

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

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only a trace of Jersey blood and no record, may in the calf outrival the THE ROBIN. creamiest stock in points-not points Hard winter strikes on the pools and the that denote butter quality, nor silken dikes, The ice grows thick and the boughs bend coat, or, form, but colors like solid

The ice grows thick and the boughs benu low; Laden with ponderous loads of snow; Too keen the cold for the ravenous shrikes, And the cock has not spirit to crow, Winter weighs down on country and town, And fringes the holly robust and green With tangles and wreaths of yesternight And spangles of Christmas sheen; And the feathery birch is ghostly grown With cerements all of purest white; With cerements all of purest white; But on a twig, perched full in the light, One patch of red is seen.

At my neighbor's window, two round-eyed

girls, With plump-fed cheek and dimpled chin, Flatten their noses and shake their curls, Snug in their own warm nest, To espy the gleam of a soldier breast, That bears a heart, though small, with ears a heart, though small, within As gallant and bold as the best.

Worms are locked up by the stingy frost. And berrres are few and grubs are dear, And the greedy sparrows, a numerous host, to ten years, and why support all Swoop down in a cloud, and sweep the coast,

Whenever crumbs appear; But straight from his tree Robin makes a

dart, And two lookers on take Robin's part, As he fights for his morsel of cheer: And anon trills loud and clear A pluckier song than all the rest, For he carries about in his soldier-breast A heart that knows no fear,

This stout, small bird, might surely have

heard, In a dim, dark way, the gracious word Of Him who feeds the fowls when they cry-Raven, robin and linnet, For day by day his little, quick eye Sends wistful messages up to the sky, And down to his friends of earth; The fields lie bare, but in spite of dearth, Providence leaves on the window-sill, Some well watched scraps for Robin's bill; So he gobbles them up with a hungry zest, And thankfulness fills his soldier-breast, And the brave little heart within it.

Stern Winter tightens her iron hold On all things living and all things dead; Silence prevails; the ruthless cold Waxes keener o'er field and fold-Joy from the world seems fled. Round eyes peep out through the crusted

pane, With shivering doubts and boding fears; Wondering Robin comes not again To pipe his merry "Good-morning" trill And dry their rising tears. Alas! their fears had told them true;

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., DECEMBER 1, 1883.

fidelity to offspring, that for instance | ties. Groceries and clothing could be purchased at wholesale prices because purchased in wholesale quantities. the scrubbiest native that treads the footstool, coupled with a sire having But we are too selfish and unneighborly to do this.

But there are still higher and nobler gains. We have been given social and spiritual natures. The gift was not a mistaken one. We should develop these elements of our being, because to do so makes us better. Selfishness is fast making social intercourse obsolete in the country. The possibilities for human society are not great among the isolated farm homes. We should not make them less. Let us all be more neighborly, and sociable, more kindly disposed one to another. We shall be richer in wealth of earthly goods, cf mental gsins and spiritual charms. We shall all be more truly happy .- Rural New Yorker.

Facts and Queries about Sorghum.

Dr. Loring declared that he would resign rather than start up that sugar

mill again. The sugar mill has been The fact that the Jersey is smaller put in working order and has been set than native or grade cows is a point in

in motion preparatory to the grinding of the sorghum this fall.

Has the docter resigned? Second-Dr. Loring requested the privilege from congress to sell and clear away the old mill, without which he would not work up his sorghum this year. It appears to have been wise in Congress to compell Dr. Loring to keep the sugar mill. Third—Dr. Loring has told the coun-

ry that the sorghum grown upon the Patterson farm cost the Government \$40 per ton. Was it wise in Dr. Lor ing to rent this same land and again plant it with sorghum, especially since many farmers about Washington would deliver the same to him at \$5 per ton.

Fourth-Dr. Loring declared that the crop of sorghum in 1881 was grown under the most favorable conditions. Does he think so?

Fifth-Dr. Loring declared that he would have no more sorghum planted. Was the acre field at the Patterson Farm planted without his knowledge? Sixth-Dr. Loring repeatedly told Congress that he wished no more monappropriated for sorghum. Was it right in Congress to thus force the appropriations of the past two years upon nim? Will Congress do it again?

Seventh-Dr. Loring's committee of sugar experts awarded a \$1,200 prize to a man who never made a pound of rize ever paid?

Poultry Reviews.

Readers of the VISITOR have lost much by the writer's negligence in not regularly reviewing the poultry journals as they make their monthly visits. They may be drawn upon in the future, however, for as Editor Cobb says, they will keep.

Poultry Bulletin: Much good advice in this journal begins with the suggestion to fix up the hen houses; also an appeal to farmers not to feed all the small potatoes to hogs or convert all the poor apples into "Devil's kindling wood," but save each for a winter relish for fowls. Fatting fowls should be kept in semi-darkness, and be allowed no perches, only a floor litter of straw. Do not kill off the old fowls they do the winter laying, especially the lighter non-setting breeds, they do not arrive at maturity till the second summer. Here is an estimate of the chicken business. Value of eggs produced in United States, \$240,000,000; poultry \$300,000,000; total value of eggs and poultry \$540,000,000. These figures do not include fancy breeding stocks sold at fancy prices. There is an old yaru going the rounds of the press about the manufacture of artificial eggs. Don't you swallow it, so says Bulletin and so say we all.

Poultry World: The Golden Polish fowl is considered the acme of the skill and patience of man in breeding fowls. The importance of guinea hens as sentinels is mentioned. They protect the premises from hawks by day, cats, skunks, and human thieves by night, and after they have raised the watchword it is not easy to quiet them till order is restored. If roosters or fowls are to be bought select them now while there is a large flock to select from. There is an excellent article on "Climate and color." Birds of gay plumage come from the tropics where the leaves and flowers are bright hued; birds gaining their living among the sober-hued trees have gray or brown plumage to match. while those having the habit of na ture to fly are of light color on the under parts like the sky and fleecy clouds. This serves also as a material protection and each bird is safest and rarely seen away from their nat-of their shelly hoofs-made so by nails. Their feet finally became hard and rarely seen away from their natcolor of plumage to the surroundings is seen northward. Plumage and fur are ash colored, and in the region of the everlasting snows pure white. Transformation of color occurs often and is illustrated in the arctic fox which has a grayish coat in the warmer season and changes to ermine in severest cold; also the grouse and rabbit of the Alps which are sh-colored in summer and snow white in winte'. This is explained from the fact that color is dependent on light; the vertical rays of the sun in the tropics bring out all the gay colors of foliage and plumage, and in the arctic region the slanting rays of a feeble sun, account for lack of color. Poultry Journal and Record:-To show how far a good thing may be carried, W. A. Peterson's poultry house at Rose Hill, Illinois, is a good illustration. From the stone cellar, the beautiful windows, the gothic roof to the cupola and cock on the vane, it is "illegint intoily" a slatted wing serves as a place for a range in winter and stormy weather, and the beautiful lawns dotted with shrubbery, ought to satisfy the fanciest of fowls. It is to be hoped, as the Journal says, he is "well fixed" financially. Reader, does it not look heartless to spend so much on unappreciative fowls while there are thousands of God's images in our large cities and towns without a roof to cover them? Journal says it knows of no American industry to-day on a safer footing or better prospects for the future than poultry raising. There is also an admonition to pure breeding because the handsomer appearance of the flock, and selling of occasional fine specimens. Western Poultry Association exhibits in connection with the Fat Stock Show exposition building, Chicago, Nov. 14 to 22, 1883. A correspondent from "way down south" in Mississippi, says the South is just the place for poultry raising; winters short and mild, and a frost-bitten comb is rarely seen, but in the same article he says, "The drawback to

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH THIS

era. It makes a clean sweep sometimes." Inconsistent. Do northerners appreciate their advantages, and doesn't this tally one for We, "Us & Co.? If hens postpone the monthly process till cold weather, and as the process occupies three months better send them to the market, as they will not lay till spring.

OLD POULTRY. Grand View Place,]

Advantages of the Jerseys.

Let the Jerseys increase, because:-1. Jerseys make more butter annually compared with the food they eat, than any other breed.

2. Jerseys make better butter than any other breed-better grain and better flavor.

3. Jersey milk is the most profit-able, because it contains more butter per quart than that of any other breed; its cream rises quicker and its butter comes quicker.

4. A Jersey brings from two to ten cents a pound more than any other, as a rule, throughout the United States; hence on 90 farms out of 100, where butter is a specialty, the intro-duction of Jersey blood will change butter making from a dead loss to a net profit.

5. Butter farming is more profitable and healthful and refining than truck-farming, beef farming, poultry or pig-rai-ing.

6. For every cent lost on account of the Jersey's maller carcass, there are two cents gained on account of her better butter and larger annual yield

We want Holsteins and Ayrshires for the general milk and cheese supply; we want Short Horns and Herefords for their beef; but the country wants the Jersey for her butter-so-let us have an end to the opposition which this breed has met with for 40 years. He who specializes wins. The "general purpose cow" is an impossible animal. Let each farmer decide whether all circumstances point to a beef, a milk or a butter breed, and choose his stock accordingly.-Rural New Yorker.

Bare-Foot Horses.

"No shoe, no horse," runs the old saw, but I say 'nay—that is not true." Not a nail has been driven in any hoof

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On the smooth-laid drift without a stain One lonesome patch arrests the view-A bundle of feathers and two little legs, Stiff and upright as wooden pegs, With slender, motionless toes outspread, And a heavenward pointed bill: Like a tiny "warrior taking his rest." There lies on the snow a soldier-breast. But the brave little heart is still. -Edwin Smith, in London Spectator

Is Jersey the Farmer's Cow?

You say no! She has no size. Wait a minute and let us get at this ques tion logically. It is generally admitted that Michigan farmers make more money feeding hay and grain than selling those products. It is now as generally admitted that farmers make more money feeding milch cattle than beef cattle; if milch cattle, why not the best milch cattle? This seems to lead to the conclusion that farmers want the best dairy cow rather than a beef cow. Further proof is found in the fact that a fresh milch cow will oversell the same cow fat for beef from \$15 to \$25.

If a dairy oow is what farmers need why try to stand on both sides of the fence at once? Is not this too much like our modern politician? This all purpose idea is some like the windmill the agent sold the farmer, and told him it would pump either hot or cold water.

The Jersey is everywhere known as the better cow, making a superior quality as well as quantity. The principal milkman near Kalamazoo has more orders than he can fill for Jersey milk at one cent per quart above other milkmen's price. Allowing that each cow would yield eight quarts per daily average this one cent extra nets him over \$25 per cow more than he would receive for the same quantity of milk from other cows. This extra item is all clear gain.

Jerseys being smaller, gentler and handled easier; give more butter per quart, and no other breed can show the butter record, either for individual cows or average per head. Jeisey seems to fill the bill as a dairy cow for milk or butter.

The fact that Jerseys are beautiful animals and have color and markings distinct and and noticable from all other breeds may seem a point in their favor, but it counts one against them in this way. Those very colors and markings are transmitted with such household supplies in larger quanti-

well they may, for beef and beef only, is their want, and it is a matter of the least consequence to them whether the stockman makes or loses in raising that beef. They know that on the plains is an exhaustible supply cheaper than homemade beef.

fawn, lemon or steel grey, running to

white underneath with black points

from the black nose and tongue to

the black tail switch. When a man

buys a cow because she has the Jersey

look and ignores the milking test and

butter records, and thinks because she

has the Jersey points she must have

the Jersey qualities; then cusses the

seller up one side and down the other

because she is an inferior cow, must

lay the blame to his own carelessness.

He would not buy any other cow that

her favor. A cow is milked from five

these years a thousand pound carcass.

because she will bring a little more for

beef at the end of these years? If the

smaller cow makes as much butter as

the larger cow, at the end of her earth-

ly career she has made up that beef

deficit over and over again in saving of

feed. As for veal, that does not pay

Jersey bull calves will sell for more as

soon as they can stand alone than a

veal calf which must suck the cow to

be good veal (an injury to the cow) a

month, and then be sold for about \$10.

Jersey heifer calves bring from \$10 to

Jerseys can be fatted for beet or yeal

and bring a profit, but they will not

bring so much per pound as the

heavier breeds. Here is the question

-Is beef or dairying the principal ob-

ject? Certainly not beef, for that is

sent into Kalamazoo by the carload

from the plains cheaper than it can be

raised here, and costs the ranchmen

but a few dollars per head. Butchers

and drovers make sport of Jerseys and

\$50 according to breeding.

way.

Some farmers intend to stock with Jerseys when this fever is over. Mr. P. W. Stevens, an Oshtemo farmer, who was formerly a Jefferson county, N. Y., dairyman, said that some fifteen years ago Ayrshire cattle were exceedingly popular in that section of the empire State, and some sharp farmers intended to stock with them when the excitement was over. To day Ayrshire cattle are worth more in Jefferson county, N. Y., than they were fifteen years ago. Mr. H. C. Underwood of Kalamazoo is buying Jerseys to stock a dairy, and says they are 25 per cent higher now than three years ago. The fact is, dairy cows are as good as gold. The boundless prairies and trackless plains have monopolized the grain and beef industry, but a better field opens for the Peninsula State, and the successful stockman of future Michigan will be the dairyman, and he will meet the demand with dairy cows or Jerseys. E. W. S.

Neighborliness on the Farm.

We are all too selfish. We should be more neighborly, eo-operating one with another. It is natural for old folks to think olden times the best. but they speak an important truth say that people were more when they accommodating and kindly disposed to others, forty years ago. It would be better for us financially. The majority of us live on small farms. Yet because of our selfishness, and the selfishness of others, we are compelled to purchase almost as much farm machinery as if we lived upon a farm four times as large. If four farmers would club together they could have all necessary machinery, provide for its wear and tear, and shelter, for really less than one-fourth of what their selfishness makes these items cost them. As it now is, the farmer merkets his small production of grain and stock alone, and must submit to lower prices than if he had a larger quantity. If farmers would be a little more neighborly, and put their grain or stock together till they had a carload, or several car-loads, they could get better prices for it at their home market, or could ship it themselves and save the middleman's commission.

Again farmers could save money by clubbing together and buying their

Eight-Did D., Loting ever inform the unsuccessful competitors for his prizes that many of their specimens of sugar and syrup were never opened by his committee of experts who awarded the prizes? Ought he not to so inform them? and would they not be interested, if not be pleased, to learn these facts?

Ninth-Dr. Loring traveled 10,000 miles last fall without seeing an acre of sorghum as he said. Will he make his annual tour of the country this fall in a sleeping car?

Tenth-In the mutilated report upon orghum which has recently appeared was it not an oversight to leave in it the official statement that the experimental plat of less than one-quarter of an acre was twice cut down, first partially, then completely. Eleventh—Will Dr. Loring telegraph

di rections to his department to issue a supplementary sorghum report which shall include those missing charts and tables, and explain that strange chart which gives or purports to give, the average results of the analysis of jui-C88'

Twelfth -Has Dr. Loring read the recent review of the National Academy of Sciences upon sorghum sugar which appeared in the Massachussetts Plough man and if so, should he not take the editor to task for speaking in such disrespectiul terms of a report which Dr. Loring has officially declared to be evidently the result of infinite care, and invaluable to the sorghum grower especially since the doctor's intimate connection with the Ploughman might lack the uncharitable to suppose that it was not the editor, but that "he himself has said it?"

AN ENQUIRER

British vs. American Agriculture.

The wheat crop of England this year is 2,600,000 acres, that of America 39, 000,000 acres. Her oat crop is 2,975,000 acres, outs about 30,000,000 acres. W have 64,000,000 acres in corn, of which crop none is grown in Great Britain. She has 6,000,000 head of cattle and 25. 000,000 sheep. We have 30,000,000 cattle and 50,000,000 sheep. She has a population of 35,000,000 to feed, while we pro bably have 55,000,000. She is always short of food, we always with a surplus to supply not only her deficiency, but that of Continental Europe. But Great Britain raises on an average 26 bushels of wheat to the acre, we an average of 12 bushels. Were our average production per acre as great as hers, we should this year have harvested a wheat crop of over 1,000,000,000 bushels, instead of a little more than 400,000,000. Her cattle and sheep average much better in quality, taken as a whole, than ours, while in horses and hogs it is doubtful if she possesses any advantage over ours. But her farmers pay an average of \$10 to \$15 rent per acre per annum for the farms they oc cupy. Ours largely own their own farms and call no man landlord.

in my stable since February, 1881. I had four young horses, one in constant use, two others used frequently single and doub e, in all weathers and in all conditions of the roads. Two old horses were about two months in getting good feet under them on account and just as tough as the coits'. They were used all the time, did all the farm work and "teaming," until I. sold one and loaned the other. With more horses than I needed, no one was worked very much. The feet of the old horses were worn a good deal, but not enough to need shoeing; the colts had to have their feet rasped off and shaped now and then. If I had had much more work for them, no doubt 'toe-tips" would have been neededand if we had had a very icy time I would have had a set of steel shoes of the "Good-enough" pattern tacked on one horse "all around." We took great comfort in driving; the horses certainly stood up better than if shod and the calks had worn a little smooth. They did not "ball up," in soft snow, in the least. They did not throw snow balls back into the sleigh. Taey traveled without wincing over the rough-est frozen roads, and I have not known of a slip or a tumble all winter. So much for the experiement of which I wrote last summer.-M. O. Weld, in-Am. Agriculturist.

E periments with Sorghum.

The Department of Agriculture has sixty four acres of sorghum near Wash-ington, all of which will be used for experimental purposes. The working of this crop was continued from about the first of September until the last of October, in order to ascertain the best time for working the cane. Prof. W. W, Riley, the newly appointed chem-ist of the Agricultural Department, thinks by the time the present crop of sorghum is worked up he will be able to lay down some plain, practical rules which will be a guide to agriculturists in raising sorghum and making there. own sugar and syrup. It is to ped that he will be successful, for there is need of practical information on the subject and we agree with the Profes-sor when he says: "We have had enough of theory," and especially the kind that has been sent out from the Agricutural Department at Washington.-Exchange.

DR. PETER COLLIER writes us: "F wish you could have been with the party which I accompanied on a visit to the sorghum sugar works at Rio Grande, N. J., so that you could yourself have seen the great success already attained there in this industry. They expect to make 750,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of sugar from 975-acres, besides molasses, and then they consider the seed pays all the expenses of the crep and the cost of delivering poultry raising down here is the chol- it at the mills."

The Grange Visitor

SCHOOLCRAFT, - DECEMBER 1

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than for the last three years. The Lan- The blower applies his mouth to the sing House and the Hudson House will blow pipe and distends the glass within charge \$1.25 a day, and no charge for the form to till the space, the form is fires. If but one person occupies a opened and a crude piece of glass ware room \$1.50 will be charged, All other is attached to the end of the blowpipe hotels in the city charge \$1.00 a day. 25 Do not fear that good accommodations cannot be had at reasonable prices. Besides the hotels there are good boarding houses in the city and as this

is not the year for repairing our laws. the city will have at the time of our meeting only the Patrons of Michigan to take care of. We hope to see a large number of Patrons at this meeting why have neve: visited Lansing. And we are quite sure those who have, will all come again who can. The same music has been engaged and that is goods per annum. As illustrating im-With

equivalent to a musical concert every \$ 85 day. There will be an open session on Thursday evening. Bro. Luce was 4 00 authorized to procure a speaker. And 4 10 we have a guarantee of an able paper.

1 4 We expect to have a good session and a good time. Come and See. 1 6

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

Leaving Schoolcraft at 10:17 (new 4 01 standard time), on the L. S. & M. S. on the finest November day of the season we soon reached Bronson, 40 miles 1 40 away. This is the nearest railroad point to the residence of Bro. Luce and here the worthy Master of the State Grange with his wife, son, and daughter, took our train bound for the Capitol city of "The greatest country on earth." The snow which covered the 1 50 ground about three inches at Schoolcraft in the morning, had disappeared from the fields at midday, and lingered only along the fences, before night had disappeared altogether. Reaching Toledo about 7:30 we had scant time for half a supper before the order "all aboard" made us hasten to the train only to find the coach full and seats difficult to find.

> We reached Cleveland a little before ten on time, and made haste to secure a sleeper.

At six on Tuesday morning supposing we were at or near Pittsburg, every one hurried out of their berths to be ready for the fast train that was to run us through to Harrisburg 156 miles making but one stop in the whole distance at Altoona, the highest mountain point on the line. But a careless operator as was alleged, failed to make an order and two heavy freights 35 miles west of Pittsburg in an attempt to pass each other on a single track had piled a mass of ruined rolling stock on the track effectually stopping our farther progress for five hours. About ten A. M. on Tuesday we transferred ourselves around the ruins and boarded a train the engine of which backed slowly away to Pittsburg arriving at the Union depot five minutes too late for the next train to Harrisburg. At the wreck no one seemed in a hurry to overcome the difficulties of the situation The superintendent, Mr. Boner came on the morning train from Cleveland but he seemed quite indifferent and made no effort to' have through passengers reach Pittsburg in time for the next train. We are sorry we have no word of approval, but that five minutes too late was without a shadow of excuse. We hold the super intendent of the road, the engineer and

GRANGE VISITOR. Lower hotel rates have been secured to give the outside shape to the article. THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE NATIONAL disposition, with a large fund of ge-han for the last three years. The Lan- The blower applies his mouth to the GRANGE AND ITS PERSONNEL. disposition, with a large fund of ge-niality, always armed with a good

THE

provements in methods, difference in

cost of material and labor, we were

shown a goblet that sold twenty years

ago for \$5.00 per dozen, now for 35

Thanking Mr. Duncan for his at-

ention, we next visited the Barbed

Wire manufactory of H. B. Scutt & Co.,

the largest concern of its kind in the

country except that of Washburn, Moen

& Co., the great harvesters of royalty

The gentleman who took us in

charge showed and explained the pro-

cesses of manufacture of a half dozen

makes. We shall make no attempt to

tell how the work is performed, as we

should fail if we did. But it is a noisy

dirty, greasy place, quite in contrast

with the clean, bright wire coil that

goes in, or the compact reel that comes

out for use. From 12 to 15,000 tons is

the yearly product of the different

makes. Double wire with two barbs

and double wire with four barbs, single

wire with wicked barbs, straight-rib-

bon; and twisted ribbon, regular wire

hog wire, and protection wire, paint

ed and galvanized wire, in all a dozen

This protection wire can be more

its name. An improvement in an-

other direction is the new substitute

for the galvanizing process for the pro-

tection of wire from rust. But to this

and other matters we will refer some

other time. The gentleman who

showed us around treated our party

very handsomely and spared no pains

After an excellent supper at the

about 8 P.M. we got off on a fast

train for Washington We had been

nearly 15 hours getting 35 miles and

hotel

at

in gratifying our curiosity.

