

The Grange Visitor

SCHOOLCRAFT, - - AUGUST 1

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Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

The so-called National Convention of Anti-monopolists assembled in Chicago on the 4th of July for the purpose of organizing a new political party. The proceedings of the convention illustrated and emphasized the hopelessness of any such political action. The delegates were a mixed multitude, many of them self-elected and all apparently without plain or definite purpose. Demagogues and political cranks, socialists and communists of various degrees of fierceness and foolishness were in attendance, all in the name of anti-monopoly. There was the same difficulty, only in an aggravated form, which always obtrudes itself in the case of any political movement supposed to be especially in the interest of the laboring classes against the monopoly of capital. Such movements are usually overwhelmed at the outset by a tide of impracticables. The convention at Chicago had the courage and strength to reject Dennis Kearney and Stephen Maybell, of California, but it was after a hard fight, and after submitting to the infliction of a speech from the sand lot man that would disgrace an assemblage of men intent on any good purpose. The very fact that such men as Dennis Kearney are attracted to a political party is an omen of failure for that party. The successful reforms of our history have not been thus weighted. The political movement against slavery never seemed to attract the attention of disreputable elements.

Perhaps the fundamental weakness in the formation of this anti-monopoly political party was the tendency to make the proposed reforms too extensive and too varied in character. A reform party to have any strength must undertake but one reform at a time. Any union of reformers in general is impossible because there are about as many projects of reform as there are reformers and very few can unite on the same project. In the Chicago convention, some brought forward the question of woman suffrage as if they supposed the convention to have been called for that express purpose. Others were intent upon a crusade against the National banking system. If Herr Most, the German socialist had been in this country he would doubtless have been present to urge his favorite scheme of compelling every banker and capitalist to have a ball and chain attached to his leg and to work at breaking stones on the highway.

After all the angry dissension and wild oratory a very respectable platform of principles was produced. Good things are favored, urged and demanded and bad things are denounced and opposed. No definite remedy, however, is in any case proposed, and herein is the hopeless feature of the platform. It is important that all should understand the magnitude of the railway monopoly, but it is absurd to organize a political party merely to state the existence of the evil. That can be stated and proved without a party organization. The most definite part of the platform relates to the establishment of a postal telegraph and the amendment of the patent laws, but the kind of

amendment and the principles involved are not made clear. On the whole we do not see that the true interests of anti-monopoly will be advanced by this attempt to organize a political party.

GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL AND THE DUTY OF THE CITIZEN.

In the North American Review of July, Hon. William S. Hollman presents some figures for the consideration of its readers that it would be well to have placed before every voter who retains a sincere love of country.

Party platforms are often constructed more to maintain party supremacy or attain thereto, than for any more worthy object, and economy in public expenditure is a plank in the platform of every political party—has been from time immemorial, and probably always will be. If this means anything it proves that political managers know that the people really want a good government, economically conducted.

From the showing of Mr. Hollman we conclude that the tendency of official life is to extravagance. Whether this comes of the employment, or whether it simply shows that officials largely come from a class that have little conscience and are always ready with a pretext to get something for nothing, is a matter easily decided. This extravagance in this country is only corrected when the people are aroused and demand retrenchment in such thunderous tones as to compel compliance.

This is best shown by some figures presented in the article referred to.

"In 1841 the entire current ordinary expenditures omitting the extraordinary, pensions, interest, and payment on the public debt, were \$23,808,405.78. In the expenditure, the executive officer is not overlooked and for that service the whole appropriation was as follows: For annual repairs of the Presidents house, gardner's salary, horse and cart, laborers and tools, and amount due M. Masi & Co. for repairs on furniture \$2,628." At the foot of this list of appropriations for 1881, the following interesting legend arrests attention. "no new offices created, or salaries increased." Such at the end of half a century was the force of a great example and public vigilance and yet the expenditures of 1841 were materially above the average of that period at least of ensuing years, and exceeded by two million dollars those of the preceding year. Up to this period the expenditures of government including pensions and excluding the public debt was \$632,351,388. Our territory had been vastly extended by two great purchases, and our population had reached beyond seventeen millions." Twenty years later for the years 1861 the appropriations were \$64,621,603. This does not show a relative increase in current expenses as the disturbed condition of the country added materially to current expenses but clearly shows the tendency to increased expenditure. Pass over another twenty years and examine the figures which we quote and consider the lesson they teach. "The appropriation for the current ordinary expenses of 1882 were \$148,412,071.46, and for the present fiscal year \$179,729,015.21 pensions and public debt in both years excluded. In 1841 at the beginning of our second half-century our population exceeded seventeen millions, and our current ordinary expenditures, civil list, consular and diplomatic, postal service, army, navy, and miscellaneous (pension and public debt excluded) have increased on the basis of the appropriations above given, in the period of forty-two years more than seven fold. * * *

The decline of old time frugality is everywhere manifest. The most unexpected objects for expenditure are discovered. The appropriations for the present year contain \$61,686.45 for expenses incurred by gentlemen in their contests for seats in Congress. "At the close of our first century \$20,128, was deemed sufficient compensation of the President and the expenses of the executive office; in President Lincoln's term \$30,600, was all that was required; while \$141,164 is barely sufficient for the present year with \$25,500 for the improvement of the ground on the south and roadways and sidewalks on the north of the executive mansion." This reference to the cost of improvements about the executive mansion in 1883 invites a retrospective glance at the "horse and cart" of 1841 and that don't seem very long ago, nor is it in the life of a nation. But we started out to show by quotations and references to this article, the power of public opinion when once aroused, and we proceed to quote. "The war of 1812 had so increased the demands on the Treasury that in 1816, the ordinary expenditures exceeded \$23,000,000; and yet, at the close of the fourteenth Congress the famous compensation Act was passed enlarging the pay of Congressmen from six dollars per day during the session, to \$2,500 per year. This act was deemed mercenary and venal and aroused the fiercest indignation throughout the country. The obnoxious measure was promptly repealed, but the greater number of the members of Congress who had supported it were promptly and permanently retired from public life. This exhibition of public feeling produced positive results, and the current ordinary expenditures were heavily and persistently reduced.

As late as 1823 they were \$8,004,576,07, and in 1829 the last year of John Q. Adams' administration \$11,891,615.93. The log-cabin campaign of 1840 led to a searching inquiry into public expenditures and reanimated the people with admiration and love for the old-time frugality of their government. This was followed by a period of positive retrenchment and as late as 1844 the current ordinary expenditures for the year were but \$18,628,099. One cannot imagine the financial condition of that period, and of the preceding years without being impressed with the conviction that the most tempestuous political campaign, when animated by questions and measures of public administration, may have a most wholesome and purifying influence on public affairs."

In pursuing this subject, reference is made to the closing hours of the forty-second Congress, which made itself infamous by the large increase of salaries including that of the president; the crowning odium being the retroactive compensation to the members themselves. The following paragraph gives further illustration of the power of public opinion and recognizes the true principles of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry and its efficient work. "The Forty-third Congress hastened to undo the work of its predecessor so far as possible: but the public indignation was not appeased; the enormous budget of expenditure was carefully explored, the spirit of the Grange movement, especially in the West, inspired impartial criticism and independent action."

These landmarks and the current history of the government demonstrates beyond question that even the most sweeping retrenchments that have ever been made in our expenditures have not embarrassed the public service for an hour; and furthermore, that in a government like ours there is no safe ground between economy and prodigal expenditure; that the administration will either be frugal and honest, or lavish and corrupt, and more clearly demonstrate that the only guaranty for frugal and honest government is to be found in the vigilance of the people."

As will have been noticed in quotations made, the writer has faith in the people, the power behind the throne; and little in the army of officers who prey upon while they serve the people.

Condemning "the vicious practice so long tolerated of creating and employing public patronage as a reward for partisan services," he goes on to say, "a motive largely mercenary for entering the public service is fatal to public honor, and it is perfectly safe to predict that any system of civil service reform which proposes to leave the salaries of officers and employees of the government, as now greatly above the rate of compensation paid in private employments for services requiring an equal or a similar degree of integrity, industry, and capacity will prove a delusion and a snare." What then is the duty of the citizen in the light of history? The figures we have given point to a necessity for the people again to admonish those who appropriate their money, and those whose duty it is to stand guard over the disbursements from the treasury. In this admonition the independent voter must perform the important part.

The people are prone to adhere to party, but the lessons of history teach the necessity of setting aside the obligations imposed by party managers when those conflict with personal convictions and in the true spirit of independence condemn with the ballot, as occasion arises, any and every man in official life who has proved unfaithful to the welfare of the great mass of the people.

FARMERS and Patrons, don't go to law! Let come what may come, don't burden your hearts and minds with litigation. If you have differences in regard to property or rights or other issues, submit the questions to arbitration of neighbors, disinterested parties of course, and abide the result. Better do this than chain yourselves to the car of a lawyer and become his victim and slave till you have not a dollar left to make you of any interest to him. The administration of law and justice is more uncertain now than ever before, and is becoming worse every day, while the expenses are certainly ruinous. Within the past two years nearly a dozen suits have been taken from this circuit to the supreme court and reversed and new trials ordered. A lawsuit is worse than a conflagration.

ANDREWS' Bazaar for August is by all odds the handsomest number ever published. It is evident that it has fallen into hands who know what the ladies want in a Fashion paper, and know how to publish it. Its low price (only \$1 a year) places it within the reach of all, while its styles, stories and table of contents generally, compare very favorably with those of the high cost foreign and American publications of its class. Published by THE AMERICAN BAZAAR Co., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

The new "department of labor for Michigan" has been assigned an office on the second floor, north side of the west corridor, opposite the librarian's private office.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

We find on our table the biennial report for the two years ending September 30, 1882, of the Board of Control of the State Reform School.

This State institution as most of our readers probably know is located at Lansing, not more than a mile from the State Capitol.

From the report of the Superintendent we gather a few facts that must interest our people. He says "The whole number committed to the school since its opening is 2,704, of which number 392 have been received since September 30, 1880." There has been a rapid increase within the two years covered by this report, and the superintendent shows that if this increase continues, either that institution must be enlarged, another one for the same purpose built, or the county agents whose duty it is to seek out homes for boys and girls that have been sent to the State reformatory, and the State Public School, must do better or rather more work in finding homes for these juvenile wards of the State. Superintendent Gower evidently thinks this the better plan for he says, "Appreciating fully the good work we are doing I can but believe that there is no place for a good boy like a good home, and that much of the expense incurred in getting boys into the Reform School and in maintaining them while here, might be saved by an honest effort in the way of finding good homes for them in the localities from which they are sent. That this is feasible has been demonstrated by several county agents."

A well directed blow is aimed at some of our civil officers in the following sentence. "With less desire on the part of many justices of the peace and constables to obtain the fees incident to the prosecution and commitment of juvenile offenders, and more earnest efforts on the part of many county agents of the State Board of corrections and charities in the way of finding homes for those whose only crime is that they are homeless, commitments to this institution would be fewer by far than at present." The present management has inaugurated a new scheme which seems to work well. Instead of discharging boys and thus losing all legal control, many of those who by good behavior have obtained the confidence of the superintendent are granted a leave of absence. This document remains in force two years and during that time they are required to report quarterly to the county agent of the county in which they live and are liable to be returned at any time to the Reform School if they prove unworthy of the confidence which secured their leave of absence. Of the 94 granted leave of absence but nine have been returned and some of these through no fault of the boys but on account of having bad homes. The average time that boys who have been released, remained in the institution was 19 months. The following paragraphs from the report goes to confirm our belief that the institution is in good hands.

"The health of our inmates has been remarkable good, there having been but one death for over three years, and but few cases of serious illness. This we feel warranted in attributing to the extreme cleanliness which we aim to maintain throughout our institution, and regular habits of eating, retiring, and rising.

"All the boys of the institution are in school an average of four and a half hours five days in each week, and work the same time each day. On Saturday afternoons the boys play on the yard. The entire work of the institution including the farming, housecleaning, dining-room work, preparation of food, making and repairing of clothes, bedding, and shoes, together with the work in the engine-room and laundry is done by the boys, under the direction of competent overseers. The smaller boys are, for the most part, employed in chair-caning. I hope we may soon be able to introduce some mechanical industry, which will be of more practical value to the boys - an after life than chair-caning, which is valuable only as a means of keeping the boys from idleness in addition to bringing in a revenue of about \$5,000.00 a year.

"Most of the boys in coming to us are very backward in their studies, many even being entirely unable to read or write. It is our intention to give to each boy a fair knowledge of the common English branches before he leaves us, except when he is to go home where he will have an opportunity to attend school. I have never seen in any school so rapid progress made by any pupils as with us. This is not on account of any superior advantages which we possess in the way of imparting instruction, but is attributable entirely to the fact that we have a regularity of attendance upon school work which cannot be attained in the public school."

This showing should give confidence to men and women in our State who can furnish good homes to boys who would in return render good service for all expenses incurred. There are many families who need the help of a boy of a dozen years. The training at this school makes them much more desirable than the average boy.

For information write to C. A. Gower Supt. State Reform School at Lansing or see the county agent of your county.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—We have several letters from friends referring to the coming meeting of this distinguished body in September. Col. Wilson expects to be present in person, and is full of enthusiasm at the prospect of again meeting his many friends. The circulars giving details have recently been issued.

THE SORGHUM SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The long delayed report on this subject made by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences, has been printed and appears as a pamphlet of 152 pages. The VISITOR for July 1, contained a full account of the controversy between Commissioner Loring and Prof. Collier upon the sorghum question. Prof. Collier was the chemist of the department of agriculture under the administration of Commissioner Le Duc and for several years made the study of sorghum a specialty. He has been persistently opposed and hampered since Mr. Loring assumed control of the department, and in April last was summarily discharged from his position in the department.

The committee of the National Academy of Sciences was appointed at the request of Commissioner Loring for the purpose of making an investigation of the scientific and economic relations of the sorghum sugar industry and to make a report thereon. The committee was made up of Profs. Silliman and Brewer, of Yale College, Prof. Johnson head of the Connecticut agricultural experimental station, Prof. Chandler, head of the chemical department of Columbia College and J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, an eminent chemist and a member of the French Academy. The report sustains Prof. Collier in his experimental work and in his conclusions.

The extraction of the sugar known to exist both in the sorghum and the maize has long been a subject of difficult and perplexing research. Experiments have been made for many years past, but up to 1878 the results were of the most contradictory character. Some enthusiasts believed that they had solved the problem, but those who obtained good sugar products seemed unable to repeat the process with any kind of certainty. As an illustration of this confused and unsatisfactory state of our knowledge on the subject, the report before us gives at the outset a list of conflicting opinions from high authorities on what are deemed essential points. These important points selected for comparison are:

- 1. The kind of sugar found in the sorghum.
2. The best variety of sorghum for the production of sugar.
3. The time for harvesting, and when the maximum of sugar is present in the juice.
4. The prompt working of the cane after cutting.
5. The necessity of further investigation.

It is curious to read the conflicting opinions on these subjects. Many experimenters insisted that there was no cane sugar in sorghum and that nothing could be done unless a chemical law could be discovered by which glucose can be changed into cane sugar.

The agricultural character of sorghum is fully discussed in the report. It is found that the numerous varieties formerly classed as different species really constitute but one species. It is stated as a familiar law, that the longer a species is cultivated, and the wider its cultivation extends, the more easily it changes into new varieties, and the wider the differences between those varieties become. Some species, however, have a greater capacity for variation than others, and this characteristic is essential to the usefulness of any agricultural species. This species, Sorghum vulgare, it is stated, has varied more widely under cultivation than any other cereal, unless it be Indian corn.

