



The Grange Visitor

SCHOOLCRAFT, - FEBRUARY 1.

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OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Table with columns: Name, Regular Price, With Variations. Lists various publications like American Farmer, Farm Bulletin, etc.

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Half Way Down - Report of Berrien County Institute, of Jan. 15 and 16, 1884 - Model Farm - Agricultural Salt - Farm Profits - The Texas Fence War - 1

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

We are sometimes blamed when subscribers do not get their paper and justly so no doubt. But we do not accept all that is charged up to us.

The intermediate letters of the last name we could not determine and the postmark was a blot.

Now we have this man's money and he won't get the paper and won't know why until six months hence, after claiming to his family and the neighbors, he will give us a blowing up for not sending his paper.

This is the time in the year when we are thinking "what papers and periodicals shall we take." Now let us not be penurious or thoughtless in this matter.

A new brilliant invention is the Lampson Cash railway now in use at the Star clothing house Grand Rapids.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

In the VISITOR for January 1st, we gave in an editorial article on this subject, a summary of the views expressed by several of the highest financial authorities in the world, in opposition to the estimates sent out by the New York Produce Exchange.

This is an extraordinary state of things, and peculiarly unfortunate for the farmers of Michigan, because in most parts of the state they are experiencing the co-incidence of poor crops. The causes are difficult to explain satisfactorily, and they seem to be beyond the control, even of the heaviest speculators.

It may be that wheat raising in this country will have to adjust itself on quite a new basis. We do not believe that prices will continue much longer on the downward course, and yet we must admit the possibility of so low a rate in Chicago, as to take away all the profits of production, even in "the new Northwest," except under the most favorable conditions.

Jersey Bulletin, is a new feature of journalism. Its field, "The Jersey World" so it says: "History of the breed of Jersey cattle" would be interesting to farmers, for it shows the painstaking necessary to the production of the marvelous Jersey cow.

The Detroit Evening Journal in the few months that it has been before the public has proved a lively competitor of the Evening News for a place as early news distributor to the people.

It costs twenty-five cents to send a letter ten miles in the republic of Mexico, or any distance within the country. It takes about two days to get a letter through the postoffice.

LAND GRANTS-FORFEITURES.

One of the most important questions now before Congress is that relating to the forfeiture of unearned railroad land grants. In our discussions of this subject in the VISITOR, we have insisted upon the principle that the conditions of every land grant should be strictly construed.

Under the stimulant of immense gifts of fertile lands, a vast number of railroad enterprises were undertaken. At the same time a system of fraud and monopoly was established that has been the origin of nearly all the great fortunes that are the wonder of the present age, and a standing menace to the whole country.

As we said the association have just closed up their advertising business for this year. The proof that we saw was a postal card directed to a firm selling plaster in Vicksburg, giving notice over the signature of Secretary Torry, that the price of plaster had just been fixed by the association at \$3.00 per ton free on board cars at Grand Rapids.

Blundering has always been the most prominent feature in the management of this combination. As far back as when their organization took shape in 1875, we remember their first exhibition of blundering.

We had a contract with a firm for plaster, at \$3.50. A little later this firm went into the combination. We showed the association this breach of contract and asked that they divide and let us have plaster at \$3.75. The proposition was rejected and to show their contempt for the Patrons of Michigan they refused to sell their plaster without the money was sent with the Order.

How we got along until we got all the plaster we wanted for \$2.50 per ton is a part of the Grange history of Michigan and furnishes an important chapter in the history of the plaster business of Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids for \$2.50 per ton. And right here let me say if you want plaster, you can't order any too soon. Get it home while cars can be had to ship it and before the mud makes it a hard job to get from the railroad to your farms.

There are good reasons now why there is such haste in Congress to declare forfeitures. The Huntington letters have exposed the practice of bribery and shown it to be so open and common that the press and the people are fully aroused.

PLASTER-A SURRENDER.

The Michigan Plaster Association, headquarters at Grand Rapids, Freeman Godfred, president, W. W. Torry secretary have just completed their advertising for the business of 1884.

The association commenced in the fall by solemnly adopting a resolution fixing the price of plaster for 1884 at \$1.25 on cars at Grand Rapids, and hastened to have the fact made known to the world through the press.

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We have spent some time and money in an honest, earnest endeavor to teach the association singly and collectively that the Patrons of Michigan had some sense-knew enough to run their own business-could tell when and where there was a cat in the meal.