Seventh Avenue

different patterns more or less.

cents per dozen.

on barbed wire

Our first acquaintance with this body in session was in St. Louis in 1873. Our next at Louisville in 1875, and again in Chicago in 1876. At each which is passed at once to an operator of these places the sessions were held who placing the pipe on horizontal in the ample parlors of the hotels bars before him keeps up a rolling mowhere members had rooms. Here in tion with his left hand while with the the city of Washington, the place right he manipulates the work enlargwhere the Order had its birth, we ing the hollow portion or reducing the were invited to climb narrow stairsolid portion as desired. The work is ways to the fourth story of a very done rapidly and the articles transcommon hali to find this legferred at once into a large open islative body representing the most oven to secure by a continued heat important industry of this great counequalized conditions of the several try, to witness the opening of its 17th parts. This is an extensive manufacsession. tory, turning out \$275,000 worth of

The session of the National Grange was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. In a hall of some branch of the Masonic Order nearer the sky than we care to get every day.

The place when reached was neither spacious or pleasant, and worst of all its only windows opened over a stone paved street from which came a continuous roar and rattle through the open windows. Perhaps this was the best the executive committee could do in this city. If it was we shall never pardon the National Grange for holding another session in this Capitol city until the Patrons of the ountry shall at the polls so impress their political representatives of the importance of the industry here represented that the assembling of this body will be known not alone to Patrons, but by the President, his cabinet and particularly by the Department of Agriculture.

But we digress too soon.

The Grange called to order, vacant chairs of officers were supplied, an address of welcome was read, by the venerable Wm. Saunders one of the founders of the Order then and still a resident of this city to which Bro. Harrison of Alabama, ably responded, as did readily seen than other makes-hence Gov. Robie, of Maine and others.

These formal proceedings done, those who had not taken the sixth degree were invited to retire, that new members of the body might be advanced to the higher plane occupied by the older members of the body. Like a Methodist communion table

the preachers take the bread and wine first, so the representatives were first

called to taste the fruits of the sixth degree. Later action of the body set apart Friday evening to introduce visiting members of the Order to the mysteries of this degree.

had dispaired of reaching Washington The two hours before dinner was in time for the opening session of the mostly spent in friendly greetings and National Grange at 10 A. M. of Wedgetting acquainted with gentlemen nesday. The delay cost us a view of whose names were familiar as housethe splendid scenery between Pittsburg | hold words. Later in the day we met Harrisburg and beyond, which was Dr. Sturtevant of the New York Excovered by the darkness through which periment Station, Prof. Collier, the we were whirled at the rate of 40 miles chemist of the Agricultural Departan hour. Daylight found us not very ment, who was displaced by Dr. Lofar from Baltimore and 9:15 at the ting. A subsequent interview with Union depot where Garfield was shot him will be the subject of a future arby an unbalanced specimen of human | ticle in the VISITOR. ity whose trial stands out boldly illus-

The afternoon session we did not attend. Bro. Armstrong took us to his

DECEMBER 1, 1883.

T. B. HARWELL

niality, always armed with a good of Tennessee, a nice trim clean cut story and can tell it well. We are gentleman. As chairman of the comquite sure he is an excellent Patron mittee on education is thoroughly in and we like him ever so much and earnest in the work assigned him, and hope to hear from him and his as we remember is officially identified with the educational institutions of his

State. We hardly expect that he is of Kansas, is rated as one of the most the man to take the field and push the valuable members; always watchful, work of the Order against odds and never intrusive, his opinions are well ride down all opposition like Darden rendered and expressed in clear, well- or Lipscomb. Not aggressive himself cut sentences. When he has said his it was understood however, that he say he stops, no surplusage either in had great powers of resistance and statement or language. He will sel- that none of his female friends had up dom be found on the impracticable to this time been able to capture him. side of any question. As Secretary of And this is the worst thing we have the State Board of Agriculture of his to say of him and with the ladies this State he has large opportunities to is really bad enough. As we used to aid in the work of the Order, and as hear it sung "The vilest sinner may we understand has been both active return," and as we had oral evidence and faithful in the improvement of that this brother wandered off Sunday these opportunities. Kansas Patrons afternoon singly and alone to make could not easily have done better in a call, we indulge the hope that he may the selection of a Master to represent conclude to affiliate, and following the their wants and watch well the best lead of Bro. Luce add to the votinterest of the Order in the N ational ing membership of this body before its next meeting.

J. H. BRIGHAM.

of Maryland, is mild in manner. As Many Patrons of Michigan have seen Chaplain makes a good prayer and and heard this tall Buckeye as twice we think believes just what he says. at Grange gatherings he has talked in He is of the lew progressive memour capital city and talked well. He bers who construe the Constitution, is one of the reliable sound men of the Declaration of Purposes, and his obli-body who never brings his towering gation very liberally and believes form to the front to express an opinmost religiously that the vote of the ion on unimportant questions. Patron should represent his interests.

He is of the J. L. Neal Kentucky He wants more political cc-operation pattern of a Granger, judicious and in the Order, and we don't object to progressive. Tall as he is we think he his preaching something of the kind will some day look ov r higher rounds while he continues to pray, as the Worin the ladder of political preferment thy Chaplain of the National Grange. than he has ever yet reached. And if he does of one thing we are sure he

one of the founders of the Order, will be faithful to the agricultural and its present Secretary is class and to the interests of the peoa very pleasant, genial gentleman. ple. Our brief acquaintance with him

AARON JONES

gave us a better opinion of him than of South Bend, Indiana, did not reach Washington until after the opening of the session.

Living as he does nearer than any other State Master yet we had never met him. He made no talk while we were in the hall and at the hotel was quiet and observing.

We have reached the unsatisfactory conclusion that we did not get at all acquainted with the representative of the Hoosier State and shall not therethe National Grange since its organiz- fore declare on the merits of this case.

"They say," and that is all the aushrewd manager, a good talker when he takes the floor an : stops talking when done and that is not a bad thing

mild in voice and man: er and well calculated to make a favorable impres-

have seen more service in this body. well, particularly well in a financial direction. We have no doubt Texas leads quite a number of the other Thin and cadaverous in yisage, with State in the condition of the Order. If we are not very much mistaken Texas has a most excellent leader in Grange work in the person of Bro.

we had entertained. In his work during the session he was correct and discharged every duty with commend able promptness. He is certainly a very competent officer. We had seen him several times before but really had no acquaintance. As we know him now much better we are glad to endorse him-approved. F. M. MCDOWELL,

of New York, has been Treasurer of ation. This fact indicates that he has been faithful and trust worthy. The rules of the civil service applied to thority we have, that Bro. Jones is a him, we think demand his retention.

"mule" some other day.

Grange than Bro. Simms.

H. O. DERVIES.

W. M. IRELAND,

WILLIAM SIMMS,

J V. SCOTT, of Arkansas, H. Thompson, of Delaware, S. T. Coulter, of California, R to say of any one. P. Boise, of Oregon, and R. Deadwyler, of Georgia, are new members, and had of Texas is a man of fine appearance, little or nothing to say when I was in the Hall.

From our brief hotel acquaintance sion. we are quite sure they are good, square Our personal acquaintance with him commonsense men, and we expect to was very slight. Under his adminishave a good report of them when they tration the Order in Texas is doing

A. J. ROSE

The Perennial Maude - The Temperance he Perennial Maude - ine temperance Question-Geology-Reading-How a Poor Boy Succeeded-Paid in One's own Coin-Hard-Headed Practice-Popular Errors-The Lui atic Club - Liability of Purchasers under Mortgage – Alexander and Bucepha-ius-The Roberts Case – The December Century-The Markets-Advertisements, 7

The Reaper Death -Advertisements



THE STATE GRANGE.

On Tuesday the 11th inst., at ten A. M, the next session of the Michigan State Grange will be called to order by Worthy Master Luce, in Representative Hall, Capitol building, Lansing.

Arrangements have been perfected for the return to the railroad station from which they took the train for Lansing, of all Patrons who attend this session of the State Grange whether as representatives or visitors at one cent per mile over the following roads: The Michigan Central, The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, The Detroit, Lansing & Northern, and the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee.

The Chicago & West Michigan will sell round trip tickets at all stations on its line to junction points on other roads leading to Lansing at regular excursion rates, two cents per mile each way.

The Grand Repids & Indiana will sell round trip tickets at excursion rates from all stations on the line of its road to junction points on other roads only on the presentation of orders directed to its station agents. Those orders can be obtained at this office at any time, but any one desiring to make this offer available should apply as soon as he reads this notice.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk have not responded to our application but sure that this road will as heretofore give the excursion rate. Patrons need not hesitate; come right along, and if not permitted to purchase at stations round trip tickets at excursion rates,

the conductor of the relief train responsible, and all guilty of inexcusable neglect of duty, and that is all the satisfaction we are ever likely to get out of it. The railroad all the way into Pittsburg that morning lay along the bank of the Ohio. The little farms between the road and the river showed Michigan staple crop in meager quanti-

farming that prevails south in many places. We should have mentioned that | field of politics. the wreck was near the little town of Industry. Before we left it we verified the suitableness of the name by our indus try in searching for a breakfast. Nor was the industry all our own. We divided it with an old woman that captured fifteen or twenty dollars for a breakfast that was better calculated to stunt hunger than to satisfy its rea-wealth, out of all sympathy with the masses of mankind, and live as if the of him almost to the point of a personable demands.

After a late dinner in Pittsburg we started out to do the city. Its public and private buildings we cared nothing for, so taking a street car we crossed to the south side of the river to visit some of its impending evil, and they will anticimanufactories. Calling at the office of pate their own crisis by making a crisis Geo. Duncan & Son, manufacturers of glass ware, the proprietor kindly consented to show us through its sev-

eral departments. Three hundred hands are employed turning out glass ware, we think mostly for table use. From the Nature of the work it must be kept running night and day. The working force is divided into sections that change off every six hours. The chief ingredients entering into the composition of glass are sand, soda, lime, and nitrate of soda. A beautiful white sand of which three tons a week are here used, forms the base of supply of the crude mate-

rial. This with the other substances by an intense heat is melted in a crufrom its former liberal course we feel cible of fire clay. In a plastic condition glass is drawn from the mass, the moulder thrusts his blowpipe into this molten glass and enough adheres to Rural New Yorker. make a goblet of other article wanted. An iron form to give outside shape to we have no hesitation in saying that the article is used. The lump we shall secure their return at one of glass is enlarged a little by the the devil; now he does not believe in blower, then placed in the form which is Mr. Blain.

trative of the unbusiness-like character of the judicial department of our room and we devoted a couple of hours government.

Metropolitan hotel for the representa- bed at an unfashionable hour for this tives of the Order and while we were not exactly of that number yet we registered and remained. We soon found Bro. and Sister Woodman, Armstrong of New York and a few others that we members of the National Grange; had seen, but more that we had not pre- and visiting members of the Order. viously met.

THE PRESENT PERIL.

This should be read by every voter who loves his country and it should be reread until the reader comprehends ties, with evidence of the mule and cart his duty to himself and future generaie ready to discharge that duty in the

The present peril of our country, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby thinks, is exactly here. The dangerous classes record. among us are those who are engaged in amassing colossal fortunes-the giants who tread ordinary men under their heels, and care not how much the people suffer. They are absorbed with their own greatness, lifted by their world belonged to them. In monar- sonal acquaintance. Here, as at home chial countries, so long as the people can find a living, they will endure the oppression; but in a republic like ours, the time of account will come sooner Here the people will not wait until they are ruined. They have some notions of rights and some forethought of for others.

He offers three ways of avoiding the catastrophe: First, the election of nothing in his appearance when at honest, upright men, to office-men who can neither be bullied, nor bribed. second, the enactment of laws to defend the poor against the rich oppressor; to restrict and regulate corporate individual sway over the industries and and highways of the nation; to limit individual wealth and subject corporate wealth to supervision and just govern- Order, we give him place at the very mental control; to secure to the laborer his wages for a year at a time, to be forfeited only for such misconduct as the courts would recognize; and to punish the avoidance of tax paying by evere penalties, and bribery by loss of citizenship and ten years' imprison-ment. Third, an adequate and watchful executive force, who will enforce the thraldom of political and corporate the laws.

Welcome the delightful day! But it will never come until the largest class claim their rights in the government.- | heel of his labors.

every year. Once he did not believe in

to business, and were quite ready to Arrangements had been made at the close the labors of the day and get to

fashionable city.

We went to Washington not so much to see the Capitol city as to see and become a little acquainted with We say a little acquainted for in the

brief time and with the new surroundings to attract and divert the attention, a superficial acquaintance only can be had. We attended three sessions only of the National Grange, and in giving our impressions of the personnel of that body, we have no loubt, a farther acquaintance might require a material revision or correction of the impressions which we now

PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.-J. J. WOODMAN.

Of the Worthy Master of the National Grange there is no occasion to write. The most of our readers know when master of our State Grange, his standing as a presiding officer is good and his faith in, and devotion to the Order unquestioned.

PUT DARDEN.

Overseer of the National Grange, is of spare build, good height, with a full, long beard, mild voice and with rest to indicate the fighting qualities which have given him a controlling influence in the politics of his State. With a clear head, a determined will, a commanding use of words and a devotion to the grand purposes of the front in the column of industrious, progressive, unflinching workers. We think no one of our many zealous Patrons outrank Put Darden in an earnest desire to do what he can to liberate the agricultural class from

By conservatives he may be called

HINRY ESHBAUGH.

W. K, WILLIAMS, of N. C., is the singed cat of the body.

a jerking sort of speech uttered in a sharp, half-inaudible voice. When be has the floor he commands the undivided attention of the body. With- Rose. out timidity he strikes out, says what he undertakes to say, often witty, always earnest. Bro. Williams is a good Patron and we liked him.

B. C. HARRISON.

of Alabama is another of the strong men of the National Grange. Thick set and substantially built, his mental makeup is somewhat of the same character. Like some of his fellowmembers east, west, north and south, he is not likely to forget his political affiliations in his devotion to the Order. On the floor he is a ready, una bashed speaker, and though we heard him but little we set him down as a ready debater, and from a credible source we learned he is a very clear and forcible writer. He is of the family of progressive Patrons who can trace in the wake of their Grange work political results. Believes in political as well as social and commercial Grange work.

D. W. JONES.

of Iowa, is reported as worth more than any other member, but that has not made him an aristocrat in manner or dress, as he mingles with the brothers and sisters dressed in goods of his own manufacture. And as that does not extend to cotton or starch you can just fancy our Iowa brother a sturdy, outspoken Welchman thorougoly Americanized. Always ready to express his nonest convictions in an unpretending way, but so clearly as not to be misunderstood.

Bro. Jones is a valuable member of this body-as a Patron we think there is no shoddy about him, but dyed in the wool with fast colors, we shall be surprised if he is not always found faithful.

G. A. WASON, of New Hampshire and S. C. Carr, of Wisconsin, are gentlemen about whom we have little to say as we did not get them so fixed in our head that we can in the country, the farmers, know their impracticable, but positive results recall them. We shall have to place a number of the representative sisters and a very good talker, amiable in session.

A B. FRANKLIN

of Vermont, is another gentleman that is was not our good fortune to become acquainted with sufficiently to write of him from well defined impressions made at the time. I regard him however, as having a good standing in the National Grange for ability and genuine worth. His appearance indicates candor, good judgment and good sense.

L. RHONE

of Pennsylvania, in size is rather below a medium with a not over confident manner, he surprises you by his tenacity in debate, though not manifest in any offensive way. He is not a free talker but makes his positions understood before he leaves them.

We are inclined to think he sympathizes with ex-Master Piolette of his State in the propriety and necessity of political action to protect the rights the people now hold, and recover those that have been appropriated by corporations.

Our personal acquaintance with this Master was slight but we feel safe in saying he is a good member of this body.

C. G. LUCE,

Master of our own State Grange, has not only been seen but heard by such large numbers of our readers that we do not feel disposed to give to him much time or space. His reputation as a successful business man has been long established. His more than eighty speeches for the Order this year gives evidence of his devotion to its interests. Always watchful of all experimenting schemes that might jeopardize the treasury, he is liberal in policy and purpose to advance any project that will improve agriculture and the agriculturist.

LIPSCOMB, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

One of the able members of the Nainterests, make themselves felt, and seem to have followed close on the them in the same category with quite dependent thinker, ready in debate, tional Grange, is a good talker, an inaggressive and progressive. His voice that we failed to get acquainted with. lacks clearness and fullness, but his MR. WATTERSON fears that Colonel of Missouri, the lecturer of the Na- Though by this statement it is not to quickness of comprehension and fear-Ingersol is getting to be a worse infidel tional Grange is of medium height be inferred they were as silent as the lessness, whether in attack or defense and light build. A very good thinker sisters in the general business of the gives him a place in the front rank of working members.

power.

DECEMBER 1, 1883.

Of only medium height, heavy From what we have learned of him build, with a large round head, set we set him down as a good Patron, close down to his body, his florid face, heartily identified with the Order by close hits, and rapid articulation al- faith and good works. His report of ways command attention. On the the condition of the Order we find floor he gives close attention to busi- shows a large gain in membership in ness, and allows no matter in which the last two years.

he takes an intesest to run through that knew no bed time before the Patron and when not surrounded by wee small hours of the night.

DR. BLANTON OF VIRGINIA.

An old member and a good one, as it strikes us from out brief personal acquaintance rather than from any work placed to his account on the floor. as we do not remember hearing from him when the Grange was in session.

In his State the Dr. made a success ful fight against a combination of near as we made out, that fight made the State of Virginia. He is editor since it was first established. The The Doctor's standing as a patron is being a member of the Executive committee by management.

The only fault we have to find with him he may divide with his associates; and that is requiring the National Grange to hold its seventeenth strength for that kind of work. session in a place so objectionable cess. The National Grange must put the respect of those outside the gate.

NIEL OF KENTUCKY

in appearance is a noble specimen of manhood -- that is a first impression and when he takes the floor he does not dispel the impression by any foolish talk. With him unfortunately for us we had no acquaintance beyond an introduction. But we heard him make one speech; brief but so firm in tone, earnest in manner, beautiful and harmonious in its successive statements, that brief as it was, covering perhaps three minutes, we shall Armstrong the first place. Concise, not soon forget it or its author. The yet full and accurate, there is a proposition to allow unaffliated members living in a county where there was no working Grange to pay dues to the State Grange and in that way maintain their standing in the Order, vast amount of work on account of his had been reported upon adversely by Franklin of Vermont. The debate which followed called out in opposition to the report, Lipscomb of much and do it as well. South Carolina, Rhoane of Pennsylvania, and one or two others. The ably failed to do entire justice to some report was sustained by Franklin, of of the good brothers. In this we only Vermont, Hall of West Virginia, Brigham, of Ohio, and Niel of Kentucky. It was shown that no member could be outside of the jurisdiction of some Grange, and therefore, ers and sisters that we met and possi-

DANIEL MORGAN, without his approval or dissent. representing the Patrons of Louisiana Companionable and always loaded is quite an old gentleman in appearwith stories, his room at the hotel ance, quiet and unassuming. Of him was headquarters for boisterous mirth we can only presume that he is a good

> younger members who want the time, performs all the duties that devolve upon him in a creditable manner.

J. E. HALL, of West Virginia we have long known as Secretary of the State Grange. We suspect he is older than he looks. Tall and pleasing in his address, a fair talker, and has a good standing among his fellows for a new member.

S. E. ADAMS. manufacturers of fertilizers and as of Minnesota, Past Master of the National Grange, was a member of the him commissioner of agriculture of body for several of its annual sessions. We first met him at Louisville. He of the Virginia Patron, and has been is not inclined to be at all demonstrative, but was a good listener at all the sessions when we were present, and indicated by his position in the Order we conclude that he prefers to let others use the iaboring oar. If so he is committee of the National Grange, quite right about one thing; there are and we hardly think he got on the always enough ready to do the talking Rapids, is offering great inducements

J. W. NICHOLSON, when reached, and so difficult of ac- of New Jersey, is a quiet, unobstrusive on more style than that to command and devoted to the Order, has a good record, and from the little we saw of

him, we are quite sure he has earned it.

W. A. ARMSTRONG,

of New York, needs no introduction to those who read the Husbandman. To those who do not we say he is the peer of any member of the National Grange. A man of great breadth, a logical reasoner, and the happy, rare talent of clothing his ideas in well-selected language. As a writer to or for the Grange press we concede to Brosmoothness and finish to his sentences that please while they instruct. Not naturally industrious, taking his own statement as true, he accomplishes a mental activity and versatile genius. He is fond of a good cigar, and works when he must. But few men do as

In this brief review we have probask that we may be judged by our intentions.