The department has examined more than forty varieties of sugar-yielding sorghum, many of them of very unlike characters. Some mature in 80 days, others require twice as long a time, and one variety has become in a sense perennial, a fact not true of any other cereal species grown in the country. They vary in habit of growth and in sugar-content; the two extremes have been developed here, the one is rich as Louisiana sugar-cane, the other the broom-corn, so poor in sugar. The committee predict that new varieties will yet be produced better than any now known. No efforts have been made to improve the sugar-content by systematic selection and so plastic is this species that results may be obtained superior to the tropical sugar-cane. Indeed the committee remarked that the sugar planter of Louisiana and Texas "may possibly discover that he has at command, in one or more of the larger varieties of sorghum which like the so-called "Honduras," "Mastodon" etc., attain at maturity, say in four or five months, a growth of 18 to 20 feet in height of 2 to 5 pounds per stalk, a sugar producing plant thoroughly adapted to this climate and soil, equal and perhaps superior in productive capacity of cane sugar to the "Ribbon," "Red" or "White" cane now grown there."

One important conclusion reached by the committee is given in the report as follows: "Agriculturally the sorghum question is solved, so far as it can be until science now does her share. That the crop may be widely and economically grown, containing a satisfactory amount of cane sugar, is sufficiently proved. All the problem remaining unsolved relates to the extraction of sugar. In view of the magnitude of the interests involved, the results already obtained, and the wide attention the matter is now receiving, we feel that there are most encouraging indications of practical success."

We cannot within the limits of this article give the results found by the committee as fully as their importance deserves. It seems to be established that the maximum of cane-sugar and the minimum of grape-sugar (glucose) are developed at maturity and when the seeds are ripe; that the cane-sugar at maturity is associated with about one-tenth its weight of glucose and that after maturity these proportions remain nearly unchanged, even for a period of three months. The soil best adapted to a good growth of sorghum for sugar is a sandy loam; the plant thrives on soils and in climates too light and dry for maize, and makes the best stand when grown closer than Indian corn admits in a given locality.

While good sirup may be procured from sorghum as a domestic industry and on a limited scale, over a wide range of country, the successful production of crystallized sugar on a commercial scale, appears to demand the skill and appliances of a sugar-house, conducted in a systematic manner and with ample capital.

As a matter of encouragement the following important facts connected with the beet-sugar industry are stated.

"Under the careful supervision of science from its earliest infancy, the beet-sugar industry has so advanced that to-day 38 per cent. of the world's supply of sugar is derived from this source—a plant poorer in sugar, more expensive in cultivation and far more difficult and costly in the means required for extraction of its sugar than sugar-cane."

The subject of obtaining sugar from corn stalks was not directly referred to this committee, but on account of its importance they have given it some attention. The juices of sugar-cane give on analysis a little under 15 per cent. sugar. Sorghum in one series of analyses gave from 16 to 19 per cent. Of ten varieties of maize grown in 1880, the result obtained ranged from 9 to 15 per cent. In 1880 about 38 per cent. of all the cultivated land in the United States was in Indian corn. The sugar contained in a single crop, it is estimated, is equal to the present sugar-product of the entire world. The committee carefully remarked on this subject that "it is premature to say that the profitable extraction of sugar from corn-stalks is clearly demonstrated, but such a result may yet be possible"

In regard to the controversy which has arisen Dr. Loring seems to have determined at the outset, that to show his superiority he must disapprove of what his predecessor had done. Hence all this wrangle covering a couple of years. As the matter stands while Commissioner Loring has the long end of the lever by his official position, he has the short end in the estimation of the American people—the jury from which there is no appeal.

THE STRIKE AND THE WESTERN UNION.

The great New York papers almost unanimously denounce the strike of the telegraph operators because it is likely to interfere with the business of the country and cause some public inconvenience. They make no note of the fact that the Western Union has been on a strike for years and the entire people who are the employers of the company have been compelled in every instance to accede to the most unreasonable demands. The present business of the company pays a profitable dividend on eighty million dollars of stock which did not cost more than twenty-five millions. If the rates for messages were decreased to one-third the present tariff the profit on the real cost of the plant would be large enough to make the investment good. But if rates were diminished the volume of business would increase greatly, so it is thought that if the rates were one-fifth the present standard, good dividends could be paid on unwatered stock.

With these facts before us we are not of those who deplore this strike. We think good will come of it. Unlike the strike of a few hundred or a few thousand miners there will be little or no suffering by poor, dependent women and children, no matter how long it lasts. And so far as the general public is concerned it is not of vast importance. The current of business in the commercial world will be broken up somewhat and every accident and casualty may not reach the compositor quite as soon. But for these the public can afford to wait. In fact it would be quite as well to wait till doomsday for half the stuff that is printed for news for we are overloaded. We should remember that which is worth remembering far better if we were not so overloaded.

If this seriously affects the men engaged in making corners and manipulating stocks, that need not disturb the people who never engage in these lines of gambling. There has been from time to time much talk and many advocates of the scheme of government purchase and control of the whole telegraph business of the country. The success of our postal system shows that this is practical, and this break will revive the discussion and we hope to some good purpose. We often have occasion to commend the efficiency of the postal department of the country, and we know of no reason why the transmission of correspondence by telegraph should not be monopolized by the government as well as that of the postal service.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Below we print a clipping from an exchange that is suggestive. If this correspondent's statements are true or almost true, we can little wonder at the aggregate collection of defects which go to make up the judicial system of District and Circuit Courts. Judges on the Supreme Bench reach that high position through experience in courts of lower grade as advocates and judges—and it seems that experience only qualifies them to make a dignified and absurd show of themselves under favorable conditions.

As we remember we have had a centennial. Three generations have come and gone since as a nation we set up for ourselves and undertook to run the business of government on our own hook. We were poor when we started out and if we could have shaken off our respect for legal formalities as easily as we set aside the demands of a State religion, we should not have been paying thousands or even hundreds of dollars annually for a court crier who is of no more real use than the curl in a pig's tail, and really not half as ornamental, nor should we have endured the nonsense of silk gowns.

The persistency with which the profession have adhered to the technicalities, formalities and usages of long ago, and their continued refusal to listen to and accept the demands of common sense as applied to the administration of justice, has not only undermined public confidence in judicial machinery, but through that loss of confidence comes a loss of respect for the judicial machine itself. It is a matter of surprise that these learned gentlemen do not appreciate this fact and in the spirit of progress which characterizes the nineteenth century set on foot some improvements that shall command the respect of common-sense people.

This court crier may all seem very well to men who are doing business entirely on the capital of the people, but business men who succeed in the world carry no such dead weights. Of course not, and it is about time the principles which apply to business affairs should be applied to the judicial department of government in all its grades. We need not look for improvement until the force of public opinion compels it. The principles of the Grange which demand arbitration will exert a salutary influence, by cutting off business, but the end will not be attained so long as the press is so tender-footed and treats the whole business so gingerly.

THE HIGHEST COURT.

A Washington letter says: I was present upon the opening of the United States Supreme Court, at noon to-day. The court never meets until noon, and always adjourns at four o'clock. So it is in no sense a hard-worked court. There is a great deal of useless ceremony about the opening of all courts, but the Supreme Court carries off the cake. It is the only court in the land where the judges wear gowns. As the judges show up in the court-room, the marshal of the court announces in a loud voice the presence of "the Chief Justice and Associate Justices." Every one rises to their feet. They take a look at the members of the bar, make a kind of a bow, and sit down. Then everybody else sits down, the Marshal going on with his song about "Oh, yes, oh, yes, the Supreme Court is now in session, and all persons having business before it will draw near and give their attention." He winds up with a prayer requesting "God to bless the country and the particular court," and then sits down not to be heard again until 4 o'clock, when he adjourns the court with a similar ceremony. For doing this and preparing a book of some kind during the day on his "Recollections of Abraham Lincoln"—the marshal is Mr. Nicolay, who was private secretary under Lincoln—he receives a salary of \$9,000 per year. The fact is, however, that the court is not in session three months in the year, so the marshal receives \$9,000 for the three months. It is generally conceded that Judge Miller is the best lawyer of the court. Judge Field is on the railroad side of every case that comes up before the court. Judge Bradley gives more attention to the question of drafts, currents of air and ventilation than anything else. He says there is a draft of cold air striking him right on top of the head, or in the middle of the back, when there is no such draft. Judge Gray wears a white necktie in the day-time. This is the sum of his offending, except that he laughs too much while on the bench. There is no particular reason why he should not laugh if he wants to, but then it is not the custom, and custom rules the court with an iron hand. Judge Blatchford is the richest judge, but he is not happy. He lives with the constant dread that his house is to be robbed. Several attempts have been made to enter his house, but he has so many bars and locks that the enterprising burglars gave up the job each time without getting anything. Judge Woods has the smallest foot and hand. Judge Field is the eloquentist of the bench. He can make the dullest document or decision interesting. Judge Harris is the youngest judge.

AN advertisement of Lewis Combati n Force Pump sold by Guilford & Dickinson of Vass, had a short run in the Visitor. These gentlemen wrote us that "this ad did them more good than all their advertising in other papers, or through other channels." They add their special offer by circular to Grange will be made good through the season.

WIND POWER.

Late numbers of the Scientific American have called attention of inventors to the storage of wind power. Wind has been harnessed as a force or power for the use of man for ages. It has proved its ability to destroy as well as serve, and is one of nature's great active forces undiminished by use or lapse of time. While, until within a very few years it was the motive power on which the commerce of the world relied, yet, it has been superceded by steam, and in navigation holds a second place. This power so inexhaustible will again take first place whenever human ingenuity shall devise a means of storage that shall not be too expensive or too cumbersome for general application.

The two methods of such storage that have been discussed are its use in condensing air and the other to generate electricity which recent discovery has found means to store for use. The first is objected to as requiring too bulky and expensive a plant to provide a reliable supply, and the second is declared impracticable on account of the waste of power and other considerations that farther invention must overcome to make stored electricity as a motive power economical and desirable. It seems to us this is a field that inventors may explore with a reasonable prospect of securing great results.

OUR confidence in "Jottings" has increased. We think our readers will find these columns interesting. We hope to hear from these and still other correspondents for the next.

JOTTINGS.

Plant the rose and the briar together, Their petals will cover the thorn, And their fragrance will mingle together, Thus each will the other adorn. —S. P. Ballard.

In the GRANGE VISITOR of July 15th, in my article on the liquor question an error occurs, in saying 30 saloons, I said not over 50. H. B.

Housekeepers should test their cans of fruit before setting them away by inverting them; if juice runs out they may be sure they are not air-tight, and will not keep. Good rubbers, perfect lids, and tight screwing down will remedy the difficulty.

The harvesting in this part of Oakland County is very slow and difficult on account of the continuous rains. The work is done between showers, with the ground in a condition that makes it almost impossible to use the lightest reapers. The crop is one-third short, and all spring crops on low ground is a failure. No apples, no peaches, no cherries. Yours, &c., GEO. CAMPBELL. Groveland, July 26, '83.

We have had a very large amount of rain here lately, but not nearly so much as has fallen in Kent county and vicinity. We are not injured so much by the rain, because the wheat has not been ready to cut until now; cutting will be in good time if it is next week. Most of the grass about here is standing and if the rain stops it can be put in the barn in good order. Corn is very backward and must have an extra long season to save it from total failure. Big Rapids, July 25th, 1883.

The great storms of Saturday and Sunday will make a radical change in the crop report for Kent county. It is estimated that 20 inches of water has fallen in the last two months and the torrents of the last few days seemed to be a final blow to the crops. Wheat is nearly all standing and over ripe. In most fields the ground is too soft to use the reaper and the first work must be done with the old-fashioned cradle. Much of the wheat about the city for some distance is under water, in many cases entirely out of sight. Through the county it is estimated from 50 to 75 per cent of an average crop. Grand Rapids, July 25, 1873.

Crops in Livingston county have been soaked and soaked. Hay is mostly cut and cured, or rather steamed. I think it safe to say that two-thirds of the hay in this county has been injured by rain, and if ever there was a year when silos would have come in play, this is the year. Corn has finally pushed its way upward through mud and water, and is growing finally, but is one month behind time. Wheat is still standing, waiting for the reaper, and the reaper is standing in the yard waiting for the sunshine. Cherries and peaches are nowhere. Apples about ten per cent of an average crop.

If farmers want to realize a good price and a ready value for the products of their farms they must present in market a good article of grain, fruit, vegetables or whatever they have to sell. Farmers who have the reputation of bringing to market a good article generally find quick sales and frequent-

ly higher prices than others who do not take such pains. F.

An old Indian begging on two papers—The first reads that he is too old to labor and is dependent on public charity for a living, help him if you can. Second paper reads as follows: The bearer of this, (Indian name) is a bold bad man, look out for him! but he is a poor old Indian and if you have a quarter to spare give it to him. CHARLEVOIX

H. S. Rogers claims the banner corn-field of Cass county. It is located on South side of Little Prairie Ronde, on the farm of B. Hathaway, the "Farmer Poet." It was planted by A. L. Lawrence with a Union corn planter and Haworth check rower, in one day; contains seventeen acres, and in point of straight rows both ways, good stand and vigorous growth challenges comparison. B.

"Why don't farmers make more money? because they support merchants, lawyers, ministers, doctors and politicians, with better food, better clothing, and better culture than they have themselves. Stop being robbed. Brother farmers cut down their pay and your own will increase. N. VOORHEES Traverse City, Mich., July 14.

The Principal said to the boys (after they had helped a needy student to means to finish his education) "Boys, sometime, perhaps, when you are done with schools and have become men, you will hear it said, that it is money or intellect that rules the world but it seems to me it is our own hearts. If this be true, should we not keep them full of love and sympathy for one another. PLURA.

Corn looks beautiful having a dark green color with weather favorable for it; wheat is rather a poor crop; oats are an average crop; hay a fair crop; fruit about half a crop; potatoes promise a large crop. I think your column of postal jottings is excellent. I noticed an item in July 15, signed "Reformer," which is good for all good citizens to reflect upon. S. S. Jeffersonville, Ind., July 22.

Prejudice prevents thousands of people from doing what their intelligence and judgment causes them to acknowledge to be for their best interests. A farmer friend once said that through hearty prejudice, he had voted and worked to elect men to office who were in favor of principles contrary to his best interests, but hereafter he should support such candidates only as he believed would work for the best interests of the greatest number of people no matter to what party he belonged.

It is quite the fashion to speak of strikes of laborers as an evil to all concerned in it. The newspapers lecture the starving operators in the wisest manner, but they seldom suggest any other remedy. The employees are counseled on all sides to accept any wages that may be offered and cultivate gratitude for small favors. Although most strikes result disastrously at the time, yet the general result has been beneficial to the interests of the laborer. It is an attempt in a crude way to establish a protective system for the protection of labor. STRIKER.

This locality has been blessed with frequent rains since the 15th of May retarding cultivation, but still crops are fair. Wheat is not as good as we could wish, but will have enough to bread and to seed the ground for another year and some to feed the lawyers and courts. Corn is looking well in fact this section is happy. The Grange in this county is doing nicely. I will try and send you jottings for each number in the future. Yours Truly, THOS. MARS. Berrien Centre, July 25, 1883.