To farmers who are not Patrons we say-look these facts in the face and honestly admit that the Grange has manfully adhered to principle, and in so doing has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of Michigan in this matter of plaster alone.

That the Grange has saved other thousands to Michigan farmers by contesting the validity of the pretended patents to the Slide gate. That with little trouble and little money it drove every rascal who was collecting royalty from owners of driven wells out of the State, and more-they stay out. These facts show the value of co-operating together for protection.

No fact is more easily proved. Farmers of Michigan: what lesson does this teach?

THE NEW BADGE.

We have enquiries about the new badge, authorized by the National Grange by almost every mail. We can not answer all these by a personal letter. Early in Jan., Bro. R. H. Thomas, Secretary of the State Grange of Pennsylvania sent us a circular, and so wrote in a personal letter, saying that he had made arrangements for the manufacture of an appropriate emblem for the badge, and as he has for years been engaged in furnishing all kinds of Grange goods that belong to the regalia department, we thought best to get of him in a second letter he said the manufacture of emblems has been delayed, but he would fill my order from the first consignee he received.

If the reader of the following clipping is a Patron and doesn't take a Grange paper, he should either subscribe for one at once, or else quit taking any paper, and start at once on the downward road to barbarism. If the reader is a Patron, and does take a paper, he should, with a missionary spirit devote a little time to his Bro. Patrons who do not, and whose blindness to their own interest needs to be removed by permanent arguments.

The merchant has his commercial journal in which he finds carefully-reported prices of the articles he sells, and he studies them closely that he may understand how to meet the varying conditions of trade. The lawyer has his points of law and practice. The doctor has his medical journal; so do farmers who keep up with the times have theirs. But Patrons of Husbandry farmers mainly, are quite indifferent to sources of information that might prove profitable if intelligently used.

ABOUT one tenth of the sugar consumed in the United States is produced at home, principally in Louisiana. The other nine-tenths comes from Cuba and the adjacent islands. The duty on imported sugar has given an impetus to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum or Chinese sugar cane. This for centuries has been cultivated in oriental countries as a forage plant. The Americans, we believe, were the first people to produce from it molasses and sugar. Until within a few years molasses was the only product; but with improved machinery and experience a fine grade of sugar has been produced, and in quantity sufficient to make the manufacture thereof profitable. The past season thousands of acres in the west were planted with sugar cane, and all were engaged therein seem to be well satisfied with the result, considering the unfavorable season for a crop of this kind. No doubt the acreage will be largely increased next year, and before long all the sugar used in this country will be produced at home - Exchange.

The human pulse has rather a wide range, but the general average has been put about as follows: At birth, 140; at two years, 100; at from 16 to 19 years, 80; at manhood, 75; old age, 60; There are, however, great variations consistent with health. Napoleon's pulse is said to have been only 44 in the minute. A case is also related of a healthy man of 87 whose pulse was seldom over 30 during the last two years of his life, and sometimes not over 26. Another man of 87 years of age enjoyed good health and spirits with a pulse of 29, and there is also on record the curious instance of a man whose pulse during health was never more than 45, and to be consistent in his inconsistency, when he had fever his pulse fell to 40, instead of rising as is usual.

ENGINEERS at Mayhew have met with the remains of the bridge erected over the Rhine at the spot by Charlemagne near the close of the eight century. It rested on twenty-eight buttresses, and was destroyed by lightning, burning down to the level of the water. The engineers have removed over fifty piles from fifteen to eighteen feet in length, and the timbers are well preserved, though nearly 1,100 years old. In fact, the timber is still fit for use in the building. The same is true of the iron which was riveted to the posts.

Resolved, That we the members of Brady Grange will singly and collectively stand by the arrangements made by the Executive Committee of the State Grange relative to the purchase

of plaster from M. B. Church, and will use all reasonable efforts to induce others to do the same.

Bro. Cobb - Grange No. 528, of St. Clair county, held a public installation of officers, and also gave an oyster supper Jan. 18th. About seventy partook of supper. After supper and a piece of music Bro. Locke of Jeddo Grange, installed the officers. Then Mr. James Anderson was introduced and gave a short, good speech.

The following resolution was adopted by Grove Grange, and ordered sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Resolved, That we extend a vote of thanks to Mrs. C. P. Farr, for the use of her home for an oyster supper, and for her cheerful assistance on the occasion and to Bro. James Anderson for his assistance and his excellent speech.