In our next we may have something to say about some of the visiting broththere was no necessity of providing in bly some of the voting sisters may

THE GBANGE VISITOR.

it storms the teams are all comforta-

ble. It seems rather late in the day to

send you a description of this Grange

Home, but it will perhaps be as new

to many of the readers of the VIS-

ITOR as though given a year ago and you

will surely agree with me that it is the

real good times we love to recall and

talk about. I have since attended a Po-

mona Grange at Gilead and my im-

pressions of the former visit were

strengthened the Grange home of the

Yours fraternally.

California Correspondence.

their glances to the far off occident.

of green now deck the places, where a

few weeks ago the dewless breath of

plow to do good work. Many farmers

A gang plow drawn usually by six

by three cast wheels one of which runs

н.

work easier.

a pleasant one.

St. Joseph 3-D. B. Purdy, Heary 22 feet wide so that no matter how hard ook, R. T. Barker. Saginaw 1. Sanilac 1-Nathan McClure. Shiawassee 1-M. W. Willou Tuscola 1-J. P. C. Horlacher. Willoughby Van Buren 3 -J. O. Keith, Wm. Warren, Frank Branch. Washtenaw 2-E. M. Cole, J. B.

Lord. Wayne 2-M. R. Strong, H. Hurd. Wexford 1-Wm. E. D.an. REPRESENTATIVES FROM POMONA

GRANGES. Calhoun, No. 3-Perry Mayo. St. Joseph, No. 4-W. B. Langley. Oakland, No. 5-G. M. Trowbridge. Washtenaw, No. 7-N. C. Carpenter. Wayne, No. 8-N. T. Bradner. Hillsdale, No. 10-R. W. Freeman. Newaygo, No. 11-M. W. Scott. St. Clair, No. 12-Chas. Lapeen. Kent, No. 15-J. S. Solomon. Van Buren, No. 13-C. B. Charles. Lenawee, No. 18-G. B. Horton. Branch, No. 22-A. A. Luce. Montcalm, No. 24-Martin Miner. Clinton, No. 25-Courtland Hill. Eaton, No. 28-A. D. Sexton. Tuscola, No. 30,-J. Q. A. Burring-

on. Allegan, No. 33-D. S. Gardner.

"NEIGHBORLINESS on the Farm," heads a clipping from the Rural New Yorker that has about as good Grange doctrine in it as we find in any Grange paper. The Rural is eligible to membership in the Order.

THE Star Clothing House, Grand part of the work. When it comes to to purchasers. Our next number will committee work, the making out of have their new advertisement offering reports, etc., the few have it to do. a present to every one purchasing \$4 their appearance. And delicate tints Bro. Adams may have been saving his worth of goods. Between this and the first of March 5,000 articles will be given away to customers. Their stock summer blasted all it touched. The is large and we have been assured by gentleman, attentive to business, loyal disinterested parties that their prices ground is wet enough to enable the are low.

> are now improving this favorable op-WE left Washington Monday the 26th, reaching home Wednesday morn-The process by which this is done is as ing. The election of officers was to follows: take place on Tuesday. Since reaching home we have learned that the old or eight horses is used, on top of which

> officers were all re-elected except the is a seed sower the motion of the plow Gate-keeper, James Draper, of Massa- steadied and also regulated as to depth chusetts takes that office. Nashville, Tennessee, was selected for the next in the furrow and two on the land side meeting.

A Visit of Pleasure and Profit.

agitator regulates the quantity of seed It has always seemed to me that real sown. A small harrow attached by a good times and the real bad times that chain to the frame work, travels within we experience are the ones whose im- a few feet behind and to the right of pressions are the most certain to rethe gang-plow. eight or 10 plows are genmain with us through all the rest of erally used as there is no sod in the our life. The good times we refer to way,-the dry season being so prolonged with pleasure and recall and repeat as not to permit any to form,-the work them again and again. While the un- of putting in can by this means, be pleasant things we inevitabley meet and made more thorough and complete than get through with in some way, we seldom wish to recall unless we have a

gang and a team of eight horses can violent attack of the blues. I am not plow and put in seven or eight acres a blue a bit so I will tell of one of the day or a quarter section of land in one nicest meetings it was ever my good month. fortune to attend POLITICAL.

At the County fair a year ago we The Railroad Company still holds its met Bro. C. G. Luce who said "we are own in California. The same methods to dedicate our new hall next week, are being used by it that on former occasions have baffled all attempts to come over.

We accepted his kind invitation and regulate fare and freights .- the exthis way for continued membership. receive a little attention, as our gal- at the appointed day rode over to re- tensive use of hush-money.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

In the issue of the VISITOR of Nov. 15th, I notice the statement that "whatever smells bad, is as a rule, good food for plants." According to Peck's Bad Boy limburger cheese has that failing, (if indeed it is a failing). If it can be used in that capacity please state in your next issue how it should be administered and oblige.

> Yours, GRANGER.

Worthy Master is a fine model of a Hall and does credit to its Members Mr. J. Stevens sends us another way he has found convienient for plowing in every respect. How often those vismarsh land. Have a team hitched to its have recurred to my mind and how marsh land. Have a team hitched to reciprocating instead of the rotary a broad tired wagon. To the hind end principle, and seems to employ some many times I have resolved to write of the axle of the wagon fasten a plow this for the VISITOR I cannot begin to beam so that two wheels of the wagon tell, but cares and duties have seemed to demand every moment of my time shall run in the last furrow. One man will be used to drive the team another until now, accept this task as a duty but to manage the plow. Although this is a heavier load for the team to draw it is a lighter draft and the horses do the

J. T. Cobb:-According to the promise Willsome readers of the VISITOR I made, on the occasion of our last ingive their experience as to the merits of the new Home Sewing Machine terview in Kalamazoo last summer. I herewith send a few items for publicacompared with the original Singer and other leading machines as to durability tion. I do so with a degree of diffidence. ease of management, etc., and so en-Still, I entertain the hope that in a lighten an intending purchaser. community so cosmopolitan as that of Michigan some may wish to extend Agents are claiming that the New We have had two good rains this fall stand wear etc; I am favorably imin this part of the State. Green wheat pressed with the New Home and would annual grasses and weeds have made like the experience of others.

A. R. ENAC.

B. G BUELL.

In answer to inquiry of J. F. in last VISITOR, Will hogs fatten fit to market or butcher on artichokes alone? I have never tried fattening hogs on artichokes; and have doubts about the portunity and are putting in their wheat | economy of the process. I have found them a profitable crop to raise as an assistant in wintering hogs and especcially for breeding sows in early Spring before farrowing. They are cheaply raised, are productive and the harvesting costs nothing.

The furrow wheel has a crank that con-The Executive Committee, of Clinnects by means of a rod with an agita-County Pomona Grange have been very tor within the long seed sower. This fortunate in securing the services of the Worthy Master of the State Grange to give a course of lectures in Clinton County in the month of January next. We intend that every Grange in the County (13 in No.)shall have the benefit of one lecture at least. I shall meet Bro. Luce at the State Grange when the neccessary arrangements will be made and notice of the time and meeting will be given in the county papers, might be thought .One man with a four and in the GRANGE VISITOR. The meetings will all be public and a grand feast is anticipated.

COROLAND HILL

The bitter storm of Nov. 15 beat us out of a meeting of the Allegan County at that time will probably keep till next time. The snow has all gone NEWS ITEMS.

Jackson Patriot: The laws of the State regulating punishment for at-tempted escapes from the prison are very generally misunderstood; the prevailing idea being that convicts forfeit the time they have served, and begin their sentence anew. Such is not the case, however, the only time lost is the time spent when the convict is at liberty. If captured his time begins where he left off, the interven-If captured his time ing period when he is at liberty not being reckoned in.

Mr. James Carr. at the brass works. has nearly completed a handsome working model of a new water moter, the invention of Mr. Daniel Hull of this city. The moter is designed upon the excellent points, Messrs, Carr & Son have already turned out for him 20,000 of an ingenious device to prevent buggy shafts from rattling, all of which Mr. Hull has successfully placed upor the market.—Adrian Times.

The great trunk railroad lines from Chicago to the seaboard are resolved to increase the rates of freight on dressed beef with a view of discourageing the growth of this promising industry in Chicago and the West for the benefit of the tock-yards along the lines, chieffy those at Buffalo, Pittsburg, and New York. The railrord managers are largely interested in these, and in times past received enormous profits from ontrageous charges for keeping stock and selling todder in them, and the dressed beef trade has already inflicted a serious blow on the business con-Home is not durable that it will not nected with these yards and threatens one still more disastrous. Accrdingly Commis ioner Tink has announced that the rates on dressed beef from Chicago to New York shall be advanced about five cents per. 100 pounds. The rate now on live cattle is 40c. per. 100 pounds; that on dressed beef 64c. and this is to be raised to 69 cents, although it has been demonstrated that with the live stock rates at 40c. dressed beef should not be charged over 50c. and that at that rate the traffic would yield as heavy a profit as cattle at 40c

> To keep ice from windows, take a sponge or ordinary paint brush and ub over the glass once or twice with a. little cold alcohol. This not only keeps the panes free from ice, but gives the glass a fine polish.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Eaton County Pomona Grange No. will hold its next annual meeting and elect officers at Charlotte Grange hall Wednesday Dec. 19, 1883.

Yours fraternally, J. SHAW. Charlotte, Nov. 27.

The annual meeting of Kent Couny Pomona Grange will be held Dec. 19, 1883, in the City of Grand Rapids. at Redman's hall, ove. Dik-man's ewelry store. The election of Officers and other business will come before the meeting. An invitation is extended to all Patrons

A. W. MEECH, Master.

Please announce that the next metting of Branch Co. Pomona Grange will be held at Coldwater, on Wednes-day and Thursday Dec. 19th. and 20th A full programme will be prepared for the occasion, and a good time is anticipated. The first day will be a basket pic nic, Coldwater Granger's will Pomona Grange. All that was good provide entertainment for the night and second day. A. A. LUCE, Sec.

The annual meeting of the St. Joand rain is saturating the ground so seph Co., Grange will be held at Centhat wheat will have good support for treville on Thursday Dec. 6, at 10A. M. The election of officers and the hear-

long to a Subordinate Grange, while he lived within convenient reach, but if all the Subordinate Granges in his county coased to work, he would in a neighboring county, and if all in our next. the Granges in his State became dormant he would unite with a Grange in some other State. If all the Granges in the United States gave up the ghost, he would transfer his allegiance to the Dominion of Canada, and if the Order there surrendered to the grim messenger before his final summons came to cross the dark river, Great Grange above. This with the tions in counties that show no repreearnest warning speech of Brig- sentation will make haste to forward ham, of Ohio, placed the report the names of representatives. of the committee on the record with the verdict of approval, affixed.

FRED BOBIE OF MAINE, Now governor of the Pine Tree State is a fine specimen of manhood in his appearance, is very gentlemanly and courteous in manner. He talks when on the floor with a deliberate earnest ridge. ness and candor that pleases though it lacks the inspiration and fervor of more rapid speakers.

We set him down as a man of a road views, prudent, without timidity, a conservative politician well supplied with common sense and sterling honesty.

GILLER.

of Illinois, is a lively Scotchman as I remember him, and leads all other Masters in this: he believes it to be his duty to write for the State paper of the Order of his State, and to write often and he does it.

Other Masters may be as orthodox in faith as Bro. Giller, but if so it is not a fai h so productive of good works. If in this we do injustice to the Masters of other State Granges, we shall be glad to be set right. As at present advised the Master of the State Grange of Illinois in this duty, out ranks all others and this is no empty compli ment to Bro. Giller,

JAMES DRAPER,

of Massachusetts, we did not hear from on the floor that we remember nor did we happen beyond an introduction to make his acquaintance.

review in this number.

shall have a brief account of what we

STATE GRANGE OF MICHIGAN-ELEV. ENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

The following is a list of Representatives as far as reported to this office, elected to attend the next session of the State Grange which will be called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the hall of the House of Representatives he would forward his application for in the New Capitol building at Lanrenewed membership in the Order by sing on Tuesday, December 11th, the first good Patron bound to the 1883. We hope Secretaries of conven-Allegan 3-W. H. Ely, Earl Ross,

T. C. Buskirk. Antrim 1. Barry-2-George Brainard, Chas. Newland. Benzie 1. Berrien 3-J. K. Bishop, Almon

Keighley, Edward Marsh. Branch 2-Ira Buell, K. B. Ethe-Oalhoum 1-Geo. A. Cameron. Cass. 1-Mr. J. Gaud. Clinton 3-S. E. Scott, John 1 Keiser, A. B. Cook. Eaton 2.-J. E. Murry. Genesee 1.-C. L. Higgings. Grand Traverse 1-8. H. Hyde. Gratiot 1. Hillsdale 2 -- Wm. Bryan Hillsdale, 2-R. T. Twillet. Ingham 2.-Geo. F. Fuller, Geo. Proctor. Ionia 3.-E. D. Lambertson, Thos. Thomas, Thos. Pryor. Jackson 1. Kalamazoo 2.-Chas. S. Whipple, Henry Adams. Kent 4.-N. D. Holt, H. G. Holt, R. Brown, Chas. Tefft. Lapeer 1.-P. H. Foot. Leelanaw 1. Lonawee 2.-Rafus Baker. Samuel Morey. Livingston 1.-W. K. Sexton. Macomb 1.-W. B. Shattuck. Manistee 1.-Jos. McDiarmid. Mason 1. Mecosta 1-Wm. Cook. Monroe 1-T. G. Chandler. Montcalm 1-A. B. Brown. Muskegon 1-A. W. Booron. Newayge 1-Andrew Flynn. Oceana 1-Geo. C. Myers. Oakland 3-Thos. J. Jones, G. Noble, Harrison Gaunt. Ottawa 1-Charles W. Wilde. Osceola 1-H. L. Laughlin. St. Clair 1-Moses Locke.

The Kentucky member closed his lantry is not entirely exhausted. But joice with our brothers and sisters of The editors of news-papers are atbrief speech by affirming his devo- business is pressing and we cannot Gilead Grange, No. 400 in the comple- tacked all along the line by the railroad tion to the Order. He hoped to be- give any more time to this rambling tion of their home. We arrived quite monopoly and the editors sanctum early, so had ample time to look over could be truly said to be so many be-

We spent but little time viewing the building before many arrived, and seiged castles where, occasionally the objects of interest in Washington but we were surprised. We had expected professed defenders of the peoples that the building would have a sort of rights within are knocked down by 20 join the nearest Subordinate Grange saw to present to our readers probably unfinished look, or else a public one, gold pieces [Dont you wish you were

large and resounding to every step and here Mr. Editor to show them how you tone or something of that sort. But could stand the pelting?] And all this look where we would, and all we would golden shower of ill-gotten gains is there was nothing but the best of taste, poured forth by a Company who refusthe neatest and most substantial of es to pay debts out of a large surplusfinish, and the cosiest and most homeon hand, and who like the miser perlike look to be seen. It is certainly a sistenly proclaims itself poverty-strick fine model of convenience and com- en.

fort and even elegance interiorly. The The State Grange of California have Grange own a half acre lot and on this petitioned Gov. Stonem an to convene have built a hall 25 by 50 feet one the Legislature in extra session order that the recreant Railroad Commission story with a basement for dining room and kitchen. The Grange room is the and the equally recreant railroad comfull size of the building except what pany may be the better regulated the is necessary for two small rooms and railroad company of course opposes this a stairway. I think the room is 24 by movement, and we shall soon see wheth-40. Very nicely finished and furnished, er the Governor stands up like a man or a very nice carpet on the floor the gift goes to bed with some of the wounded of Bro. C. G. Luce. a fine organ, hangeditors.

ing lamps, small lamps, chairs, tables, and altar, while pictures, wreaths and mottoes all added to the beauty of the room.

Else?" Below is a large dining room and a kitchen. The dining room is used by "He that by the plow would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive." the temperance society (for there is a large and enthusiastic temperance so-An able writer on agriculture says ciety here many of them Patrons.) By of the above couplet, "This old adage, the time we had looked the house over so often quoted, as though it were a the people began to come in thick and self-evident truth, is in my opinion, a fast and Sister A. A. Luce conducted piece of unmitigated nonsense. It is us to a pleasant seat and left us for a part of the old absurdity that farmawhile. Such a crowd as that grew to ing simply means manual labor. be, and such a good natured one we Now, while we admit that the idea have seldom seen. The Granger's had that "farming simply means manual asked their friends and neighbors to come in and be glad with them, and I those who have been, and are now enguess not many had refused. At last gaged in it, and that this same idea the exercises were commenced and the has been a great hindrance to improvewhole work of dedication beautifully ment in agriculture, while I say, we executed. Bro. Willard, Worthy Chapadmit this, we do not admit, that lain of the State Grange officiating, af-"Poor Richard" when he wrote the ter which he gave a most eloquent adabove couplet, ever took so narrow a dress which seemed to make a deep im- view of the subject he was treating as pression on his hearers. I think I to confine it to mere manual labor. never heard the uses and aims of the He simply meant, if you would thrive Order more explicitly stated than that as a farmer attend strictly to your day by him. From the opening song business. That is, to everything that to the benediction the dedication serwill improve the farmer as well as the vice was well done. The hall as it farm. He meant the culture of the stands cost \$2,000 of which Bro mind as well as of the soil; to "over-C. G. Luce contributed \$900 besides the see our own affairs with our own carpet and cooking stove. Mindful of eyes;" for, as Poor Richard says-"The the instruction they received in imitaeye of the Master will do more work tion they have built a shed 100 feet long than both of his hands."

the winter. The long winter evenings are upon us. It is the time the farmer soul culture. Debates in Grange halls will eradicate weeds from these fields. Essay and song ought to blossom and bud the soul. Occasional feasts ought to cement friendships that can stand the stress of hard times. I think Otsego Grange will do much of this business if our lectureer can have his say and way.

M. MILTON CHASE.

The brave old warrior statesman, anti monopolist and true friend of the masses is beaten by the combined power and corrupt use of the base gold of the aristocratic nabobs of Beacon street.

Butler goes out Robinson goes in, what does the proud old State lose or win. She swaps a man for a manakin, and the proud right of tanning pauper skin, while the brave old patriot may well be proud of the 150,000 votes cast for him by the intelligent middle class who are the main stay of the republis. We trust the old veteran will buckle on his armor for another fight against the combined power of the money kings; while the Tewksbury

tan yard resumes business under cul tured auspices. REFORMER.

Fat turkeys had better roost high to-night. We are having beautiful weather for last half of November for corn husking which is yet going on. We are to have a Farmers' Institute here January 17th and 18th, 1884. I am sorry we cannot furnish programme for this issue of GRANGE VISITOR. The local committee are going to try labor," has obtained largely among their level best to make it a success. It will be held in Odell's Opera Hall in the village. We invite everybody and especially farmers of Allegan, Kent, Barry, Kalamazoo and Van Burencounties. When the hotel shall be filled, the good people of Otsego will take in other visitors and do their best to keep them warm and fed. M.

Otsego, Mich., Nov. 28th, 1883.

Friends and foes of the Life Saveing Service will take notice that dur-ing the last fiscal year the organization rather more than paid for itself, even from a financial point of view. The amount of properity, imperiled by ma-rine disaster was \$7,176,540. Of this only \$1,564,740 was lost. The lives en-dangered in the same disasters, were work 3,792, and 3,777, were saved. Figures v. B. like these speak for themselves.

ing of reports of standing committees are upon us. It is the time the farmer will be in order. Business of general has allotted to him for intellectual and interest will also come before the meeting and we urge all fourth degree members throughout the country tom make a special effort and meet with S. H. ANGEVINE, Sec'y. us.

> Clinton County Pomona Grange No 25, will hold its next annual meeting at the hall of the Olive Grange, Wednesday December 24, 1883.

The election of officers will take place

All members of the Order are invited to be present. There will also be an evening session.

HENRY N. WEBB, Sec'y.

The St. Clair and Sanalac Counties Pomona Grange. will hold their next meeting at Charity Grange No. 417 on the third Wednesday in December 1883.

All fourth degree members are cordially invited.

JAMES ANDERSON, Master, Farmers Nov. 12 1883

Clinton County, Pomona Grange, is still alive and flourishing. We meet every month and our meetings are well attended. At our last meeting held at the hall of Bath Grange, Nov. 14 ins we had a good attendance and a lively discussion of the question chosen for discussion. Several members of other Pomona Granges were present. HENRY N. WEBB. Sec'Y

DeWitt, Nov. 26 1883.

The Programme of the D, & B. C. council P. of H. which will be held at the hallof Orion Grange, Thursday De-cember 6th 1883, at 10 o'clocka. M. is as follows:

Opening of Council. Music. Unfinished Business. New Business. Appoint-ment of Committees. Music. Basket Lunch .- Tea and Coffe free. AFTERNOON SESSION

Address of welcome J. P. Cook Master of Orion Grange.

Response by J. J. Snook of Wash ington Grange. What work have we to do by Mrs. L.

A. Pearsoll, Disco.

Music. Election of Officers for 1884. Agricultural Fairs-How can their Management be Improved. John Lessiter, Orion, followed by discussion. Reading of Council Paper, Mrs. J. J

Snook, Washington. Music, Does Protective Duties Cheap-en the Article Protected—Charles Adams, Rochester.