On July 16 we had a very severe wind storm, did some damage. July 23rd in the afternoon we had the greatest rain of the season, until noon on the 24th. Wheat is all cut, mostly set in long shock. We learn by experience only, we dare not trust a brother farmer. A little wheat has been stacked a large growth of straw, but poorly filled. We estimate the yield at about 17 bushels. Oats large growth of straw. Corn small but growing fast. Potatoes look well. Have had very destructive storms here this season. Sturgis, July 26. H. C. RAWSON.

This is a fast age. Our children so soon become young gentlemen and ladies, that it shows ill breeding to call them boys and girls any more. When we travel we become impatient if the "Lightning Train" stops to take on coal and water, they must get these supplies, while rushing through at 40 miles an hour we cannot wait, we must go ahead. We keep fast horses and drive them fast, and that to ruin. We pay tribute to fast women, and sink the race as fast as possible. We eat fast, live fast, die fast, and go to hell—1 or heaven fast. CORTLAND HILL.

Five days rain and still it come. Hay mostly in but very much damaged. Corn two weeks late and so wet it cannot be worked. Wheat, some of it cut, and the rest ready, when the weather will permit. Some

standing heads already sprouting. Will take several days of fair weather before the ground will be hard enough to run reapers. In over 40 years of Michigan life I have never seen anything like it. So wet and soft cannot haul more than half a load of hay. In fact it seems that the "old Nick is to pay, and no pitch hot." Alton Grange, No. 634 has just ordered a new organ. A. FORD. Alton, Kent county Mich., July 7th, 1883.

I hereby send you a few crop and weather note. The ground is so thoroughly soaked with water that it is impossible to work machinery of any kind upon it, and it has been raining to-day. Grass has been about half secured but much of it in a damaged condition. The wheat harvest has just commenced but the present indications are that it will be likely to grow before it is secured; it is considerably injured by blight and rust, corn is very backward on account of the wet, some pieces nearly destroyed. Potatoes show indications of rot, oats good. Fruit of all kinds scarce. [Date and name missing—ED.]

In your recent visit to Little Prairie Ronde you found a neighborhood where road fences were abandoned. Every person recognizes the great expense of fences. In the neighborhood of the agricultural college in several places, road fences next to wheat fields and vegetable gardens have been abandoned, much to the satisfaction of every body. Iowa is a good prairie country, and now it abounds in good pastures. In numerous places the road fences have disappeared. Shall we not hear from some of your readers as to how they have brought this about and how they like it? W. J. BEAL. Lansing July 21, 1883.

Osego Allegan Co: Prudent farmers have secured their clover hay in good condition. Indolent and heedless farmers are cursing the weather and bad luck. The former are P. of H., the latter cannot see anything good in our Order. Corn on heavy clay and low ground is drowned out. Quite a good many about here planted potatoes on marsh land and these fields are drowned out. Most fields of timothy hay are standing and will not be cut till after wheat harvest. The rain, "the beautiful rain," if a blessing in disguise, will fill us to overflowing with gladness. The real christian is cheerful in all this continued storm for he believes God doth all things well, but the church hypocrites are long-faced. M.

Wheat nearly all out, and has been put in stack or barn. It has passed through a severe ordeal. First, it was badly injured during winter and spring. Second, the heavy rains of June blighted a portion of it. Third, the rust "struck" it. Fourth, the wind and rain beat it down badly. Fifth, torrents of rain deluged and soaked it after a part of it was in the shock. The result is, it has come out second best. The "flood gales" were shut down on the 24th, in the forenoon, and we hope they will stay shut for the present. One more rainy day would have spoiled the wheat. At the best it is damaged badly. Oats almost ripe, and are good. Beans and weeds are each contending for the field. Cabbage worms are on hand, or rather on the cabbages. What will destroy the pest? D. W. Paw Paw, July 26, 1883.

Generally speaking, wheat is an average crop in Washtenaw county, but rain, rain, rain is going to spoil it, if it does not hold up soon. At time of writing, the ground is so soft it is impossible to run our reapers and binders, and the grain is not more than half out, but we hope for the best. Corn is in all stages as to growth, from one foot high to good growth. The same as to cultivation, from no cultivation at all, to fair and good, depending on kind of soil and surface of land, water etc. Potato prospect good. Fruit has gone up. Hay would have been a good crop if the farmers could have had weather to secure it, but as it is, the rule will be poor hay for next winter's feeding. Oats, a heavy growth of straw, what the berry will be is hard to tell. H. D. Ypsilanti, July 24, 1883.

Bro. Cobb—I send you by mail today a few heads of a new variety of red wheat of my own production and which I call Wolverine. I find it a very hardy rank growing wheat and a good yielder. Last year I had five acres stand out in open shock through a 12 days rain side by side with Diehl and Clawson, much of which was entirely ruined while this variety sold in the market as No. 1. Have 25 acres to harvest, all good. Fraternally, J. A. COURTBRIGHT. Duck Lake, July 23, '83.

[The sample was received all right. We shelled from heads, the lowest 43 grains, highest 50, average 46, quality just fair. In a good wheat year it would make a different and better showing.—EDITOR.] Having a desire to keep along in this department, I send a few items that occur to my mind. I venture to assert that the heaviest hay crop ever raised in this vicinity has been secured mostly in good order. The wheat is rather mixed in quality with a fair amount of straw. Of the different varieties, the Lancaster is probably the best, and the Fultz the worst. The yield will be medium, the blighted portion of the one-tenth of the heads varying from one-third to the whole. The oat crop will be immense. Corn is doing well, but will need a late fall to mature. Potato prospects are too good to expect remunerative prices. So much for the crops in St. Joseph and Kalamazoo counties.

It is now predicted that the narrow-fire wagon, like the old long sleigh, will soon be a thing of the past, and for the good of horses and roads, it is well that it should be so. G. L. S. Schoolcraft, July 25, 1883.

Groveland Grange is alive and well. Farmers are trying to make hay. It is up hill business, with rain every day. Well we have had three good hay days this week, and a great deal of hay is got in, some in a bad condition. Wheat harvest will commence here on the 23rd if it don't rain all day. Wheat will be about 70 per cent of a crop compared to 82. Oats look good at present, but if it keeps wet they will fall badly. But a very few good pieces of corn. Poor seed in the first place, and this continuous wet weather, prevents cultivation on low ground. Potatoes on low land are a failure. Apples are not over one-quarter of a crop, but we have a good stand of young seedling, both clover and timothy. We want two weeks of good weather. Can't you send us some, Mr. Editor, that is, if you have any to spare? W. M. CAMPBELL. Groveland, Mich., July 20, 1883.

One way to prevent horses from getting the heaves: All hay is more or less dusty, and the dust horses eat with hay is believed generally to be one of the greatest causes of heaves in horses. The bottom of the mangers, to contain hay should be from one foot to eighteen inches from the floor, the bottom instead of being tight should be made of narrow pieces of boards three or four inches wide and a space of one inch between each piece, these spaces will let the dust fall on the floor, while the horses are eating hay. It will pay every farmer to arrange his horses' mangers in this or some other way to obtain the same result. From the use of a manger so arranged, I have been surprised at the amount of dust and fine clover that would fall through the bottom of the manger, on the floor, in a few days. A. FANKBONER.

Hundreds of thousands of people in this country labor, day after day, for years through extreme heat and cold, sunshine and storm, making life frequently miserable, and yet accumulate but little or no property, and frequently die poor. While a few sharp shrewd scheming speculators, who are comfortable located the year round, perform little or no physical labor themselves, add but little to the wealth of the country, yet use their brains in perfecting and executing plans and schemes, by which they gather to themselves a sufficient amount of the earnings of the thousands of farmers and laboring men and women, would use their brains more, and muscle less, do something for themselves, they could manage to avoid being robbed and have the benefit of their own labor. A.

Mr. Bishop's feeble attempt to controvert D. Woodman's unanswerable argument in favor of prohibition is simply a bundle of errors and misrepresentation of facts. No one would manufacture liquor if they could not sell it, and there would be none to tax. The 30 liquor sellers of Kalamazoo who pay the tax constantly violate the law, and dare not complain of those who sell and pay no tax, as was fully demonstrated at the races, where barrels of liquor was sold from under the grand stand, and the grounds were crowded with drunken rowdy gamblers and blarneyed drunken prostitutes, to the utter disgrace of the city, and the aspiring politician who controls the driving park. How strange it is respectable people will countenance and patronize such demoralizing resorts. There is without doubt more liquor sold in violation of the law and more drunkenness at the present time than at any former period in the history of the State. REFORMER.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS. The Washtenaw County Pomona Grange will meet at Ypsilanti Grange Hall, Wednesday, August 8th at 10 A. M. The St. Clair and Sanilac Pomona Grange will hold their next meeting in the hall of Fremont Centre Grange on the 4th Wednesday in September, commencing at 10 A. M. MOSES CARLTON, Sec.

A Grange picnic will be held on the 22nd of August, in the grove of John Kinney, near the Saginaw junction of the P. H. & N. W. R. R. Half fare rates have been arranged for, and a general invitation is extended to all by order of the committee. Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, will hold its next meeting at the hall of Watertown Grange, Wednesday, August 15th, 1883, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

ing at 10 o'clock A. M. Subject for discussion: "Is foreign emigration beneficial to the American people." All fourth degree members are cordially invited. There will be an evening session. HENRY N. WEBB, Sec'y. DeWitt, July 23, 1883.

The next meeting of Kent Co. Pomona Grange, No. 18 will be held at South Lowell Hall, on Wednesday, Aug. 22nd, 1883. Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. W. T. REMINGTON, Secretary. Berrien County Patrons, do not forget the harvest meeting with Buchanan Grange, August 14th and 15th. Bro. T. Mars will prove the necessity of benefits; Bro. Franklin will labor on the tariff question. Other knotty subjects, and many good things will be discussed. Come early, bring something good, and stay over night. W. A. B.

The next quarterly meeting of Kalamazoo county Pomona Grange, will be held at the hall of Portage Grange, on Thursday, August 16th, 1883, at which time Portage Grange will dedicate their new hall. The dedication ceremony will be public. All fourth degree members are invited to be present and take part in the discussions etc., that will be presented before the open meeting. The evening will be devoted to a harvest dance for all those who desire to participate. By order of the committee. The next meeting of Branch county Pomona Grange, will be held with Grand Grange, on Thursday August 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is very earnestly desired that every Grange in the county be represented at this business of importance will come before the meeting. Amongst the attractions will be an address by the Master of the State Grange. We shall also have our annual harvest dance. A. A. LUCE, Sec'y. Gilead, July 23, 1883.

The next regular meeting of Barry County Pomona Grange will be held at Rutland Grange hall on Thursday, August 30th, 1883. PROGRAM. Extermination of Canada Thistles, Cheater R. Honeywell. Corn Culture—Hon. A. C. Towne. To what Extent should Farmers Apply themselves to the Study of Law?—John Carvette. Monopoly from a Woman's Standpoint—Mrs. Ira M. Slawson. Should the laborer fully enjoy the products of his industry—John D. Larson. Happy Home—Sister Johnson of Rutland Grange. Recitations by Misses Ella Luther and Alida Newland. All 4th degree members cordially invited. IRA M. SLAWSON, Lecturer. Program of Capital Grange, No. 540 North Lansing, Mich. JULY 28TH, 6:30 P. M.—Reports of visiting committee. Entertainment by Agricultural College Students. AUGUST 4TH, 7:30 P. M.—1st degree, Paper by Miss Amelia Dunham; subject: The folly of trying to please everybody. AUGUST 11TH, 7:30 P. M.—2nd degree, Declaration by H. Bran Buck. AUGUST 18TH, 7:30 P. M.—3rd degree, Paper by Mrs. Lydia Holbrook, subject: Growing. AUGUST 25TH, 7:30 P. M.—Social. SEPTEMBER 1ST, 7:30 P. M.—Lecture by a professor from the Agricultural College. Topic: Lameness in Horses. SEPTEMBER 7TH, 7:30 P. M.—Song, Gleanings; Essay: Miss Marian Elliot; Recitation by Miss Agnes Beve. SEPTEMBER 15TH, 7:30 P. M.—Mixed Husbandry more profitable than special farming; James H. Gunnison, Frank Johnson, John Holbrook, Charles Taylor, Daniel Smith, William Shaffer. SEPTEMBER 22ND, 7:30 P. M.—Essay by Mrs. Henry Lamb; Recitation by Miss Jenny Towar; Chorus, Mrs. Lydia Graham and others. The next quarterly meeting of the Macomb county Pomona Grange, No. 32, will be held at Washington, Macomb county, on Thursday, Aug. 16th, 1883. Ever body is invited to attend and take part in the discussion. PROGRAM. Music by choir. Essay—The Relation of the Household to the Farm, by Mrs. A. W. Little. Music by choir. Address—The Grange as a Secret Society, by Robt McKay, Jr. Music by choir. Address—How Should we Sow Wheat? by J. J. Snook. Music by choir. Essay—The Dairy, by Mrs. Alla Fuller. Music. Address—The Grange as an Educator, by S. B. Spier. Reports from Subordinate Granges, by their Secretaries. Discussion after each essay and address. W. S. HART, Master. T. J. SHOEMAKER, Sec. A regular session of Van Buren county Grange will be held at Paw Paw on Thursday, August 16. The following programme will be presented. Discussion—What Benefit do we Derive from the County Grange? Essay—Home, Miss Anna Dewey. Paper—Co-education, Hiram French. Essay—Woman's Ability and Mission, Mrs. M. V. Hungertford. Open session in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, to which the public is invited. JASON WOODMAN, Lecturer. Program of St. Joseph county Grange to be held at the hall of Centreville Grange on Thursday the 2d day of August 10 o'clock A. M. Essay June grass sod Preferable to Clover sod for Corn, R. Dougherty, Colon Grange. Farmers' Homes, Ideal and Actual—Henry Collins, Oakwood Grange. Facts and Figures in Regard to the Profits to Farmers in Raising Hogs or Wheat—Gideon Helron, Cass Co. The Proper Preparation of Ground, for Wheat and Time to Sow—Wm. Hazzard, Centreville Grange. The Best Varieties of Wheat to Sow—Time of Sowing and Reasons Why—A. Bonham, Burr Oak Grange. We hope for a full attendance and that each Patron will be prepared with practical suggestions that the meeting may be profitable. WM. B. LANGLEY, Lecturer.

Communications.

THE DEVIL.

Men don't believe in a devil now, as their fathers used to do; They've forced the door of the broadest creed to let His Majesty through.

There isn't a print of his cloven foot or a fiery dart from his brow To be found on earth or air to-day, for the world has voted so.

But who is it mixing the fatal draught that palsies heart and brain, And loads the beer of each passing year with ten hundred thousand slain?

Who blights the bloom of the land to-day with the fiery breath of hell, If the devil isn't and never was? Won't somebody rise and tell?

Who dogs the steps of the toiling saint and digs the pit for his feet? Who sows the fumes in the field of time where ever God sows his wheat?

The Devil is voted not to be, and, of course, the thing is true; But who is doing the kind of work the Devil alone should do?

We are told he doesn't go about as a roaring lion now; But whom shall he be held responsible for the everlasting row

To be heard in church, in home, and state, to the earth's remotest bound; If the Devil by a unanimous vote is nowhere to be found?

Won't somebody step to the front forthwith, and make their bow, and show How the frauds and crimes of a single day spring up? We want to know.

