits most Chicago is a city of many aspects interesting to you. It will pay

Much has been written about the

Plaisance. Some advise seeing

everything, some leave it for the last half day. We incline to advise the latter course for our "stay a week" friend, because it is so began there he would probably spend too great a proportion of his six days there, and too much of his money. We spoke of a half dozen "best things" in the Midway. Well, it is hard to classify, but we would be inclined to place the Libbey Glass Works, the Java village, Cairo street, panorama of the Swiss Alps, Hagenbeck's animal show, and the Dahomey village as the most worthy half dozen.
Others of different tastes would
Others of different tastes would
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Others of different tastes would judge differently no doubt. Other exhibits of interest and value are the Moorish palace, the ostrich farm, Chinese theatre, Blarnev castle, the submarine diver, South Sea Islanders. As to the Ferris ing by both parties on the silver ques-wheel, it all depends on the taste. When we read the triple headed article There is no danger, no unpleasant sensation at all, a fine view is obtained. Yet if you feel that you given by the old lawyer to his student." would not enjoy it, probably you wouldn't. The Beauty show is valuable, chiefly as showing the costumes of different lands, rather the bullion value of silver?" I answer: than the people of those countries. Where he says "Congress in the passage than the people of those countries. linger as long as you can. It is a plied with that request so far as the silmost are product extends by most wonderful panorama, and entire yield of the silver mines of the every lover of natural scenery will unted States at its commercial value unted States at its commercial value admire it. Do not confound this and issuing in payment therefor legal tender treasury notes." That is an exwith "a day in the Alps," which is very good but still inferior to ditions, an abandonment of the difference the panorama. There are two between bullion value and coinage value Irish villages, Donegal castle and suspicions were aroused when upon | not contracted against. your pen slinger requesting the

The money question is of course divided and systematized the work so that the burden would fall light-divided and systematized the work so that the burden would fall light-divided and systematized the work so that the burden would fall light-divided and systematized the work shown by a comparison of prices in 1873, and 1893.

In 1810 while England had suspended ly on all and yet all would do something.

Now Patrons will you not all relly

In 1810 while England had suspended are forever her subject. Here is a burses of many people in comfortable and the picturesque, the sublime and taken at the first visit will serve as get rooms in advance. If you (which she did in 1816.) Ricardso wrote: Now Patrons will you not all rally the lovely, the old and the new, to the support of your paper durto the support of your paper durthe lovely, the subline and taken as the first visit and street as the street as the first visit and street as isolated and the busy. There are will be the more interesting and the grounds, get as near as that to in a wealthy country; but this objection other spots in earth with pleasant because of the experience some street car line, for you must is entirely removed by the substitution grander scenery; there are other gained at the first. Some may preserve as shady other heights as for to change the method a little. The rooms advertised in the VISIwoods as shady, other heights as fer to change the method a little The rooms advertised in the Visitowering, other air as pure, other by choosing in the beginning those TOR for Patrons will be found all sequence of its demand and supply being at these August gatherings would views as distant, other scenes as buildings in which they will spend that is claimed for them. Carry more regular, there can be no doubt that be, "What shall be the next legislative policy of the State Grange?"

Views as distant, other scenes as oundings in which they will spend the most time, and so take the buildings in course, giving to each lative policy of the State Grange?"

Views as distant, other scenes as oundings in which they will spend the most time, and so take the whole silver is preferable to gold with you, and if you don't like to ly adopted for that purpose."

One of the mishest grange of the preparticipate attention carry them about, check them at the Michigan building if you are gold as the single standard of values took to be in the north end of the form in the Conference of 1867, and in grounds that day, and at the Grange headquarters if you are to Grange headquarters if you are to of silver would bring on a veritable revbe in the south part. Prices for olution. Gold would augment in value lunches on the grounds are not ex-with a rapid and constant progress, which would break the faith of conthem, but are more than we small pursed people can stand. The Rothschild said: "Whether gold or silver only real good drinking water we found was at the Michigan build-together in forming the monetary circuing. The water at the drinking lation of the world, and it is the general fountains and the penny-in-theslot Waukesha water are pure and good, but not cold. Lemonade as amount to the veritable destruction of well as any other soft drink is ten

next issue.

ties be formed for annual pic-nic Built on the ocean model, superbly good one. The official guide book girl he had ever loved." "Bah! he and business purposes. One of the furnished, she is all that can be is not necessary except in making proposed to me three months ago." "Now I know what he meant when he

THE NATIONAL LECTURER.

Appointments in Michigan.

The following is the final assignment of dates and places for Hon. Mortimer Whitehead.

Aug. 14, Bay View, Emmet
15, Kalkaska, Kalkaska
16, Bear Lake, Manistee Alma, Gratiot Fremont, Newaygo Grand Rapids, Kent Lansing, Ingham Bawbeese, Hillsdale Orion, Oakland

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, & ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

31, Lapeer, Lapeer

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, curiously attractive that if he and that said firm will pay the sum of began there he would probably ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, SEAL Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send

Sold by druggists, 75c.

SILVER AGAIN.

A recent item in the Free Press says "there has been too much shilly-shallyon SILVER in the last VISITOR which appeared to be founded on the "advice

Brother Ramsdell asks: "Where in any of my writings can he find a sentence which could be interpreted or tortured into confining the issue of silver notes to of the Sherman law substantially pression of satisfaction with present conlet alone any further increase of legal tender treasury notes which the present treasury notes are only in part, i.e., when

Again he asks: "Cannot Mr. Benedict see the difference between paying the bullion or foreign coin holder twice as suppositious Irish harpist to play "Kathleen Mavourneen," she replied that she "did not play it."
She rendered "Suwanee River," he can see. First, they are not issued to quite well, but the incongruity of the can see. First, they are not issued to the words "Oh darkies," mingling with the sweet tones of the harp producer of silver, and during the year producer of silver, and during the year producer of silver and during the year producer and during the y Of course most of us are pre-cluded from such advantages and must content ourselves with less and sober countenance of the afore. 15,000, but it is chock-full of hospitality. Her citizens must have been must content ourselves with less preparation and a much more hasty preparation and a much more hasty said pen slinger. Take an evening or does not stop with them but flows view. But to such we say stay as for "America" at the Auditorium from them through the channels of trade long as you possibly can; plan to down town, buying your tickets to others in other vocations; fourth and last, but not least, the value of cotton, a finger to aid us. Self interest, are speaking of hospitality, mind go twice or more, if possible, and several days ahead, and go down wheat, corn, oats and dairy products in you!) We came about 7 a. m.; we saw the city in three hours; we were saw the city in three hours; we were one of course farmers are busy. We accomized that fact when we made accomized that the control of the fact when we made accomized that the control of the fact when we made accomized that the control of the fact when we made accomized that the control of the fact when we made accomized that the control of the fact when we made accomized that the control of the fact when we made accomized the fact when the control of the control o \$13,000,000 per year. How much greater the decline in values of farm products when silver declines 50 or 60 cents per The money question is of course ounce, and that the decline in price of very important to a visitor at the farm products is not a theory but a fact is

is much more steady in its value in con-

The proposition to extend the use of mass of the two metals combined which

values without any compensation."

