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

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"I OWE NO MAN A DOLLAR."

BY CHARLES P. SHIBAS.

Oh, do not envy, my own dear wife,
The wealth of our next-door neighbor,
But bid me still be stout of heart,
And electrifications are laborated. And cheerfully follow my labor. You must know the last of those little debts. That have been our lingering sorrow,
Is paid this night; so we'll both go forth
And shake hands with the world to-morro Oh, the debtor is but a shame-faced dog,

While I am a King and you a Queen, For we owe no man a dollar. Our neighbor you saw in his coach to-day, With his wife and his flaunting daughter, While we sat down at our cheerless board
To a crust and a cup of water,

With the creditor's name on his collar,

I saw that the tear-drop stood in your eye, Though you tried your best to conceal it; know that the contrast reached your heart And you could not help but feel it. But knowing now that our scanty fare Has freed my neck from the collar, You'll join my laugh, and help me shout

That we owe no man a dollar The neighbor whose show has dazzled you

eyes In fact is a wretched debtor; pity him oft, from my very heart, And I wish that his lot was better. Why, the man is the veriest slave alive;

For his dashing wife and daughter Will live in style, though ruin should come. So he goes like a lamb to the slaughter, But he feels it tighter every day; That terrible debtor's collar! Oh, what would he give, could he say with

That he owed no man a dollar!

You seem amazed, but I'll tell you more; Within two hours I met him Sneaking along with a frightened air,
As if a fiend had beset him Whom I called by name and forced to stop,
Though he said he was not at leisure. He held my last note! so I keld him fast Till he freed my neck from the collar; Then I shook his hand as I proudly said, "Now I owe no man a dollar!"

Ah, now you smile, for you feel the force Of the truths I've been repeating; I knew that a downright, honest heart In that gentle breast was beating! Tomorrow I'll rise with a giant's strength ut ere we sleep let us humbly pray

For our wretched next-door neighbor; And we'll pray for the time when al From the weight of the debtor's collar, When he who was crushed in the vise may

"Now I owe no man a dollar!"

Care and Feeding of Stock.

[This paper was read by J. B. Thorborn, at the Farmers' Institute at Williamston, in January last.]

Worthy Master, Brother and Sister Farmers:-In undertaking to systematically and instructively treat upon this subject, allow me to say that I feel my inability to discuss it in a manner worthy of its requirements. My object, however, will be attained if it may be the means of calling the attention of the younger farmers to the importance of the subject.

We have within easy reach a large number of books written by men of high authority upon this subject. Also numerous agricultural papers and stock journals which treat upon this branch of our business. Farmers clubs, Granges and Institutes are organized throughout the State and nation and are a means of disseminating good, practical knowledge among the farmers and stockraisers and of helping them on in this grand occupation. With all these advantages it would seem that every farmer should have a good idea of the subject before us. As I proceed I shall endeavor to point out those things which occur to me to be of the most importance. When a man starts out to build he naturally looks for a good foundation, then comes the preparation and then the perfect building. So it is in care and feeding of stock. We must first have the calfand then we may develop him into the choice well-formed bullock. Now, in order that we may have the right kind of a calf it is necessary that we use a pure-bred sire. He may be of any of the choice beef producing breeds which you may desire but never a native or sire of cross breeding. It may be well to mention those breeds famous for beef, they are the Short-Horn, Hereford Polled Angus and Galloway. Such crosses as these with common cows, usually produce good, well formed animals such as we may feed at a profit. The cost per year of raising a native is the same as raising s grade Short horn, the grade at two years will weigh as much as

the native at three years and be worth

from one-half to two cents per pound | interest of the farmer requires that

This calf must be kept constantly growing from the time it is dropped until it is ready for the butcher. In order to do this he must be fed liberally from the dam herself or from the as scon as old enough some ground corn and oats or its equivalent regularly each day. Oats are a good feed for calves.

If fed grainwhen young, it will be come accustomed to it. and hence when placed in the stall, will feed more easily, than one which is not accustomed to being fed. Calves fed in this months old. This accomplished, we may now come to the "stall feeding" of the same animal, when from 18 to 24 months old. This leads me to speak of the care which should be bestowed feed successfully. This demands the most candid consideration of every stockman, if it is necessary to have good comfortable buildings, in which stock of all kinds may be housed during the cold storms of winter. Cattle cannot thrive around the straw stack even though they have plenty to eat; because it takes all, or nearly all of the food they consume to keep life and to chose such as will make the heat, and supply the waste of the system. Every farm should be furnished with good barns or sheds, in which stock of all kinds may be comfortably housed during the winter. They should be warm, yet well ventilated, and not allow any cold draughts of