The Devil was fairly voted out, and, of course the Devil's gone; But simple people would like to know who carries his business on.

-Alfred J. Hough.

Why Education in the Past has often been in Disrepute Among Farmers.

In my last, numerous, eminent Patrons were quoted who spoke in no uncertain sound in favor of a thorough education. The list could be almost indefinitely extended.

Brother J. J. Woodman, Worthy Master of the National Grange never fails to mention in his messages the great importance of education to the farmer. He says "Our Order opens wide the door of knowledge. Let us watch with sleepless eyes the glorious palladium, the common school.

The higher education is in disrepute among many farmers, because natural science has been nearly ignored. The old education was largely obtained from books. It did not make observers or what we call practical men. The new education makes men deal with things, with matter, the earth, animals, plants, not ignoring or neglecting the good things from books on morals, philosophy, language, history.

cannot be poured into a person as you would fill a jug. If he ever has an education he must get it himself, no matter whether it be in the school, or in the field or workshop. The educated are all self-educated. Everyone who goes to school a good deal is not educated in the true sense of the word, yet with good teachers a school is the best place for the young to acquire an education.

W. J. BEAL.

Inter-State Picnic.

The Tenth Annual Inter-State Picnic and Exhibition under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey and Delaware, will open at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county, Pa., on Monday, August 20th, 1883, and continue until Saturday, August 25th.

Excursion rates at reduced fare will be arranged over all the principal roads in Pennsylvania and adjoining States.

Agricultural and scientific addresses, by prominent farmers and statesmen, will be delivered on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Friday, 24th, will be "Editors' Day," and many of the most prominent newspaper men in the country will be present on that day.

Manufacturers of agricultural and domestic implements and machinery, and breeders of good stock will do well to make note of this exhibition.

Last year over fifty thousand farmers, representing fourteen States, attended this gathering, and from present indications the number will be much greater this year.

Members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and their families and friends, may be supplied with tents on the grounds by making early application. Circulars giving full details of the arrangements, are issued.

For further particulars address, R. H. THOMAS, Manager Inter-State Picnic and Exhibition, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Where Subscribers' Papers go to. One of the most aggravating drawbacks to the publishing business is the failure of papers to reach their destination after being properly mailed.

From various causes it is sometimes impossible for publishers to duplicate the copies which the subscribers claim have not been received, notwithstanding the best efforts of the publishers to the contrary.

In order that our readers may more fully understand this subject, their attention is directed to the following dispatch from Washington under date of June 6th. It may be unnecessary to state that these mistakes seldom, if ever, occur at the office of publication, as in such cases the papers would be immediately returned by the local office for better directions.

Washington, June 6. Postmaster General Gresham's attention was called to the fact, to-day, that at least one-third of the newspapers sent through the mails fail to reach their destination.

He was told that the cause of the failure was the negligence of postmasters, who, if the wrappers are torn or if the addresses are not as plainly written as they ought to be, throw the papers in their waste rooms.

He also told that postmasters do not hesitate to appropriate newspapers to their own use. The Postmaster General said that he should at once issue an order, to all postmasters in the United States, directing them to treat newspapers as sacredly as letters.

General Gresham also entertains the opinion that a newspaper should be sent for one cent, and he will recommend to Congress a reduction of newspaper postage to one cent.—North and South.

Liberty on the Auction-Block. The New York Tribune for July 19, 1879, contained the following advertisement. It was not inserted as a burlesque, but for the purpose of selling a genuine corporate franchise.

FOR SALE—One of the most valuable franchises in existence is offered for sale to close a trust. Among the exceptional rights it confers are:

1. Exclusivity of corporate life. 2. Unlimited right to acquire, hold and deal in real property. 3. Unlimited right to acquire, hold and deal in every species of property—excepting only the right to issue its own notes to circulate as money.

4. Unlimited power to carry on every species of lawful business. 5. Unlimited right to fix toll and charges. 6. Unlimited right to consolidate with other corporations. 7. Unlimited right to issue stock upon any terms prescribed by its directors.

Senator Van Wyck on the Republican Party and Monopoly.

It is an insult to justice and the American people to say that enormous crime is beyond the reach of legislation. As well might the thief who has escaped with the plunder claim the sacredness of private property and vested rights. Three-fourths of the capital stock and bonds of railroads generally have been stolen, and the protection thereof cannot claim the protection of innocent purchasers.

Hundreds of millions of capital have been absorbed in the fictitious, illegal and dishonest manner, and when the bold and defiant gamblers become cornered by their stupendous operations, they demand, and generally succeed in having the doors of the treasury opened, and money advanced to carry them over for fresh and new speculations, and add other millions with a rapidity that makes the story of "Aladdin's Lamp" dull prose to the children.

Empires of land donated by Congress, bonds given and interest guaranteed, State, county, municipal and precinct aid, would ordinarily inspire generous treatment to the donors. How different!

In the first place, shrewd attorneys for the corporations prepare bills which become laws, with well-considered looseness and designed ambiguity, so that the companies can claim in the departments and the courts, additional advantages or a release from any conditions or forfeitures.

They obtain the best legal ability, particularly if that can be found in Congress, or closely related to the department, and they become betrayers. Then those who should be the defenders too often become betrayers, no matter whether it be by sharing the plunder or from political and other advantages.

Under the full glare of an aroused public sentiment, both old political parties have resolved that no more of "this-way-or-other" corporations, "meaning, of course, that Congress and the departments of government shall be watchful and prudent, not in not giving, but rescuing that portion of the public domain to which the spoiler has lost all right and title.

Yet note the position of two forfeited land grants to-day. The New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg in 1837, received a grant of lands, with the express proviso that said company shall complete the whole of said road within five years from the date of this act. The five years pass—not a mile of the road built; the road not even definitely located. The company did nothing except issue bonds to the patriots having it in charge.

Five more years elapse, when the people think the grant twice dead. In 1871 the Legislature of Louisiana annulled the forfeited charter, but a United States circuit court decided that the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional and therefore void; so the dead, forfeited grant remained until 1880, ten years, when the company which had done nothing but issue bonds, had the insolence to transfer its dead grant and franchises to a road called the New Orleans & Texas, a syndicate which had made millions by shrewd manipulations.

This company built between the points but not on the line originally intended, and then demanded the dead grant. For ten years this land had been withdrawn from settlement and had escaped taxation. The grant was forfeited and no power but Congress could vitiate it.

The matter of forfeited grants of this road and others was in Congress last session, but not reached for action. Outside the railroad corporations their attorneys and beneficiaries, ninety-nine out of one hundred of the American people would refuse to vitalize the grant, yet in the absence of any action by Congress vitalizing or annulling the department, and the department surrenders the land and recognizes the validity of the grant, based upon the opinion of the attorney general. An attempt will soon be made to float millions of bonds upon the security alone of the forfeited grant. The vigor and honesty of Congress can alone prevent the consummation of this villainy.

In 1871, land was granted to the Texas Pacific for constructing a road through New Mexico and Arizona, conditioned for completion in ten years. The road was not built, that company came to Congress asking additional aid by making guaranty of their bonds. This was refused. The Southern Pacific protested, and proclaimed to Congress and the country they would build through the same territories without bonds of land, and they did, and then obtained a transfer from the Texas Pacific of the unearned and forfeited land grant, relying upon the ease with which Congress and the department are controlled, to have the same vitalized. They unblushingly come and ask for a grant of nearly 15,000,000 acres, with no more right to the same than the emperor of Russia.

It is time the people became aroused and when they will be no wonder if their action proves an organized, specially protracted capital assumes to be master of the people, everywhere tariffs give the beneficiaries great wealth.

The owners of pine forests are more potential than the mass of the people, who must continue to pay from one to three dollars tax on every 1,000 feet of lumber, most of which goes to still further enrich the wealthy.

Last winter the internal revenue tax was taken from matches, and the monopoly engaged in the manufacture have determined that the people shall have no benefit, but they shall pay the tax all the same, which will go into their overworked pockets, and not the public treasury. When the attempt shall be made at the next session to repeal the tariff on foreign matches, so the masses may be benefited, then note whether this defiant and arrogant monopoly will be more powerful than the millions.

The object of legislation is too much to protect capital, leaving labor to its tender mercies, while labor in its tariff duties pays more than his share of the expenses of the government. The poor man pays the same amount into the treasury on a box of matches, a paper of tobacco, and a pound of sugar as does Gould or Vanderbilt—all under the guise of protecting infant industries, until the infants have seized and hold Congress with a giant's grasp.

C. H. VANWICK.

In his dismissal Professor Collier suffers no dishonor, while Dr. Loring makes a very heavy draft on whatever reserves of popularity he may possess.

—Connecticut Farmer.

A Great Bridge Lighted by Electricity.

The Brooklyn bridge was dark and deserted except at the gate, where the watchmen were admitting a squad of electricians. The bridge seemed twice as large in the dark as it ever is in the daylight. The great cables, the thousands of wires and cords filling the air overhead only added to the complicated vastness of the structure.

The river gleamed far below, tugs and ferry boats glided over the silvery pathway as if they were phantom toys in a scene of enchantment. On either hand two great cities stretched away into the night. Suddenly there was a crackle and a flash of noonday light.

A grim greasy man in the Elm street cellar had touched a lever, and for the first time since the world was created electricity spanned the river. The \$2,000,000 cable power light bulb, over the ship channel like an arch of stars. In New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, for miles and miles around the two cities, men pointed to the splendid spectacle of lightning at work for man.

The "Jack-at-all-Trades" Farmer. It is very handy for a man to be able to do anything, or almost anything, that is required on a farm. If the wagon breaks down, he can fix it; if it matters not much what the trouble is, it can be made whole at home, provided the tools are at hand.

A horse may throw a shoe, and in a few minutes it is in place again. All such things occur upon the best regulated farms, and it is an advantage to be able to meet the matter with a speedy remedy.

But there is a limit to the economical resource of this skill. Any one man cannot do everything and anything as well as he who has that as his regular work. The jack-of-all-trades farmer may spend more time in mending a shovel or a harness, or even his own boots, than the work would have cost him outside.

THE Journal of Freedom is seriously alarmed at the proposition to teach in the public schools the nature and effects of alcohol in the human system. It wants that most important matter of education shut up from the children, lest they should become total abstainers and worthy, sober citizens, and not slaves of the beer cup.

It says, if we teach these lessons in the schools, a vegetarian will have a right to demand similar lessons against the use of meat. Yes, that is so; if science ever proves that meat is a poison, vitiates the blood, leads to three hundred diseases, shortens the life of its users fifty per cent. on the average, kills 100,000 American citizens a year, fills all our jails, asylums, hospitals, brothels, poor-houses and graveyards with people that would be good, wholesome, useful citizens, but for having eaten meat; if we find that one of every six or seven who eat steaks or chops becomes a loafer, cheat, a thief, a murderer, a wife-beater, a beast, a maniac or a suicide, the school books will warn the children against the awful properties of meat.—San Francisco Rescue.

THREE cigars a day, twenty-five cents; two drinks twenty-five cents. Fifty cents a day. Three hundred and sixty-five days a year. Total, \$182.50. Enough good hard cash to buy a comfortable little farm. Did any of you boys who have been working and smoking for ten years ever think of this?

RETRIBUTION stands with uplifted axe, and rank, and robes of sanctity cannot stay its blow.

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY, Kalamazoo, Mich. Board and tuition, \$175.00 per school year. School on Mt. Holyoke plan. Fine Library, Cabinet Telescope and Musical Instruments. Fall term opens Sept. 6, 1883. For catalogue address, Miss M. H. SPRAGUE, Principal.

Schenck's Adjustable Fire Back.

Any Housekeeper in the land can repair the Cook Stove—put in new Fire Backs, new grates and new Linings—by using SCHENCK'S ADJUSTABLE STOVE REPAIRS. Sold by all Hardware and Stove Dealers. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Manufactured only by Schenck's Adjustable Fire Back Co., 52 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Michigan Central Railroad. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE—MAY 15, 1883.

WESTWARD. Accommodation leaves... A. M. M. Evening Express... 5 15 9 35 Pacific Express... 7 30 12 00 Mail... 8 07 25 Day Express... 8 30 33 American Express... 12 15 2 36

EASTWARD. Night Express... A. M. M. Accommodation leaves... 3 52 7 10 Mail... 10 09 32 Day Express... 10 30 58 New York Express... 2 58 Atlantic Express... 2 58

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers stop from Kalamazoo as follows: No. 25 (east) at 5:35 P. M., and No. 26 (west) at 7:25.

H. B. LESTER, Gen. Manager, Detroit. J. A. GRAIG, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O. W. ROBBINS, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Passenger Time Table. GOING NORTH.

STATIONS. No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, No. 7. Cincinnati... 8 15 AM 7 4 PM 11 03 AM 11 03 PM Richmond... 3 55 PM 11 50 AM 10 20 AM 10 20 PM Kalamazoo... 6 08 PM 5 42 AM 12 00 PM 12 00 PM

GOING SOUTH. STATIONS. No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 8. Mackinaw City... 7 20 AM 9 05 PM Detroit... 7 20 AM 9 05 PM Traverse City... 8 25 AM 10 10 PM Cadillac... 11 42 AM 11 42 PM

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No. 8 leaves Mackinaw City daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos. 5 and 6 between Cincinnati and Grand Rapids, and sleeping and chair cars on some trains between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw; also Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos. 7 and 8 between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City. A. B. LEET, Gen. Pass. Agt.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. Kalamazoo Division Time Table. (Time 15 minutes later than Kalamazoo.) GOING SOUTH.

Way Pt. N.Y. & C.N.Y. & I. Express, Ex. & M. N.Y. & C.N.Y. & I. Express, Ex. & M. Ar. Grand Rapids... 5 00 AM 4 25 PM 5 00 AM 4 25 PM Ar. Allegan... 9 15 AM 8 40 PM 9 15 AM 8 40 PM

GOING NORTH. Way Pt. N.Y. & B.N.Y. & O. Ex. & M. Express, Ex. & M. Ar. Buffalo... 12 45 PM 12 25 AM 12 45 PM 12 25 AM Ar. Toledo... 7 35 AM 7 00 PM 7 35 AM 7 00 PM

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

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R. Corrected Time-Table—June 24, 1883.

TRAINS WESTWARD. STATIONS. No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 8. Chicago... 7 50 AM 7 50 AM 8 10 PM 8 10 PM Ar. Port Huron... 7 55 AM 7 55 AM 8 10 PM 8 10 PM

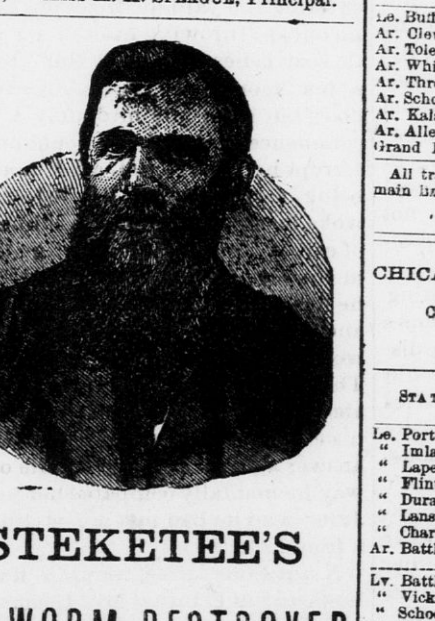
TRAINS EASTWARD. STATIONS. No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, No. 7. Chicago... 9 10 AM 9 10 AM 9 30 PM 9 30 PM Ar. Port Huron... 9 15 AM 9 15 AM 9 30 PM 9 30 PM

All trains run by Chicago time. Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, da. y. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Trains stop for passengers only when signaled. Pullman Palace cars are run through without change on Bay City, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec.