In 1873 the United States under the We shall have to reserve "Impressions of the Fair," until the manipulation of John Sherman stopped the coinage of the dollar that our fore fathers had adopted as the standard of "Ted told me last night I was the only irl he had ever loved." "Bah! he roposed to me three months." Now I know what he meant when he never been coined till 1849 and whose

to its place as a standard, and John Sherman owns we are under the gold standard. He acknowledges that the Sherman silver law was passed to defeat free coinage, which would have restored silver to its natural position and given a stable value to all silver in this country.

After twenty years of shilly-shallying what are the results?

The Charlotte Republican of July 21 says: "Every hour brings the sad tidings of the closing of some bank or the shuting down of mines or manufactories, and the consequent entailing of great loss and misery on the laboring classes. Thousands of poor people have already lost their few hard earned dollars and now find themselves without the means of earning a livlihood. From every quarter comes the wail of woe for labor and for bread. Reader, stop a moment and consider our strange position. In the midst of plenty we are on the verge of want. With the eternal cry of the overproduction of almost every article ever ringing in our ears, we have thousands of unhappy beings without the daily necessaries of an appreciating standard of value, and appreciating standard of value. life. So great has this distress become that in some places in our own enterprising state the officials of cities have advised the stopping of public improve-ments that funds may be had for the care of the poor who have been thrown out of employment and reduced to pauperism." Then prospective free trade is held up as the cause of distress. But the Free Press of the next day with wider vision says: "The present depressed condition of finances is world wide. It prevails in all the great commercial countries.
In the London market there is disorganization, rumors of failure and anxiety. In Paris and Berlin there is depression and uneasiness. The United States suffers more sharply just at this time than do some of the other nations, but it does not suffer alone." It disclaims the election of Cleveland as the cause of so wide spread adverse conditions. But the Detroit Tribune of July 14 unwittingly touches the true cause of those conditions when it says: "The silver men have a grievance, of course. The price of their product has been steadily falling for the last twenty years concurrently with the price of many other commodities. Their grievance is precisely that of the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and producers and distributers generally. We have arrived at an era of permanently low prices relatively to the prices of some years ago."

Judge Ramsdell acknowledges that "take from gold the 'fiat' of commercial nations making it a legal tender for debts and its exchangable value would fall to the place which supply and demand for use in the arts would give it." Precisely what has been done with silver and what the Snerman silver law by its exceptions and administration does not prevent. Gold has been made the exclusive pricemarker and its supply is unequal to the demand, hence its value has appreciated and prices declined as was predicted. "And what better remedy could be applied than absolutely to re-yerse that legislation and to put the monetary position of this country back to exactly where it was when the wrong was committed." Shilly-shallying has failed and its supporter hides himself behind J. H. Brigham, but Col. Brigham said in the campaign of last fall: "This is our country, our government. We can legislate for no other." Sound doctrine certainly. Let us apply it to national finances, even though in so doing the silver bullion or foreign coin holder should receive some measure of the registres that would enlarge the registres the registres that would enlarge the registres that we would enlarge the registres the registres that we would enlarge the registres the registres the registres that we would enlarge the registres that we would enlarge the registres the registres that we would enlarge the registres the registres that we would enlarge the registres that we would enlarge the registres the registres that we would enlarge the registres that we would enlarge the registres the registres t benefit; agriculture would receive many times more. Are not silver owners entitled to a fair measure of consideration rather than gold owners to a double measure? Are not producers of articles of value and utility of more consequence of value and utility of more consequence to the nation and more entitled to its

For myself I can not ignore then protection and watch care than the money changers? Brigham and Woodman are men of sufficient intellect to recognize agriculture as the basis of our national prosperity, and demand that its interests shall stand equal before the law with those of the manufacturer. Will they draw the line at the money changer? The lamented Garfield said in 1877 that "our future prosperity requires a solid, permanent basis on which confidence can plant its feet and the business of the country revive." In 1878 he said: "The old theory of our fathers who framed the constitution, the theories of all the political parties that wielded and managed the affairs of this country for 80 years was this: 'It is the business of congress to determine the quality of the money that shall be issued, and then, fixing that quality, allow the people who own gold bars and silver bars to go and have them coined at the public mint as their money, just as much of it as they please and just as little of it as they please." "Congress was empowered to coin money and to declare its value."
"Congress decided on a standard to measure this value by. They named it a dollar." "They took a couple of articles of universally recognized value. They found a pound of one of them was worth about 16 times as much as the other."

The same year John Sherman said:

The same year John Sherman said:
"Silver money is the best and most convenient for the market and shopping transactions of life. No form of paper make a few general remarks for the farmers to do business in that money can profitably take the place of silver money. The largest possible use of silver and its freest circulation are indispensable to any system of money that can be devised. The demonitization of gold would be as great an injury as the demonitization of silver. I am in favor of so adjusting this matter that both metals will circulate at par with each other. This can be done while the market value of silver is lower than its legal ratio with gold.

First, By limiting the amount of silver to be issued, (This has been tried and and has failed.)

Second, By readjusting the relative weight of the two coins, either by increasing the weight of the silver coin or lowering the weight of the gold coin, or equalizing them by increasing the weight

ly been altered once let us again try the wering of the gold coins.)

method has always failed and always will. Let us try Col. Brigham's plan and "legislate for our country." Then Judge Ramsdell's if will not stand in the way and the natural law of supply and demand will apply equally to silver and gold in our borders and that stability of values, for which Garfield vainly hoped, will be restored.

Judge Ramsdell accuses me by implication of joining Wall street in demanding the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver law. Read again the sentence:
"Its repeal is universally demanded but must be accompanied by some measure to take its place. A very large and continually increasing number of producers are demanding that that something else shall be free coinage, etc." Who has assumed a false position for his opponent? For his surprise I care no more than for restoring one that is just and equitable to both parties and at both ends of a contract. When the government has done this by restoring the coinage value of silver and rerating gold, whether either is passed through the mint or not may well be left as of yore to regulate itself. Then if the government will issue treasury notes to replace all other currency paper, well and good. Then too if it issues that currency to an excess over its specie to an amount that has been proven safe in financial matters, well and good too. it establishes postal savings banks for the safe keeping of that currency, well and good too. If it adopts the much needed flexible element for that currency by the "subtreasury plan" which is working well in several places on earth in actual practice, well and good again. If it adopt a system of land loans under proper restrictions for certain purposes as for drainage etc., well and good. But let us take the first step first for it is most needed. Ours is a government of the people by the people and for the people, and if the people's interests are subserved we will have but little use for the partisan demagogery that holds up the Sherman silver law as the substantial realization of the resolutions of the Michigan State Grange, that knows that attainable legislation is and can be only national but prates of an international currency; that knows that foreign coins are rerated in value in this country every three months all the silver product of the world and our own are rated elsewhere like- and pay twice the price that holdwise and that in most international transactions coins like bullion are used only by weight in proportion to fineness; that notes the fall in silver but refuses to note the fall in other things; that all along covertly sustains the wishes of the money changers, but ignores the needs of the wealth makers; that holds up an inaccessible credit currency but cries down the truest measure of value the country ever had and the value currency it can supply; that gave a clear exposition of the relative value of silver to products (giving a key of knowledge to one who ever since refuses to ignore that relation) and then, refusing to walk by that light, follows his party off after make shifts and subterfuges; posing as a leader of toilers and trying to lead them among the hem-lock stumps and cedar swamps after the rushlight set up by the high priest of the money changers. Should the present congress repeal the tax on state banks the credit currency along that line, he could with equal consistency stand up The fact is, that the farmers in and say it was the substantial realization of the resolution of the Michigan State Grange. That too would enlarge the