Fargo, Jan. 28, 1884. Extract from the Address of Worthy Master Luce, 11th Session State Grange.

Important reports made to the National Grange at its late session will be submitted to you. A careful perusal of these is invited, and more especially the very able report of the Committee on Education. Here will be found thoughts and suggestions worthy of careful consideration. Upon education in all that makes men great and good, not only the future of our Order, but the welfare of the public depends. If the American farmer fills the place assigned to him, and discharges the duties which our civilization devolves upon him he must be educated. He must be educated in regard to force and power of co-operative efforts in acquiring the needed education. There must be more education in the rural home of our people to retain the men and women of lofty aspirations where their presence is necessary.

Lord Coleridge Chief Justice of England, when about to return home after a brief visit to our shores, in speaking of the present and future of America, said, "You have security in the extended individual ownership of the homes of the people." The tendency of the times in many places is to large landed estates. Not only is this true in the far west, but in some portions of the south and east. The National Grange attempted to say something in regard to this, but it is so blindly expressed as to be hardly noticeable.

These mammoth landed estates have been the bane of the old world. Their evil effects are strikingly apparent in England, Ireland and Germany. A late writer says: "German property is worm-eaten with parasitic dependencies of the landlord and hireling classes. The common people go without meat, or butter, or white bread, or sufficient clothing. The women are worked like animals in the field in order that high rents may be paid to the land monopolizing nobility of Prussia, and collecting high taxes for the maintenance of a vast army." To avert the fate here portrayed men and women of education, of thought, and of business capacity must be induced to remain in their country homes. They must be surrounded by and associated with kindred spirits. Our organization affords the grandest opportunity ever offered to the farmers of any land to accomplish this very purpose. It furnishes the means for acquiring education, all along from the schoolhouse in childhood days to old age. The want of opportunity so long felt has not been supplied. In the keen competition which exists between us and the cultivators of the cheaper land of the boundless west, the Michigan man must be a wiser and better one than of yore, or he will be beaten in the race. For the purpose of most judiciously mixing rains with our soil we must educate. To this we must resort to all the agencies in use; we must educate in the schools, colleges, and in the Grange, so that the farmers can contribute their share of brain power in moving the world.

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Horticultural Department.

Varieties of Fruits Adapted to Chicago Market.

We copy the following paper by Thomas Mason, from the report of the meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society...

that have come under my observation, and pronounce on their merits solely in their relation as shippers to the Chicago market...

Table listing various fruit varieties such as 'New Market', 'Wilson's Albany', 'Glenburn', etc., with columns for Color, Flavor, and Shipping Qualities.

The last two named on the list should be placed first as to order of merit when viewed as market berries...

In their eagerness to experiment with new varieties, I fear many that are growing the Wilson for market are giving it but a shabby treatment...

Which are the best four varieties of summer apples? Which the best five varieties of fall apples? and which the five varieties of winter apples? Does the market lack good varieties of late autumn, and early winter apples?

Will some fruit grower or dealer, please answer the above questions, as applicable to the Detroit or other markets of this State.

W. A. B.

THOMAS MASON'S PAPER. In accepting your invitation, it is with a conviction of my inability to do the subject assigned me justice...

Among the varieties I would name as suitable for planting are the Baldwin, Steele's Red, Willow Twig, Spitzenburgh, Wagner, Newtown Pippin, Jonathan...

In grapes the Concord and the Delaware are the market grapes par excellence.

In currants the cherry takes the lead.

In red raspberries, the Brandywine is the best at this date for late, with a new berry, Reader's seedling, for early...

The strawberry being produced in the largest quantity of all our market berries, I feel it proper to occupy more time on this fruit.

the best selections at a trifle above the Wilson, while the great bulk of them have to be forced off at lower rates to doubtful buyers...

The Grasses—Something About the Plant.

Let us begin at the root of the matter. It may not prove to be the very lightest reading, but on that account the reader is urged to give it contented to skim over the surface...

Although popularly considered, it is by no means the case that all parts of plants which grow beneath the surface of the ground are roots.

They are the chief agents for absorbing water and gases from the soil. They not only take up the substances held in solution, but through their act act on solid substance and slowly render them soluble.