air to strike directly on the stock. We in this more favored clime where excuse for having our stock exposed to the merciless winter winds. It is an act of humanity, and saves the great cattle they should be so arranged that two may stand side by side, fastened with chains around the neck, fa-tened to the side of the stall by a 5 inch bar of round iron 24 inches long secured by two bolts, so that the ani mal may have freedom for the head to move up and down, and from side to side. This mode of fastening, I think the most humane of any; I do not like stanchions, although they economize room, as they are too confining, which is antagonistic to com fort. William Summerville, a prosperous and prominent farmer in Delhi recently purchased 10 swing staunchions, and put them in his barn. In a short time he took them out and put in chains as above. described instead, says Mr. Summerville in speaking of the stanchions. I like a reason for what I say and it is this. The cattle do not lie naturally and in the morning their necks are stiff. A very good reason. The stalls should be kept clean and well bedded. A vigorous use of the card adds much to the comfort and quietness of stock. They should be also kept in during stormy weather, being out only long enough to drink. Careful handling is another very important part in the care of stock and one which deserves careful attention. No shepherd or herdsman can be too careful in the handling of stock placed under his care. Stock will not do well if they are afraid of their keeper. No man is fit to have charge of stock who is not kind to them. Be careful then whom you select for this business. In short, stock must be comfortable in order to success. The second part of our subiect "Feeding" is one worthy of careful thought. On a knowledge of this branch hangs a good degree-of our success. In order to feed well we must have some knowledge of the art. This

requires talent, time and practice. We must know how to take a calf and at 24 to 30 months have it weigh 1,200 to 1,400. There is no profit, or at least very little in a steer, after he is 30 months old if he has been properly cared for from birth. Remember to keep the calf constantly growing. This is the essential point. The younger we get our cattle into market the better. No animal can be kept at a profit unless he is pushed from birth. By this we do not mean pampering in any sense of the word, far from it. Professor Stewart says on this point. "It then becomes very clear that the

the shortest possible time should be given to the growth of animals intended for food. It must be evident that in careless and unskilful feeding, the cost of simply supplying the waste of the system during 3 or 4 years feedpail. If from the pail it should have ing of steers will be as great as to produce animals of the same weight at 24 to 30 months or in other words skilful feeding of young animals will produce twice as much weight at 24 as at 48

months on the same food. We think this sufficient to show that the younger we get our cattle turned into beef the better. We wish to call attention to the care of stock in way, if properly cared for otherwie the fall. Cattle are too generally alshould weigh from 800 to 1000 lbs. at 12 lowed to run down or in other words to lose flesh in the fall before being taken up. This is a very bad practice and one which costs dear, much more than is supposed Those cattle intended for "stall feeding" should be taken upon our stock, that we may up before the snow begins to fly or the ground frozen. If this is not done they should be fed liberally in the field. The feeding of cattle in the winter requires close attention. As I said before it requires practice and good judgment to feed perfectly.

If we buy our stock the selection of the animal is a nice point and one which requires a practical eye best returns for the food consumed. As to form select a broad level back ribs well arched and good flank and hips with a firm mellow and elastic touch. Always avoid what Professor Miles cails a "Butack or black fleshed animal. The loins which are very narrow and the rump correspondingly short. The tail set on quite close to the line timber is cheap and plenty, have no of the hips. The buttocks are remarkably full forming a decided protutrance that ex caus to the outer side of the thighs. With this external conexpense in the amount of food required formation will be found a deficiency to restore condition in the spring. For | in the formation of fat throughout the system. The kidneys being scarcely covered even in animals that have been highly fed, while the flesh is very dark colored, coarse grained and of decidedly inferior flavor. Always avoid when possible animals of a wild disposition as they will not feed well. Quiet and rest are very essential elements in feeding. The less excitement the better. Always salt regularly, at least twice a week. Be regular in feeding as possible and always feed liberally. As to amount there is difference of opinion. Some say 8 pounds of meal is sufficient, others say 10 pounds and some feed even more. Ten pounds of meal per day fed morning and evening with good hay and corn stalks or straw is sufficient. If fed more they will only eat the less coarse fodder which is where a good share of the profit comes from. It has been stated by an able feeder that 8 pounds is all that can be fed profitably. This may be true but we have fed 10 pounds and with good results. A two-year old will eat more than a one year old, and he more than a calf, hence it is necessary for every man to study carefully the appetite of each and every animal in order that they may have so much as will be suited te their

Scrub, Grade and Thoroughbred.

Stockmen are having quite a class meeting in the VISITOR, each riding his hobby, so we seldom see the merits of each class of stock condensed in one article, enabling one to judge for himself which of the three divisions of cattle are best suited to his condi-

Poor scrubby gets the fewest words of praise; yet the writer knows men who buy natives for \$15 to \$25 apiece. sell the calf at two months old for half what the cow cost, milks while she yields enough to pay, fatten for beef, and sell the cow for \$50, all inside a year. This process is constantly repeated, and the nimble sixpence turns many somersaults. A man is liable to get arrested if he makes money any faster than this.