that while my country has largely added to its intrinsic value since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, by clearing and drainage, highways and bridges, school houses and churches, courthouse and halls, houses and barns, stores and factories and many other items, the market value of its homes is but little more today than it was then, while the market value of its products may be less, and the decline has been brought about not through any fault of its people or their direct action, but by the appreciation of to induce congress to authorize the price marker the blood-thirsty dollar of 25.8 grains of gold. The time has come to stop shilly-shallying and cease following the sophistries of the scribes and lawyers who have loaded men with burdens but refused to touch them with burdens but relused the tips of their fingers.

B. E. BENEDICT.

Dimondale.

CATECHISED.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:

the purpose of clearing ground. way?" After reading Brother Ramsdell's Answer. He never has, and can reading mine, some might be inreasoning of a man holding the way?" opinions which I am credited with gether worthless.

own justification. It was written defended him for doing such to correct a false impression, not a thing. Brother Whitehead to discuss any phase of the silver has never so advised. His words question. It was merely what it will bear no such construction. of silver and lowering the gold.
(Well, as products keep their relative value with silver while gold appreciates touching" Judge Ramsdell's letter. ver, * * * give us free coin-

resumed but never was the silver restored relatively with both, and as gold has safe- I may be allowed to say that it age of silver, * * * and the It will be observed that I have seems to have accomplished its farmer will have better prices in not been taken in the trap my purpose. However, I regret that home and foreign markets," etc. brother of the legal turn laid for between bimetallic nations. The last in one particular it was not more The lecturer of the national grange me. His first question contains explicit and that Brother Ramsdell is amply able to defend his own an assumption that is untrue; the misunderstood and misquoted part arguments, but it is impossible for second and third are based on that of it. I did not say he lied, "both him to defend himself against mis-false assumption; the fourth and by implication and in set terms." constructions. And for myself, I fifth are manifestly absurd, and All that is necessary to do to am willing to let my arguments the sixth is like the first in being understand what was said and stand or fall on their merits, but based on an untruth. meant is to read two sentences of am like Brother Whitehead in If I have failed to answer any of carelessly quoted.

they may be clearly before his not responsible for another's mis- shall be glad to have my attention readers, I ask the editor to reprint quotations, which, when inten-called to the omissions or to the them just as they were printed be- tional are as bad as lies by impli- new questions. fore, with the addition of numbers cation and, when unintentional, for convenience in reference.

Question first. "The people of the United States are now buying silver with legal tender treasury notes, and are getting one ounce of silver for each seventy-five cents in treasury notes. Will Brother Working or any other advocate of that kind of free silver coinage tell the readers of the VISITOR why the people of the United States should obligate themselves by law to pay \$1.29 an ounce for all the silver that may be offered at any subtreasury of the United States?"

Answer. No. It happens that Brother Working is not an advocate of that kind of free coinage. John Sherman is supposed to have invented the present "free coinage" law. The free coinage advocates, as I understand them, ask that silver shall be coined just as gold is coined, without charge for mintage, and that the ratio shall be to gold as sixteen is to one. 1 do not contend that the United States should buy silver, but that the United States should coin

Question second. "Will he tell the readers of the VISITOR why the people of the United States should obligate themselves by law to buy ers are willing to sell it for?"

Answer. He can not do it. Moreover, he does not know any one in Colorado who asks the people of the United States to do such a thing. The people ask that silver be coined, not that it be bought. They ask that it be coined without charge and without limit and at the present established ratio.

Question third. "Will he tell us wherein the farmer would gain by a law that would compel him to give two bushels of wheat for an ounce of silver when he can buy the same ounce of silver with a little over one bushel of wheat now?"

Answer. He will never do it. Colorado, like the farmers in Michigan and elsewhere, do not want circulation even though it ignored the silver, they want money. In Colorado, and other States as well, the farmers want the best possible and reasonable price for their wheat. A great many of them believe that an increase in the money supply easiest way to bring about that increase in the quantity of money is the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" at the ratio of sixteen to

Question fourth. Brother Working obligate himself to pay \$129 for a horse that was offered on the market for \$62?"

Answer. Not if in his right mind. Curiously enough, such a question has never been asked west I believe it is no less than fair my observation goes. There is to answer every fair question; so, absolutely no excuse for such a with your permission, I will try question. No one who seriously to answer the questions asked by advocates the free coinage of silver Judge Ramsdell in the VISITOR of has ever advocated such an absurd

article, and without carefully re- see no reason why he should do so. Question sixth. "If not, why clined to be unwilling to give my does he defend Brother Whitehead sayings much weight. For it is for advising the people of the apparent, even to me, that the United States to buy mules that

Answer. He does not defend entertaining, is nearly if not alto- Brother Whitehead for advising people to buy mules that way, My previous article must be its and he has not heretofore

seem to be as bad.

the letter which the brother so being unable to prevent misquota- the questions asked, or if Brother tion and misconstruction or to de- Ramsdell or any other brother Now to the questions; and that fend myself against them. I am wants to ask other questions, I

D. W. WORKING. Fort Collins, Colo., July 21, 1893.



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THAT LITERARY SENSATION IS

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE

The book was written under the inspiration of a summer season 'mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressmen, Presidents, Millionaires, Railroad Kings, and Princes of Commerce of our own great nation with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gayest butterflies of fashion luxuriate in balmy breezes, display their personal charms, costly jewels, exquisite equipages, and revel in

ALL THE EXTREMES OF FASHIONABLE DISSIPATION.

"JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong common sense that is pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, keeps the reader constantly enjoying

An Ever Fresh Feast of Fun.

It takes off follies, flirtations, low-necked dressing, dudes, pug dogs, tobogganing, etc., in the author's inimitable and mirth-provoking style.



"Wall, she had her skirts all on when I went in, all a foamin' and a shinin', down onto the carpet, a glitterin' pile of pink satin and white lace, and poseys. Gorgus enough for a princess."

"At last Miss Flamm spoke and says she, as she kinder craned herself before the glass,

"At last Miss Flamm spoke and says she, as she kinder craned herself before the glass, "How do you like my dress?"

"Oh!" says I, wantin' to make myself agreeable, "the skirts are beautiful, but I can't judge how the hull dress looks, you know, till you get your waist on."

"My waist?" says she. "Yes," says I. "I have gos it on." says she.

"Where is it?" says I, a lookin' at her closer through my specks, "Where is the waist?"