Music, Select reading Mrs. Stone Secretary Washington Grange. Music. Good of the Order, M. P. New-

berry Mrs. L. N. Cole J. M. Norton J. G. Noble, Free Delano.

Music, True Relation of Railroads tes the public.-J Van Hoosen, Rochester followed by discussion.

All fourth degree members are invited to attend.

C. L. CARPENTER J. G. NOBLE. Master. Secretary

V. E. B Modesta Cal., Nov. 9, 1882. Does it Mean Manual Labor and Nothing

Rorticultural Bepartment.

Forestry in Germany.

The great economy practiced throughout Germany is nowhere more noticeable than in the management of forests. The immense tracts of tim ber which once covered large areas in that empire, have been long since cut away, and the people after depending upon Scandinavia for many years, are now planting forests in all waste places, and, what is better, are care fully preserving from devastation the natural woodlands yet remaining. In traveling from Bremen to Frankfort one sees these timber tracts in all stages of development, and a visit to one of the national "Forest Schools" gives an insight into methods and management.

The Germans are planting trees of the greatest commercial value of the conifers. The Riga Pine is most com mon, though the Scotch pine and Norway spruce are extensively grown. O deciduous trees wherever possible the hard wood species are grown. The poplars and willows are let severe.y alone where the condition of the lan will permit a more valuable variety is be used. Here is a lesson for forest treplanters in this country. If the multitudes of immigrants who are taking tree claims in Dakota and other part of the west, would take with then seeds of trees of a recognized econo: oi value, such as hard maple, ash, and the hardiest conifers, they would not only satisfy the wording of the law but would be planting a crop who-value at maturity would equal that o any other to which the land could i, seeded.

Again the Germans use for tree cu ture land which is not the best for or dinary crops. If there lies a steep hil side, it is covered with thrifty pines of spruces, instead of being a weed bed as in America. If land is too wet.) is drained and set to willow, popla or some other tree that loves excessiv moisture. There are thousands of acre along our Atlantic coast, now barren which could be planted to Europea. larch at little expense, an investmen that will prove very profitable. The cultivation of the trees is the

rough, and seems never to be neglect ed. They are planted three feet apar in rows, which, in damp places, ar diained by a shallow ditch on eithe side-appearing thus to be in bed-The trees are carefully hoed until they shade the ground, after which they are thinned out just often enough to keep them slightly crowded, thu making clean, straight trunks. Pruv ing and thinning out are attended in as regularly by the German forester. as by our most intelligent nursery-The trees are never allowed to men. crowd each other too much; but a uniform height and evenness of growth are sought and obtained, which makes these cultivated forests even when, afrequently is the case, fifty feet high. appear from a distance like a dense mass; but once among the trees one finds a clean surface, carpeted with moss and leaves, but free from broken branches, and overhead a canopy of

green, beautiful and refreshing. The "thinnings" are found useful for many things, to which we, with could by knowing their number, and the height of one tree, have a very

said that while only one bushel in seven of the wheat crop of the United States reaches the produce exchange of New York, its traders buy and sell two for every one that comes out of the ground. "he Chicago board of trade is recently reported to have turned over as much wheat in a day as is raised in the State of Illinois in a twelvemonth. Between the producer

who sells his wheat at 95 cents, and the consumer who buys his flour at \$6 50 per barrel, lies a margin so great as to make many rich. If this were properly adjusted between the two extremes, the daily life of each would be made much pleasanter and easier. Instead, this margin goes to him who never lifts a bag of wheat, or handles a bundle of grain, neither is the smell of the workshop found upon his garments. This margin is repeated many fold during the year upon a fictitious basis.

The products of the farm are now low, and the reports are still crying down prices, because the majority of speculators are interested in lower ates for grains when the upward tide gins farmers who most need the money will have parted with their crops, and the speculator will be hsp-iy."-Grand Rapids Democrat.

An Important Decision.

Quite an important motion was deied by the Supreme Court on Tues ay morning, in the case of Dennis Heffron vs. The Township Board of Manistique, in the county of Scho I-e att. A motion was entered by Messre. wcomb of Manistique and Hanchett Saginaw, counsel for plaintiff, to mpel the Board to approve a liquor ond. The Court refused. Justice aves, who gave the decision, held bat, while the Court might compel a builted to it, the nature of that tion could not be directed nor conlled. It may therefore be inferred that is entirely discretionary with a Board approve or reject a liquor bond there is an inner history connected the this case, which tends to show that the laws of Michigan are ample, t only for the regulation of the quor traffic, but for its actual sup ession, when applied by honest and rless men. The Chicago Lumbe mpany owns nearly all the lands in boolcraft County, and its head arters are at Manistique. The comarters are at Manistique. The com-arters are at Manistique. The com-arter are are an are are are are an are as possible, the sale of whiskey and are establishment of gaming and awdy houses within its territory. It is after they have here successful on his effort they have been successful on e side of the river, but on the oppote bank there is a small village called Hiawatha, and here was located, about ne year 1879, by one Daniel Heffron an establishment which was currently reported to be maintained in contra vention of law and morality. This house was run almost continuously util the present year, when W.F. Riggs was elected Prosecuting Actorney. This officer undertook t, suppress it, and did so but soon after is suppression a building was erected in Manistique, and a saloon opened. with Dannis Heffron, a brother of D miel, as the reputed proprieter. He offered bonds, and the Township Board jected them; but he continued to sell. whereupon Prosecuting Attorney Riggs prosecuted him, and the result for many theory, our abundance, would never think of applying them. It is by judiciously thinning out that the evenness of growth referred to is obtained. In an old forest of pines I visited, planted theorem theorem seemed was raised, but as Mr. Riggs was firm in his determination to prosecute for every violation of the State law Heffron made a test case, and applied for man damus to compel the Township Board to accept his bond. The result is stated OVA be regarded not only as a triumph for good order and de cency, but as establishing beyond question, the power of a community to abolish or prohibit saloons and dramshops within its borders, with no other enginery than the present laws, if the people so will. And yet there is a clique of pessimists in every town that is howling for more laws while or to put it in the valued power of the press. refusing to exercise these in force, for getting that even legislation may be over-done, and thereby intensify the evil sought to be removed .- Lansing Republican.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Communications.

CROW YOUR OWN CROW.

My friend, while you battle In life to adorn. With your highest conception Your mind, treat with scorn The effort to dictate What blast you shall blow. Be like the young chanticleer, Crow your own crow.

Mid real contentions, Mid discord and strife

Be true to your country, Your God, and your wife; Not forgetting the little ones As you journey below: Be honest, be upright, And crow your own crow.

For the joys and the sorrows You meet with in life, Are as naught when compared To the wholesome advice That I give the unthinking, The girt I bestow Is a crown set with jewels: Crow your own crow.

Then when you come down To the end of your life, With your mind stored with knowledge That frees you from strife, As you near the dark river, With hearts all aglow, As Patrons of husbandry, Crow your own crow.

When in that happy country, The home of the blest, Where all are subjected To a righteous test, When asked by the angel What you did here below, Just answer him promptly, You crowed your own crow.

And it will secure you A seat among those, Whose love for the neighbor Led them to oppose The wrong that in triumph, Causeth many a throe Of anguish, while learning To crow their own crow.

-S. P. Ballar J.

A Few Words About the Newspaper.

Jefferson says: "Of a government thout newspapers, or of newspapers ithout a government, I would prefer he latter." Whatever one may think of this expression, the great value of ewspapers to our government, to the pe, ple, both in public and private life, will admit. Call them indispensable to a free government, to human rogress and to an enlightened civiliz ition, and you do not overstate their value to mankind. The press has been called "the fourth estate of a na ion." It is at least a mighty power for doing good; and, on the other hand, a vicious, licentious press is a curse to any people. We have a few words to say about the faults, errors, and the unwisdom of editors. The most potent word in journalism is the little word "news;" it is the magazine

men. It is mighty for evil in the hands of bad men. Again, says an eminent journalist, "newspapers have become the vehicle of information rather than of opinions. The world don't care what an editor thinks about a fact, but it does care a great deal for the fact." This, perhaps, in the sense intended to be conveyed, is true; but, in another and larger sense, an opinion is often worth a whole volume of facts. This desire for facts or new things, by edi tors, is oft n carrried to such an extreme that it has become disease. You see it in its most malignant type in the reporter and interviewer. They seem to be ever on the rack for fresh facts, to spend new. On this head an English journalist says. "Journalism, in its hot haste, its indifference to all but the business of the hour, and its contemptuous dismissal of the day's work so soon as it has lapsed into the work of yesterday has much to answer for." This mania for fresh, raw facts, is like picking fruit before it is ripe, it not only wilts but is most unwholesome food. The glib productiveness of the editor suggests the difference between the two famous orators, one of whom never paused or wanted a word, while the other pausing at times, never wanted the word. The journalist who never pauses must necessarily use many wrong and hurtful words, that, like unripe fruit, are most indigestible and injurious. In regard to personal notices nothing seems too trivial or commonplace for the columns of a newspaper. We are glad to state that the better class of editors discard this singular movement entirely. But there are so many others who have lately been seized with a fondness for filling certain columns of their paper, with indiscriminate personal notices, that the people begin to see the vanity of it and to consider the whole thing of no value whatever. All the village and country gossip gets into public print. Mrs. Grundy's occupation is not only gone but the old lady is completely out-done by the tittle-tattle column of the newspaper. And when we get at the pith of the matter we find that the sole object of the editor is to coin money by catering to people's vanity. Seveneights of such notices are of no earthly use to anybody. Thus everybody gets into the newspaper. People are all on a common level there. This reminds one of Artemus Ward's Baldwinsville regiment, that did not have a private in it; he made them all officers that none might feel above his fellows. Thus the editor promotes all alike to the personal columns of his paper. This is called the latest "coup d'etate" in journalism. The "ad captandum vulgus"

he has succeeded admirably. Byron, long ago, had pointed out this weakness in human nature, when he wrote: "'l'is pleasant, sure, to see one's name in

policy of the modern editor. And in it

print,

A book's a book, although there's nothing

Benefits Derived from Necessity.

An essay by Thomas Mars read at a Grange Meeting of Berien County.] [The subject assigned me for this oc-

casion is one that requires more ability and thought than I am master of If your lecturer in assigning to mem bers the different subjects had selected some member of broader thought and more experience, I imagine the question would have been remembered as a great treat, but I fear many will be disappointed.

The subject as published I will have to transpose and call it. "Benefits Derived from Necessity." Historians differ somewhat as to the real object of the explorers of this country but I am of their whole time in quest of something the opin on that the main incentive was the bettering of the condition of the mother country. It is true after all the longer, and close with a few thoughts, hardships, toil and privations of these in regard to our immediate surroundrebel, and set up a new form of mark in the world. While those of happiness.

> cestors were royalists in the times a in the early colonial days. He re- nered the grain, to make read for ived an indifferent education but the world. Remember the hard ligently sought to improve his mind working poor, the toiling millions, nder the disadvantages which sur for you are reaping untold benefits unded him. At 17 he surveyed lands from their necessities. an unknown wilderness at great

ril from hostile Indians. At 22 he aved Braddock and his army from total annihilation; Was chosen commanan be reared by the combined gen is of the world.

Benjamin Franklin 'the distin gaished statesman and philosopher he and I differ in opinion. He would considered by all the world, as the like to have the State go into the book greatest mind ever produced in Amer- publishing business and several other ica, was born of humble parentage. things. All right Brother Director. If His father a poor tallow chandler un- you think that is the way to get a able to maintain his family of 17 children apprenticed the boy to his step- pitch in and agitate the matter. If you brother who treated him harshly com p-lling him to work early and late cient oversight of our schools, strike or a mere pittance. He lived on vega able diet in order to save a few penthes to purchase books with. This the reforms you speak for. But while man's history is too well known for me I find no fault with the reforms or to rehearse. At this time, I speak of measures you advocate I do not believe it merely to show you that necessity they will reach the point or attain the was the motive power in developing end I wish to have attained. in him one of the greatest minds that was ever produced.

Abraham Lincoln was the son of a armer, and all wondered that he

hould become one of the most illus-

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of the noble men and women of our nation into various bodies to devise means, that would stop the accursed rum traffic. The results are legions. It does not require but little investigation to see the grand benefits derived from this organization. It has made many blunders. Mistakes are but opportunities to better our conditions, and let me say right here, do not be discouraged, Let us do all we can in every way possible to make this traffic obnoxious and a stench in the nos-

trils of every decent man and woman in our land. Go on with the good work and in the end unbounded benefits will be the the result of this necessity.

Now friends, I might go on indefinitely, presenting incidents of benefits derived from necessity, but real energetic masses of the people of the will not occupy your valuable time arly emigrants they proved loyal to ing. See the young men and women their country many years, notwith- under our direct observation. Those standing the sore oppression heaped who have been compelled to depend upon them from their parent country. on their own resources for an educa-Necessity at last compelled them to tion have almost invariably made a government for themselves, out of with a fortune at their backs have which has grown one of the most pow- more frequently made failures than ful nations on earth, givingto untold successes. The poor have accumuaillions liberty and the sweet pursuit lated, and the rich speat their valuable time and fortunes in revelry. Washington the father of his coun The hard laborers working from ney was made such by necessity. His cessity have built up towns, cities, railroads, canals, and made the fine Cromwell, and emigrated to Virgi farms, cultivated, produced and gar-

School Superintendency.

Editor Grange Visitor :-- I am glad n-r in chief of the American forces; to see that my little article on school E ected and served two terms as presi- matters has struck a responsive chord dent of the United States, refusing among your many readers, and I hope third term. Retiring first in peace, that the agitation once begun will be fi st in war and first in the hearts of kept up until we get an efficient syshis countrymen, erected a monumt tem of school superintendency. If I ent more enduring, more br ll'ant ha understand friend "Director's" article aright he thinks our present system is as good as we want and no reform in that direction is needed. That is where plentiful supply of good teachers, just think that is the way to secure an effiright out from the shoulder and see if you can't do something to bring about

I want to have our school examinations so conducted that competent teachers shall receive certificates and incompetents be rejected. I want our school examiners to know by personal observation in the school room what the teachers' qualifications are. I want our school examiners to know more about our teachers and schools than they can learn by passing around printed test questions, or gain from hearsay reports by Tom, Dick and Harry. I want teachers' wages to be detertermined by their qualifications and by the natural laws of supply and demand. I don't want them determined by an artificial scarcity created for the special purpose of influencing wages. and women who have made their I think these things are reforms, and names household words for the mil- that they can be secured by such a tions, that started in life poor, groped change in our system of school superalong over rough places, up hill and intendency as I indicated in my former down, through adversity and afflic- letter. For that reason I propose and tion without friends or morey, and favor the change and hope that Directhrough their necessities and persever- tor will keep firing away at those other

correct notion of the amount of sawn timber the whole forest would pro-Whenever trees are cut the az duee. is applied very close the ground, so that no unsightly stumps remainthough the economic German is think ing only of the value of that extra foot of timber. Old women, too weak to assist longer in the fields, now find employment in picking up the chips, and carrying the branches to the edge of the wood, where they are cut and tied into bundles and after drying, sold in the market. Nothing is wasted. To the passer by the woods always present a clean, inviting resting place.

CHAS. A. KIFFER. Strong county, Ia

Commercial Crop Reports.

It was difficult to secure legislation State could have honest statements of the crop prospects. Even many farmers opposed the plan. The truth is we can secure straight accounts of the condition of crops.

Commercial crop reports may be

in the Michigan Farmer, makes some strong and tru htul statements. We quote as follows:

'If farmers will note the fact that while they have products to sell, the report of that especial product in the commercial paper always favors the buyer, they will place less reliance upon these reports. Members of boards of trade are very sensitive about agricultural papers meddling with these matters. They prefer to keep the popknowing well that once awakened to and so far as practicable should bear the actual facts, they cannot so readily manipulate values, and influence manipulate values, and influence prices to their advantage. Reports are believed more readily emanating from a source untainted by falsehood, and it is to the interest of the speculator that their reports be entitled to credence, hence their tenderness on the solution. hence their tenderness on the point. If they can sow the air thickly with a well fertilized report, they know the reaping will be a generous one. Ev-ery one interested in the direction indicated by it will take it up and speculate upon it, or try to, until a lie will have the same effect as the truth. If the cry is abundant harvests and ment there cannot be that diversity of full granaries, prices will go down, despite the State and department reports of a deficiency. No wonder that it has become an axiom that the bear From the Husbandman, Elmira N. Y. side is the winning one: prices can be

run down more easily than they can be run up. The speculator makes his margin as readily one way as the other. The spe ulative value makes ing their farms, and burning their other wall value when the farmer atthe real value when the farmer attempts to sell, and this value is not what it would be were speculation the dairy and the hog have paid off eliminated from the accourt. It is the mortgage.- Western Rural.

Class organizations in politics in this country are repugnant to all men who believe in the principles upon which the republic is founded, hence

a party that panders to any class, any religious sect, to any selfish interest, is subversive of that equality which is the primary principle in any republic. by means of which the farmers of our In this view a party organized in the especial interest of any business is opposed to the welfare of all people. Thus a party made up of farmers disthat this is the only means by which tinctively-a farmers party-would be unworthy of support from the very interest it professed to represent. It

has been alleged that the Grange atbased upon a knowledge of facts, but they are always made to deceive and to embrace farmers in its membership are utterly regardless of the facts. A. C. Glidden, in treeting of them. Grange really does seek to organize farmers but not as a political party in the common acceptance of the term not even as a political party in any sense, nevertheless an organization with political objects. Our government is representati :e, in theory, at least. In practice its law-making bod-ies should be made up of men who represent all the varied industries of the country because these industries are affected beneficially, or injurously, as

favorable or adverse legislation is had. Laws should have the bloadest scope equally upon all industries. The Grangeseeks to attain this equality and therefore deserves cordial support by all persons who would restore the government to its early principles Farmers being the most numerous of all the industrial classes have greater | lic press in our country. power to regutate public affairs, but this power depends upon recognition of community of interest which so far has not seemed practicable. It is the work of the Grange to harmonize interests through enlightment of all farmers on questions that effect the public welfare. After such enlight, opinion which now leads the farmers to attach themselves to indiscrimin-

WHEN I came to Wisconsin, thirtytwo years ago, farmers were chiefly engaged in raising wheat. mortgagethe farmer has quit raising wheat, and

of supplies in all journalistic work, and in that little monosyllable lurks much of the good, or much of the evil that is scattered abroad by the press. And when we consider that-

"Evil news rides while good news waits," we see the danger that lurks concealed Or to put it in plain words, when one sees that "a lie will travel one hundred miles while truth is pulling on its boots," he gets something of an idea of the danger to public morals when the press sends out these swifter evil messengers instead of the good ones. For, as stated, under the head of news much evil can be scattered over the land. An editor who defines news as "fresh information concerning men and things," without considering the morals in the case, has, in his paper, a winged mercury, who is list procured, certainly not from the just as willing now as he was of old, to go on an evil, or on a good errand for his master. And the master is just as ready now, as of old, to justify himself in wrong-doing, by quoting the old maxim, "There is a spirit of good in all evil." But where the evil swallows up the good the result is bad. Now there are editors innumerable. Many honored St. Simon's church with their are doing a great and noble work for the country. There are others, equally able, whose influence on the public is every little act that is done in the of a narrower or partisan character; church or at our home be published in and others whose influence on public the columns of the Family Spy?" Yes morals is of a mixed character of it has come to this. Almost every good and evil; and there is still anoth- trivial act that is done at home or er class of editors, which reminds one of Bill Arp's departed friend, of whom Many people get nervous over he said, "he was a very mean man in this especially when, as some respects, but then he was mean- times happens, some little act er in others." It is this class of bad of theirs has been distorted in the editors that, in a greater or less degree, paper by a correspondent's awkward counteract the usefulness of the pub

Then again, the number of men who get into the editorial sanctum, that really belong behind the plowtail, are too numerous to mention. subjects that I would no more let The great power of the press is weak- loose at a dinner party than I would ened just to the extent of this editorial lie morals are vitiated; for "uneducataright. The pen is only mighty for good in the hands of able, upright they want.

in't." Human nature is the same to-day

trious men of his day. But when we Consequently there is an eager desire to follow his history, see the necessities get into the promenade column of the surrounding him all through life and newspaper. Flattering paragraphs are the determination to excel in every pleasing things for one to see in conundertaking, the wonderment is net nection with his name in the daily so great. All the most prominent men journal. It is said that "fine words butof our country have been poor, and ter no parships," but when we read born of poor parentage, compelled to these complimentary paragraphs in the fight their way through life, under papers, we are inclined to believe that adverse circumstances.

two-thirds of "the parsnips of society are served and rendered palatable by no other sauce." A leading religious magazine has the following under the head of a "New Departure."

"A paper came out the other day with this item: The Bishop of Blank confirmed yesterday at St. Perfection's church, Sallie Waters, Tommy Jones, Birdie Brown, etc., etc. How was the clergyman. Is this to go on and develope? Are we to have such items as this? "Pussie Williams and Earnest Maltravers, were present yesterday at St. Agnes church, Polly Watkins, on account of her sudden cold was not able to attend, or,"we notice with pleasure that Col. and Mrs. Heavypurse presence on Sunday last." Oh spare us this at least, Argus-eyed ones. Must abroad is paragraphed in the papers. pen. There are a thousand little acts in one's life that one does not wish to see paraded in the columns of a newspaper. Oliver Wendall Holmes says

I might occupy hours presenting illustrations, examples of noble men ance have left a boon for generations abuses till he gets them corrected. to come, (to a certain extent unappreciated.) I ask you to look around you for examples to prove that necessity is not only the mother of invention, but carry a hornet's nest into a nursery, or We demanded of the law making an interest in this matter. incompetency. The power of the a watchman's rattle into a Quaker power to remedy the evil, and our pe tion to the Spy, and that is just what subject to prosecution.