Dining cars on 3 and 9 West-Battle Creek, Gen. B. BERTS, General Manager, S. R. CALAWAY, Traffic Manager.

H. H. HART, Agent, School St. 16m6t [Mention Grange Visitor]



STEKETEE'S PIN WORM DESTROYER In Capsules.

This medicine is put up by the undersigned in bottles and capsules. It is put up in capsules for the reason that many cannot take medicine in a powdered form. In this way it is very easy to take, being tasteless. It taken according to directions the result of the medicine will have the same effect.

This medicine destroys all kinds of worms, including Pin Worms, and is the only eradicator of the Pin Worm known. It is also one of the most powerful Blood Purifiers known. No physic is required after taking this medicine. Also used as a physic instead of pills, being very mild in its operation.

In Capsules sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. In powdered form at 25 cents. Postage stamps may be sent as payment.

GEO. C. STEKETE, SOLE PROPRIETOR, Grand Rapids, Mich. Ask your Druggist for Stekete's Worm Destroyer, and take no other.

Ladies Department.

WOMAN'S WORK.

BY MRS. E. K. STANTON.

You ask a man, "What's Woman's Work?" He gives his lordly head a jerk, Up goes his nose, it is I ween The simplest thing that ever was done. A man could do it any day, And still have lots of time for play. But wait a moment, and we will see If the worthy judges don't agree That woman's work is far from play; And when done over every day More tiresome is, and tedious too, Than anything man has to do. 'Tis cook, wash, bake and brew, From Monday morn the whole week thro', 'Tis done when the work is done The month has only just begun, And thus it is! Days, months and years, A lifetime full of petty cares. There's milk to strain, and milk to skim, The churning, too, it must be done, Nor can we wait until we feel That churning would a pleasure be; It must be done just now you see, For to have the butter sweet and good, It must be churned just when it should. And then the sweeping! Oh, dear me! 'Tis not hard work, I hear you say; Not very hard, but then, my dear, We sweep so many times a year. And when the rainy seasons come, And our towels and masters stay at home And whistle, to pass away the time. You must admit, I am sure you must, It might grow a little monotonous. To get a meal, I hear men say, I can do that myself any day; Boil the potatoes, fry the meat, And then the thing is quite complete, Complete for one; but then you know, We women do not reckon so. Three meals we get, and then, of course, If some come late, we go the fourth. In harvest time, when men do sweat, Then we a lunch for them must get. But call it three, the average number Of meals a day, the whole world over, Then multiply it by the year, You will be astonished, as I'm alive, It makes ten hundred and ninety-five. Ten hundred and ninety-five meals a year, 'Tis quite appalling, I declare. And then the dishes we have to wash, Would reach up to Mt. Pisgah's top. The mopping, too, that must be done, Believe me, it isn't any fun, Although the men, as I'm sure, say, It must be, or you wouldn't mop every day. They don't like the mop—it's suggestive to them Of filthy habits, these saintly men. The hardest work is yet to come, The weekly washing must be done. And done with the assurance dear, 'I will be repeated fifty-two times a year. O, who would not be a woman then? Their work is only putting on. The clothes must be ironed and folded away, Which takes the neat house-wife a good half day. Then to vary the work, and it's all got to be done. She will clean that abominable, nasty spittoon. As constant dropping weather stone, How're minute the drops may be, So constant cares and petty ills, Will wear the housewife's life away. The patching comes in for a share Of patient woman's toil and care; It would never do to let a rag go Until a shirt was wanted, no. For how a man will foam and flirt If he finds a button off his shirt. There's little breeches to be patched, Holes to be darned in little socks, And then the chickens must be fed, The children spanked and put to bed. Do you wonder that a woman's cares Upon her strength and spirit wear? Worthy judges, have we proved to you The words of the old adage true, That a man's work is from sun to sun, But a woman's work is never done?

Mrs. Jones' New Carpet.

For the Visitor. The Joneses were a very industrious, hard working family, both on the farm and in the house, but hard work did not deprive them of enjoying each and every gift sweet nature bestowed on them. Father, mother, sons and daughters all noted the songs of the birds, the beauty of the flowers, the hum of the bees, even noted the beauty in rough stones, that lay scattered over the fields. Each without knowing, seemed to vie with the other, in giving their friends pleasure, except the oldest son Dick, who though not bad, was of rather a selfish disposition. But on this particular morning when our story commences, Mr. Jones and his three sons had gone to a distant town on business, which would detain them until evening. Mrs. Jones and her daughter Ella, a young lady of eighteen, were at home alone. Ella was a sharer in all her mother's cares; was ever ready to do the hardest work in the kitchen, that mother might rest; and tried to relieve her from the many anxious cares that generally fall to a mother's lot. They finished the morning's work and brought from the closet a huge basket filled with sewing, mostly mending, and also a book, they were much interested in reading. Though there was but little time to spare, they made it a rule to take turns in reading aloud one hour each morning, they could work better if they had something to think and talk about, but this morning their minds were not altogether on their reading. Ella exclaimed almost as soon as her mother closed the book "I do think our sitting-room carpet looks dreadfully, I cannot make the rugs hide the bad places any longer, especially where the boys sit to read evenings." "Yes dear," replied her mother, "that was in my mind, and I do not know how we can get a new one, if the boys had not been careless to put their slippers on before coming in, it would have been gone long ago. Father said yesterday we ought to have a new one, and several other articles in the house for our comfort, but he did not know how to get them. Wheat is so low in the market, and

the large doctor's bill to pay for grandma's last sickness, there will be nothing left when other wants are met." And thoughtfully turning over these things, looking at garments nearly past mending, she added, "You see the boys must have nearly all new clothes for winter, Father and Dick new overcoats, yourself a new cloak and new wraps for Lulu." Ella was silent a few moments, then said, "Dear mother, you mention each one except yourself, the most deserving of us all." Silently she plied her needle in sewing up the rents of a well worn apron of her little sisters, then more cheerfully said, "If we could have a rag carpet it would look better than this, and be more comfortable. Minnie Louden told me her mother was making one. They had an old loom in the garret that was her grand-ma's, they set it up in the chamber, hired a woman to come there and weave it and it is very pretty too." "But Ella, the warp would be to buy, the weaving to pay for, and it would cost a great deal." "But, mother, my cloak would cost twelve or fourteen dollars, at least. I think I could get new buttons, velvet for collars and cuffs, fringe for the pockets, all which would not cost over three dollars, and ten dollars would nearly pay for the rag carpet. I am quite sure my old cloak, would look nearly as nice as new. Mother I wish you would call on Mrs. Louden this afternoon, see her carpet, and if we could get one, it would surprise Father and Dick; so much—it is a real pleasure to see them surprised. I'll get an early dinner. It is pleasant to walk across the meadows there are so many flowers down by the brook, to see them, and hear the birds singing. I'm sure it will rest you," said Ella, coaxingly. Her mother looked thoughtful, but seeing her daughter's disappointed look, replied, "Just as you please, my child, but your cousin Julia will have a new cloak, has already had two, since you had a new one; she will look at you so, and call you a ninny." "Oh! mother, I hope I do not care for Julia's sneers, when I know I am doing tight. I know I shall be happier for having something we can all enjoy, than the mere pleasure of occasionally wearing a new cloak. Julia is so selfish, her mother has not had one in five years." Just then there was a rap on the open door, a gentleman asked for a drink of water, also to be directed to Julia's father's. As Mrs. Jones answered him, Ella's face crimsoned, she feared he heard her call her cousin selfish. She believed him to be the gentleman, Julia had told her would spend a few days with her father, and was making great preparations for his coming—new dresses, hats, feathers, and ribbons. Julia said he was rich and she meant to capture him. Ella could not help fearing, but hoped he had not heard her unkind remark as to her cousin's selfishness; she thought him a very sensible looking man, but not once did she entertain the thought he was handsome, for she was not a novel reading young lady. Though he heard much of the conversation he will do him justice, by saying it was unintentional. It was a hot sultry morning, he had taken a long walk, when entering the yard for directions he saw no one, so throwing himself on a rustic seat beneath a huge elm, to rest a few moments before going to the door, but almost immediately a lady commenced reading, he would not interrupt her, would wait a few moments being very tired he fell asleep and woke just in time to hear the discussion of carpet, and cloak, did not go in immediately, fearing they would think he heard the conversation as the doors and windows were open, and the walk would nearly around the sitting-room. The moment Mrs. Jones hesitated about going he thought it time to make his call, and just in time to hear the answer and Ella's reply. While on his way he mentally compared her to Miss Julia, who he had met a few times at a friend's in the city. Night came at last, mother hurried home to tell Ella that Mrs. Louden had promised to come next day, to show them about cutting and sewing the rugs, promised to help them color, and if they got single yarn for warp, double and twisted it themselves, it would cost only one-third as much as if they bought it already prepared. Ella coiled twist the yarn. Grandma learned her to twist years ago. A few weeks had passed away. One evening Dick came in from town, was in fine spirits, he had seen Professor Winters, one of his teachers at college the last winter, and he had promised at the end of another fortnight to come and spend a few days with him. Now they hurried more than ever, to get the new carpet down before Dick's company came. Mrs. Louden was so kind as to have it woven at her house to save time. It was finally woven, made, laced down, and not one of the family found it out except Bob the second son, a good generous boy, the one they all went to for help in time of need, and the one to keep a secret. He carried the material to the weaver, helped to put the new carpet on the floor, coaxed brother Frank to go fish-

ing when he had a holiday, that he should not find it out. When his mother told him that Ella went without a new cloak to get the carpet, he told her she deserved a gold cloak, and was the best girl in the world. When father and Dick saw the carpet looking so nice, and pretty, with its red, green, and blue stripes, mixed in with black, brown, and hit-or-miss, they were surprised in good earnest. Father did not know how they paid for it. Mother said her and Ella did. Bob began to tell, but a look at Ella showed she had rather not say anything before Dick. She always seemed to stand in awe of him. The subject was dropped for the present. Next day, Dick with the carriage, was off to the station, and soon returned with the professor. When Ella received an introduction, she immediately recognized the gentleman that called for a drink, on that unlucky day, as she termed it, which caused her cheeks to burn. What did he think of her, did he think her spiteful, hateful thing, she would ask herself a dozen times a day. Though he was very pleasant and agreeable, and walked in the garden two or three times with her, to look at the beautiful flowers, comparing them to those he had seen abroad, and speaking on different subjects that she had been interested in reading about, yet she thought he did this only to make her forget that he had heard what she said of Julia, and almost, not quite, wished he had not come, for she admitted to herself that she liked him, at least he was a pleasant companion. One day Dick came in. Ella was alone, engaged in sewing, he asked if the professor was in his room, she replied she saw him in the meadow only a few minutes ago. He eyed her work for a moment and asked what she was sewing on, she replied, "She was fixing over her cloak to wear to Aunt Estr's thanksgiving party." "Why, El, I thought you would have a new one, father gave the money to buy one. I know—hoarding it up to give some old pauper woman I suppose, to buy snuffor"—"Oh brother, do not be angry, and I'll tell you what I did with it." She then told him all about the carpet, and how she twisted the warp, and she hoped he would be so pleased. But Dick instead of being pleased was angry, and said, "Just like you, El, you are always doing something no one else would do, never caring for yourself. I wanted you to look nice so the professor would like you, now Julia will take the prize, she is always fixed up, and I know that Professor Winters will never look at a dowdy." The tears came into Ella's eyes; she stammered, "Brother Dick, I am not a dowdy, and if Professor Winters would only look at me because I had a new cloak, I think he would care more for the cloak than he would for me." But Dick deigned no reply and walked out slamming the door after him. Ella could not restrain her tears for she did not like Dick to be angry with her. She sat with her face buried in her hands thinking he was just a little unreasonable. Hearing some one step softly beside her what was her surprise on looking up to see the Professor standing there, but if she had known he never would speak to her again she could not have stopped crying, but he said, "Miss Ella, I could not help hearing what you and Dick said." "Oh," she replied between her sobs. "I did not know you were here." "I know you did not, for I came in at the window, but I came to tell you I want you for my wife. I have loved you ever since I heard you and your mother discussing the rag carpet, which I could not help hearing, any more than I could just now. Yes, I loved you even before I saw you. I know that a young lady that can deny herself so much for the sake of her friends, is worth more than diamonds to the husband of her choice. Only say, Ella, that I am your choice, that you will be mine and I'll bless the day that brought me home with naughty Dick." She only put her hand in his and referred him to her parents, and when they sanctioned the engagement, they knew they had given their daughter to a worthy man. Ella exacted a promise, that it should be kept from Dick until after Thanksgiving. One afternoon before the party, Julia came, arrayed in all her finery, cloak, bonnet and dress of the latest style, as she told the Professor; to spend the day with dear cousin Ella. Poor Ella saw Dick's lip curl, as he mentally compared his sister's dress to that of Miss Julia's, who was very patronizing to Ella, and used every winning art she possessed to entertain the Professor. Of course she was sure of his escort home; but what was her surprise as well as Dick's, when he excused himself after tea, on plea of an engagement. She looked vexed as soon as he left the room, and intimated that she must go home immediately, and with a very

bad grace she accepted Dick's offer to accompany her. Thanksgiving morning finally appeared. At breakfast the Professor again excused himself, as he must write several letters, but promised to meet Dick at an early hour at his uncle's. Dick shirked the chores as usual on his brother's, hurried away to the little church between home and his uncle's, that he might have a gay time with some of his friends, before the services. When the congregation was dismissed he was surprised that none of the family were there. Not thinking that there was so much to do they could not get there in time, so did not come at all, or if he had staid at home and helped they might have enjoyed themselves all together. We are sorry to confess he was a selfish fellow. He went his way to his uncle's, was soon flirting with Julia, who did nothing but fix the bouquets for the table fearing she would soil her dainty hands, or muss the ruffles of her dress. She would now and then give an impatient look as some one arrived. But with Dick she was doomed to another surprise as the Professor's carriage stopped at the door and he helped Ella to alight, enveloped in the old cloak. To say Julia was vexed, would but illy describe her feelings. She tried many little artifices to win his attention, but in vain; and as she felt he was forever lost to her, her disappointment was more than she could bear with good grace. A short month later, she with the rest of the family, were invited to see Ella and the Professor married in the little church, and bid them goodbye, as they were to sail immediately for Europe, to spend a year. To go to Europe, had been one of Julia's fondest wishes; and now to think she must stay at home, while Ella, a girl of just no style at all, should take the place she so much coveted, was too much. She sent her regrets and staid at home. When Dick found that the man he thought perfection, valued his kind-hearted self-sacrificing sister more than gold or diamonds he felt ashamed of himself and begged her pardon for his unkindness. A year soon passed and on his return the Professor brought a beautiful Brussels carpet, a present to his mother-in-law but begged the rag one in exchange. This was put in one of the rooms in his own beautiful house on a valuable farm, that was to be their future home in sight of Ella's dear old home, where she could mingle in the society of those she loved best. In after years among the many curiosities the Professor was wont to point out to his friends, was an old but well-preserved cloak, and a bit of rag carpet. These he said found him his wife. Items From the Neighborhood of Fraternity Grange. Bro. Cobb:—I have been a reader of paper since January 1st, and consider it the best paper that comes to our home out of the eight we take. I have never seen anything from this part of the vineyard. Our Grange is in a good healthy condition; we have been meeting every two weeks on Tuesday afternoon but haying and harvesting has prevented our meeting for the past four weeks. Our meetings are more lively since the purchase of our new organ of the Clough and Warren makes of Detroit. The ladies are now at work raising money to purchase a carpet for the hall. A few words about the crops in this part of Washtenaw County. The wheat at this writing, July 21, is nearly all cut and some of it in barns, and if we could have one more week of dry weather it would put the whole crop into the barn and stack. The crop is a very good one, will yield on an average, we think, in this township of Augusta about 25 bushels per acre. Oats are looking well excepting on low wet land where they have been injured much by the continuous rains, yet the prospect is fair for a good crop. The hay crop a large but a great deal of it is yet to be cut. Corn is very small for this date and will need all of August and September to mature. On rolling sandy land the corn is as high as the fences and very even, while on low poorly drained land it is almost a failure. There are a great many Beans planted here, and the prospect of a large crop never was better. Potatoes will be a very light crop. The last rain was the heaviest of the season. All the flats and low lands are under water. To-day the 25th the wheat is beginning to sprout in the shock and the land is so wet no machine can be run for a number of days. J. W. M. Newcom, July 25, 1883.