"Here," says she, a pintin' to a pink belt ribbon, and a string of beads over each shoulder. Says I, "Miss Flamm, do you call that a waist?"

Says I, "Do you tell me, Miss Flamm, that you are goin' down into that crowd of promiscus men and wimmen, with nothin' but them strings on to cover you?" Says I, "Do you tell me that, and you a perfesser and a Christian?" "The says she, "I paid \$300 for this dress, and it haint likely I am going to miss"—

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Woman's Work.

SIMPLE HOME TREATMENTS WITH WATER.

HELEN L. MANNING.

The following article which I prepared for the Farmers' Review and which was published recently, covers so exactly what I would say to your readers about home treatments and nursing that I take the liberty of presenting it entire:

Living remote as the farmer does from the aid of a physician, it is certainly advisable that he shall have such knowledge of simple treatments for diseases and for injuries as shall at least serve a valuable purpose until skilled medical aid can be summoned. In slight maladies, home treatments rightly given are often all that is needed and certainly to be preferred to the perpetual dosing in which so many indulge.

Water as an aid to Nature in ridding the body of disease, is of great value and easy of application. I will, therefore, present to your readers some of the methods of water treatment used by the physicians and nurses with great success in the Battle Creek Sanitarium. I will endeavor to give plain directions and also the rationale of each form of treatment, for water may be misapplied as well as medicine. However, if more water was used, externally and internally, there would be much less need of medicine. If the pores of the skin were kept HOW TO BEAUTIFY THE HOME. open by frequent and thorough cool water baths and the stomach and liver allowed the aid of plenty of water to carry on the work of digestion and carry off the impurities from the system, a vast amount of suffering and ill health would be avoided.

tions. They are especially good the bread and the many substan- little pleasures that need coopera- gentleman in the land for the relief of pain and soreness, and invaluable in cases of recent thereto, whereby the family food A flower garden prevent swelling and discoloration. They are also effective for pain in the stomach and bowels, as in colic, ical strength needed in his labor. sults. for acute rheumatic pain. They ried life she wanted her husband old in heart if they do in grey hairs ted, until now she is both mother are good in all kinds of inflammation, like boils, as they make the best kind of poultices. They are also with rich cake and highly seasoned with rich cake cation is in case the heart is affect- chopping in the woods he felt the furniture, but labor-saving maed, when the application of hot fomentations to the stomach or liver is apt to affect the action of liver is appeared by the liver is apt to affect the action of liver is appeared by the liver is apt to affect the action of liver is appeared by the liver is appeared giving the hot treatment.

heavy flannel will answer for fo- ability to work with hand or brain beautified with health, physical and tion of teacher in any of our city mentation cloths, but two pieces of depends largely on the food we eat. mental, would surely partake of a schools, or she can by confining square, are the best. If not at subject perhaps more than any of divine love might abide, bless- a specialty of it, become a professor the skin is very tender or the water is used very hot. However, there as a people could not prosper. is seldom danger of getting the water too hot. The object in having heavy flannel is that it best more these later years. Our Wo- life was spent on a farm, and to me domestic (and our country girls cluded corner, and making of this retains the heat and the cloths have man's Christian Temperance Union that particular place is one of the are in great demand). While earnto be changed less frequently. With a membership of more than Spread one of the fomentation 154,000 in this country alone, has cloths dry over the seat of pain, and din the other effect folding it its departments, which includes lesson work and make work bring college and work her way up not and dip the other, after folding it into a long roll, into a pail of water as near the boiling point as possible. Retain a hold upon the extreme ends of the folded cloth, and after the central portions are thoroughly saturated, begin to twist of the study of subjects which beand dip the other, after folding it its departments, which includes into a long roll, into a pail of water the study of the laws of health, in oughly saturated, begin to twist and wring with a firm grip. With a little practice, a cloth can be at most. Clothing our bodies with a little practice, a cloth can be wring were dry in this way with wrung very dry in this way with-out injury to the hands. Shake it out a little and then place it up- much agitated. And for home- A beautiful dress will not hide ing and discipline. These are the Times.

steam heat through the dry cloth is an excellent watchword for home- to reach happiness and prosperity. is more agreeable to the patient makers. Cleanliness goes far toand hotter water can be used than ward good health, and each memif the wet fomentation was applied directly to the skin. In use of its advantages. The wife about five minutes, wring the wet and mother cannot be responsible Read by Mrs. A. Ayers of Lansing at Capitol cloth again from the hot water and for all the misdeeds of the entire apply as before, and keep up the family. process from about twenty minutes hot. Woolen cloths may be heated two newspapers and throw it on strength and health. the stove for a few minutes when it will be found to be admirably

heated. When the fomentations are re-This is a very important matter piece of ice wrapped in a thin cloth pense of small parlors. may be used in place of cold water if the fomentations have been prolonged. Dry carefully and guard against exposures.

A few further practical treat-

[Read at Farmers' Institute by Emma L. Loom is, of Scottville.]

It has been said that "man is home-keeper."

Home not only means a dwell-

Near my childhood home lived

square, are the best. It not at subject perhaps more than any of divine love hight abide, bless a specialty of it, become a processor hand, sew smaller pieces of old other people. As they have been flannel together to make pads of able to gain more of wealth their paring its inmates to dwell in that the possibility of great things for the required size; the one to be tables have been loaded with costly home not made with hands eternal to the local processor in an advanced college. So we see the paring its inmates to dwell in that the possibility of great things for the processor in an advanced college. So we see the paring its inmates to dwell in that the possibility of great things for the processor in an advanced college. So we see the paring its inmates to dwell in that the possibility of great things for the processor in an advanced college. So we see the paring its inmates to dwell in that the possibility of great things for the processor in an advanced college. So we see the paring its inmates to dwell in that the possibility of great things for the processor in an advanced college. So we see the paring its inmates to dwell in that the possibility of great things for the processor in a processor used wet should be two or three the poor classes, who could but the one to be used dry need but the one to be used dry need but the one to be used dry need visible and some and health, and some the poor classes, who could be two or three the poor classes, and the poor classes the

to half an hour. The water in the sufficient exercise for health; a ju- have been admitted to such colleges twice meantime in order that the kind of exercise and how to avoid proved that what man can do, applications shall be sufficiently the opposite would be helpful. We in a steamer and applied the same lowing a weakly one in the family way. Or, lacking other convenity of the street of the work of the same lowing a weakly one in the family to sit idly by and not take proper the "co-ed" will arrive at results in a steamer and applied the same lowing a weakly one in the family ences, fold a wet cloth between exercise to assist nature in gaining instantly by intuition or her own

thought to be non-essential. It takes so much fuel to warm the can send their girls to college, suphouse we can't afford to warm out- plying everything that is necessary moved, sponge the surface by hand doors. Please remember it takes the same as professional men do in in cool water for a minute or two more fuel to warm the feet than our cities. Money seems to be the for the sake of toning up the skin. the head. Let us keep the feet open sesame, of course given averwarm and head cool if we have to age brain and intellect, almost makand must not be neglected, for if keep a window lowered at the top the skin is left relaxed, one will to do it. Sleeping rooms should not be "A royal road to learning." be almost sure to take cold. A be large and airy, even at the ex-

provided in the home, hence the that it may be attained. necessity and blessing of public

damaged tissue. If applied di- of the necessities of life, a thorough more care than mother or sister The bread-winner depends large- all work for a mutual pleasure they highest position, so will that of a ly on nutritious food for the phys- will enjoy the work and its re-

not necessarily be so heavy unless viands, are strong and healthy, able do so, but have tried to give some through some misfortune is thrown suggestions or thoughts that will entirely upon her own resources help to beautify our homes as we and is without a home.

envelop the wet one, danger of activity woman's ingenuity to plan costly furniture and draperies wetting the patient's clothing and the bed clothing is avoided and the "Cleanliness is next to godliness," alone beautify the home. Educated common sense will go farther

THE EDUCATION OF A COUNTRY GIRL BY HER OWN EFFORTS.