V. B.

F. HODGMAN.

The School Question.

Bro.J.T. Cobb:-I have been for some this has developed our country from time thinking to furnish something a wilderness to a thing of beauty, it for your excellent paper; but seeing in has brought into existence the Grange, every number its columns well filled, a society that we all feel proud of. One with well written articles, distrusted that is doing so much to develop the my ability to write anything that Hustandman and Matron. The influ- would be of any special value to your ence of this organization stretches out readers. Now as the school question all over the nation and into the old has been introduced, I feel inclined world, educating the farmer and far- with your permission to have a hand mers' wives, sons and daughters, mak- or a voice in its discussion. Had even ing them feel that they are equal to thought to break into that field in some the best. It is straightening curved way before Bro. Hodgman let down spines, lifting up drooping heads, and the bars; and I thank him for so doing bringing the American farmers because I do not like to venture into into the best society of our land. the field alone, or lead others where I It is not only educating the farmer have every reason to expect the bullbut is unraveling some of the knotty dogs of public opinion will be let loose questions of the day. A few years ago upon me. I am well aware that whothe country was alive with patent right ever opposes our present system of snides demanding and often collecting school supervision, is likely to incur royalty on many inventions used by the hostility of high price teachers, farmers. To day you hear nothing high school men, and the educational in regard to this—"There are certain of them. Why, because the or- monoply generally. But it appears to ganization of Patrons, said that we me that those who have a large share will not submit longer to such abuse. of our taxes to pay should manifest

press is not only weakened, but pub- meeting; they are worse than a pack- tition was heeded, and though our it seemed proper for me to attend a regage of dynamite in an old woman's reasonable demands were not fully ular examination of candidates for ed sentiment is continually running warming pan." These are the very met, but by the consistent course teachers and see how the work was into lower types." Thus the bad in- things that the interviewer and items adopted and pursued public opin done. I was cordially invited by fluence of a local press tends to lower man wish to get for the columns of ion was awakened and educated Messrs. Clapp and Hadlock, county the morals of a community. Men of the Family Spy, and the more buzz and we have now little appre- examiners, to do so and was by them ability are only able to instruct man- and sting, and rattle and explosion they hension of danger when purchasing furnished with every facility that I kind or to mould public sentiment make there the better. It calls atten- goods in the open market of being could reasonably ask for in making an investigation. Now I am well Necessity compelled the organizing aware that in school matters, we have

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unfortunately more fault finders than fault menders. But we all know that we cannot mend faults, till we find them to mend and my first business I will say in reference to the late examination, I believe it was fairly and impartially conducted by the aforesaid gentleman, and with the intention that no one should receive a license. that did not come up to the required standard. If the standard was too high, it was the fault of those higher in authority who furnished the questions. These as I understand, are furnished by the State superintendent of public instruction; who may never have attended, or taught, a common district school. I did not think the questions unreasonably difficult. Our examiners are limited by law and should act in accordance yet spare to be heard in ex, ressing an with law. If the law is wrong it should be repealed, and something better substituted. But our school laws have already been modeled, and remodeled, till they have become so complicated that we need a lawyer employed in every district to keep us in the legal traces. Probably not one school report in ten, is made out strictly according to the law; and I ask have we not got a little too much law; and are there not some serious objections to the present system of school supervision and to the present system of examination of teachers. If the township system was not better it ought to have been. I admitthat under it some obtained licenses that were not qualified and some under the present system.

So also some are rejected that ought not to be. School examiners, like other people, are not perfect in wisdom or indgement and are liable to make mis takes. But I submit the question is it possible under the present system of written examinations, to ascertain what a person's qualifications are, for managing a school and imparting oral instruction in the school-room? Yet in the examination of large classes this is necessary and by it one may judge the amount of knowledge a teacher professes. But book knowledge is not all that is required in the schoolroom, and even this is of little value if the teacher has not the faculcy of 1mparting it to the pupil. The principle requisites then in a teacher are to have a sufficient knowledge of the branches to be taught; and then to be able to impart orally such instruction as the scholar needs, and in such a manner and in such language that a child can understand it.

In other words, our teachers should know what to say and how to say it. Much, very much of success in teach ing, depends on this.

Teachers should use correct language but it should not be so superlatively correct that children cannot understand it. This is often a fault of our high school graduates. They put their fodder so high in the rack, that lambs cannot reach it.

Now how are our examiners under

THE GBANGE VISITOR.

During the nearly two years that I price charged by a government and have had the pleasure of reading the paid by importers to that government VISITOR I can see many changes with for the right to sell goods in its mar a liberalizing tendency coming from kets. Free trade is a market "Open will be as usual to find them; though its many Patrons with their diversi- to the world, for the right to sell, free fied thought and opinion upon the of charge, which may work destrucvarious topics of how to right the seem- tion to the people of one nation ing wrongs and produce happier and through the inequality of causes or better conditions. The question has advantages possessed over other nabeen asked, why not discuss politics tions. Free trade is proper and fair and religion through the VISITOR, as when a government permits it in conthose subjects have a wide range of sequence of its own nonproduction of opinion as well as any other question a given article in which its own citithat is aebatable, the object of which zens can offer no competition. Tariff is to the education and consequent el- "for revenue only," is a tax on imevation of those who read in my opin- ports to help pay the expenses of govion, no subject is too sacred to be disernment; but which would be less cussed, even in the VISITOR. The fact needed if overgrown wealth-now is those questions that have most agi- untaxed-were made to hear its fair tated the minds of people, they the proportion with want or poverty. people, the common people, cannot Tailf for protection, protects not only home manufacturers but home aristo crats. "Lords many and Gods many," of inion their views, but rather it must come through the aforesaid regular. and makes paupers of honest people In the VISITOR of Nov. 1st, F. Hodgbecause of the onerous charges, exclu man dared to express his opinion upon sive protection gives. в. School Reform, criticising the regu-New Troy, Mich.

The Tariff Question.

Byrant and Greely could never agree vanced ideas set forth. It was like on the tariff. If these great and good bursting a shell in the camp, where men could not agree how can we apparently, all things were running common folks ever expect to do so? smooth. To me I feit like an old

The best we can do will be to state honest convictions briefly and compare differences without excitement.

If we were to enter into an active discussion of the subject it would prove exhaustive in the ordinary sense of the word. Besides it woul : require an enargement of the VISITOR and a con tinuous session of a Subordinate Grang through November.

The Husbandman cautions Subordinates not to turn this subject off as a farmer would his load of petatoes at the tail board of his wagon. Perhaps the Husbandman thinks it would be love's labor lost to caution us not to handle it as a cow would handle a musket.

Tariff for revenue is vicious and corruptive since it makes people indifferwish to ask that some one will inform ent to the vast expenditures of governthe readers of the VISITOR what it ment. The officers say Uncle Sam is costs this county for one school herd rich; let us vote ourselves large salaries for since it does not come directly from the people nobody will complain. Tar.ff for revenue only is an absur dity.

What farmer would trust a frost even if Vennor did say it would kill buckwheat only?

ry the question still remains. Per-Such a frost is barely possible but haps the best definition or tariff is, a tariff for revenue only is absoluely "A big thing" as some one says. I impossible. A tariff must affect prices would "say a price," and then let and commerce generally. A protective tariff-I am indequate to the occasome one else make it plainer if he will. To say its a duty on imports, or sion as the profane man said when a tax on foreign goods, would make asked why he did not swear over the the big thing no less. Could we make lost of his potatoes after he had drove it any better by selecting one article up hill with the end board out. cut of many and say it is a price

A humantarian should be a free trad ron general principles. I have importer of that article for the privi- often wondered why we are so fearfullege of offering it in our markete? of British free trade when we take so Take hats for example. If they can kindly to British financial and land-

be made, and sold in our markets by lord systems.

The Temperance Question.

For the last sixty years to my knowledge, the question of temper ance has been a fruitful source for discussion everywhere. From all the pulpits in the land the horrid evils of intoxication have been held up to the gaze of every one, talented lectures have gone forth to arouse the people to the terrible crime of intemperance, statesmen and legislators have summoned all their wisdom, to devise means to check the evil, and regulate the traffic, widows and orphans, in tears have prayed long and earnestly, that God would stay the desolation, and wipe out the evil. But still the tide of des lation rolls on, bearing on its wave annually 60,000 victims to the ocean of death. And there are two reasons why this enormous evil still prevails, and has thrown the nall of death over so many happy homes. The minister in his pulpt, and the declaim r on the rostrum, after having denounced the rum-seller and his his vile traffic, in the most bitter terms, have gone straight to the polls and voted formen whom they knew would support the ram-seller and his wicked trade. Thus they have destroyed their influence for good-their actions have given the lie to their words, and their prayers have been a

solemn mockery. Another reason why intemperance prevails is, the government sanctions and supports it. and for a fee, will grant license and authority, to men to make all the drunkards they please. In a little town of five hundred inhabitants the government will grant license to 499 men to sell liquor to the remaining one man, and make him drunk if possible. If our enlightened christian nation would only learn a lesson from the poor heathen, we could soon blot out the evils of intemperance. and cause joy and gladness to spring up whenever its dreadful curse is felt. Russia is a heathen nation, and we send missionaries then to convert them to christianity, but Russia is 100 degrees ahead of this nation on the subject of temperance. There only one man is allowed to sell liquor in a village or town, and if two or more small villages are contiguous, one saloon must answer for the whole. The salesman is a salaried officer, appointed and approved by the common council, and must give bonds to pay all damages that may grow out of the sale of liquor. If a man gets drunk the saloonist is not only liable to be

dismissed, but is subject to fine and imprisonment. If drunkeness provails in the district the common coun cil may prohibit the sale of liquor as long as they see fit. The saloon keeps er is paid for his services by the council, who furnish him the liquor, and his salary is just the same whether he sells one gallon, or a thousand gallons, so that he has no inducement to tempt men to drink. But how different in this country, where a man must pay \$3.00 for the privilege of selling rotgut, and then he must buy his own whiskey, and he is spurred up to the necessity of selling all he can to get his money back and mira N.Y. make a living and more by his trade. I wish that our christian nation, in sending missionaries over to Russia, to c nvert those poor heathen, would exchange a few gospel sermons, for lessons on temperance.

question was unfortunately for want of time deferred until our next meeting.

The exercises were very pleasantly varied by essays one on "Our County Grange" by Mrs. J. L. Kinyon and one by Mrs. W. Hutchinson entitled aprilti Social Homes.

Bro. Gainor Moore, a young member recited The Three Black Crows, and it certainly as to delivering was the best executed of anything we have heard in a long time.

These young Patrons often astonish us for we find them to be our best workers, and most zealous Patrons.

The programme for our next meeting is a good one and at the proper time I will send it to you.

All Patrons in good standing are cordially welcomed at our meetings, and the right hand of fellowship is extended to all who come within our walls.

> Yours truly, MRS. PERRY MAYO, Sec'y. Alton Grange No. 362.

Mr. Editor:-A word from Alton Grange may not come amiss. We are doing well for a small Grange and have no reasons to be discouraged. It still continues to rain more or less; the past summer has been one full of discouragement to the farmers around here as elsewhere. I wonder how many Patrons can do without GRANGE VIS ITOR. We get so much good sensible reading in it. In the Oct. 15th number the piece entitled, (Some reforms in school matters) is just what we as tax payers ought to look into. A few have it too much their own way. The article entitled, Uses of the Grange, in the same number speaks volumes. How can a person outside the gate read that and not be convinced that they with many others ought to help swell our numbers. Brothers and sisters let us do all we can to circulate the VISITOR among those outside as well as among our brothers and sis Petoskey_____" Mackinaw City " ters. One is very much prejudiced if they do not pronounce it a valuable paper to all agriculturists. Let us hear from Forest Grange.

PATTIE. Alton, Mich., Nov. 5, 1883.

There is a popular belief that in our form of government necessity appears for two opposing political parties. Nobody has ever been able to mark out the grounds upon which this be lief is based, neverthless the two parprinciples. The chief point of divergence between the two is office the ins struggling to maintain position, the the outs to attain what their opponents hold. There m y be honest differences about the adminstration of government, and differences may be of such character that voters can range upon the one side and the other with astification for the attitude they assume. But at present these differen ces do not appear cleariy. The Grange would be very glad to destoy political parties as now organized. It certainly has no effection for either and neith-We lfare of the people. By and by

PATENT

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

loct6t

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMABOC. TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1883. WESTWARD.

A. M. P. M. 5 19 Accommodation leaves, 9 50 arrives. Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail______ Day Express,_____ American Expre Express,_____ 2 05 8 07 1 32 2 56 12 15 EASTWARD.

light Express		A. M. 3 52	
.ccommodation	leaves,	7 10	 00
ay Express.			32
tlantic Expres	968,		08

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily New York, Atlantic and Pacino Expresses Gauy, Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sau-days. Freight trains carrying passengers ont from Kakamazo as follows; No 29 (east) at 5:8° P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit. J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Ohicago.

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GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. E. Passenger Time Table. GOING NORTH.

(Columbus time.) STATIONS. NO. 1. NO 3. NO. 5. NO. 7. lincinnati ____Lv. 8 15 AM 7 45 PM
 S 10 Am
 0 20 "

 3 05 PM
 11 10 "
 10 20 "

 ----- 6 08 PM
 5 42 A X
 11 03 Am

 ----- 6 08 PM
 5 42 A X
 12 50 Pm

 ----- 8 05 "
 7 40 "
 2 25 "

 ----- 10 00 "
 9 50 "
 4 25 "

 ----- 10 00 "
 5 15 "
 10 20 "
 Kalamazoo Ar. Kalamazoo Ar. Frand Rapips Ar. Frand Rapips Lv. 745 A M. Sudillac Ar. 12 05 PM Cadillac _____Lv. ____ Traverse City_Ar.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	NO. 2.	NO. 4.	ŁNO. 6.	NO. 8.
Mackinaw City Ly Petoskey" Fraverse City"			7 20 AM	9 50 PM 1 05 AM
CadillacAr.		4 00 PM	11 42 " 12 05 PM	5 45 " 6 10 "
Frand Rapids _Ar. Frand Rapids_Lv.		8 20 "	4 35 "	10 55 " 1 00 PM
Kalamazoo Ar. Kalamazoo Ly.	9 00 "		7 00 **	2 52 "
Sturgis" RichmondAr.			8 48 "	4 40 "
Cincinnati		1 10 PM		

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No 8 leaves Mackinay

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No 8 leaves Mackinaw City daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sun 1.y. Woodruff sleeping cars of N.s. aza⁶ between On cinnati and Grand Rapids, and sleeping and chair cars on same trains between Grand Rapids and Petoskey; also Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos 7 and 8 between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City. Geni Pass. Act. A. B. LEET, Geni Pass. Agt.

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.) GOING SOUTH.

NY&ONY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr.

GOING NORTH,

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ties exist, with or without animating er party has any special regard of the there will be a reckoning, and when Ar. Schoolcraft . Ar. Three Rivers_ Ar. White Pigeon_ Ar. Toledo_____ that comes it will puzzle the political parties to show reasons for their right to exist.-From the Husbandman, El Ar. Cleveland _____

the present system, to ascertain the qualifications of teachers in this re spect by the present system? They do not visit schools, and can get but little knowledge of the work that is being done there. But I must be brief as I hope to refer again to this subject. This school question is a very important one, and may well claim the attention of tax payers. I agree mainly with Brother Hodgman in his article, especially in his saying, the only test of a teacher is success in the school room. I can also endorse the most of H. H. Laughlin's article of Oct. 22d. I would further, suggest to those who oppose the present system; that we bark first, then show our teeth, then use them and our feet too if necessary,

A. H. STODDARD. Cooper Nov. 9th 1883

Dare to Do Right.

Bro. Cobb:-The VISITOR is prompt in its visits laden with a variety of thought upon a variety of subjects. and that is one of its good features, and why it is so well liked and so popular among the "common people."

I use the word "common people," that I may be more fully understood. Namely, the mudsills or farmers, in their hands and faces smutty with dust and dirt. A hundred years ago, yes fifty, it was considered intolerable for the average man to advocate an Thus while some interested only in whether rich or whether poor, must idea or in any way question time honored nations.

The tendency was, servants, be submissive to your masters or leaders. Our mother's voices should not be heard outside the kitchen and nursery and surely they ought not to venture an opinion in public without consulting their superiors. Husbands, in short, there was nothing reliable unless it came through the regulars and had the abreviate of D. D. or M. D., as a lawyer's red tape. But time has wrought many changes in many directions. We now see all classes, more or less exercising their highest prerogative, self-government or in other words examining all sides of a question without the aid of the aforesaid leader, no matter from how high or divine its source of authenticity might minds of its adherents.

the manufacturer of Europe for instance for one dollar, and on account of greater expense or other cause, our hatters cannot sell for less than \$1.25. The foreign trade will break down and stop the business here, and throw the employes, thousands of them, out of work and into beggary and tramping, and eventually give the foreign trade the monopoly in hats which would surely be used to advantage and an increase of prices. If our of her citizen manufacturers say to importers, "You shall pay a quarter of a dollar per hat for the privilege of shipping and selling them here, it would still allow home manufacture

lars which undoubtedly has been read

with much satisfaction by many from

the fact of its very radical and ad-

fashioned class leader and raised a

loud amen. Also an article from Di-

rector. He too, has dared to expose

rottenness in high places in the mat-

ter of school books for our common

schools. Al know they cost double

what they ought to, controlled as th y

are by a ring. So then the books must

In view of these radical ideas com-

ing to the front, let us take courage,

let the Patrons of Husbandry refor-

mers work first for the franchisment

of women, and second, for the selec-

tion of our law makers from the com

mon people and then we may hope for

better enactment where the burdens

will be more equally borne by all

classes. Before I close this article, I

Tariff.

What is tariff? A young man asks.

After we have consulted the dictiona-

charged by our government upon the

LEVI WOOD.

of examiners and oblige

Richland, Nov. 14, 1883.

be changed every three months.

to go on and add nothing to the cost if a price or tariff of one dollar or more should be imposed on importers. it would break down their trade, and give home manufacture full control,

or monopoly of the market in turn and oblige consumers to pay an exorbitant rate. So that Uncle Samuelif mindful of all interests, should reflect that the people are not all hat makers, nor all alone hat wearers and that a medium must be struck favorable to each and all.

Iron workers and other manufac-

on between the different sections. Then as we should be a nation of poorare King's men for a' that." brothers seeking to build up a great and good government, in which we Hon. C. G. Luce came next on the proshould say, "Mine is thine and thine gramme. It dwelt upon the necessiis mine. Would we not better imi- ty of co-operation' in this age of the tate a system affording healthful pro- world. tection, or simply sufficient to keep the wheels going and at the same time afford the market within reach of consumers? If our delegated authorities should talk less of "protection" and "revenue only" which itself amounts great enjoyment of the audience. to high protection-and tax wealth more and poverty less, they might save either class from the necessity belonging to the Order, but it was all of declaiming in the voice of the frogs: very interesting to those outside the have originated or been held in the "It may be fun for you, but it is death gates. to us." Then to sum up: Tariff is a Constantine Nov. 5. 1883.

GEORGE ROBERTS Farmington Nov. 1, 1883.

The Grange Meeting at Constantine.

The farmers are in a quandary what to do with the corn. Some are husking and sortinge, ribbing the best and feed ing the poor to the cows and hogs. It makes better cow-feed than anything else. Others are leaving it to freeze up before securing it. The best will be light in weight. It government will therefore, in behalf is probably the poorest crop ever raised here.

I had the pleasure of attending a publ c meeting held under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandr, of this place on the 1st inst. There was a fair attendance of outsiders as well as of of the original American trade. But Patrons. When people are not so prejudiced but what they can listen to both sides, it is a good sign of the times. All seemed well pleased with the eloquent remarks of the different speakers. The Rev. J. W. Beardslee of Contantine, spoke of the home duties of farmers. showing that-mere money getting alone should not occupy their whole attention. Beautifying ter. Worthy Master Poole has a hapthe home within and without, books and pleasant society would bring happiness and contentment to themselves

and their families. As I listened and turing interests ask the government noted the satisfied attention with fact all classes who work and get to defend them against cheap importa- which his sentiments-were received. tions, and if that protection should I thought-"the time is surely coming be to the exclusion of foreign trade, it when the drones and idlers the male will work disaster to consumers. and female butterflies of fashion

self ask for free trade, others find it to step down and out. Not they, but their interest to have an exclusive the workers will be recognized as the control of a business which amounts movers of the world. Let us realize to a monopoly, thus a conflict goes and appreciate that the mental nd manual workers, though e'er so

A fine and logical address by the

Co operation among farmers is wise and neccessary, and who can have the hardihood to deny them the privilege? Another admirable feature, was the recitation given by Miss Luce, to the

I presume you will recieve a more comprehensive account from some one G. L. S.

CORTLAND HILL. Bengal Mich.

Calhoun County Crange.

The County Grange of Calhoun County assembled by invitation at Union Grange hall in the township of Emmett. The day was most delightful, one of those perfect days that come to us occasionally in the autume and that are so prized and so much enjoyed. The hall was filled at an early hour duced in the manufacture of the Jas. Boss' and it was one of the most successful Gold Watch Case, have led to similar immeetings we ever held. Such a kindly, provements in the making of silver cases. friendly feeling prevailed which made everything move off so smoothly. We silver case was made of several pieces of are particularly fortunate in our Masmetal soldered together, requiring a great amount of cutting and soldering, which py faculty of making things move. softened the metal and gave it the pliability and that so pleasantly and fraternally. of lead rather than the elasticity of silver.