The grade has the most advocates among farmers who want a business cow. They claim that by the use of thoroughbred males of the noted breeds they get Jersey butter, Holstein milk and Durham beef-all in one cow, equal to the average of any bred in its

specialty.

breeder, who simply rises ask where we would get these cows of each blood if some one did not breed with a special object in

one has some special object in keeping cattle, and that the most money is made by keeping that speciality in view. If beef is that object, keep the milk and butter thrown in; if butter is the object, keep the Jersey, and be content with less milk and beef: if selling milk Holstein is the proper thing. keep than scrubs or grades, and that their special adaptation to his wants, amply repays him for that extra first cost even if he could not sell extra specimens occasionaly to make that first cost good. He says there are more inducements to give extra feed and care to thoroughbreds, because they appropriate the same to better advantage; and it also gives him more satisfaction to show his sleek thoroughbreds to his friends at fairs.

"Lice on Cattle."

Editor of Grange Visitor-In your last issue, I read an article under the head of "Lice on Cattle," recomending the use of Pyrethrum to exterminate the vermin. It seems that I have company, and most of my neighbor's stock is afflicted in the same way, and I am very positive that they are equal to the Hessian fly to get rid of. In the fall of 1878, I purchased the premium calf of Van Buren County for a sire. After the space of two months, he was found to be completely alive with vermin. I sought couneil with the man from whom I purchased the calf to know the cause. After a long consultation we came to the have been badly infected with vermin. My cattle have not been entirely free from them since. I have used Scotch snuff, sulphur, kerosene, ashes, soapsuds, and last of all tobacco steeped once a month, summer and winter, I have also sprinkled my staunchion feed manger and girts with ashes and be nearly equal to ice. sulphur, and last of all white-washed the stable, and yet I have some, and

am now going for(Pyrethrum.) The causes: My barn is very large, and has three ventilators, the doves and swallows inhabit them, and the barn. Some of my neighbors are very sanguine in believing that swallows and doves are more or less, covered with these insects, and shed with their feathers on the timber, and after a time the whole building becomes more or less infected with vermin, some people call them time lice. If the dove and the swallow, which to me are sources of joy and comfort are the cause, they must go. The article recmending Pyrethrum, with the gentleman's experience, through the columns of the VISITOR, will be worth thousands to its readers (let us help extend its circulation.) It will be worth hundreds to me alone.

Very respectfully yours,

C. P. MORTON.

How to Keep Hens at a Profit Winter and

Select some small breed like the White Leghorn early spring chickens, and if well kept and healthy they will commence to lay about the first of December and if not allowed to set will lay the most of the time through

the year. They should be kept in a dry room. well lighted and not too warm. A room boarded and battened is warm enough for this latitude-central New York. They should be fed mostly on whole grain as it is better for them to do their own grinding.

Wheat, corn and buckwheat mixed I have found to be the best feed and in winter when they cannot get to the ground they should have some meat. Greasy dishwater and crumbs from the table, also coarse sand, lime and wood ashes.

If we expect our hens to lay in winter when the ground is covered with snow, we must as near as we can give them the same kind of treat-And now comes the thoroughbred ment that they would choose for they have into proper channels.

to themselves if they were at liberty to do so. I find when grain of different wonderful achievements of noted kinds is placed before them they will not fill their crops with any one kind alone, but with all the kinds, and in addition to the grain we find in their He also makes the point, that every- crops, sand, lime, and insects of various kinds. When they run at large, I have not failed to have eggs winters as well as summers when the above treatment has been observed. Last Durham, and accept with thanks the year I selected nine pullets, six months old when they began to lay about the first of December and during the year I gathered 1,500 eggs from the nine, cost of food for same, He claims that they cost no more to nine dollars, the droppings paying al

expense of care. JAMES BORTHWICK. West Newark, Feb. 7, 1884.

A Chance For a Boom in Poultry Raising.

CHICAGO, FEB. 6-Eggs have advanced materially in this market since the holidays. Just now they are so scarce that forty (cents per. dozen is the price at wholsale, which is considerably more than is asked for a bushel of potatoes. The Atlantic cities are receiving large supplies of eggs from Europe, and it is stated that 20,000,000 dozen were imported during the year

Michigan Crop Report, February 1, 1884.