The education of girls is not now A farmer's family usually take a problem unsolved. Since they woman can, and sometimes with an

natural brightness, that takes the In many homes ventilation is male student hours to reason out.

In these days most of our farmers

In the first place what do we mean by an educated girl? There Allowing that we have a good are so many lines, along any one of home (the bread-winner of course which a girl might trace her course will provide that), and the mem- of education. Shall we take one of physical health. Purity of thought lady who during the next four years is harder to attain than purity of is to be "first lady in the land," action. Into this care we bring who under all circumstances makes school life. Teachers can seldom be no mistakes, and as an ideal, shows

Any one of our country girls may the bread-winner and woman the schools, where the mental develop- aspire to that position in this age ment is trained; this tests the home of easy transition. What should influence in the way of obedience, be her training for that position, ing place but all that pertains to industry and choosing associates. and how attained? In the past this To provide happiness and pleas- position has been attained by "Home is the sacred refuge of our ure for the members of the home marriage with a President, but it and success will follow." One of the simplest and most effective forms of local water treat-

A flower garden may be a source training of the men in the highest fortunes for the education of our and invaluable in cases of feedit is provided. Eatables being one of great pleasure, yet it needs positions. If we look at their early girls and boys, the results of which rectly, they will so stimulate ab- knowledge of how to prepare food can always give. We become in that of teaching. Then if the train- tion of which we are so proud. sorption as to almost completely is essential for the home-keeper. terested in what we work for; so if ing of a man as a teacher fits for the

woman. The youth of the home add to our future first lady has not been a desire. pain resulting from indigestion. an old lady who was known as Nothing will give quicker relief "Aunt Cinda." In her early market the older ones from growing but circumstances have not permit-

excellent in colds, pneumonia and pastries to the exclusion of meat pleurisy. The only counter indiand vegetables. His work being ished, not necessarily expensive how can the country girl by her vocation of teaching?

is a good plan to put a cold cloth noon hour he found the big dinner that will be helpful to her as the his daughter could easily educate or an ice bag over the heart while pot boiling, but not the meat and agricultural paper is to the farmer. herself at our Agricultural College. bowels and digestion is slow, hot fomentations applied over the stomach, liver and bowels daily for a short time will prove years have a short time will prove very beneficial, and in chronic rheumatism temper to the home.

The fighty scasoned root had not help solds.

Pictures and fancy bric a brac that loving hands like to make will had loving had l Now for the material and how much thought should be given to give them. Any large pieces of preparing health giving food. The find a welcome there. A home School she is eligible to the posi-Americans have neglected this moral atmosphere where the guest herself to one science and making

In this case she can go to one of Until twenty years of age my our cities and get a place as a had everything handed out to them but those who have had this trainbut those who have had this trainshow them to a dentist.—Philadelphia

on the dry flannel, quickly wrap-ping the dry cloth over the wet to all parts of the body gives food and broadcloth will not cover the one. By thus using a dry cloth to for much thought and brings into marks of vice and sin, neither will president of this country or chosen companion of a man who is president will add lustre to the place.

A girl to succeed must get the marriage business out of her mind, set her ideal higher than to be housekeeper for a man, and aim for the best. If marriage comes to her in after years, it will be the union of two persons, equal, conferring equal favors, with the same ideals and ambitions. But until it does come to her in this way, push the thought away in the future and pail will need heating up once or dicious study to know the right as our State University they have nothing is impossible to our American country girl. Our girls are at a premium among the girls of the would warn against making or al- advantage on the side of the woman. nations, they are sought for everywhere, not only where they have money, but for their bright intelligence, their enterprise and the training of their minds and characters.

A young lady friend of mine in Brantford Ont., Sarah Jeannette Duncan, has worked her way up, first through the different stages of journalism. Now her books, "A Social Departure," and "An American Girl in London" have a world wide

She has lately married the British Consul at Calcutta, but I think we shall hear from her again, in the field of literature.

Another Brantford Indian maiden whom I met when I bers of the household in good bodily health, we find at healthy menion an educate herself, or shall we of Chief Johnson of the reservaments will be given in a subsequent tal growth requires more care than take an illustrious example of the tion there, and is achieving a wide reputation by her poems on Indian life, and her rendering of them on the stage shows the extent of her perseverance in that specialty and she is sought for by all the Canadian cities. These are but two examples of my own knowledge and many more might be cited.

The advantages for the education of a girl are increasing every year. Let her but just make the effort enective forms of local water treatment are what are styled fomentamust put the fine art of making this alone; one may plan many her husband making him, "first Chicago, afford advanced training Let us see what has been the Wealthy men are every year giving

When the question is asked, can a country girl educate herself without assistance, we answer that she While in the ideal we have chosen | can, and to any extent that she may

THE IDEAL GARRET.

In some roomy old farm house, even the atmosphere of which is suggestive of antiquity, do we find our ideal garret. Round, possibly dusty windows furnish the necessary amount of light, admitting it through filmy, cobweb draperies; A country girl is the daughter of broad old lounges and ancient hat farmer is fortu- sleepy-holly chairs, minus legs or the heart. That being the case, it today." When he came at the give the home-keeper her share nate enough to live in our vicinity arms, extend to you a cordial inviin their cozy depths, and read or wing the hot treatment.

When there is chronic torpidity

Vegetables that he expected; this being her way of proving to him when there is chronic torpidity

Vegetables that he expected; this being her way of proving to him when there is chronic torpidity

Vegetables that he expected; this being her way of proving to him when there is chronic torpidity

Vegetables that he expected; this being her way of proving to him when there is chronic torpidity

Vegetables that he expected; this being her way of proving to him when there is chronic torpidity of the liver or inactivity of the she was able to plan her work withexamine their contents, and huge chests with broken hinges and bulging sides overflow with the cast-off finery of many generations. High, solemn-looking, four-posters they stimulate absorption and aid in relaxing contracted tendons.

Good health being one of the beautify the home and make hapin relaxing contracted tendons.

Good health being one of the beautify the home and make hapin relaxing contracted tendons.