The Grange choir of Union Grange were all in time and were an example for their sister Granges in the county. They have just purchased a new set well. Miss Mary Woodworth presiding at the organ.

Silver Watch Case, take one of 3 oz. weight, It was our regular quarterly mestpress it squarely in the center when closed. ing and the reports of the Treasurer and it will not give, while a case of same and Secretary showed a good financial weight of any other make will give enough standing and a membership of 100 to break the crystal. The Keystone Silver good paying members. Watch Case is made only with silver cap and gold joints.

The questions which were referred to the standing committe were as follows:

Resolved That the present liquor law is a nuisance. The temperance question is one that generally comes Kent Co. Pomona Nurseries.

up in some form at most of our meetings and is one that should be agitated in all Granges.

The committee on domestic economy We offer for the Fall tradega good assort-ment of Fruit Trees. Grapevines, Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, and Evergreens at the reported upon the following. "Does it pay to keep help in the house." lowest living rates.

Which requires the most mental culture, the farmer or the mechanic? This question was very ably discussed and was listened to with very much interest.

What are the best methods of training and educating children. This

Husbands of Sickly Wives.

Don't be discouraged. ZOA-PHORA has brought health and happiness into many families where other remedies and skillful physicians had failed. It is not a cure-all but is especially calculated for those diseases peculiar to women. As a relief and cure for these we believe it has no rival. If before trying it, you wish to know mor-

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

The many great improvements intro-

Under the old methods, each part of a

Under the improved methods, each part

To test the superiority of the Keystone

Send 3 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Phila delphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how delphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(To be continued.)

Peach³Trees alSpecialty.

BUY AT THE NURSERY AND SAVE COMMISSIONS.

We Employ no Traveling Agents.

Send for our Price List.

BUTTRICK & WATTERSON, Props.

CASCADE, KENT CO., MICH.

1sep8t

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line. M. E. WATTLES, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo. about it write us for proofs and credentials. R. PENGELLY & CO.,

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. B. Kalamazoo Mich. Corrected Time-Table-June 24, 1888.

. Buffalo

Ar. Cleveland . Ar. Toledo_____

Ar. White Pigeon

Ar. Three Rivers

Ar. Schoolcraft

Ar. Kalamazoo

Grand Rapids

Ar. Allegan

TRAINS WESTWARD.

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Ar. Port Huron_	10 20	1 20 "	7 50 **	10 40 "

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Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, dauy. An one of sunday. cept Sunday. 'Traius stop for passengers only when signaled. Pullman Palace cars are run through without of Pullman Palace cars are run through without of between Chicago and Port Huron, Detroit, East between Chicago and Port Huron, Detroit, East base Bay City, Hamilton, Niagara Falle, Buffalo. York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston. Dining cars on 3 and 6 West Battle Creek. GRO, B. REWY, B. B. OALLAWAT. Grach, B. REWY, General ME Traffic Manager. General ME P. KEARY, Agent, Schoolcraft J

E. P. KEARY, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich

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of the Keystone Silver Watch Case is made of one solid piece of metal hammered into shape. The advantages are readily apparent, for every one knows that hammering of singing books and they use them hardens the metal while soldering softens it.

Department. adies

MOTHER'S GROWING OLD.

Her eye is not so lustrous, Her voice has less of cheer, While in her hair once dark as night, The threads of gray appear. And ah! I am reminded, When I her face behold, That though she still is beautiful, Dear mother's growing old.

Har cheeks have lost their glory, So like the blush of morn: Her smiles a eff wa, that used to bless The heart whe sorrow worn. And when I mak her step that Was buoyant once and bold, I can not help the thought, so sad, That mother's growing old.

Turn tack the years, O Father! And make her young once more Just as my soul remembers her In happy days of yore; When at her side my life in Full gladness did unfold, Aud I, a little child, dreamed not Dear mother would grow old.

Beyond these hours so fleeting, Beyond earth's toils and tears, In that sweet land I hope to gain Beyond these mortal years, Nothing shall waste her pure life But beauty manifold, What happiness shall crown her lot, And mother'll ne'er grow old. -George Newell Lovejoy

Pretty Things for Christmas.

I will tell you how to make pretty immortelle baskets and vases. In materials you want annealed wire, size about 20 or 22, rosin, moss and flowers. This is my plan for making the baskets. First I have a model, is is a piece of board one-half inch thick and two inches wide, rounded on the edges. Around this wrap the wire six times, leaving over our county shall exist a power the ends a little long to curl around, now slip it off the model, taking hold of carry hope and good cheer not only to each and draw it partially out, then bring the ends together and fasten with wire a few sizes finer the foundation as it is easier to wrap. Now you have the sides of your basket. Next make a small ring of wire about one and onehuit inches across and fasten in the bottom of the side portion of the baskee by wrapping with your lighter wire each of the points to the ring bringing your wire two or three times across the ring to finish the bottom so it will hold the moss, now fasten on a heavy wire handle, run a piece of common twine around the sides to keep t sem in place, and it is ready to dip Now the vase requires wood for the. lower part. I use cedar, because it, splits easy and straight. You want education of our children, and not three pieces six inches long and turee pieces five and one-half inches long. Round the edges a bit and have the sticks fully the size of a pipe stem. About two-thirds the length of the longer sticks cut a notch, now place the sticks somewhat in the posion on an artist's easel, so the notches will come smoothly together and wrap the sticks at the notches loosely together, of course have the notches at the top. Now notch your three shorter sticks at about an inch from each end, what a change. How great is the opand with your wrapping wire after portunity which is afforded your sons placing your notched sticks around the standard about an inch from the bottom, wrap firm and solid. Now, for the top of the vase, use a model same as for basket only have your model three inches in width, make same as for basket, only in place of having the ring of wire for bottom, make the ring between 3 and 4 inches across and with your lighter wire wrap this ring to the sides near the top and at the bottom draw the points all together and wrap now with wire: fasten this in the top of the standard, bend down the -dges of the wire top and it gives it a scalloped look when finished. Now, glue shoe pegs or broken bits of matches around on the woodwork, this gives it the rustic look after it is covered with wax and now it is ready to dip, Place your basin in a small kettle, heat slowly and never stir it while dissolving, for it will make the wax frothy, add any kind of grease, enough to make it the consistency of chewing gum, if you want your work to be a bright coral red, color your wax when hot with 5 or 10 cents worth of vermillion red, if you want a rich, dark wood color, use Indian red; dip your work instantly, one-half of the piece at a time. Keep turning until cool to prevent the wax settling to one side, repeat the operation until a sufficient amount of the wax is deposited on the work, then you can fill with moss, nicely rounding the tops and it is ready for the flower shells, cones, burrs and the many pretty things for filling baskets and vases. Fasten by dipping the stems in raw paste before placing in the moss. I think I have made my directions plain enough for any one. When a number of pretty, inexpensive Christmas gifts are wanted nothing that I know of is more acceptable than tuese baskets for little folks, and vases for big folks. I have made hundreds of them for Christmas sales and the I have only one boy, and if he ever work is always in good demand. Let yields to temptation and indulges the in there add (and save annoyance) that pernicious habit of drinking, smoking 1 shall not make any of the work this shiristmas, so please do not ask me to his mother gaves him any encouragemake and send you any baskets or ment or ever tolerated it. vases, but this much I can do, if any out has any trouble making the skeletons of baskets or vases. Send me 25 the moment. I gave those sentiments cents for they will be bulky, and I will make you one vase and one basket observation. I weighed the matter the other day and asked for "Baptist" solution of the day and box and send you well to see if it would stand the test postpaid by mail, and then you surely of truth and sobriety. I think it will, can have no farther trouble. I have Therefore do not feel disposed to re-

choose to pay postage, but if you want cept. the imported Immortelle they will cost 25 cents for a dozen or fifteen stems or sprays. I have the bright golden yel-

low, red, purple, green, white, and a colors when desired. MRS. F. A. WARNER.

South Saginaw, Mich.

Success of Calhoun County Grange.

The American farmer realizes now that agriculture must be lifted up to the place where it properly belongs! that he has interests to be promoted and rights to be protected; for this purpose have we met here to-day coming from all parts of the county. It is encouraging to know that we are re-

ceiving influential allies from the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, and if we stand firm and bring the whole strength of our Order into action, the contest cannot be a protracted one, or the result doubtful. This movement is one of the most important known to history as the means of social advancement, known and guided by the light of its principles, it must overcome every ob- tirely. stacle and hold its way steadily "onward." Let every member, then, be inspired by renewed faith, hope, and and extending its sphere of usefulness, until in these quiet Grange halls all

and send out an influence which shall little help. the Husbandman but to the toiling millions of the world. It does not require the gift of eloquence to convince fair-minded men of the benefits of the Grange and the practical advantages of membership. Here we are taught to improve our faims, to beau- the Granges were about dead. I found expect said Aunt Sally, because she ward others, to exercise greater charity, to read and support Grange newspapers, to examine more carefully legislative proceedings, and to demand and obtain redress from prejudicial enactments, both State and National. Here we are taught to encourage and elevate the noblest institution in the land, our common schools; for they are specially designed to aid us in the only ours, but the sons and daughters of the rich and poor who may meet alike together and receive the materials of a good and respectable education. I feel that our delegates to the

State Grange can report "progress" and truthfully say that a better and healthier feeling and spirit animates the membership we now have, than at any time before. Patrons to-day we can say that "progress" is stamping itself upon the history of agriculture;

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

sending stamps for postage. I also made in that article. I do not say that have a few straw flowers, burrs and the results I named always necessasmall sea shells that are pretty fillings rily follow, but that they very often and as I am done making Immortelle do, cannot be denied. Truth is truth work you may have them, too, if you though not always pleasant to ac-

I have had my say now and will hereafter be a listener to what others may say on the subject of the Use of Tobacco. Still hoping that some good few in other colors. Well send mixed may arise as the result of my very outspoken sentiments.

Doing Good by Little Acts.

MYRA

A little help often does a vast amount of good. As I make this assertion my mind runs back to the first few years of my wedded life, when for want of experience there seemed to be no end to my work. Then I came to know how much would result from a little help in the right way or at the right time.

A neighbor across the way older than myself would often come over when she thought I had some kind of work to do that she understood better than I did and give her assistance and were her stay ever so short, her help ever so little, it often did a vast amount of good. I've tried to follow her example in that respect whenever I see anything really in need of being done, enlightenment and liberalism, our I am willing to help to the best of my Order possesses a power hitherto un- ability, thinking if not so well done it may be better than neglected en-

A few weeks ago, I discovered that I had benefitted this world a little and zeal, in building up our county Grange make themselves useful as well as orthere are many who would like to namental, if they could devise some way. To help such individuals I will tell how I come to get one tally for one

> It came about thus. One year ago there belonged to our Grange a sister who took great delight in our Grange meetings, also in reading the GRANGE VISI-TOR, but in the course of time her home came to be miles away from her childhood in a section of country where the GRANGE VISITOR failed to make its semi-montly calls at their home, so on renewing my subscription instead of I sent it whole with her address. Now for the result.

She was here on a visit making inquiries concerning the whence or why, of those regular visits. She flattered it very much saying. It was good when she read it years ago, but it had improved byond all expectations and added they thought they could never do without it again.

She also stated after examining the copy I sent her, a neighbor sent in his subscription and another saw the paper at his home which resulting in a subscription from him. If they multiply in future accordingly, I think I can truly say my little half dollar was "bread cast upon the water" to be gathered after many days.

MRS. JOSHUA BROWN. Bengal Grange.

Aunt Sally's Protest.

My Aunt Sally had said a thousand times that she cared nothing for riches. She said over and over again that a man was a man, whether he had a dollar in his purse, or a second coat to his back. She despises shams, so she said. and we children believed it. Aunt Sally lived in a large house with a heavy verandah, and ample porches. and large mortgage. Of course we young ones did not understand the cause or the nature of the latter but father once bluntly remarked, that Sally's love of style would soon cover the house with mortages so thick you couldent see through them. It didn't seem consistent after what we heard Aunt say, but Mary, her servant told us a story of a tramp, that led us to believe father was right, and Aunt Sally wasn't acquainted with herself.

Tramps were plenty that summer, and most people kept their doors lock-ed, but Aunt Sally lived several rods from the street and they didn't often venture up the lane for fear of meeting a dog. One day a rap at the side door was heard, and Aunty opened it to confront a stout man dressed in coarse clothes, who at once made known the object of his call, which was dinner. "I have no sympathy with your class

you had better go to work like an honest man instead of begging," said Aunt Sally with severe dignity. "I am willing to pay for it, marm. It

is too far to a hotel, or I would not trou-ble you." Said the stranger. "Walk into the kithen and Mary

will bring you some bread and butter." Aunt Sally left the room but still kept an eye on her doubtful visitor. It had not escaped her notice that he handled his fork and napkin genteely, and that he handed Mary a dollar at the close of the meal. Aunt Sally seemed a little conscience striken for her abruptness and insisted that he was quite welcome to his dinner.

"Not at all marm; not at all. I gen-erally pay as I go. You'vea fine place marm; very fine, I've passed here often. Being engaged in stock-raising, I sometimes take my droves this way to market.

Aunt Sally winced a little. "Won't you walk into the sitting room, and rest yourself, sir. You'll be entirely welcome

Mr. Piper as he called himself, seemed quite willing to accept so friendly an invitation and was soon seated in an old-fashioned high backed rocker, politely placed for him:

"Pretty hard work driving stock, I knew she must say something.

Not very warm as I ride in my can riage and my men are on the way with my droves. My team and driver are at breaking or tearing my dollar in two the foot of the lane, taking a rest and waiting for me."

Aunt Sally adjusted her cap strings, and sat up a little straighter. "You must excuse my rough attire,

marm "Dress according to your business." is my motto. But when my wife was alive she always insisted on my wearing my best on all occasion. When my daughters are at home during va-cations, I trim up a little to please them.

"Daughters teaching ?" inquired Aunt Sally, arranging her curls before the glass.

"They could teach if necessary but they won't ever, it ain't likely, as Iv'e got enough and to spare. They are in "Won't you have your horses baited? You must forgive my forgetfulness, And by all means have your man come up and have some dinner." And before Mr, Piper could object, the chore boy was sent to bring the team and man to the house.

A handsome span of gray horses

American Pomological Society.

The following received from Prof. Beal of the agricultural College, will interest all engaged in horticulture and pomology.

At the recent meeting of the Ameri-can Pomological Society held in Phila-delphia, Mr. J. B. Rogers, of New the following metion Jersey, made the following motion, which was unanimously adopted; "That the Secretary of this Society be instructed, at an early day, to send copies of our rules and the portion of the president's address referring to the names of fruits, to all kindred societ.es in America.

W. J. BEAL, Secretary,

Lansing, Mich. MARSHALL P. WILDER President, Boston, Mass

The rules adopted, and the portion of the President's address referred to are as follows:

SECTION I-NAMING AND DESCRIBING NEW FRUITS.

Rule 1.-The originator or introducer in the order named) has the prior right to bestow a name upon a new or unnamed truit.

Rule 2,-The Society reserves the right, in case of long. inappropriate, or otherwise objectionable names, to shorten, modify, or wholly change the same, when they shall occur in its discussions and reports; and also to recommend such changes for general adoption.

Rule 3 .- The names of fruits should preferably, express, as far as practicable by a single word, the characteristics of the variety, the name of the originator or the place of its origin. Under no ordinary circumstances should more than a single word be employed. Rule 4.—Should the question of pri-

ority arise between different names for the same variety of fruit, other circum-stances being equal, the name first publicly bestowed will be given preedence.

Rule 5. - To entitle a new fruit to the award and commendation of the Society, it must possess (at least for the locality for which it is recommended) some valuable or desirable qualitiy, or combination of qualities, in a higher degree than any previously known variety of its class and season.

Rule 6.—A variety of fruit, having been once exhibited, examined and reported upon as a new fruit, by a com-mittee of the Society, will not thereafter, be recognized as such, as far as subsequent reports are concerned.

SECTION II --- CO I . ETIVE EXHIBITS OF FRUITS.

Rule 1,-A plate of fruit must contain six specimens, no more, no less, except in the case of single varieties, not included in collections.

Rule 2 .- To insure examination by the proper committees, all fruits must be correctly and distinctly labeled. and placed upon the tables during the first day of the exhibition.

Rule 3. - The duplication of varieties in a collection will not be permitted Rule 4.-In all cases of fruits intended to be examined and reported by committees, the name of the exhibitor, together with a complete list of the varieties exhibited by him, must be delivered to the Secretary of the Socity on or before the first day of the xhibition.

Rule 5.-The exhibitor will receive from the Secretary an entry card, which must be placed with the exhibit, when arranged for exhibition, for the guidance of committees.

Rule 6 .- All articles placed on the table for exhibition. must remain in charge of the Society till the close of the exhibition, to be removed sooner only upon express permission of the

sistent with our science, regulated by common sense, and which shall avoid ostentatious, indecorus, inappropriate, and superfluous names. Such a code your Committee have in hand, and I commend its adoption. Let us have no more Generals, Colonels, or Cap-tains attached to the names of our fruits; no more Presidents, Govorners, 'or titled dignataries; no more Monarchs Kings, or Princes; no more Mammoths Thumbs; no more Giants, or Tom Nonesuches, Seek-no-furthers, Ne plus ultras, Hog-pens, Sheep-noses, Big Bobs, Iron Clads, Legal Tenders, Sucker States, or Stump-the-world. Let us have no more long, unpronounceable, irrelevant, high-flown, bombastic names to our fruits, and, if possible, let us dispense with the now confused terms of Belle, Beurre, Calebasse, Doyenne, Pearmain, Pippin, Seedling, Beauty, Favorite, and other like use-less and imp: opper titles to our fruits,

The cases are very few where a single word will not form a better name for a fruit than two or more. Thus shall we establish a standard worthy of imita-tion by other nations, and I suggest that we ask the co-operation of all pomological and horticultural societies, in this and foreign countries, in carrying out this important reform.

As the first great national Pomological Society in origin, the representative of the most extensive and promising territory for fruit culture, of which we have any knowledge, it became our duty to lead in this good work. Let us continue it, and give to the world a system of nomenclature for our fruits which shall be worthy of the Society and the country,-a system pure and plain in its diction, pertinent and proper in its application, and which shall be an example, not only for fruits. but for other products of the earth, and save our Society and the nation from the disgrace or unmeaning, pretentious, and nonsensical names, to the most per fect, useful, and beautiful production of the soil the world has ever khowns

Grand Rapids.

THIS is what the Grand Rapids Times has to say of the second largest city in Michigan: In this city there are 290 streets, aggregating 150 miles in length. There are 10 miles of street railways, 25 miles of sewers and the same of water mains. The business streets are lighted with 34 electric lamps, the power of which is estimated as being equal to that of 68,000 candles. The monthly cost of this illumination is \$243,42. In addition to this, there are 685 gas and naphtha lamps used in lighting the residence streets, at a cost of \$740 per month. There are 44 men employed in the police force, and 57 in the fire de-partment, the majority of the latter being full paid men. There are 13 pub-lic school buildings one Catholic school lic school buildings, one Catholic school and five private academies. There are seven engine houses and 60 alarm boxes, of the Gamewell system. The public library contains 13,000 volumes, and is patronized by over 4,000 regular patrons. There are 68 church edifices and 26 newspapers, daily, weekly, and monthly. There are 548 manufactories in this city, representing a capital of over \$6,600,000. These factories employ over 7,000 men, boys, and girls, at an average yearly salary of \$340. The amount of capital invested in manufacturing is nearly \$25,000,000 and over \$12,000,000 worth of goods are turned out annually.

Anecdote of Judge Black.

Ben Perley Poore, formerly a Washington correspondent relates the following anecdote of Judge Black: Judge Black was very absent mindd. Once when he Washington Mrs. Black said to him, I want you to promise me that you will put on a clean shirt every morning, and I have put six in your trunk. Please do, and don't let me see in Washington papers allusions to your dirty linen.' The Judge promised, left and in a week returned. After a while in came Mrs. Black. 'Why Judge.' said she, 'what have you done with all the shirts you took to Wastington? Done w th,' exclaimed the Judge, abstractediy. 'Yes the shirts!' said the matron 'Ob!' replied the Judge, 'why I put on a clean one every morning as I said I would.' 'Yes Judge, but what did you do with those you took of? you have not brought a single one back.' The truth just then flashed on the Judge's mind, and an examination disclosed the fact that the old gentleman had put on a clean shirt every morning over those which he already wore." I wish to say here, brother Editorthat I never had more hope of and fer the Order, than while listening to the earnest, independant, yet calm and considerate remarks of brothers and sisters. Patrons are thinking for themselves and it looks very much as thongh the occupation of machine politicians would soon be gone. Granges, Agri-cultural Societies, Farmer's Clubs, and kindred organizations are soon to de-cide for themselves what they may discuss and what line of policy or platform of principals they work upon. The final decision arrived at by the Grange seemed to be that our Declaration of Purposes was and is a safe guide and sufficient explanation of all questions as to what is or should be included in the term "Politic. in the Grange," and I think so, too. If we live up to the letter and spirit of that wonderful paper, we shall be good Patrons and good men and women. Fraternally, D. H. THING.

DECEMBER 1, 1883.

and daughters to-day, which formerly you might have sighed for in vain. Let us congratulate our county Grange for its prosperity and eminent success and may its power to do good ever increase, and never grow less.

MRS J. L. KINYON.