Darwin has found out that young roots have a feeble power of moving from side to side, or of swinging around, which enables them to find and penetrate the places of least resistance in the soil.

The stems, or culms, of grasses are usually hollow when mature, though solid when young, or in many of the root-stocks, or in mature stems of sorghum, Indian corn and sugar cane, they have solid or knotted joints or nodes.

On July 1 there were 11,750,000 cattle in France, and 5,962 in Great Britain; there were 2,750,000 pigs in France, and 23,509,09 sheep in France, and 26,000,000 in England.

In the Grange there is no hostility whatever to any legitimate industry or interest. Its purpose is rather to promote general prosperity through greater thrift consequent upon increased intelligence.

Common and Thorough-bred Cattle.

Under the head of plain facts for practical farmers—Home resources of improvement, the New York Tribune gives a valuable article written by J. S. Woodward.

Let us begin at the root of the matter. It may not prove to be the very lightest reading, but on that account the reader is urged to give it contented to skim over the surface...

The Holstein, while being developed into the deepest milkers in existence, has lost quantity, quality and color of butter, and when turned into beef makes a poor, blue carcass, scarcely second quality.

The Jersey has been made the queen of butter producers, at the expense of quantity in milk, size and quality of carcass; until she is only a pocket edition, good for little else than city use and worthless for beef production.

The great fame of any of these breeds has been gained by the productions of a few families of the breed, and of a less number of animals in that family.

On July 1 there were 11,750,000 cattle in France, and 5,962 in Great Britain; there were 2,750,000 pigs in France, and 23,509,09 sheep in France, and 26,000,000 in England.

animals at a fabulous price. Rich food, good care, a free use of printer's ink, and a very economical use of truth bring about these remarkable reputations.

We need a cow not for milk, cheese, butter or beef alone. Not for one of these good qualities, but a cow combining all of these excellencies.

Bee Culture.

Read before the Farmers Institute at Cassopolis Michigan, January, 17 1884.

Perhaps there is no branch of agriculture about which there has been entertained so much superstition, as concerning apiculture.

The days of ignorance and false notions concerning bee-keeping more especially its results are by no means past. Much that is written in agricultural papers and I may add, some of our apicultural journals is of a frothy inflated nature...

They tell us that "bees work for nothing and board themselves." We have also heard that "farming is the best of all avocations." Crops grew nights and Sunday when the farmer is asleep...

Both stories have some truth in them. You know how much.

In some way or other they expect to reap a reward by putting others upon the royal road to wealth.

No class of persons know better than yourselves, that conditions have been so fixed that the producer must earn all he gets.

Allow me to go back long enough to tell you that those friends who advised me to keep out of the "bug business" saying it could not be made a business, made one other equally sad mistake at the same time.

Regarding apiculture as a specialty, what are the prospects for him who would embark? I do not see how they can be bad.

The product honey can not escape this law. My own opinion is that just in the near future we will experience a reaction from a few years excellent prices, recently passed through, but the immutable law of action and reaction so well known to you all, will keep it hovering about the cost-of-production point...

Now regarding supply, I doubt if one-twentieth part (possibly it would be correct to say one-hundredth part) of the honey annually secreted by the flora of the United States, is ever gathered by bees.

In fact our surplus is supplied the most rapidly when our bee ranch the first blossom at two miles, extending their flight to three and one-half, a few scattering out to four.

There is such a thing as "over stocking," known among bee-keepers, that have too many colonies in one area and when such a condition of affairs take place, the apiarist establishes "out" apiaries and these are necessarily managed at a considerable greater expense, and quite a smaller income.

Sooner or later one must succumb to the "survival of the fittest." About one hundred pounds of honey has been estimated as the amount required by a colony annually, the most of which is of course consumed during the summer season, in brood rearing, and as daily food.

Idea of ancient outgoes, with modern income, regarding bee culture, has cost many a one many dollars and failure.

To conclude I will say that the same inexorable law pervades all classes of production, viz.: He who produces at maximum cost, will fail. He who produces at minimum cost, will succeed.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich.

Communications.

THE HAND OF LINCOLN.

Look on this cast and know the hand
What bore a nation in its hold;
From this mute witness understand
What Lincoln was, how large of mold

Our Children At Home.