High, solemn-looking, four-posters
and queer old-fashioned desks
which is a stories of the time when our great grandfather was young, and first brought his bride to this old home, which was then just entering on the first years of a long

Piles of books, many of them coverless, and bearing the marks of countless families of ravaging mice and rats, adorn many shelves

The rafters are hung with bunches of herbs of every kind, their delightful fragrance penetrating to the most remote and se-

"That Miss Hawkins never gets things

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	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Cincinnati, Lv		8 05	9 10	
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Fort Worns An	6 00	P. M. 2 15	A. M. 3 05	
Fort Wayne, Ar Fort Wayne, Lv		2 35	3 20	8 05
Kalamazoo, Ar	A. M.	6 05	6 50	11 40
Kalamazoo, Lv	4 20	6 25	7 10	12 25
Grand Rapids, Ar		8 10	9 00	2 20
Grand Hapids, III	0 10	0 10	P. M.	
Grand Rapids, Lv	7 20	10 10	1 10	4 15
orana napras, zviiii		A. M.		
Cadillac	11 25	2 30	5 00	9 00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			P. M.	
Traverse City	1 35		7 00	
Petoskey		6 35	9 15	
	To the second	A. M.		
Mackinaw, Ar	P. M.	8 05	10 35	P. M.
	No. 2		No. 4	No. 8
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Mackinaw City, Lv	5 30	7 10	12 30	
Petoskev	7 03	8 40	2 05	
Petoskey Traverse City		11 00	4 30	
	A. M.	P. M.		
Cadillac	12 10	1 20	6 35	7 40
Grand Rapids, Ar			10 40	11 50
Grand Rapids, Lv			11 20	2 00
Kalamazoo, Ar	8 50	8 00	12 55	3 40
Kalamazoo, Lv	8 55	8 05		3 45
Fort Wayne, Ar	12 40	11 50	A. M.	7 15
Fort Wayne, Ly	1 00	12 10	5 45	
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CORN.

[Bulletin Purdue University Station]

1. The earliest planting of corn has given an average yield of about two bushels more per acre than any

2. The highest average yield has been obtained from the thickest planting (stalks about eleven inches apart in the drill row) but if the to have the stalks twelve to fourteen inches apart.

3. The average results of a two years' experiment indicate, the desirability of deep plowing of corn.

4. Shallow cultivation of corn has given better results than either medium or deep cultivation.

5. Shallow.running corn cultivators have produced higher average yields than those which deeply stir the soil.

6. A judicious rotation of crops, per cent, of wheat 37 per cent, and of oats 41 per cent larger than continuous grain growing

far better, and far more lasting in live weight and in quantity of commercial fertilizers.

plications of commercial fertilizers position was changed by any acto corn have generally proved un- cidental or normal occurrence dur-

manure to corn have produced al- of different cows to the same cause most as good yields of corn the or influence; to what extent the first year as heavy dressings.

first year, but the aggregate increase variations which might be noticed in yield of the several crops benefited has generally been sufficient in the quantity and quality of the milk, applied to each of the cows to insure handsome profits.

11. The date of planting in 1892

poses of corn growers.

of beet seed were tested in every the other constituents of the milk. part of Indiana during 1892, under directions from the station.

for growth were unfavorable and abnormal.

sugar was developed in some beets, though the average was much be-

eetles was remedied by spr rated solution of ammonium arsenite any effect on its quality. in ten quarts of water.

17. Beet leaf-spot disease was materially diminished by applications of Bordeaux mixture.

CAPONS.

[Bulletin Geneva, New York Station.]

While capons continue to command so much higher prices than the average of poultry of the same weights it will probably be found often seen on our lawns and among more profitable to caponize surplus cockerels of the larger breeds after the high broiler prices of spring and branch burrow open, except where early summer have dropped—especially where cheap food is available. With the fancier, of course, whose time is occupied in the proare disposed of, the better.

accompanying several of the dif-ferent sets of instruments adverlive one.

The largest breeds will be found it is useless to caponize cockerels of the smaller breeds.

scalded occasionally.

give good results. With equally gopher burrows. good lots of birds, rations differing somewhat (but not excessively) in other planting, and over 12 bushels the proportion of nitrogenous to more than the latest planting.

planting (stalks about eleven inches apart in the drill-row), but if the they have nearly reached their full crop is to be husked it will be better size is approximately 5 cents per day for each 100 pounds live weight. The advisability of holding those of middle weight breeds after reaching seven to eight pounds weight or the larger breeds after reaching nine to ten pounds weight will depend upon the prices to be obtained.

VARIATIONS IN MILK.

[Bulletin Illinois Station.]

in weather, season and feed actually DAMAGE FROM RUSSIAN THISTLE. 7. Stable manure has produced had on these cows; their variation effects on the yield of corn than milk; the chemical composition of commercial fertilizers.

milk; the chemical composition of the milk in different parts of the 8. In experiments thus far, ap- period of lactation; how the coming the every day life of a cow for 9. Modern applications of stable one year; the relative sensitiveness richness of milk was changed by a 10. Stable manure has seldom very large quantity of concentrated returned a profit from its use the feed; and whether any or all the included in this trial.

The butter fat was the most had little if any effect, here, on the changeable constituent of the milk. length of time required to mature The per cent of solids not fat was quite uniform. Both were higher 12. Varieties of corn differ much in the last part of the period of in earliness, yield, proportions of stalk, ear and shelled corn, as well cows were fresh and the maximum as in the per cent of barren and quantity of milk was produced. smutted stalks; and these variations | This was especially true of the fat. in characteristics give a wide range | As the activity of the milk glands of adaptation to the specific pur- gradually declines until the flow of milk ceases, the formation of the 13. Two hundred and fifty lots fat seems to hold out better than

Calculations of the total amount of milk and of butter fat were made 14. Owing to the exceptionally from one, two, three, and four of the late spring, heavy rains, and dry weights and tests of each month. weather in summer, the conditions | The results so obtained were found to be in many cases 99, and in no

feed from 12 to 24 lbs. a day per of roots, that carrots do not contain 16. Injury to beets by blister head and the change from stable to as high a proportion of digestinkling pasture feed each increased the able carbohydrates. Bran, shorts, the plants with one ounce of satu- yield of milk, but had very little if ground oats or oil meal would as-

THE MOLE.

[Bulletin Oregon Station.]

The plan of the mole's burrow is

exactly the same except that the main runway may not be as deep, and in addition to what is shown in Fig. 4 there frequently is an additional burrow close to the surface, forming that characteristic ridge we have never found a mole's Creek, N. C. it has been made beneath the snow. Upon the melting of the snow the open hole is seen. This characteristic, even if there is no ridge caused duction of breeding and exhibition by the surface burrow, will at once stock, the earlier the surplus chicks enable one to tell whether he is troubled with a gopher or mole, for The labor required in feeding the last made branch burrow of the capons is less than with young gopher is often open, and in fact at chicks. The cost of caponizing is certain hours in the day the occusmall where expert services can be pant may be seen thrusting his obtained and an expert should be employed where possible. The methods of operation can be learned from the printed instructions does not do, and although we often see his mound moving before our eyes and visibly growing larger, tised and sold, but any one endeav- the little depredator is concealed oring to teach himself should below. His minute bead like eyes, operate on several dead cockerels concealed beneath the velvety fur, before attempting to operate on a live one.

but present nevertheless (this applies to this particular species, there are forms where the integu- go out if it is wet. - Boston Transcript. the most profitable for capons, and ment covers the rudimentary eye) would be of little service to him Skim-milk can be profitably fed avails him very little in his wander- Lampoon. to capons and, if sweet, in large ings below the service, as his sensi-quantities. If sour, very little tive snout and delicate sense of should be fed. It is very important that the dishes from which milk is smell are his chief guides in searching to swear off."—Life.

fed should be cleaned often and of the mole consist of more finely pulverized soil than do those of A variety of food should be given the gopher, but they may be as to capons as well as to other fowls, large or larger than those of the and rations somewhat similar to latter. The burrows of the mole those fed in these experiments will are, of course, smaller than the

VALUE OF GOOD FEEDING.