Communications.

Among the Granges. Editor Grange Visitor:—I returned a few days ago from a trip among the Granges of Manistee and Wexford counties, and then thought that I would at once report to the VISITOR, giving an account of my work there, the condition of the Order and also description of the country over which I passed. But on my return I found that haying had commenced, and that has occupied so much of my time and attention since, that I have been unable to do so until now. On the morning of June 25th, I left Lansing via D. L. & N. R. R. for Manistee, and arrived at Reed City at 1 P. M., and remained there until 8:45 in the evening. All along the line from Lansing, the effects of the continued wet weather could be noticed on the growing crops, more especially on corn, which was very small and backward, and unless nature bestires herself now the yield will be very light indeed. The chief business of the inhabitants of Reed City seemed to be pumping water from their cellars, as the ground is rather low and flat at this place. At 8:45 we were on our way for Manistee at which place we arrived at 11 o'clock and were told by the landlord at the hotel where we stopped, that the beds were all occupied, there being a three day's horse race then in progress at that place. But we did not fail to notice that while we were assigned a cot on the third floor, that five commercial travelers who arrived at the same time, secured good comfortable beds. This we attributed to a lack of cheer on our part; but perseverance overcomes many obstacles, and in time we hope to be able to hold our own with the average drummer. Early in the morning we were called for by Bro. James McDiarmid, Worthy Master of the District Grange of Manistee and Wexford counties, who come to take us to our first appointment, about 30 miles distant, and as we passed through some fine country on our way we came to the conclusion, a great many others have; that a very poor idea of a country may be formed from a car window. Manistee county as a whole compares very favorably with some of our older counties, although a large portion of it is rather broken and hilly, and considerable of the soil is rather light, but well adapted to raising root crops, especially potatoes; for which the county is famous both for quantity and quality. The townships of Pleasanton, Marilla and Cleon, are perhaps the three best townships in the county and have a large number of fine farms, with as good soil as you will find anywhere for general farming, fruit of all kinds, also does well. The farmers were just planting their potatoes; of course they plant some early in the season, but their main crop is planted about the first of July, as they think they do better planted then than earlier in the season. We arrived at the home of Bro. McD about 10 o'clock and were a little surprised to find that their house was situated right in the woods, with but a sufficient clearing around the house to protect it from trees that might have blown down; but during the very warm days of summer it must be very cool and pleasant there, and the trees also serve as a protection in the winter. They have a very good farm, a large portion of which is fenced with hemlock logs, about six feet in length, set up on end, making a very durable fence, but suggestive of hard work and perseverance. After dinner in company with a number of neighboring Patrons we went to the hall of Pleasanton Grange about two miles distant, where the District Grange was then in session, and passed a very pleasant afternoon and evening with the members, some of whom had come 25 miles or more to attend the meeting, which lasted two days, and was conducted in a very business like manner. The next evening we had a very fine public meeting well attended and enthusiastic with a very good program after the address and good music in which some of the members of Pleasanton Grange are quite proficient. Immediately after the meeting, the young folks formed a fine quadrille, and although I am getting to be an old man, I could hardly resist the temptation of taking a part. All seemed to enjoy it very much not only those who took part but also those that stood back and looked on. Pleasanton Grange has a hall nearly finished, which conveys the idea that it has located to stop, and an acquaintance with the members confirms it. They also have a fine class of young people, who seem much interested in the work, and take hold with a will, and the unity that exists, and the feeling that prevails among the members gives the assurance that they know what a Grange is for. The next day we accompanied Bro. H. A. Danville home, where we arrived about dark and as there was no meeting for that evening it gave us an opportunity to rest up a little, which

was very acceptable after traveling fifteen miles over very bad roads a greater part of which were State roads built more for the pecuniary benefit of the contractor than for travel. Bro. D. has a good farm situated in the town of Marilla in a fine neighborhood and in the midst of a good farming country. The next morning Bro. Sears, of Cleon Grange came to take us to our appointment for the evening, where we had a good, rousing meeting well attended. Cleon Grange has a good membership, constantly increasing, and contemplates building a hall this season which will doubtless add much to their strength. The next day we returned to Bro. Danville's, and in the evening met with Marilla Grange where we had a very fine audience and a good meeting. This Grange has not a large membership, but they have the true spirit, and for constancy cannot be excelled. They have had their ups and downs like very many other Granges, but the only really important question with them at present, seems to be the location of a hall, which if amicably settled will secure them the prosperity they so much deserve. This meeting concluded the work for the week, and we remained over Sunday with Bro. D. and attended Sabbath School in the neighborhood which reminded us of our boyhood days and called up many memories of long ago. Monday, July 2d, found us again on the road for Sherman, Wexford Co. We arrived at Bro. Taylor's just in time for dinner, an object that a good Patron should always keep in view, and if any one should ask us if Sister Taylor's strawberries were good the reply would be, "Well I should remark." Our meeting was at the Methodist church at Sherman, and was fairly attended, the audience being composed mostly of members of Sherman Grange, with not as many farmers outside the gates as we should like to have seen, but nevertheless we had a very good meeting. Sherman Grange has a good membership, and the only disadvantage is location, and perhaps we may be wrong in this, but my observation has confirmed the opinion, that Granges located in cities or villages are not as apt to succeed as those outside, for various reasons; among which is a liability to secure a mixed membership, with various attractions to the detriment of the meetings. Of course there are many exceptions to this but it is generally conceded, that without co-operation is carried on, a Grange is more liable to succeed in the country. We remained over night with Bro. Griswold a member of Sherman Grange, and early in the morning Bro. Taylor called to take us to our last appointment at Silver Creek Grange, about 14 miles distant, but here we were doomed to disappointment, as a heavy rain set in about 7 P. M., and continued for two hours or more. The prospect for a good attendance was fair, but for this dreaching rain. We remained over night with Bro. Farnsworth of Silver Creek Grange, and the morning of the next day, which was the glorious Fourth, we started for Manton on the G. R. & I. R. R., and found that they were preparing to celebrate, and were flocking in from all directions, from the bare-footed boy with his fire-crackers, to the old settler with his pants marked "American A. Seamless," in large letters. Whether this was an indication of loyalty or economy we were unable to learn, but at least it did not seem to detract from the enjoyment of the occasion. Taking the 10:30 train for Cadillac, we found they were also celebrating and judging from the number of drunken men on the streets, the saloons had got a corner on the Fourth of July. After doing a little missionary work here, we took the train for home, feeling that our labors were not wholly in vain, and promising a return in the near future, with hope of adding one or more Granges to the number already in existence. JOHN HOLBROOK. Lansing, July 20th, 1883. English Emigration Society. Bro J. T. Cobb:—For the benefit of those in need of good farm help, I will give you my experience with the English Emigrant Agency. On the first of May I forwarded a money order to pay the passage of an emigrant. Said emigrant arrived on the evening of July. I find him to be an excellent young man of good steady habits and well qualified to do all kinds of farm labor. I believe those needing good farm help, need not hesitate to send their order to Mr. B. J. Zadzense, with passage money to pay for such help as wanted. I forwarded more than was needed for expenses of said emigrant, and soon after his arrival I received a statement of expenses and a check for the balance due me. L. F. COX. Portage, Kalamazoo county, July 24, 1883.

Boys' Department.

A RURAL SABBATH.

BY WILL.

The country has charms on a sweet Sabbath morning. When free, blithesome warblers are tuning their throats. When chanticleers crowing, of dawn's giving morning.

What shall We Read?

Dear Nieces and Nephews.—There have been many philosophic attempts to prove the truth of the statement, that we Americans are neglecting books and becoming merely newspaper readers.

Did you ever think what a world of trouble our orthodox ancestors were saved, when the Bible and Robinson Crusoe and Esop's Fables constituted their library, and newspapers were almost an unknown luxury?

That there are disadvantages connected with newspaper reading is obvious. The fragmentary, paragraphic information gleaned from papers is not the best food for the intellect, although quite necessary to our intellectual digestion.

in the shortest time, and we find it in the papers, consequently we read them. It is often lamented that our young people read the newspapers so little, and with good cause.

My young friends, you are all doubtless, particular about what you eat for your breakfasts and dinners. Food that by scientific analysis has been shown to be poisonous you avoid.

Reading.

In reply to Myra's query regarding newspaper reading: A hasty glance over a paper readily shows one which articles containing items of interest or assistance to him in his particular business.

A strictly energetic person whatever his vocation, skimming reads headings, thoughtfully peruses items of general information, and thoroughly digests that of special interest to him.

By keeping at his hand a half score of dailies, weeklies and monthlies he has enough nutritious reading, without skipping that which "leaves a bad taste in his mouth."

An economical reader only selects those articles best adapted to his personal benefit, and finds time to improve his mind by the more strengthening contents of standard magazines and books.

He who reads newspapers alone, forfeits the views of the thoughtful, discerning mind of the writer of more lasting works. He is fed on "tidbits," much written hastily by paid writers, while many articles, excellent in themselves, are still lacking in effect that of substantial consecutive reading.

An Allegory.

One warm summer afternoon, I moved the sofa out in the shade of a friendly maple, and snugly ensconced in its soft depths, I began my favorite pastime, that of watching the fleecy clouds float through space.

I was suddenly aroused from the reverie in which I had fallen, to find myself being lifted up, so that I began to float through the air, up, nearer to the clouds, which had now collected en masse, till I found myself seated upon them.

Before I had time to look about me, a voice at my left said, Cast thy eyes downward," turning I confronted a small old man with a long white beard newly reaching to his waist. His features were without a wrinkle, but had an aged look, and his countenance shone like a reflection from some great light.

Again he addressed me in the same language, and resisting the impulse to question his identity, I looked downward. Instead of a bird's eye view of the world which I had recently left, I saw the same blue sky, covered, except in little strips here and there, with clouds of every shape, size and color.

"These clouds," said my companion, "are the gifts sent to man; behold! they come to take their own." I looked again and saw a multitude of people passing through an immense gateway, which my guide called infancy. As they entered, a sweet though solemn voice exclaimed: "Choose now thy manner of living and choose wisely for your whole future depends upon thy choice."

Immediately each one began to select a cloud, but no sooner had they gained possession of their treasures than they passed through continual transformations. One who had chosen a cloud of blue and gold soon appeared clothed in royal robes, and with a crown upon his head; but he wore such an expression of discontent and unhappiness, mingled with fear, lest he should be dethroned, that I knew he was not to be envied.

Another selected, a beautiful pink cloud which brought him great riches, and though he at first seemed to say "a short life and a merry one," his fast living soon caused his riches to take to themselves wings and fly away, and he went down to his grave, a poor miserable drunkard, without a friend to mourn over his untimely end.

A very few chose plain grey clouds not at all pretty, and I wondered at their choice, but as the clouds were lifted, I saw that they had a silver lining, then I knew that only the few had chosen wisely.

Turning to address my companion, I found he had disappeared leaving behind him a bright light, so bright

that I opened my eyes with a start, only to find that I had been asleep and the sun was shining in my face. "SWEET BRIAR." Keelerville, July 20th, 1783.

Boys.

I know something about boys, I was a boy myself once. I believe every man was a boy once except Adam. I always had a high opinion of Adam. He never hid a wasp's nest in his father's Sunday pantaloons, and never stole a custard pie from his mother.

He never took his father's anger to bore a hole in a stone, or his mother's scissors to cut glass. He never tied a tin pan to the dog's tail, or tied a bunch of fire crackers around the cat's neck and then touch the cat off.

Some boys are brought up, and some boys come up, but you cannot always tell by the fruit the kind of soil it grew in, but good stock generally produces good fruit.

In order to make a boy smart, apply the whip to him freely. Solomon recommends the whip. Solomon was a smart man, his great number of wives made him smart. Perhaps that was the reason he complained so much in his old age.

To bring a boy up the way he should go, travel that way yourself, the boy may follow and he may not, in either case you do your part.

You cannot make any calculations on a boy, if you do you will be disappointed. You cannot tell what a boy may want to do next, if you want him to do any particular thing you may as well set it down as one of your permanent wants.

Some parents are continually praising their boys in public. Poor boys; that is about all the praise such boys ever get.

Every boy has good qualities in the eyes of his mother, but I will venture to say that one good quality in a boy is worth ten in the eye of his mother.

A boy has a good memory when you promise him anything that he desires. A boy has a wonderful forgetfulness when you ask him to do anything he does not want to do; his forgetfulness is sure to help him get rid of doing it.

If you undertake to coax a boy you are his game; he can coax more out of you in half an hour than you can out of him in a day.

A boy can always eat when he is hungry, but he can eat just as well when he is not. He can stow away a wonderful amount of rubbish, that is when he can choose his own rubbish; but ask him to eat some cold victuals left over from breakfast and his eating capacity is gone completely; he cannot eat a mouthful.

I never yet knew a billy goat to be on good terms with a boy; nevertheless they cannot keep away from each other, but often come painfully close together, but it is the boy that generally carries off the pain.

A boy has great patience when he has a job of work to do, if the work can wait he can, in fact on such occasions he can always wait.

The most critical time in the life of a boy is the time when he is passing from boyhood to manhood, generally known as the age of gosling-hood. At that time a boy has a high opinion of himself; he thinks he knows everything, his self-esteem generates conceit and conceit exposes his ignorance. As soon as the poor boy becomes aware of his ignorance, he gets over the disease and is cured.

Well, after all, a boy is a boy because he cannot help it. A boy is not to blame for being a boy, but when he ceases to be a boy he should become a man, that is what nature designed, society expects and his own best interests demand. But unfortunately some boys never become men, they degenerate into fellers; a feller is a poor kind of a biped, a boy struck with the rust or a man gone to waste.

J. W. KELLEY.

Berlin, Mich. THE Norristown Herald is responsible for the information that a passenger on a Western railroad was shot in the abdomen by a train robber, and the bullet was found lodging in a sandwich which he had eaten at a railroad restaurant only ten minutes before. The leaden missile was flattened out as thin as a silver dime, and the was expected to recover. If it had not been for the sandwich the ball would have gone clear through him.

The Detroit Art Loan Exhibition.