Myra's Rejoinder.

I was informed beforehand that there would be criticism on the article "E d in Smoke" in the VISITOR and I was on the lookout for it wondering what phase the subject would assume. I am not going to use the columns of the VISITOR for controversy as it is not profitable for the readers and might lead to personalities, and we are forbidden to indulge in personalities when we join the Patrons of Husbandry. Nevertheless I think I will not maintain an entire silence. It is said "silence often gives consent." I always have had great admiration for those strong self-reliant, worthy women of earlier times who endured privations and hardships and when such a woman had all or nearly all the care of boys and reared them to manhood without imbibing bad habits, surely they are deserving of great praise and admiration. But I imagine the grandmother of Chloe did not derive her strength of character or her purity and true womanship from the habit of smoking. Neither do I once suppose she smoked nearly all the time or used such adulterated, poisonous, filthy stuff as is used nowadays. No, indeed! I inherited my abhorance of the use of tobacco because I am proud to say there was never any used in my father's house unless brought there by visitors and my father used to make his boast that he reared five sons to manhood and none of them used the weed while under his care. or chewing he will not have it to say

I wish to say to Chloe that I did not write that article on the impulse of rubper band.

due consideration and as the result of

Woman's Work

The quite fidelity with which a woman will dishwash her life away for her husband and children is a marval of endurance. Here is the servitude of woman heaviest-no sooner ls her work done than it is required to be done again. Men take jobs, work on them, finish them, and they are over for good and all. The prospect of ending them and drawing pay for the labor is alluring, but no such allurements are held out for the wife. She washes Monday after Monday the same gar-ments until there is nothing of them to wash; then they are replaced by others of new material just like them and the rubbing and wringing goes on forever. She mends the stockings with tireless fidelity, the same holes meeting her gaze week after week, for if there is a darned place in a sock "he invariably puts his irrepressible toe through it. Every morning the rooms are put in order, only to be in the wildest disorder by the time the night falls. There are no jobs each one different; no pay day. The same socks, the same washing, the same room every time. There is too little brightness in the lives of women in the country. They hav - too little help in their do mestic occupation. The "nurse" in a house where there is a baby to care for ought to be set down as one of the regular expenses as much as the potatoes for the family. A mother's health both of body and mind is worth more than additional acres of land, or finer live stock. The heart should not be allowed to grow old. Life should not have lost its charm, the heart its spirit, and the body its elasticity at forty years. And yet how many woman are faded and wan, and shattered in mind and health, long before they are All the joy of life is not in forty. youth's morning. If we so will it, we can to the last moments of life be at least negatively happy.

A Home-Made Fountain Pen.

Take two ordinary steel pens of the same pattern and insert them in the common holder. 'i he inner pen will be the writing pen. Between this and the outer pen will be held a sup-ply of ink, when they are once dipped into the inkstand, that will last to write several pages of manuscript. It is not necessary that the points of the two ponsshould be very near together but if the flow of ink is not rapid enough the points may be brought nearer by a bit of thread or a minute

reasoned that a society that used, so much water must have the soap made to order. The clerk gave him Babbit's until after she marries him.-Norris some moss left which you can have by tract any of the strong assertions I soap and he went away satisfied.

ht the color to Aunt Sally's cheeks and during the little stir Aunt Sally slipped up stairs and exchanged her everyday suit for her second best, stylish Sunday rig. On her return Mr, P per was consulting his gold stem winder hunting case watch and made the announcement that they would be too late, for his business at the bank, and if it would be no inconvience they

would stop over night. "Not the slightest!" said Aunt Sally with generous hospitality and directed Mary to build a fire in the parlor which was not as cheerless, she said, as the sitting-room.

Mr. Piper was soon comfortably settled in an elegant Eastlake spring rocker discussing real estate, bank stock, government bonds, etc., with his agreeable hostess. Mary did not know exactly how it came about but Mr. Piper often came to dinner after that, finally bought the ugly mortage and in due time

married Aunt Sally. That was years ago and she still insists that a man is a man, and she cherishes a supreme contempt for that spirt that can be swayed by riches. When Mary asks her what her opinion is of tramps, compared with a wealthy gentleman who rides in his carriage she does not even understand what she means, but declares that it makes no difference to her whether a man is rich or poor, if he is only honest and well behaved.

THE mere holding of organized meetings in which men and women take equal parts tends of itself to mutual improvement and refinement. One of the greatest arguments in favor of sending young men to colleges is the fact that their minds acquire brightness by the contact with others; and this argument weighs almost equally in favor of the Grange meetings. But the Grange meetings are not mere social gatherings alone. They have distinct and well-defined purposes, laid down in books and forms which must, at least to some extent, be followed Among the foremost of these purposes is improvement of agriculture as a business and the amelioration of the condition

of farmers generally. And it is not possible for a score or more of ordinarily intelligent men and women, all directly interested in one business, to meet and discuss that business without cenefiting at least some of their number by the communicating of new ideas or new lights upon old facts; this of itself alone, without the other advantages afforded, ought to suffice to justify the organization and perpetuity of a Grange in every farming community.-American Farm and Home.

THE latest "snake story" going the rounds of the press is headed : "A Young Lady Tightly Embraced by a Serpent." Such incidents are not rare. But the young lady doesn't know at the time that he is a serpent. Sometimes she doesn't discover the fact town Herald.

erson or persons in charge. Rule 7.—Fruits or other articles intended for testing, or to be given away to visitor, spectators or others will be assigned a separate hall, room, or tent, in which they may be dispensed at the pleasure of the exhibitor, who will not however be permitted to sell and deliver articles therein, nor to call attention to them in a boisterous or disorderly manner.

SECTION III-COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE.

Rule 1 .- It shall be the duty of the President, at the first session of the Society, on the first day of an exhibition of fruits, to appoint a committee of five expert pomologi ts, whose duty it shall be to supervise the nomencla ture of the fruits on exhibition, and in case of error to correct the same.

Rule 2.- In making the necessary corrections they shall, for the convenience of examining and awarding committees, do the same at as early a period as practicable, and in making such corrections they shall use cards readily distinguishable from those used as labels by exhibitors, appending a mark of doubtfullness in the case of uncertainty.

SECTION IV .- EXAMINING AND AWARDING COMMITTEES.

Rule 1,-In estimating and comparative values of collections of fruits, committees are instructed to base such estimates strictly upon the varieties in such collections which shall have been correctly named by the exhibitor, prior to action thereon by the committee on nomenclature.

Rule 2 .- In instituting such comparison of values, committees are instructed to consider :- 1st. the values of the varieties for the purposes to which they may be adapted; 2nd. the color, size, and evenness of the specimens; 3d. their freedom from the marks of insects and other blemishes; 4th, the apparent carefullness in handling, and the taste displayed in the arrangement of the exhibit.

T, T. TAYLOR, South Haven, Mich. JOHN A. WARDER, North Bend, Ohio. J. J. THOMAS. Union Springs, N. Y. C. M. HOVEY. Cambridge, Mass. P. J. BERCKMANS, Augusta, Ga. Committee. The above should interest all hor ticulturists.

W. J. BEAL. EXTRACT FROM THE PRESIDENTS ADDRESS.

In former addresses, I have spoken to you of the importance of the establishment of short, plain, and proper rules, to govern the nomenclature and description of our fruits, and of our duty in regard to it; and I desire once more to enforce these opinions on a subject which I deem of imperative importance. Our Society has been foremost in the field of reform in this

ONE of the witnesses, a telegraph manipulator, before the Senate Labor Committee the other day in answer to the question, whether the Company could not do something toward the im. provement of their employes, said Cor-porations are organized to make money, and there are few that exist pro boro publico. It is the existence of such sentiment regarding corporations that has given rise to the epigram, "Corpor-ations haveno souls." Further, it indicates that if they are resolved to have no regard for their employes that the State must co pel them to do right. IT is an additional proot of that profound philosophic saying of the Apostle Paul, "The love of money is the root of all evil."

WHAT was in it: "My case is just here," said a citizen to a lawyer. "The plaintiff will swe r that I hit him. I will swear I did not. Now, foremost in the field of reform in this work, but there is much yet to be done. We should have a system of rules con-dred dollars easy," was the reply.

Ponths' Pepantment.

THE PERENNIAL MAUD.

Maud Muller worked at raking hay, And cleared her forty cents a day.

Her clothes were coarse, but her health was tine, And so she worked in the sweet sunshine.

Singing as glad as a bird in May, "Barbara Allen" the live long day.

She often glanced at the far off town, And wondered if eggs were up or down.

And a sweet song died of a strange disease, Leaving a phantom taste of cheese.

And an appetite and a nameless ache For soda water and ginger cake.

The judge rode slowly into view, Stopped his horse in the shade and drew

His fine cut, while the blushing Maud Marveled much at the kind he "chawed."

He was "dry as a fish", he said, with a wink, And kind o'thought that a good square drink

Would brace him up, so the cup was filled With the crystal wine that the old spring spilled,

And she gave it him with a sun-browned hand; "Thanks," said the judge, in accents bland.

"A thousand thanks, for a sweeter draught From a fairer hand"--but then he laughed.

And the sweet girl stool in the sun that day, And thought of the judge instead of the hay. -New Orleans Picayune.

The Temperance Question.

Dear Neices and Nephews:-- I have been thinking it would be interesting if you would discuss the temperance question through the department.

Perhaps you will say, "that is such an old, old story," but it seems to me there never was greater need of tell ing it "over and over again," that now.

Could not all of you have something to say on this subject? Do not was for each other but all come together. If you have not time to prepare a lengthy article send a short one.

Grandpa, where are you? Come and give us your views upon this ever interesting, vital question of temperance.

Set a good example for the "Cous ins" by prompily responding.

Grace, I want to thank you for your arti le in last issue. As I am one o' those who did not visit the Art Loan your contribution was doubly interesting to me. AUNT PRUE.

Geology-Reading.

Aunt Prue: I want to thank L. P for her description of her geologica specimens. I was very much interested in it although I have been tardy in acknowledging it. I wanted to see if some of the other cousins would not have something to say, but conclude it was not a "congenial" subject.

Aunt Prue: I do not agree with all Mr. Ruskin says in his advice to young readers, but I like Carlyle, that is what I have read of him and think it would do one good, "to study" him as he advises.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

in

The Lunatic Club. First Lunatic-Politics seems to

me the business of the few and the indifference of the many. In using the above phraseology I am aware I am

wilcome when people can say wha

they think without the aid of gram-

mar, of whom I am one now. I am

willig to bet a few cents that should

I go out in the street and ask a dozen

I do not believe one half the office-

holders could do so intelligibly either

Politics at present seems to me a habit people have got into of voting

gainst each other Its great fun,

when the campaign is beoming and

the torches burning and the rockets

rah for our side whether we know

what we're hurrahing about or not.

Generally not. If you are a Repub-

lican and I'm a Democrat and we hur

rah against each other that's enough.

Second Lunatic-It's very queer

about officeholders, be they county.

State or national, as to the way they

get in, and how they stay in, and

There is a heap of business to be done -real, hard, earnest, solid business-

in many of these offices, and the mys-

tery is to me who does it. Some of

these offices require the experience of

years to perform the duties properly

yet the heads thereof are continually

all hi life, and knows it all from A

Third Lunatic-The great trouble

about politics is that the people are too

selfish or too lazy to give proper at-tention to public affairs. Politics is

everybody's business, and what's ev-

erybody's business is nobody's busi-

ness, except for such as can make a

sure that no halls now built would

unheard of demand for saints. The

fault then in our politics lies not with the politicians, but with the whole

have noticed about officeholdders is it

to Izzard, and without whom that of-

what they do when they are

That's politics.

wonder which.

men taken at random from the crowd

To-day that boy is getting a salary of \$2,500, and next month will become a member of the firm.-Farmer and Tribune.

Paid in One's Own Coin.

Peter's mother died. After that he wassent to his grandmother's as he had a quarrelsome, fretful temper, and he aunt could not manage him with th other children. His grandmother deal kindly and patiently with him, and helped him to improve. Peter now had a new mother, and his father had senfor him to come home. But he did not the great political questions of the day were, he could not tell me. And want to go. He felt sure he should not like his new mother, and that she would not like him.

"That depends upon yourself, Peter," said grandmother. "Carry love and kindness in your pocket, and you'll find no difficulty." The idea struck the boy favorably. He wished he could, he said.

"And the best of it is," said grand mother, "if you once begin paying i out, your pockets will never be empty or you will be paid in your own coin Be kind, and you'll be treated kindly; love and you'll be loved." "I wish I could," said Peter.

All the way home he more or less thought of it. I do not know abou his welcome home, or what his fathe or new mother said to him. The next morning he rose early, as he was used to at his grandmother's and came down sta rs where, everything new, he felt very strange and lonely.

"I know I shan't be contented here, he said to himself; "I know I shan" I'm afra d there's not a bit of love in my pocket."

However in a little while his new other came down, when Peter ame to her and said:

"Mother, what can I do to help you?'

"My dear boy," said she, kis-ing nim on the forehead, "how thought ul you are. I thank you for your kind offer: and what can I do to help you? fo I'm afraid you will be lonely here at first, coming from your dear, good

grandmother." "What a kiss was that. It made him so happy.

"That's paying me in more than my ewn coin " thought Peter.

Then he knew he should love his new mother, and from that good hour Peter's pockets began to fill with the beautiful bright coin of kindness, which is the best "small change" in the world. Keep your pockets full of it, and you will never be in want .--Presbyterian.

Hard-Headed Practice.

Dr. Walker, president of the Boston Institute of Technology, will have the country much beholded to him if he continue the good work he has so admirably begun of leading youths into lively, and that road would be fixed useful and practical channels of study. in short order. And if everybody was H finds the tendency of the young is toward a professional calling, and as his elder experience proves these avocations to be dangerously overcrowed, he is striving to correct the fanciful disposition to a common-sense regard of the demands of life. He is inducing many of the boys of that city to persue mechanics as a study, and is by that means fitting them for paths in life that are not already choked up with feet is, this country needs more indus-trial institutions and fewer colleg s of Fourth Lunatic—One needs to do law and medicine. We want more common sense and less ideality, more hard-headed practice and less theory, more what office they hold. When they go workers and fewer puddlers. Success in out of one they seem to get into an-

Liability of Purchasers Under Mortgage.

Judge Jenni on, in a case recently before him, set for h a principle of law in regard to purchases under mortgag that is of much interest. The princi taking a liberty with the English ple is that where a person buys real grammar. But no matter. The time estate and the deed to him contains estate and the deed to him contains the clause "subj et to a mortgag made by A B to C D," (the clause "and which I promise to pay" not be ing included), and it appears by verbal testimony that the amount of the mortgage was deducted from the purwhat the two great political parties in chase price, and it also appears by ora the land were fighting over, and what testimony that the purchaser (the (the 'guarantee" in the deed) promised to "guarance" in the decay promised to pay the mortgage, in such a case the property is not only liable for payment of the mortgage primarily, but the purchaser (or "guarantee") is also personally hable for any deficiency in the payment of the mortgage. The decision was based on a recent decision of the Michigan Supreme court flying and the guns banging, to hur- page 313 of the 49th report.

Alexander and Bucephalus.

The following revised anecdote from the editor's drawer in Harper's Magazine for July we commend to Mr. Vanderbilt:

Philip of Macedon was the possessor f a horse, Bucephalus by name, which all his grooms had in vain endeavored to train so that it would show a threeminute record.

ever, undertook the job, and was not long in subduing the animal.

brought to the king, he was not slow man behind the door, some war-worn, people who go into the horse business gray-headed man, who has been there are rarely good for anything else."

It was upon hearing these words that Alexander wept to think that he fice could no more get on than it could would have to conquer other kingdoms without its walls and its doors? I instead of coming into one at the old man's death.

The Roberts Case.

The supreme court decision in the Roberts case, unsetting the jurisdic-tion of Justice Miner's central station court lawyers say, necessitate the re--ase of over 80 prisoners inegally convicted in that court and now serving terms in the D-troit house of correction. Supt. Nich Ison of the house of correction said this afternoou that he had taken counsel on the subject, and that the board would undoubtedly oroners, numbering between 80 and 90. Und r the old charter there was a provision authorizing the holding of the court at the central station, but when the charter was revised this was left out; hence the supreme court decision of no jurisdiction. The decision does not oust Justice Miner from office but practically decides that he must hold his court at his regular place of business, which the central station is not. Another interesting question in regard to the police court is what will become of the fines levied on criminals by Justice Miner. It is a question whether they can be held by

seated on the grocery steps as the stranger came up, and one of them led off with "Yes, gentlemen, this village needs capital and needs it bad." "That's so," added a second; "what we want here is money." "Yes, we want capital to develop things," sighed the workshop is infia tely preferable other just as easy as a man may fall off a third-and so it went down the line, to and more honorable than failure in a log into the water and grab hold of until every one of the lot had expressed



The December Century.

A portrait of Peter Cooper, engraved on wood by Thomas Johnson from a photograph taken a few months before his death, is the frontispiece of the Deember number. Mrs. Susan N. Carter, who is at the head of the Women's Art School of the Cooper Institute, contribates an anecdotal paper which throws much light on Mr. Cooper's ideas and his generous aims in promoting the education of young women for skilled occupations. Other biographical pa-pers in the same number are M ss Anna Bicknell's character sketch of "The Pretenders to the Throne of France," illustrated by portraits; and Mrs. Schuler van Rensselaer's critical essay on "George Fuller," with engravings of

three of his best pictures. Dr. Charles Waldstein, the young American who lectures on archaeology at Cambridge university, England, contributes an instructive illustrated paper on "The Frieze of the Parthenon.

An entertaining paper on Devon-shire, entitled, "The Fairest County in England," by Francis George Heath, is opening illustrated article, and contains nine charming sketches by Harry Fenn. In a profusely illustrated paper on Los Angeles, entitled, "Echoes from the City of the Ang-ls," H. H. closes her series of picturesque articles on Southern California. Professor J. Rendel Harris, of Johns Hop-kins university, writes of "The Original Documents of the new testament." In fiction the December *Century* is uncommonly generous as well as interesting. It offers parts of three serial

"Bread-Winners"; George W. Cable's new romance, "Dr. Sevier," which was begun in the November number; and the first part of Robert Grant's story of New York life, "An Average Man," which will run through six numbers. Besides, it prints the conclusion of Henry James's novelette, "The Impressions of a Cousin," and a refined and humorons short story, "One Chapter," by a new American writer, Miss Grace Denio Litchfield. More extracts from Robert Louis Stevenson's graceful and humorous narrative of mountain life in California, "The Silverado Squatters," are given in the December number, which concludes it so far as the Century is concerned.

Poems are contributed by Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt and Andrew B. Saxton; and in "Bric-a-Brac," by J. A. Macon and John B. Fraser, Jr., besides a "Poem in Prose" translated from Tourgueneff. "Topics of the Time" contains edi-torials entitled "Central Park in Danand "The Spiritual Effects of ger" Drunkenness;" and among the contri-butions to "Open Letters" are a review of "Recent American Novels," a reply to a recent *Century* editorial, "The Temperance Outlook" by Walter Farrington, and "Hurricane Reform," by the Rev. Washington Gladden.

The December Atlantic is notable as containing a remarkable and timely paper on "Luther and his work," by Frederic H. Hedge, one of the most accomplished German scholars in America, and one of the most competent to estimate adequately the character and influence of Luther. An to lay out the first five thousand dor-lars in bar soap, crash, towels, barbers' shears and kicking machines!" was the firm reply, as he prepared for isms," showing that many expres-sions which the English critics dis-sions which the English critics dismiss with scorn as Americanisms are really English in their origin and use. Mr. Crawford continues his admirable auspiciously, the period of depression has passed, the Order is now odvanc-ing in every element of strength, its membership is increasing, interest is "Mr. Isaacs," which have found so membership is increasing, interest is lively, growth healthful, the Order itself confident and strong. In the winter now approaching there will be favorable opportunity for labor having as its object the establishment of all that is account of all strong and Mrs. Fields contribute that is good in an Order whose influ-ence must be beneficial or its strength poems. Other stories and essays and will decay. In all good work the Grange engages hopefully. When an-other spring time comes let it be the pleasing reflection of all the member-ship that the winter months have been fruitful in good works the Order

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

Grain and Provisions. New York, Nov. 33.-Flour steady, mod-erately active. Wheat, opening %@%clower; later recovered from the decline and in some cases advanced a trile; traie quiet, moderate; No. 4 white nominal. -ales, 4 8,000 bu. No. 2 r d Dec., \$1.115(01.1134; 736,000 bu. Jan., \$1.1334(01.14; 1.585,000 bu. Feb. \$1.15%(01.163%; 17.000 bu. May, \$1.2001 2034. Corn. opened weaker, but later advanced; @114; mixed western. spot, 55@6434; futures, 633607634. Oats, 36% better; western, 55@424. Pors, firm, quiet; spot new mess. \$13.75@14.00. Lard, higher, firm; ateam rendered \$8.85. Tourpo, Nov. 30.-Whast onjet; No. 1 white

Ingor, hfm; atcam rendered \$8.85. TOLEDO, Nov. 30.-Wheat, quiet; No. 1 white \$1.04; No. 2 do, \$1.00; No. 2 red cach, \$1.04;46 1(9; Nov., \$10.5; Jan., \$1.06; Feb. \$1.085; March, \$1.04; M.y \$1.134; No. 3 red. 90; rejected 665; 8. Corn, cash cull, fu-tures active, firm; No. 2 cash or Nov. 55 bid; rejected 526565; no grade 42. Oats, dull, esser; No. 2 cash, Nov. or Doc., \$13; rejected \$1.