[Bulletin Minnesota Station.]

To the farmer these results mean that for every six and one-half pounds of barley or corn fed to a pig weighing 250 pounds, about six pounds are used up mechanically, in the body, and only about half a pound goes to make flesh. The chief benefits that are derived from the food, come from the small amount that is in excess of that required for maintenance. These figures show how unprofitable it is to deal out small or un-balanced rations for fattening mature animals since a certain amount must go for supplying fuel and doing work, and nearly all above this amount is made into flesh. It is economical to feed a liberal ration.

[Bulletin U. S. Dept. Agriculture.]

In the badly infested area more than 640,000 acres are devoted to wheat-raising. The average loss on this land that may be attributed to the Russian thistle alone can not be less than five bushels per acre, and 3,200,000 bushels of wheat at the minimum price of fifty cents per bushel (which is considerably less than the average price) indicates a loss to the farmers in the two Dakotas of \$1,600,000. The loss in other crops, the injuries caused by the spines and the fires caused by the plants jumping firebreaks will bring the total loss to something more than \$2,000,000 for the year 1892.

These figures may seem alarming, but they are based on conservative estimates. If they are alarming to the farmers it is well, for it is only when alarmed that most men will take effective measures to avoid danger.

CARROTS FOR DAIRY COWS.

[Bulletin Oregon Station.]

The question is often asked: Are carrots good for dairy cows?" While we have never had an opportunity to use them in a butter dairy, they are constantly fed on the College farm to cows which furnish case less than 90 per cent of the milk to the boarding hall, and no 15. As high as 15 per cent of totals found by the daily weights complaint is made as to taint, or quality of milk. It will be seen, in A gradual increase of the grain the table showing the composition sist in making a good milk ration, when carrots are fed. For young calves and colts, and for older horses, carrots are a most excellent food to keep the digestive organs in a healthy and vigorous condition.

VINEGAR EELS.

[Bulletin North Carolina Station.]

I send you a small bottle of vinegar which has worms in it. Please let me know if these are always present in vinegar, or if our garden plants. Furthermore they are unwholesome.-J. S. D.,

(Answered by Gerald McCarthy,

Botanist Experiment Station.)
The sample of vinegar contains "vinegar eels" (Vibrones aceti.) Their presence is caused by too much exposure of vinegar to the air, and probably by bad or unskillful handling of the fruit from which the vinegar was made. Heat the vinegar until it is scalding hot -about 160 degrees F.—at which temperature keep it for half an hour, then strain through cotton sheeting, barrel and bung it tightly. Do not boil the vinegar, as that will injure the quality. After being treated as indicated, the vinegar will be perfectly wholesome, though not quite so strong as might be.

A match doesn't know enough to keep in when it rains. At all events, it is sure to

Cadby: "I'd like to marry Miss Riche on one account." Fadby: "What's that?" above ground; indeed it probably Cadby: "Her bank account."—Harvard

> HE: "Do you think you could ever love a poet enough to marry him?" "Well, I



Notices of Meetings.

WESTERN POMONA.

The next session of Western Pomona Grange will be held with Hudsonville Grange August 24 and 25 The following program will be presented:

"The Silo and its Contents," L. Chambardisis

Essay, Sister Hustin. "Grange Legislation of the Future," C.

K. Hoyt.

How much can a farmer be benefited by attending the World's Fair?" Thomas Bet-

Feed and care of cows for butter and cheese making," H. E. Hudson.

"Essay, Sister Smith.
"Market Gardening," G. W. Densmore. "How can we destroy the rose bug that is eating our peaches?" T. M. Waite.

A special invitation to fourth degree

MRS. THOS. WILDE, Lecturer.

HILLSDALE UNION MEETING.

The Union meeting of Lenawee and Hillsdale counties will be held at Bawbeese Lake, August 29. The following is the program:

Music, by Wheatland K. O. T. M. band. Call to order by Worthy Master Haughey.
Music, Fruit Ridge Glee Club, Lena-

Prayer, Bro. Kirby.
Music, Glee Club.
Welcome address, Master Haughey.
Response, Mrs. B. G. Hoig, Morenci.

Music, Band. Paper, Bro. J. W. Hutchins, Hanover. Recitation, Sister Mary C. Allis, Lena-

Music, Glee Club.
Paper Bro. G. B. Horton.
Recitation, Sister Mary Carter, Adams. Music, Prof. H. F. Nokes.

Recitation, Sister Addie Daniels, Lena-

Address by Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange. Music Glee Club.

Resolutions and business.

Music, Band.
The forenoon will be spent in greetPicnic dinner for
Picnic dinner for ings and visiting. Picnic dinner for which there will be tables and hot water upon the grounds.

Call to order at one o'clock sharp, for exercises in the large pavilion.

Brother and Sister Patrons, make this

the one great day of the season, and rally around your National Lecturer, and give him a large audience.

MRS. E. D. NOKES, County Lecturer.

WORK IN TRAVERSE AND LEELANAW. Brother Perry Mayo has been assigned to lecture work in five counties of northto lecture work in five counties of northern Michigan. He will attend Farmer's Day at Bay View on Aug. 14, and begin his work immediately afterwards. The appointments for Grand Traverse and Leelanaw counties are as follows:

Aug. 15, Williamsburg,

16. Elk Lake

16. Elk Lake,

- 17, Old Mission, 18, Mapleton,
- 19, Traverse City,
- 21, Northport, 22, Fife Lake,

in the next issue of the VISITOR.

BASKET PICNIC.

When Bro. Whitehead is at Lansing, Aug. 28, Clinton, Eaton and Ingham counties will join in a basket picnic. Further announcements later. Remem-

NEWS NOTES.

It is stated that 200 banks failed the first six months of this year, as against 50 during the same period last year. There is no question but that many of these failures were brought about almost solely by unnecessary panic among depositors. The Mitchell bank of Milwaukee, which had been a synonym for solidity, was forced to close its doors because of an incessant run.

While the financial legislation no doubt has much to do with this state of affairs, the loss of confidence among the people is a real thing and is responsible for much of the trouble. Such an over-whelming amount of the business of the country is done on a credit basis, 97 per cent being the estimate, that the ball of distrust needs but to be set rolling slightly in order to cause real financial difficutly.