In view of the fact that excursions at reduced rates are to be run to Detroit, next Fall, for the accommodation of those desiring to attend the Detroit Art Loan Exhibition, an outline of this ambitious enterprise will be proposed. Briefly stated, over two hundred of the leading citizens of that city, have for months been perfecting arrangements for the holding of a grand art exposition during the months of September and October of this year.

A temporary brick building (to be torn down as soon as the exhibition is over) containing 26 rooms and costing over \$15,000 has been erected. The structure contains over 2,400 running feet of wall room and is built upon the plan of the Centennial art annex. Each room has its own sky-light and will be lighted at night by electricity. Over a thousand paintings of the highest artistic merit, together with an unusually large collection of other exhibits, selected because of their illustrating the artistic principle, will be displayed. Price of admission has been fixed at 25 cents, and the exhibition will be open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. for 52 consecutive days beginning September 1st. It is proposed to run two excursions from every town of any size, upon each of the twelve lines of transportation centering in Detroit, one during September and another in October. A meeting of General Passage Agents will arrange rates, which will probably be half rates for the round trip and include a coupon of admission to the Detroit Art Loan. It is intended to interest churches or societies in making up these excursions by offering them a margin upon tickets sold. Particulars can be learned by addressing with stamp, Detroit Art Loan Association, room 46, Moffat Block, Detroit, Mich.

Weekly Wool Report of Fenno and Manning, Wool Commission Merchants.

BOSTON, JULY 21, 1883. There has been a large business done in wool the past week, but it has been unevenly distributed; a few houses doing the bulk of it and selling largely on private terms, which would indicate figures a trifle below the market quotations. The effect on the market is very good however, showing that some of the larger manufacturers are quite ready to operate at about to-day's figures, and as we remarked in our last week's report, which a large business can be done if sellers will be content with it and not attempt to boom the market as soon as free buying begins. Whenever there has been any indication of this it has at once checked business, as manufacturers know that there is a full supply of wool, and consequently no necessity of buying it at a figure which only means a loss in its manufacture.

Notwithstanding the dull wool market of the past few months, the total sales since January first are about 200,000 lbs. in excess of last season's business for the same months of 1883 having largely exceeded those of the corresponding months in 1882.

In woolen goods, particularly in worsteds and ladies' goods, there has been decidedly better feeling during the past week, and signs of improvement in other fabrics are very evident. If the crops turn out, after harvest is over, as good as there is every reason to believe they will, there seems to be no legitimate doubt of our having a very active market next month, and throughout the Fall, for all classes of woolen fabrics, and a good business in woolens means a good business in wool.

There is no news of interest from the foreign markets. What little wool is being sold at private contract in London is at figures slightly above the closing rates at the last auctions. The Antwerp auctions opened July 23d, when a large offering, mainly of fine So. American wool, will be made.

Sales the past week foot up about 3,750,000 pounds, against 3,970,000 pounds for the same period of last year, and about 2,700,000 pounds for the preceding week of this year. The principal sales have been of California and Oregon wool about 1,000,000 pounds; about 900,000 pounds of pulled wools, about 400,000 pounds.

Among the sales we note Michigan, Wisconsin, New York States, 130,000 pounds X new and old, rather heavy lots at 35 to 37c.; 200,000 X new at 34c.; 50,000 pounds choice at 35c.; 100,000 pounds New York X at 33c.; 5,000 pounds No. 1 at 37c. About 200,000 pounds of combed and delaine wools have sold at from 38 to 40c. for fine delaine; 40 to 43c. for No. 1 combed; 33 to 35c. for medium combed; 30 to 32c. for low combed. Fine delaine wools and fine combed wools are in much lighter supply than a year ago, all the wools we have so far opened having shown a great falling in the yield of staple; and as fine worsted goods are selling better than almost anything else, we think prices of the fine grades of combed and delaine wool are likely to advance somewhat as the season progresses.

347,000 pounds of unwashed and unmerchanted wool have sold at 20 to 25c. for fine unwashed; 25 to 27c. for fine unmerchanted; 27 to 30c. for fine medium unwashed; 24 to 25c. for medium unwashed, and 18 to 22c. for coarse.

For kindling take a quart of tar and three pounds of resin, melt them and bring them to a cooling temperature, mix with as much coarse saw-dust, with a little charcoal added, as can be worked in; spread out while hot upon a board. When cold break into lumps the size of a walnut, and you have, at small expense, kindling enough for a household perhaps a year. It will easily ignite from a match, and burn with a strong blaze long enough to start any wood that is fit to burn.

THE REAPER DEATH.

ROSENBERG.—It again becomes our sad duty to record the death of another of our band the sixth, in but little more than three years. On the 11th of May at Reed City, Michigan his parents had lately removed, Bro. WILLIE ROSENBERG died in the eighteenth year of his age. How mysterious are the ways of Providence. We cannot comprehend why it is the young are taken and the aged left, we only know that many times it is so, and we can only trust in a higher power even our Heavenly Father, in whom we can have faith that He doeth all things well. Bro. and Sister Rosenberg, the parents of the deceased have the sincere sympathy of this Grange in their affliction. The Grange, by unanimous vote.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, and a copy of the foregoing be presented to the family of the deceased, entered upon the minutes of the Grange and forwarded to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

COWEN.—Died July 9th, 1883, aged 21 years, 18 days, Sister NELLIE COWEN, a worthy member of Mt. Tabor Grange, No. 43.

The great Master by this visitation, has called from these fields of labor, to those over and beyond, from whence no Husbandman or Matron has ever returned, our beloved sister NELLIE COWEN, perhaps better known to many as Miss NELLIE McCOMBER. Stricken down in three short hours, from the perfect joyous blooming of health and hope, she leaves a mother, a husband and a large circle of acquaintances to remember her as the completeness of nature's handiwork.

This change so sudden, seems but a dream. That kindly smiling face which drew all within the lines of its reflection, into the same happy mental condition, will preside no more in its accustomed place.

The husband has lost a young and affectionate wife, whose congenial and attractive nature scattered along life's pathway those womanly graces so much admired for their sterling worth; the mother an only and idolized child; the Grange an enthusiastic devotee to its principles, and Mt. Tabor Grange a beloved and faithful sister.

Feebly as this memento may express our feelings of sorrow and sympathy, we tender this as a tribute to her memory.

Mrs. E. MARRS, Lecturer.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

WHEAT STEADY.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Flour, sales 12,000 bbls.; quiet; about steady. Wheat, 5/8c lower, dull and heavy; No. 1 white, \$1.13; sale 50,000 bu. Sept. \$1.17; No. 2, \$1.14; Oct. \$1.14; No. 3, \$1.12; No. 4, \$1.10; No. 5, \$1.08; No. 6, \$1.06; No. 7, \$1.04; No. 8, \$1.02; No. 9, \$1.00; No. 10, \$0.98; No. 11, \$0.96; No. 12, \$0.94; No. 13, \$0.92; No. 14, \$0.90; No. 15, \$0.88; No. 16, \$0.86; No. 17, \$0.84; No. 18, \$0.82; No. 19, \$0.80; No. 20, \$0.78; No. 21, \$0.76; No. 22, \$0.74; No. 23, \$0.72; No. 24, \$0.70; No. 25, \$0.68; No. 26, \$0.66; No. 27, \$0.64; No. 28, \$0.62; No. 29, \$0.60; No. 30, \$0.58; No. 31, \$0.56; No. 32, \$0.54; No. 33, \$0.52; No. 34, \$0.50; No. 35, \$0.48; No. 36, \$0.46; No. 37, \$0.44; No. 38, \$0.42; No. 39, \$0.40; No. 40, \$0.38; No. 41, \$0.36; No. 42, \$0.34; No. 43, \$0.32; No. 44, \$0.30; No. 45, \$0.28; No. 46, \$0.26; No. 47, \$0.24; No. 48, \$0.22; No. 49, \$0.20; No. 50, \$0.18; No. 51, \$0.16; No. 52, \$0.14; No. 53, \$0.12; No. 54, \$0.10; No. 55, \$0.08; No. 56, \$0.06; No. 57, \$0.04; No. 58, \$0.02; No. 59, \$0.00; No. 60, \$0.00.

Wheat Steady.

RECEIVED.....Wheat, Flour, Corn, Oats, Ship to..... 1,634 none 4,219 10,208 10 1,322 none

ANY one coming to Dakota Territory ought to be prepared to accept the regular hardships of pioneer life. Don't build your hopes on enormous crops. Every dollar you earn here is well earned. The busiest man in South Dakota is Shylock. His grip is on some quarter or more of nearly every section, and five years will see thousands of farmers in his hands.—Dakota Letter.

THE portraits on the new postage stamps are as follows: 1-cent, Franklin D. Roosevelt; 2-cent, Jackson; 4-cent, Washington; 6-cent, Taylor (old) and Garfield (new); 8-cent, Lincoln; 7-cent, Grant; 10-cent, Jefferson; 12-cent, Clay; 15-cent, Webster; 24-cent, Scott; 30-cent, Hamilton; 90-cent, Perry.

Funny Pictures and Stories.

Funny pictures and stories may do good on the principle "laugh and grow fat," but while Dr. Pengelly is a man who enjoys fun, no man more, he would not if he would get up a funny book. He has however just published a medical book entitled "Advice to Mothers concerning Diseases of Women and Children." He has avoided all technical and impractical discussions, and all nonsense, and by filling it with plain, practical useful information has sought to make a book which intelligent and thoughtful people will think well of. Every woman, especially mothers, should have it. We should be pleased to send it to any lady addressing us. B. PENGELLY & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. N. B.—Dr. Pengelly is the originator of ZOAPHORA.

R. BUTTON,

After 33 years' experience as a successful Dentist, and for 15 years occupying the same office, over Star Clothing House, No. 38 Canal St., has recently moved directly across to the street into Butterworth's block, where he will be pleased to see his old friends, and all who may wish good work in Dentistry done on very reasonable terms. All work warranted, as usual. Please call before going elsewhere. R. BUTTON, Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Jan 12th MENTION GRANGE VISITOR.

YOUNG MEN.

Now is the time to learn the new principle based on the natural laws of heat and vapor; easy and economical to operate; simple in construction; portable. Size 11 feet long, 8 ft. high and 4 ft. deep, requiring only a one-story building. Trays 3x4 ft. each. Guaranteed capacity 100 of bushels every twenty-four hours. Product not exceeded by any other system. The only evaporator that does not infringe existing patents. Price \$450.00. Send for circulars and other information to D. WING & BROS., laug2t Rochester, N. Y.

The Victor Evaporator.

Fruits and vegetables evaporated upon an entirely new principle based on the natural laws of heat and vapor; easy and economical to operate; simple in construction; portable. Size 11 feet long, 8 ft. high and 4 ft. deep, requiring only a one-story building. Trays 3x4 ft. each. Guaranteed capacity 100 of bushels every twenty-four hours. Product not exceeded by any other system. The only evaporator that does not infringe existing patents. Price \$450.00. Send for circulars and other information to D. WING & BROS., laug2t Rochester, N. Y.

Farmers, Read This!

GREAT BARGAINS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES Phillips, Boynton & Company's

Agricultural Warerooms, Cor. Summit and Island Sts., Grand Rapids, Mich.,

Where farmers will be supplied with the very best goods at lowest possible prices.

See Their Line of Goods.

REAPERS. Empire Reapers, Mowers, and Twine Binders, The Howe front and rear cut mower.

PLOWS. Wiard's Iron and Wooden Beam Chilled Plows, and Wiard's celebrated Sulky Plow, with all repairs for the same.

THRASHING MACHINERY. The celebrated "Minnesota Chief" Separator, with horse powers and farm engines. "Victory" Vibrator, the separator in the world.

HORSE RAKES AND CULTIVATORS. "Tiger" and "Favorite" Horse Rakes, "Champion" Cultivators, together with all kinds of smaller farm tools and implements. Repairs for all kinds of machines sold by them.

Do not conclude purchases of tools, implements or machinery till you have taken prices from

Phillips, Boynton & Co., Corner Island and Summit Sts., GRAND RAPIDS, - - MICH.

Mention the GRANGE VISITOR. June 6th

Farmers Take Notice! PLOWS. PLOWS.

We will furnish to the Grange or any one or more of its members one or more of our New Improved Chilled Plows

in order to introduce them this year, complete at the extremely low price of \$6.50 guaranteeing satisfaction. Don't be humbugged any longer with high priced plows.

Try Them and be Convinced. C.A.B.D.

C. G. Luce, of Illinois, Mich., says:— "The Plow I purchased this spring of the Jonesville Iron Works, Jonesville, Mich., gives good satisfaction, and I cheerfully recommend it to all who want a plow." And he advised us to make mention of it in your paper that the farmers might have the benefit of a first-class plow for a very low price. Address,

JONESVILLE IRON WORKS, Jonesville, Mich.

"The leading Book House of Michigan," Eaton, Lyon & Co., Bookellers and Stationers, Will remove June 1st, to Nos. 20 and 22 Monroe Street, and will have the latest and best appointed Book Store in the State. GRAND RAPIDS, Mention Grange Visitor 15th St

Greenwood Stock Farm. A CHOICE LOT OF PURE BRED POLAND CHINA SWINE

For Sale at Reasonable Rates. Pigs in pairs and trise not skin. Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties wishing stock of this kind will find it to their interest to correspond with or visit me. B. G. BUELL, Little Prairie Road, Cass Co., Mich. 15th St

CHARLES D. ROSE, Steam Dyer, Scourer & Repairer,

31 Kent St., and 32 South Division St. We color all the new shades of ladies' garments. Gent's clothing colored or cleaned without skinning or rubbing off. The best tailors employed for repairing and pressing. Grand Rapids, Mich. Mention Grange Visitor. June 6th

ZOAPHORA

Began life 12 years ago under the name of WOMAN'S FRIEND.

Without puffery, simply on the good words of those who have used it, it has made friends in every State in the Union. NOT A CURE ALL But a gentle and sure remedy for all those complaints (no naming needed), which destroy the freshness and beauty, waste the strength, mar the happiness and usefulness of many. Girls and Women. Sold by ALL DRUGGISTS. Testimonials concerning this Medicine or my Pamphlet on "Diseases of Women and Children" sent gratis. Every woman, especially Mothers, should read them. Address B. PENGELLY, M. D., 116 Walnut Street, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Alabastine

Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durable finish for walls, and is not held on the wall with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone Cement that hardens with age, and every additional coat strengthens the wall. Is ready for use by adding hot water, and easily applied by anyone.

Fifty cents' worth of ALABASTINE will cover 50 square yards of average wall with two coats: and one coat will produce better work than can be done with one coat of any other preparation on the same surface.

For sale by paint dealers everywhere. Send for circular containing the twelve beautiful tints. Manufactured only by ALABASTINE CO.

M. B. CHURCH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich. July 1st.

NOW IS THE TIME

To go west and select from 2,000,000 acres of lands which I offer for sale in the best part of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I now offer for sale in Berrien county, Michigan. This list comprises about 4,000 acres of fruit, farm, and stock lands, among which may be found fine fruit farms, with palatial residences, and every variety of fruits indigenous to this unrivaled Lake Shore region.

1,000 acres of timbered lands of best quality for fruit growing or general farming, situated along the line of the C. & W. M. R. R., between Stevensville and Bridgman stations. These lands have but recently been placed on the market, and consist of some of the most desirable land in the State of Michigan, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at \$10 to \$25 per acre, on favorable terms.