[Read by Mr. Greenleaf at the Cass Co. farmers' institute, January, 1884]
Children and Home. Strike these two words from language, and these two sentiments from the human heart

quality should be recognized and respected. Every parent should feel with the writer who said: I will respect human liberty in the smallest child even more scrupulously than in the grown man, for the later can defend himself against me, while the child can not.

ing them in front of their children, filling their minds with gloomy forebodings and vague fears of the future. Only less to be condemned is that hurrying process, the levying on all lands and all nations to pander to every whim and caprice of the child.

anger, thus leaving the child too roughly mad at the gross injustice, instead of convinced of its justice. How curious and even grateful it would sometimes be to us older children, if after spending our money too freely or giving us a good sound thrashing on general principles, and then restore our squandered stores, and we at length learn wisdom by suffering natural penalties, and so should the child.

says, from the depth of his own generous heart, "Women and children have all the rights of the grown man and more—the right of protection."
Oh, how the days and years fly from the silent vigi by the cradle, to the prattling rogue filling the house with music, to the school-children with dinner-pails and problems, to the youth looking out upon life with the untried born of untried powers, to the stone after the children are gone.

less we organize and work for ourselves for our own interest and for self-protection.
Respectfully and Fraternally,
H. ESBAUGH,
LECTURER NATIONAL GRANGE.
Silence is one great art of conversation.

The State Agricultural College.

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

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

FRIESIAN (HOLSTEIN) CATTLE
Fair Ground at Pontiac, Mich.,
Thursday, March 21, 1884.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.
TIME TABLE—DECEMBER 9, 1883.

Table with columns for train names, departure times, and destinations. Includes entries for Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Evening Express, and Day Express.

Table with columns for train names, departure times, and destinations. Includes entries for Night Express, Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, and Day Express.

Table with columns for train names, departure times, and destinations. Includes entries for Le Grand Rapids, Ar. Allegan, and Ar. Kalamazoo.

Table with columns for train names, departure times, and destinations. Includes entries for Le. Buffalo, Ar. Toledo, and Ar. Toledo.

Table with columns for train names, departure times, and destinations. Includes entries for Grand Rapids, Ar. Allegan, and Grand Rapids.

Table with columns for station names, train numbers, and times. Includes entries for Cincinnatti, Richmond, and Sturgis.

Table with columns for station names, train numbers, and times. Includes entries for Mackinaw City, Petoskey, and Traverse City.

Ladies Department.

[Read at Ingham Co. Pomona Grange.]
Again Pomona calls;
Agin her voice we hear;

[Essay read by Mrs. O. M. Sikes at the Pomona Grange held at Volinia, Cass County, in Oct. 1880.]

"The woman who makes the best loaf of bread is entitled to her laurels just as much as she who writes the best poem." This is the true idea of worth;

The times are propitious for advancement. From every Grange comes the call for speakers, for writers and singers, and the person must be wide awake indeed;

Societies are organized adopting more stringent measures than ever before, and yet the ravages remind us of the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday.

was a time when the implements of warfare against ignorant and superstition were so plenty, so cheap, and so effective as the present. The nation's character is formed by its literature;

The woman who makes the best loaf of bread is entitled to her laurels just as much as she who writes the best poem. This is the true idea of worth; whatever is done well, the doer deserves credit according to the measure of success, and not according to the quality of the thing done.

There will ever be room at the top; but there is at the present time more clinging to the top rung of the ladder than in any period of the world's history.

The Grange is doing a noble work in encouraging the virtues which destroy the desire for low companionship. What can we do more? If we have not been sufficiently united, and there is union in strength, then let us be united;

a marked sensation. What has brought all this about?—the printing press, the great educator of nations. "Take the best words ever uttered by a Cicero, or the best lines ever penned by a Homer aided by the embellishing powers of the first translators in existence and they will bear no comparison to the words and stanzas of our own statesmen and poets read every day in our newspapers till evidences of the prevalence of intellectual greatness are as plentiful as autumn leaves.

The social arm of the Grange endeavors to build up the character of its members spiritually, morally and intellectually; for the three must be combined to make a perfect whole; for this purpose we establish carefully selected libraries; one cannot read the thoughts of great men without in some measure catching something of their spirit.

In this brief half hour I have endeavored to present some of the advantages of the Grange and the result on the character of the principles taught therein.

Household Economy.

I suppose it is not pleasant or profitable to hear people continually harping upon the way our predecessors managed their affairs, or to think and feel that the former times were better than these latter days.