DETROIT, Nov 30.-12:30 P. M.-Wheat, firm; cush. \$1.054; Nov. \$1.054; Dec., \$1.054; Jan, \$1.055; No. 2 white, 90; No. 2 red. \$1.043. 'orn, firm; No. 2 cash 55 bid. Oats, firm; No. 2 white, Dec., 3454; No. 2, 3254.

 2 white, Dec., 35%; No. 2, 32%.

 Flour.
 Flour.

 Flour.
 250

 22.00
 18,400
 5,344

 Ship'ta
 250
 22.00
 18,400
 5,344

 Ship'ta
 1,000
 16.00
 20,4.0
 1,000

 CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Regelsr wheat, higher;
 374 Nov. and Dec.;
 984 Jan. Corn, higher;
 554 Nov. Oats, higher; 31 Nov. Dec. and year.

 Pork, higher; \$13.00 Nov. Lard, higher;
 \$8.40

 Nov., Dec. and year.
 \$8.40

 Nov., Dec. and year.

Grocertes.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT. NEW YORK, NOV. 20.—Butter, quiet, steady; western 10@48; Elgin creamery 35@40. Cheese, 2@13. Sugar quiet weak. Moasses, steady, quiet. Rice, firm, quiet. Coffee, dull, weak. Fallow, firm; 7 3-15. Western eggs, firm; 29@31.

Live Stock.

CH10A00, Nov. 30 -Hogs-receipts, 52,000; active, firm, higher; light, \$4,4005.00; rough macking, \$450024.95; heavy packing and ship-ping, \$5.000555). Clattle-receipts, 9000; steady; experts, \$6.0006.75; common to choice\$4.000 6.00.

EVEN BERGH CAN'T OBJECT. -A lump of campbor one-third the size of an egg is advised for m squitcee. Place is in a tin vessel, hold it over a lamp, but do not let it ignite. The vaper will drive off the winged demons.

Two quarts of timothy seed to the acre are recommended as the right quantity of se d with wheat.

BIG CHRISTMAS OFFER-1883.

We will send the PHILADELPHIA HERALD, (size of Har-per's Weekly) to any address, 14 months and either of our two beautiful chromos, in ten colors "Presenting the Bride," or "The Garfield Family," size 24x30 inches, 1so 50 Visiting Cards (no two alike) with any name you wish printed on them. Life of the probable Democratic Presidential candidate for 1884, GBN. WIN-FIELD SCOTT HANCOCK 120 (pages with cover) and one doz. Lithographic Cards of Popular Actresses, all pre-paid, for 20 cf. one-cent stamps. paid, , for 70 cf. one-cent stamps. L. LUM SMITH, 912 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

VIRGINIA FARMS For Sale. Catalogces free. Maps of Va. 20 cts. H. L. STAPIRS & Co., Richmond, Va.

PENSIONS for any disability: also to Heirs. Send stamps for New Laws. Col. L. BINGHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

Christmas the Year Round,

For Babies-BABYLAND.

For the Old and Young Folks WIDE AWAKE

living out of it. If everybody wanted public business done in the best possible manner and by the best men, you can bet everybody would have it done so. For it is an axiom that what everybody wants everybody will have if money can buy it, brains plan it or hands do it. If everybody believed der the release of all this class of pristhat New York was going to sink and that to get out of it before the tide rose it was necessary to repair one of the principal roads leading up and out of Manhattan Island, you may be sure vox populi would sing out loud and certain that by attending the primaries and electing as delegate to the convention the only born saint in their precinct they would receive a new suit of clothes for self and wife within the next three months, you may be

hold the crowd, and there would be an the city.-Kalamazoo Telegraph. THERE were eight or ten of them

His youthful son Alexander how-

The news of this exploit having been coming and going, and being cut off and elapped on again. How can these dresse i the following words: "You men discharge property the duties of must seek out for yourself some other a very important office? Or is it some kingdom than mine, my son, because must seek out for yourself some other

Carlyle has such a blunt way of put ting truths, you feel he means just what he says.

I wish 'Grace' would come again. I liked her admirable article on read ing so much.

Cousins, I am afraid we have all been a little dilatory. I for one am going to try and do better.

HELEN MAR

How a Poor Boy Succeeded.

Boys sometimes think they cannot afford to be manly and faithful in little things. The Republic tells the story of a boy of the right stamp, and what came of his faithfulness:

A few years ago a large drug firm in New York city advertised for a boy Next day the store was thronged with applicants, among them a queer-looking little fellow, accompanied by a woman who proved to be his aunt, in lieu of faithless parents by whom he had been abandoned. Looking at the little waif he said: "Can't take him; places all full, besides, he is too small." "I know he is small," said the woman

"but he is willing and faithful."

There was a twinkling in the boy's eyes that made the merchant think again. A partner in the firm volunteered to remark that he "did not see what they wanted with such a boy-he wasn't bigger than a pint of cider.' But after consultation the boy was set to work.

A few days later a call was made on the boys in the store for some one to stay all night. The prompt response of the little fellow contrasted well with the reluctance of others. In the mid-dle of the night the merchant looked in to see if all was right in the store, and presently discovered this youthful portege busy scissoring labels. "What are you doing?" said he. "

did not tell you to work nights."

"I know you did not tell me so, but I thought I might as well be doing something.' orders to "double that boy's wages, for he is willing."

Only a few weeks elapsed before a show of wild beasts passed through the streets, and, very naturally, all hands in the store rushed to witness the spectacle. A thief saw his opportunity, and entered at the rear door to seize and entered at the rear door to seize something, but in a twinkling found himself clutched by the diminutive clerk aforesaid, and, after a struggle was captured. Not only was a robbery prevented, but valuable articles taken from other stores were recovered. When asked by the merchant why he staid behind to watch whon all others quit behind to watch when all others quit their work, he replied:

"You told me never to leave the store when others were absent, and I thought I'd stav.'

more: willing and faithful."

Popular Errors.

"An odd and common error, "said the microscopist, "is that every drop of water we drink is teeming with animal life.' There never was a greater mistake. It is very rarely, indeed, in water, that any animalculæ are to be found. If a little bit of grass or shred of meat, or two or three days, there they can be found. It is supposed that a peculiar kind of organism like eels can be found in vinegar, It may be that way back in the country where they make vinegar out of apples and not out of aquafortis, there may be some, but they don't seem to thrive in city vinegar. Another thing, people think that hairs are hollow, The hair is no more hollow than a fence post and the coloring matter, instead of being filled in a tube' is mixed up in the cells of the hair. The mistake never would have occurred if it had been recollected that the hair is but a modification of the epidermis. Then there is another idea that the human skin is as full of pores as a sponge." The fallacy of this idea was demonstrated by the microscopist's taking a slice with a razor off his hand and putting it on a

slide. The reporter was suprised to find inch apart.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH HIM? - That train boy who is allowed by the company to make you holder every three minutes for his novel on sale, then his comic paper, next his month-ly magazine. and finally winds up by converting every passenger into a temporary candy shop and keeper of his caramel packages, is an unmitigated nuisance and an impertinence. It their prescriptions be filled at certain I might as well be doing some-In the morning the cashier got o "double that boy's wages, for papers are sold on the car after leaving 'quinine pil's at the lowest price per this station " which seems after all an dozen, and thy advertise each comis bad enough to hear his monotonous advertising fiction. The public could soon stop this nuisance by flinging the wares off their laps on the car floor so soon as they are put on. The public dislikes to make a row. So year after year it endures this infliction, and the peer and the peasant (figurative only) charge themselves with taking care of the young man's candy packages.

> POVERTY is hard, but debt is horrible. A man might as well have a smoky house and a scolding wife, which are said to be the two worst evils of our life.

WITH a sigh of relief the Louisville Courier Journal informs us that the Orders were immediately given once ore: "Double that boy's wages; he is Conklin are not to be published at the expense of the Government.

master them straightway and the of-fice goes right on without any jar or disturbance until some one defalcates. I have known a man go out of a custom house and out of sight for a time and then come bobbing up in a Park

D-partment as a head gardener in charge of turf, trees, shrubbery and "keep off the grass," and then after a time he would again disappear and any organic matter be left in water for two or three days, there they can be and an inspector of all sorts of diseases. I think politics must confer some all governing, all wise power on the men who go into it, which renders them equal to any position they

may be appointed to. "There! That will do," said the president. "Go all of you and put on your strait jackets. It is time to adourn."-N. Y. Graphic.

A DRUGGIST in Paris, having been convicted of adulterating sulphate of quinine, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labor. In addition, he is to pay a fine of a thousand francs, his name and crime are to be published in twelve political and

twelve professional papers, and should he ever reopen his store, to the door thereof is to be affixed a sign: "Senthat the pores were very scarce indeed, tenced for adulterating sulphate of appearing to be about a fiftieth of an quintie." This is severe punishment; But the crime was an infamous one. nates against the poor land-holder and It was stealing from the sick man his in favor of the rich bond-holder; free to well to take to heart. Complaints are peting reduction with great flourish of trumpets. But while he price goes down, does the quantity remain at proof? Or would universal and rigid examination of drugs of all kinds show that many dealers deserve to share the Frenchman's fate?- Exchange.

> CHAUNCEY BORROWS TROUBLE - The reporter and the interviewer have destroyed the privacy of domicile and of thought," said Mr. Dapew re cently in a speech. Can't a man keep his thoughts unhidden from the re-porter? Can't the interviewed tell the reporter one story and think another? Oh, no. It's not yet so bad as Mr. Depew says. Reporters are not all mind readers. Let the public cease to tremble. it. Though, to be sure, Mr. Upton applied for a new trial aud is p likely to get it.

to lay out the first five thousand dol-Wall Street News.

THE season for Grange work opens

fruitful in good works, the Order thereby strengthened, and its influence extended its perpetuity assured. -From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

PROCLAIM it from every house top and hill top in the land; write it on all hearts, and teach it to the children, that the tiller of the soil and the toilers of the shops shall be free from oppressive be regarded as just in this country. tions; free from taxation that discrimicident is one while druggists, law-makers and the public here would do not to a mock-auction manipulated to not frequently heard in this city of various daugs being poor in quantity. Physicians are forced to direct that their prescriptions be filled at certain stores, that they may be sure of the ingredients. Some druggists seem to be greater to a syndicate or clique of gamblers will this come to pass? Well, we hope peacefully, by wise and timely action of legislators, by concessions on the part of all classes, especially of the rich and strong; but it will not come except through agitation. Yet we pray that it may not come through violence and blood.-Rural New Yorker.

SPECULATION AND RETRIBUTION. -A Warren, O., bank has failed because its cashier has lost \$80,000 in Wall street. Mr. Stedman goes down because of similar experiment on the part'of his boy. Other and smaller failures from similar causes come to light every day. It is odd indeed that these adventurous speculators with other people's money should not learn a lesson from the experience of the speculators whom the law punishes. There, for instance, is Charles E. Upton, the cashier of a now ruined Rochester bank, who lost \$400,000 and gets six mouths in the Peniteutiary for

No intelligent reader can fail to be interested in the contents of the North American Review for December. The question of the telegraph has the place of honor in the number, Gardiner G. Hubbard pointing out the great ad-vantages that would result from the proposed "Government control of the Telegraph;" and showing from the experience of several European coun-tries the benefits to be derived from the incorporation of the telegrapic with the postal service. Prof. J. Lau-rence Laughlin, of Harvard Univer-sity, shows the "Evils of the Sub-Treasury System," in its absorbing and with-holding from circulation the specie that is constantly needed to insure stability in the world of finance. "The Day of Judgment," by Gail Hamilton, is a caustic review of the less amiable moral traits of Thomas Carlyle, Henry George writes of "Overproduction" an idea which he declares to be preposterous, unless more wealth is pro-duced than is wanted. Gen. W. B. Franklin sets forth the views of naval and military experts as to what is ab-solutely needed, in the way of organi-

zation, forts, ships and way of organi-insure the "National Defense." An article on Railroad and Public Time." by Prof. Leonard Waldo, of the Yale College observatory, explains the system of uniform time standards now being introduced into the railroad service of the United States Finally. there is a discussion of the question of "Morality without Religion," by F. A. Kider, and Prof. A. A. Hodge, of Princeton College. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by bookkeepers generally.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Testimonials concerning this Medicine or my Pamphiet on "Diseases of Women and Children'

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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

THE REAPER DEATH.

BASS .- In memory of Sister WM. BASS, the members of Van Buren county Pomona Grange No. 13, offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Bass Resolved, That in the death of Dister Dans we mourn the loss of a worthy and respected member, and as a body tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband and three sons who are left to mourn the loss of a faith-

sons who are left to mourn the loss of a faith-rul, affectionate wife and mother. *Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be filed with the Secretary of the County Grange, presented to the bereaved family, and sent to the GEANGE VISITOR for publication. Nov. 10, 1883.

8

GILLETT .- Died at his home in Delta ownship, Friday, Oct. 12, 1883, Bro. GEORGE GILLETT, aged 16 years. Although brief had bean his connection with the Grange, he had gained many friends who deeply mourn his

The pale messenger unheralded and unexpected summoned him in the vigor of health, and youthful activity; touched him with his wand, and he sank to eternal sleep-no, we believe he rose to eternal life.

Resolved, That this Grange received with profound sorrow, the announcement of the death of our brother, and we tender to the twice bereaved family our heartfelt sympahy and condolence.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect our charter be draped in mourning for ninety days, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Grange, a copy be sent to the flicted family, and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

STORR.-Died at Petosky, Mich., July 28, 1383, Bro, WILL STORE.

WHEREAS, Death has entered our field and removed from our midst a worthy brother, herefore,

Resolved, That while we humbly bow in ubmission, we fair would express our sympathy for the members of the bereaved fam-ly. Realizing the inablity of words to heal ity. Realizing the inability of words to heal the wound inflicted, yet we offer our heart-selt sympathy to the friends of our brother. *Resolved*, That as we cannot reach the

dead and can the living, we will endeavor in the future to discharge more faithfully our duties to one another. Resolved, That our Charter be draped in

mourning for sixty days, that a copy of these resolutions be entered on our Grange Re-ord, and also sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

KESSON-WHEREAS by the dispensation THA KESSIN after a short but severe illness was met by the silent Messenger and removed from her family and friends Oct. 8 1882. Therefore

Resolved That in her death we have lost an efficient charter member who ever perform-caeerfully all duties devolving upon her, and arnestly worked for the best interests of the Irder.

Resolved. That we tender sympathies to the bereaved family in this the time of their sore fliction.

Resolved. That a page in our record be de-voted to their memory and that our Charter be draped in memory for thirty days. That a copy of the above be presented to the family Also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

SCIENTISTS AS TOWN-Died in Sunfield Oct. 21 1883 WM. Town. At a meeting of Sunfield Grange No 20. of which he was a Charter member, the PRACTICALLY blowing preamle and resolutions were adopt-

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has been pleased to take from our member by death our beloved brother. Ther-

Resolved. That by his death our sister has ist an affectionate husband, his children a de-voted, father and our Grange a sincere and

espected member. Resolved. That we do most sincerely sympathize with our children in their deep afflic-tion and urge them to be consoled by the leasant reflection that all was done that could be, to relieve him in his short sickness and at possible restore him. We therefore comnend them to the care of him who doeth all hings well, and hope in the bright future

Resolved: that we extend to the bereaved relatives and friends our sympathy in this thier affliction.

Resolved These resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Grange and a copy sent to the family and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publicatio

GARDNER .- WHEBEAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Faher to remove from our midst by death our Worthy Secretary, Bro. S. A. GABDNER.

We feel that in the death of Bro. GAEDNER this Grange has lost an earnest and consistent member, his family a kind and indulgent husband and father, and the community a worthy and useful citizen. He was a charter member of Silver Lake Grange, No. 124, and among the first to identify himself with our pable Order. noble Order.

Alabastine

Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a dura ble finish for walls, asi is not held of. the wal: 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.

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Greenwood Stock Farm.

A CHOICE LOT OF PURE BRED POLAND CHINA SWINE For Sale at Reasonable Rates.

Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties wishing stock of this kind will find t for their interest to correspond with or visit me. **B. G. BUELL**, Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich.

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WHITE BRONZE

MONUMENTS

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ed. O shows the Tension Cord, which takes all the strain off the hinges and regulates the spring sides.

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The "BBDETTR" 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 warm weather bed, there being only one thickness of soft flexible cloth ander the sleeper, thus giving an even cool temperature on all sides, which can be regu-lated to suit the weather by putting the nec-essary amount of clothing under the sleeper. OR GRANITE. essary amount of clothing under the sleeper. It is a well-known fact that a mattress ab sorbs heat through the day in hot weather and gives it off through the night as the tem-Send for Price List & Circulars. perature becomes cooler, thus making it un comfortably warm to lie on, causing restless-ness and often causing disease. Not so with the "BEDETTS;" by leaving allclothing from under the sleeper, he will be comfortably cool in the hottest weather. This cannot be done with other beds as they must have some thing on to make them soft.

The "BEDETTE" is unequaled for

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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-holtzer'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 molt-ing. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOC GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBEIDGE ST., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up to 60-lb, boxes (leose), price EIGHT CENTS Mr. T. Kininment for the past five years has been foreman for Mr. A. Vandenburg, 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 re-turned at our expense if not found satisfac-tory. Address all orders to Yours very respectfully up h 60-lb. boxes (lose), price Eight CENTS per lb., 30-lb boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

Yours very respectfully

T. KININMENT, 117 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. 15jully

BUTTON, R. After 33 years experience as a su cesaful Denti set, and for 1: years occupying the same office, over Star Cloth-ing House, No 38 Canal St. hav-recently moved the street, into Butterworth's block, where he will 1-pleased to see his old friends, and all who may wi-god work in Dentistry done on very reasonable term-All work warranted, as usual. Please call before going elsewhere. R. Button. County of After 33 year

Please call before going elsewhere. R. Button, Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Yun 12t MENTION GRANGE VISITOR. POLAND CHINA STOCK

I have at my residence in Porter, Cass Co. THIRTY HEAD OF PURE BLOOD POLAND CHINA PIG.

Eligible to registry in O. P. C. Record. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Co GIDEON HEBRON.

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As the Season is rather backward and we have a la ge 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.

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- Socks, 3c to 50c.

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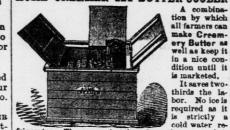
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frigerator. The cream is taken from the top and is clear of sediment. The most complete arrangement for the Farmer and Dalryman in existence. Agents wanted. Send for circular and price list. McCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcargt Mich

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Land Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich., Or SEPTER ROBERTS, Traveling Agent.

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

W. O. HUGHART,

Schoolcraft Mich

they may meet to part no more forever. Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be published in the GEANGE VISITOR a, copy sent to the bereaved family, also that they be spread upon the records of our Grange and our Charter be draged in mourning for 30 daye.

COOMER-Died at his home in Morenci, Mich., Oct 20th, 1883, Arnold H. COOMER, a ged 84, a member of Morenci Grange No. 280.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to r.move from our midst our beloved Brother

WHEBEAS this change coming so suddenly seems but a dream still it is just that we should ay a tribute to the memory of a departed B other, Therefore.

Resolved, that we extend our hearty sym-thy to the bereaved sister in this her affliction. Realizing that any words of ours are rowerless to heal this great sorrow but we commend her to the care of him who doeth it things well. As a body we may emucit the mantle of charity over all his er-

Resolved, That we devote a page of our U ange, record to the memory of our departed B other, And that we wear our badge of mourning and drape our Charter for a period of thirty days.

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved wife, A copy the sent to the GEANGE VISITOR, also the Morenci Observer for publication.

SMITH .- Died at her home two miles west of Lansing, Sister ELIZABETH SMITH, aged 4.) years. She joined our fraternity six y ars ago and has been an example of patient p :: severance, and faithfulness ever since.

Resolved, That the members of Capital G ange, in deeply feeling our loss, truly ten-der her family their heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

S ... has crossed the dark, cold river. Crossed it e'en without a shudder, She was willing, even knowing That her work for us was done

L : us not forget her teaching. To look with kindness on the erring, Ficm in right yet all forgiving She has made her life worth living.

Sister, we all mourn thy loss, Yet we meekly bear the cross H ping soon to clasp thy hand,

In that brighter, better land.

In sending this testimonial of respect to the memory of Sister SMITH, we feel that it is n t a mere empty form of words but the sincere expressions of grief for one whose place i our midst will be hard to fill, and whose memory will long be cherished by a loving band of brothers and sisters.

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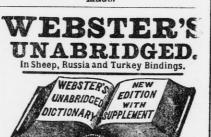
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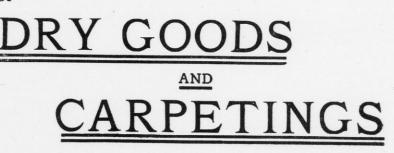
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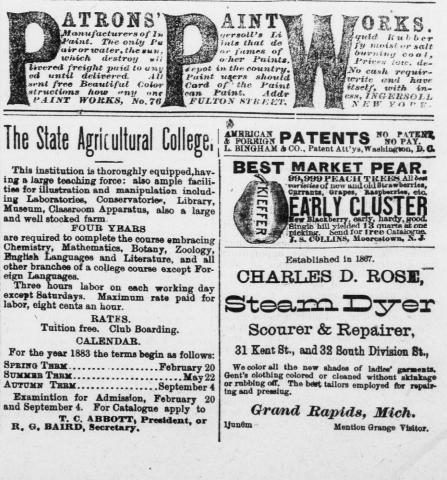


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