2,000 acres of wooded, hill and vale, on the Lake Shore, at prices from \$2 to \$4 per acre, cash. These lands were partially denuded of timber by the great fire of 1871, but are now covered with a dense second growth of timber, scrubo, wild fruits and grasses, and all factors are located for fruit growing, and have been proved well adapted to sheep and stock growing.

For maps and pamphlets descriptive of western lands, and rates to all western points, or for bills and circulars giving lists of Michigan lands, call on, or address

W. M. A. BROWN, Emigration and Immigration Agent, Fruit grower, and dealer in Real Estate, Stevensville, Michigan.

FENNO & MANNING, Wool Commission Merchants, 117 Federal St., Boston. Consignments Solicited and Cash Advances Made.

RHEUMATISM.

All Pain Cured by First Treatment.

ABSOLUTE CURE WARRANTED

When Directions are followed For full information, Testimonials, Circulars, etc., Address with stamp or apply to

PROF. GEO. M. RHODES, Universal Dispensary, 351 Lyon St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Specifies for all Chronic Diseases on hand. July 1st.

New Harness and Trunk Store, T. KININMENT & CO.,

Manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers in Harnesses, Trunks, Blankets, WHIPS, Etc., 117 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. All work our own make and guaranteed all Hand Made.

Farm Harness, white trimmed, Breaching, Round Lines, Ram straps, Spreaders, etc. complete. \$29.00 Same without Breaching. 26.00 Same with Flat Lines. 28.00 Same without Breaching. 25.00 Double Seat Buggy Harness, white trimmed. \$35.00 to \$30.00 The same nickle trimmed. \$30.00 to \$50.00 Single Buggy Harness, with round lines, white trimmed. 12.50 The same with Flat Lines. 12.00 Nickle Trimmed, \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$25, to \$50 We also make a fine Nickle Trimmed Farm Harness, stitched 6 to the inch, stock all selected, an extra fine article, Breaching, Round Lines, complete. \$6.00 Same without Breaching. 52.50

Mr. T. Kiniment for the past five years has been foreman for Mr. A. Vandenberg, and now in order to build up a trade offers special inducements to the Grangers of Michigan, guaranteeing a better class of work than was ever given to them by anybody.

All orders received under seal of Grange will be attended to at once and goods may be returned at our expense if not found satisfactory. Address all orders to

Yours very respectfully T. KININMENT, 117 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. July 1st.

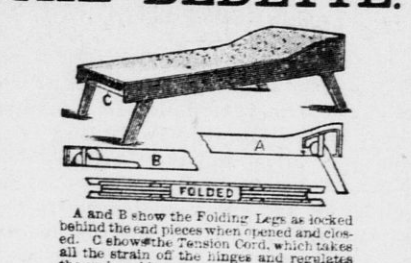
J. MINER, PALACE HAT STORE, 27 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Largest Stock in the City of HATS, CAPS, LAF DUSTERS, &c. All goods warranted as recommended. July 1st. Mention Grange Visitor.

LEONARD A. WARD, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, All Legal Business Promptly Attended to, 26 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan. July 1st. Mention Grange Visitor.

CHAS. SCHMIDT & BROS., Marble & Granite Monuments, Headstones, CURBING, POSTS, ETC., 23 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. July 1st.

THE "BEDETTE."



The "BEDETTE" is a soft, easy spring bed without springs or mattress, which is not true of any other spring bed, whether folding or otherwise, whether cheap or expensive. It is a delightful and comfortable bed, there being only one thickness of soft flexible cloth under the sleeper, thus giving an even cool temperature on all sides, which can be regulated to suit the weather by putting the necessary amount of clothing under the sleeper. It is a well-known fact that a mattress absorbs heat through the day in hot weather and gives it off through the night as the temperature becomes cooler, thus making it uncomfortable to sleep on it, causing restlessness and often causing disease. Not so with the "BEDETTE;" by leaving all clothing from under the sleeper, he will be comfortably cool in the hottest weather. This cannot be done with other beds as they must have something to make them soft.

The "BEDETTE" is unequalled for sick rooms, as the temperature can be regulated from below as well as from above, thus obviating the necessity of cooling the room by the use of ice in cases of fevers, etc.

No family should be without one at least. It can be folded up to six inches square by its length and is easily put out of the way when not in use and makes a perfect bed in itself when wanted. Weighs only 25 pounds and is strong enough to hold the weight of three heavy men.

Do not punish yourselves and children by trying to sleep on hot, musty mattresses through the warm weather but procure "BEDETTE" and sleep peacefully and healthfully. Price \$3.00. Finished with stain and varnish, 10 cents extra. For sale by furniture dealers everywhere. If not for sale by your dealer we will send to any address on receipt of price. Liberal discount to clubs of one dozen or more.

M. B. CHURCH BEDETTE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich. July 1st.

The State Agricultural College,

This institution is thoroughly equipped, having a large teaching force; also ample facilities for illustration and manipulation including Laboratories, Conservatory, Library, Museum, Classroom Apparatus, also a large and well stocked farm.

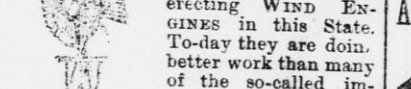
FOUR YEARS are required to complete the course embracing Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, English Languages and Literature, and all other branches of a college course except Foreign Languages.

Three hours labor on each working day except Saturdays. Maximum rate paid for labor, eight cents an hour. RATES. Tuition free. Club Boarding. CALENDAR.

For the year 1888 the terms begin as follows: SPRING TERM.....February 20 SUMMER TERM.....May 22 AUTUMN TERM.....September 4 Examination for Admission, February 20 and September 4. For Catalogue apply to T. C. ABBOTT, President, or R. G. BAIRD, Secretary.

OVER TEN YEARS AGO we commenced erecting Wind Engines in this State. To-day they are doing better work than many of the so-called improvements. We still contract to force water from wells or springs to any point. All of our work put in by experienced mechanics. Buyers can have the practical benefit of a living spring put into their house, thence to different points for stock by means of valve tanks. Write for Lithographs, Illustrations of different jobs, stating kind of work you want done.

B. S. WILLIAMS & CO Kalamazoo, Mich. July 1st.



McIntyre & Goodsell PIANO MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Manufacture and sell Pianos at their factory at bottom prices. No middle-men employed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inspection invited. Circulars on application. July 1st. Mention this paper.

"GRANGERS!"

The CHEAPEST place in Grand Rapids to buy all kinds of household furniture for "spot cash" and at REASONABLE RATES on installments is of

COMPTON BROS., No. 26 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. July 1st. Mention Grange Visitor.

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LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counselor in Patent Causes. Trade Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, and Mechanical Drawings. Circulars free. 16 Fort St., KALAMAZOO, MICH. July 1st.

Fish's American Manual of PARLIAMENTARY LAW

Is the cheapest and best. The subject is made so plain that every Citizen or Society member should have a copy. Circular of commendation free. Price by mail prepaid; cloth, 50 cents; leather, tucks, \$1.00. Postage stamps received. Address, J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft or GEO. T. FISH, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WILLIAM T. ADAMS, AGENT FOR WILLIAM DEERING

Deering Twine Binder, Deering Light Reaper, Deering Light Mower, Headquarters 30 and 46 Waterloo St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. July 1st. Mention Grange Visitor.

THE KALAMAZOO PUBLISHING CO., Kalamazoo, Mich., MAKE SPECIALTIES

BLANK BOOKS of all kinds, MANUFACTURERS' CATALOGUES, PAMPHLET WORK, COUNTY RECORD BOOKS, HOTEL REGISTERS, BANK BOOKS, CIRCULARS, COMMERCIAL BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

YOUNG MEN

The designed purpose of the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Commercial College is to prepare the student for the practical duties of life. Discipline of the mind, then, lies at the base of our scheme of education; and the question to be answered is: How may the greatest degree of mental discipline be obtained? For further particulars please call, or enclose stamp for College Journal. Address, C. G. SWENSBURG, Proprietor, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. July 1st.

HEADQUARTERS



FARM AND MILL MACHINERY, Portable and Stationary Engines, Pony and Standard Saw Mills, Reapers, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Tedders, Plows and Harrows. Also, a Full Line of BUGGIES AND WAGONS, At Denison's Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 88, 90 and 92 So. Division St., GRAND RAPIDS, W. C. DENISON. Mention "Grange Visitor."

J. O. FITCH.



25 South Division Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Manufacturer of and Dealer in the Most Durable and Neatest Carriages, Road Carts, Platform Wagons, Etc. Ever Made. Call and see the New Automatic Jump-Seat Carriage. Carriage here. Change in an instant from single to double seat. July 1st. Mention this paper.

FRED VARIN, (Successor to F. MATTISON) 73 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. HARNESS EMPORIUM,

MANUFACTURES A FULL LINE OF Horse Clothing, Single Harness, Double Light Driving Harness, and Farm Harness, All hand made, and of good stock. Also a good assortment of Express, Truck, Hack, and Trotting Harness, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Halters, Horse Boots, Sarcinets, Blankets, Robes, Covers, Whips, Lashes, Harness Oil, Soap, Blacking, Wagon Grease, Buggy Cushions, Whip Sockets, Lap Covers, Fly Nets, Curry Combs and Brushes, Sweat Pads, Fine Leather Goods, Collars, Trunks and Traveling Bags in full stock at low prices. Call and examine stock. July 1st. [Mention Grange Visitor.]

DENNIS L. ROGERS, (Successor to Barlingame & Rogers, Attorney at Law and Solicitor of Patents, TWAMLEY BLOCK, 28 CANAL ST., GRAND RAPIDS [Mention Grange Visitor.] July 1st.

HUNT & DAVIS, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. [Mention Grange Visitor.] July 1st.

ACME CREAMER and BUTTER COOLER

A combination by which all farmers can make Creamery Butter as well as keep it in a nice condition until it is marketed. It saves two-thirds the labor. No ice is required as it is a cold water refrigerator. The cream is taken from the top and is clear of sediment. The most complete arrangement for the Farmer and Dairyman in existence. Agents wanted. Send for circular and price list. McCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich. July 1st.

German Horse and Cow POWDERS.

This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Ober- holder's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 50-lb. boxes (loose), price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes (of 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN CAN save money by attending the KALAMAZOO BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Full term opens Sept. 1. Send for journal. President, J. J. Johnson, Kalamazoo, Mich. July 1st.

GRANGE HORSE NETS. FARMERS!

Fly time is near at hand and your horses need protection. I have made and sold hundreds of nets at Grange prices to the farmers of Michigan within the last two years. We shall continue the manufacture of nets this year and mean to furnish good goods very cheap to all, whether Patrons or not. For prices see circulars that have been sent to me at Charlott e. Mich. July 1st. JOSEPH SHAW.

26.999 NOW IN USE.

All persons say their goods are the best. We ask you to examine our Improved Keller Positive Force Feed, Grain, Seed and Fertilizing Drill and our Hay Rake. They are as good as the best, and can be sold as cheap. All are warranted. Circulars mailed free. Newark Machine Co., Newark, Ohio, Eastern Branch House, Machine Co., July 1st.

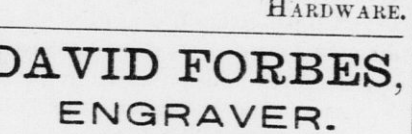
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ELASTIC PAINT

MADE AT KALAMAZOO, MICH. It is made Pure White and ALL COLORS FOR EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR USE.

It dries hard, glossy and beautiful. It will not peel, chalk or blister. Having greater covering qualities than ordinary paints are FAR MORE ECONOMICAL to use. Call or write for Color Card and Prices. For sale in Schoolcraft Mich., by McLEAD & ROBERTS, HARDWARE.

DAVID FORBES, ENGRAVER.



GRANGE SEALS, BAG PLATES, Stencils, Dies, and Stamps. 29 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. July 1st.

THE "WOOD BUGGY" IS THE BEST.

"AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!"



I employ no agents, pay no commissions, but sell direct to consumers, at bottom prices, believing in the well established principle that one man's money is as good as another's. In buying this Buggy, you are not experimenting, paying commissions, nor taking the word of smooth-tongued agents or roving peddlers.

ARTHUR WOOD, (BRICK SHOP), 33, 35 and 37 WATERLOO ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

I have used one of these Buggies, four years, and can heartily and cheerfully recommend them. E. A. BULLINGAME, July 1st. [Mention the Grange Visitor.]

DERICK'S HAY PRESSES

Do not purchase on trial to operate against all other presses, the one that does the best. No one has ever dared show up any other press as better than Derick's Press is known to be beyond comparison, and will save at least one-third the labor in pressing hay. The only way inferior presses can be sold is by means of false statements, and this is the only way inferior presses are sold. Working any other Press alongside of Derick's always sells Derick's Press, and all know it too well to show up. Address for circular and location of Western and Southern stores and Agents, P. K. DERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

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GOOD NEWS!

As the Season is rather backward and we have a large stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps on hand we have already commenced making reductions in all departments.

- \$12 50 Blue Serge fast-colored Flannel Suits only \$9 85. \$10 00 Suits only \$7 95. \$12 00 Suits only \$9 95. \$20 00 Suits only \$18 00. \$25 00 Suits only \$20 00.

Boys' and Children's Suits.

Childrens' suits, \$2, 2.50, 3.50, 5, and \$10. Boys' Suits, \$3, 5, 7.50, 10, 12, and \$15. Kilt suits, 2.50 to \$10.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Straw Hats, 50c, 75c, \$1, 1.50, and 2.50. Straw Hats, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Under Shirts, 25c to \$1.50. Socks, 3c to 50c. Trunks, 75c to \$10.00.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, 36, 38, 40, and 42 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

People who may reside at so great a distance from Grand Rapids that they cannot conveniently come to the city, can avail themselves of the most extensive and varied stock of

DRY GOODS

CARPETINGS

of every description to be found in Michigan, simply by writing us. Samples of nearly all kinds of goods can be sent by mail.

All orders strictly attended to, and any goods sent, not satisfactory, can be returned, and the money paid for the same will be refunded.

SPRING & COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

15may 24t [Mention the VISITOR.]

PATRON'S PAINT WORKS.

Manufacturers of In- air or water, the sun, which destroy all livered freight put to any ed until delivered. All sent free Beautiful Color structions how any one PAINT WORKS, No. 76 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

GRANGER & HAMBLIN, LIVELY, SAGE and BOARDING STABLES, Nos. 42 and 44 Davis St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Farmers Teams Fed and Cared for as Ordered. We make a specialty of the sale of horses. We guarantee every horse we sell to be as represented. Our stock cannot be excelled. Our Hambletonian stallion, Troubler, is one of the best in the State. Mention this paper. July 1st.

ISAAC W. WOOD, PROPRIETOR OF GLOBE MILLS, Manufacturer of Pastry Flour Feed, Meal, Etc., at Watkins 1st Retail, Mill Street Near Bridge, Grand Rapids, Mich. Custom grinding of all kinds promptly done. A fine supply of seed Buckwheat and seed grains of all kinds always on hand. Mention GRANGE VISITOR. July 1st.

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E. W. BETH & CO., DEALER IN REED CREAMERS, KEMP MANURE SPREADERS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MILL MACHINERY, and MILL SUPPLIES. 39, 41 and 43 Waterloo St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Mention "Grange Visitor." 15may 24t

I. J. WHITFIELD, Physician and Surgeon, Special attention given to diseases of the Rectum. Office 128 Monroe St Grand Rapids, Mich. July 1st. Please mention this paper.