"My mother gets me up, builds the fire, gets my breakfast and sends me off," said a bright youth. "What then?" asked the reporter.

The Rev. Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, though a very clever man, once met with his match. When examining a student as to the classes he had attended, he said:

I leave the question with you for discussion, only I will say, she is a good economist, and manager of her household affairs.

The removal of the magnificent forests which once covered southern Michigan, was necessary to the development of the country. With the country denuded of its forests the same climatic conditions might have prevailed fifty years ago, as at the present time.

The forest is our friend. The removal of the magnificent forests which once covered southern Michigan, was necessary to the development of the country.

A Boy's Estimate of His Mother's Work. "My mother gets me up, builds the fire, gets my breakfast and sends me off," said a bright youth.

A Modern Student. The Rev. Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, though a very clever man, once met with his match.

The Forests; Our Friend.

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with ordinary care in planting, but small trees grown in an opening are best. The nut bearing trees may be obtained of nurseries, men, but transplanted very young, and more care used or they will die.

What Makes an Educated Man? [Read before Farmers' Association of Antwerp and Paw Paw Dec. 6, 1883, by W. T. Welch.] The word educate is made up of two roots E and ducere, E meaning out and ducere to bring or to lead out.

Are they educated? Are such men as these deserving of the honor bestowed upon them by calling them educated. The first class cannot enjoy life by abusing it and the second certainly cannot be happy in being dependent and helpless.

The object of this life is happiness. Every act is to secure pleasure. It is not for money that men toil and sacrifice, but money is something that can be exchanged for pleasures and comforts.

The object of this life is happiness. Every act is to secure pleasure. It is not for money that men toil and sacrifice, but money is something that can be exchanged for pleasures and comforts.





CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE. December 30th, 1883.

Table with columns for Stations, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100.

Way freights leave Schoolcraft, Eastward 5:35 A. M. Westward, 10:05 A. M., except Sunday. Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for meals. No. 1 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals. No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals. No. 2 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek. Where no time is shown at the stations trains will not stop. Trains do not stop for passengers except on signal. All Chicago & Grand Trunk trains are run by Central Standard Time, which is one hour slower than Eastern Standard Time.

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OUR MARBLE WORKS WERE ESTABLISHED IN 1848 and are the largest in the state, extending along the east side of the L. S. & M. S. railroad from Main street to Kalamazoo avenue. Our workshop is 213 feet long and was built for the business. We have the best machinery for handling and polishing stone, and we carry the largest stock and do the best work.

Below are some of those in Kalamazoo and adjoining counties who have recently favored us with their orders:

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Lady's Gold Watch, C. Robinson, Ax factory, City
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\$100.00 Gold Stem-winder Elgin Watch, Harry Croninger, Caledonia, Kent Co.
Sewing Machine, C. Shoemaker, G. R. & L., Car Shops, City
\$45.00 Fine Cook Stove, Maj. Lowell Hall, City
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Fine Bedroom Set, No. 2, A. Manley, Walker Township, Kent Co.

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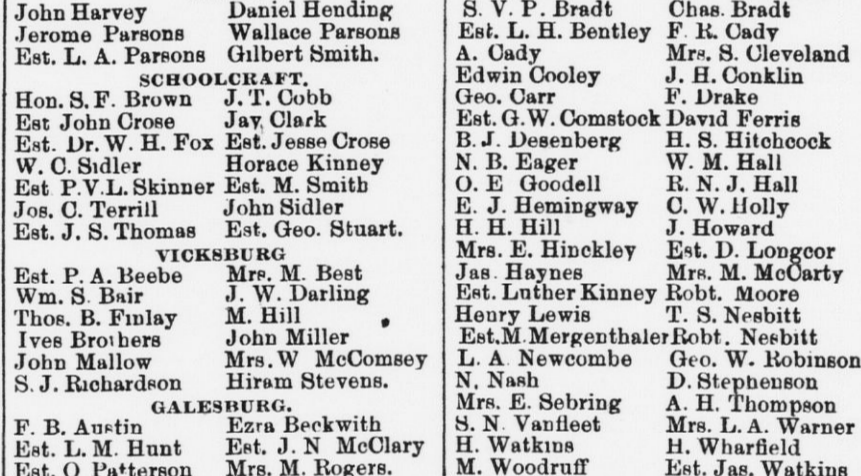
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