The papers are also filled with news of the stopping of many industries. The Elgin and Waltham watch companies, employing nearly 6,000 men, will take a vacation. The wire nail factories are all closed. Cotton and silk manufacturers are closing their doors. The trouble? It seems to us that there is but one satisfactory explanation. Such is the elasticity of trade that it can in the aggregation. gate adapt itself to almost any line of governmental policy, if time be given it. But when that policy changes frequently the effects must be disastrous. There is no question in our minds but that the uncertainty with regard to tariff legisla-tion is the responsible factor in the trouble. This is not necessarily because the Democratic belief is in itself unwise. the Democratic belief is in itself unwise, but merely because that party has promised a revolutionary tariff policy. The uncertainty is the cause. Under similar tariff and financial laws as now, the balance of trade the first part of last year was millions in our favor. For the same period this year it is against us.

A Lesson in Filial Kespect—"What is your middle name?" "Sir, no man who respects the memory of his parents should ever reveal his middle name, for in it is always revealed the incipient insanity of those who bestowed the name upon their innocent offspring."—Chicago Record.

France has declared a blockade against Siam. The history of the trouble is briefly that the French, who control territory contiguous to Siam, began enterritory contiguous to Siam, began en-croachments upon that country, which were of course resented. The French then demanded reparation for the "insults" in the way of enormous sums of money, and a territory of about 100,000 square miles. Siam refused so large a concession, and war seems inevitable. The affair seems to be the result of a purely selfish and robber spirit on the part of the French, designed primarily to attract attention from the Panama scandals and also a part of a policy of Russia to cripple the English dominion in the east. How far Britain will act in the matter is as yet purely conjecture. The affair seems to be the result of a

A free fight occurred in parliament the other day, which would be a disgrace to the most abandoned ward caucus in the slums of any debauched city. The home rule bill is on the home stretch, and from all apparent indications the great fight will be waged against the House of Lords. If Gladstone can triumph there it will be one of the most stupendous legislative victories ever won.

A CELERY PEST.

Mr. G. C. Davis of the entomological department of the Agricultural College, has been investigating the ravages of a little black bug which has been doing considerable damage in the celery beds about Tecumseh, Jackson and Kalamazoo.
He found that it is a bug that has heretofore worked mostly on weeds and grass, and to some extent on strawberries, but which seems just now to have discovered the results.

The passenger entering Chicago from the east by any of the Michigan Central trains will observe, after passing Kensington and Grand Crossing, that the tracks are gradually elevated until, from a point of view some twenty feet above the level, he sees to the right an assemblage of domes work is quite characteristic. It does not touch the celery until the plant not touch the celery until the plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is half or three fourths grown, when the special plant is the s These suck the sap until the leaf seen. wilts, and then they go down to the of the railway station where the Michigan No general remedy has yet been devised. Hot water will kill them and next. They also destroy the plume. Central trains will enter the Exposition. not injure the plants, but it is difficult to apply it in large quantities.

Carbolized lime may be used as almost as recently in outline as that of the Carbolized lime may be used, as almost as graceful in outline as that of the the odor is unpleasant to the bug. It is to be hoped that the depart-

Chance for Our Readers.

If you can make eighty words from letters contained in the word "MON-the great arched roof of the last named the great arched roof of the great arched If you can make eighty words from publishers of that well known magazine, "DOMINION ILLUSTRATED" offer to pay expenses to Chicago and return to the first person in each State sending a list of not less than eighty words as above. This is a popular way of attracting attention to a leading publication. A host of other valuable prizes will be given to suggestful contestants will be given to successful contestants, and every one able to send a list of sixty words or over will be awarded a prize. As prizes are equitably divided among the different States persons residing the sixty words are equal oppor-" 22, Fife Lake,
" 23, Summit City,
" 24, Monroe Center.

The appointments for Benzie, Manistee and Wexford counties will be given in the next issue of the Visitor.

" 21, Northport,
" 22, Fife Lake,
" 23, Summit City,
" 24, Monroe Center.

The appointments for Benzie, Manistee and Wexford counties will be given in the next issue of the Visitor.

" Dominion Illustrated" has already the first of all to be completed. given away in previous contests seven noble structure, first of all to upright pianos, four Shetland ponies, two trips to Europe, two to World's Fair, which were all women. It will be filled and many other princely gifts. Thousands of dollars are being expended for the purpose of increasing our list of yearly subscribers. "Dominion Illustrated" is the leading and longest established magazine in British America (larger than Harper's, Century, Scribner' or Cosmopolitan). We have no unfulfilled promises to explain, having never broken faith with the public. Send twelve U. S. two-cent stamps with the provided for sample, number of this list of words for sample number of this elegant and profusely illustrated (96pages) magazine, containing full particulars of this liberal prize distribution. Send promptly as date of postmark decides. Address "DOMINION IL-LUSTRATED," Y. M. C. A. Building, Montreal, Que.

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A GLIMPSE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

now to have discovered the merits of the celery plant as food. Its work is quite characteristic. It does it begins at the top leaf, collecting in bunches of 15 or 20. ber and magnitude, but in beatty and at tistic harmony of design, any assemblage of buildings that the world has ever before

First to be noticed and directly in front Florentine Cathedral." In front of it stands the magnificent bronze fountain by Mac-It is to be hoped that the department can devise an effective remetary, for otherwise much damage will be done.

The magnificent bronze foundaril by face Monnies, facing the great basin in the center of the great court, upon which from the Agricultural building and Machinery Hall on the south, and the palaces of Mines and Mining, Electricity, and of Manufactures and the Liberal Arts on the porth. The and the Liberal Arts on the north. The domes and towers of these buildings may be seen in the distance, and particularly the grert arched roof of the last named

great Paris Exposition of 1889. As the train approaches more closely to the grounds, the Transportation building is clearly seen to the left of the Administra-tion building. It covers, with its annexes, fourteen and a half acres of ground, and its massive arched doorway, elaborately decorated and known as the "Golden Portal," is one of the most striking external features

of the Exposition.

Next to the left is the Horticultural Building, a thousand feet in length, and with a central pavilion, under the glass dome of which is grouped the finest known

with the fruits of the genius, skill and labor

of the women of all nations.

Crossing the Midway Plaisance, which connects Jackson Park on the east with Washington Park on the east with Washington Park on the west, and in which are located a section of Paris, a street of Cairo, Irish, German, Austrian and Turkish villages, a Dutch East Indian set tlement, ice, sliding and spiral electric railways, and numerous other interesting featways, and numerous other interesting features, of some of which the traveler may get a glimpse as he dashes by. On the right, grouped at the north end of Jackson Park, are the various State and Foreign buildings of diversified architecture and representing an expenditure of millions of

No passing glimpse of the World's Fair however, nor the most detailed and glowing description that can be penned, can give any idea of its surpassing size and extent, the splendid harmony of its design, or of its rich artistic sculpture and decorative features. Nothing but frequent visits and careful observation can do it. But while every passing traveler will surely resolve upon this, he will also surely be thankful that he is journeying upon the Michigan thin such a passing view, or that takes him directly by and in full view of Niagara Falls, the great natural wonder of the world.

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