For this report returns have been received from 839 correspondents, representing 632 townships. Five hundred and ninety of these returns are 419 townships in the southern four tiers of counties. The average temperature of January

was 16 48° F., the highest 47° F., and the lowest at the office of the State Board of Health-13° F. At the Agricultural College, three poiles east of Lansing, the lowest temperature was -22°F. At Lansing nearly two inches of rain and more than 21 inches of snow fell during the month. It began thawing on the 28th, and continued during the following two days. On night of the hight of the 30th. was placed at the fair grounds, must the temperature fell to 20° F. on the night of the 31st. to 10° F. Previous to the 28th. the wheat throughout the State was well covered with snow, but the thaw on the 29th, and left large portions of the fields bare. Since the first of February the temperature has ranged from 8° F. to 40° F. strong, and wash every head of cattle and there have been several storms of rain, sleet, and snow. At this writing (February 13th)the fields are convered with ice, or frozen so hard as to

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of January at 251 elevators and mills. Of these 207 are in the southern four tiers of the counties, which is forty two per. cent of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total numher of bushels reported marketed is 401,788, of which 99,648 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 137,828 bushels in the second tier; 51,676 bushels in the third; 77, 986 bushels in the fourth tier, and 34, 650 in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 32 elevators and mills, or 13 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels reported marketed in the six months August-January, is 6,516,522. Compared with stock in good,

healthy, and thrifty condition, horses are reported at 96 per cent; cattle, 95 per cent; sheep, 94 per cent; and swine 87 per cent. One year ago horses were reported at 100, cattle, 101, sheep, 101, swine, 100.

Table IV shows the highest, lowest, and average temperature, and number of inches of rain-fall and snow-fall at each of fifteen meterological stations in Michigan during the year 1883. The table includes only those stations from which reports were received every month during the year. The highest temperature recorded is 90° F..at Winfield, Ingham County, and lowest-24° F., at Escanaba Delta County. The average temperature ranged from 38° F, at Marquette and Escanaba, to 48°F, at Detroit. The average temperature for all of the stations

BUTTER making is now recognized as one of the fine arts. To secure highest prices the best quality of goods produced. To this end the best methods and appliances need be employed. The greatest inventions or improvements in apparatus for dairying are Moseley's Cabinet Cream-ers and Stoddard Churn. See advertisement in another column.

Farmers must, in some way effect organization before they can advance the great interest they serve in just proportion to progress made in other classes of business. Agriculture segregates its workers, but there is no reason why they should not be brought to plan work, to plan for there own advancement and to direct the strength

The Grange Visitor

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J. T. COBB, - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

THE VISITOR.

Will some live member of the VISITor just ascertain what proportion of his, or her Grange take the VISITOR. Will he or she just answer this question?-has there been an earnest effort made to get all to suscribe, who ought to take the paper. And has that effort extended to those outside the Order. If this work has not been done, and well done, for the good of the Ordre, and for the commissions allowed, will not that person take hold of this work right away, and know that the field has been worked. Some post offices on our books make a very poor showing of renewals. If this work is not done to some extent by those who are able and willing to do more than their mathematical share of the work of the Grange to which they belong, it

BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

All lovers of choice flowers should send to the Dingee & Conrad Co., West Grove, Pa., for sme of their lovely roses. They are sent safely by mail postpaid to all postoffices in the United States. This company claim to give away in premiums and extras grow. Send for their new guide, a complete treatise on the rose, 70 pages, tisement in this paper.

can learn more about the DeLaval for the reason first, that we believed Cream Separator which was referred the time had come when the farmers to in a late number of the VISITOR. of Michigan might very properly and Address J. H. Reall, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

ture course, by Sister Bristol, of New and secondly, because the said Thomas Jersey, over the signature by Bro. Luce. W. Palmer had been engaged with This should interest every one that lives in reach of the place where she is stripping the pine from lands purchased to speak. As a platform speaker, she of the State and then allowing the stands in a line with those at the head lands to revert to the State. We made of the list.—Hear her.

THOSE RASCALLY OFFICERS.

On our fifth page is an article with the significant heading "Some ABUSES OF JUSTICE IN THE INFE-RIOR COURTS. Our want of confidence in the judicial machinery of the country has been so often expressed in the VISITOR that none of its regular readers will be surprised that we give this paper a place. Its author, D. N. Waters is warden of the State House of Correction at Ionia, which is simply a milder name for a real out and out prison.

This paper was read to the convention of superintendents of the poor, at their annual meeting at Ann Atbor about the middle of January. There were present at the time His Excellency Gov. Begole, Chief Justice Thomas M. Cooley, and other gentlemen holding important public positions

The discussion which followed the reading of this paper confirmed the officers who dispense business of interest to the tax-payer. Several superintendents were prepared to sub stantiate the charges of scheming to plunder, which becomes the business of the small politician, who is given the office of justice or constable as a reward for political services. You will never find one of these official thieves who is not an active worker in his party several months before election. He is always ready to prove that the country will be ruined if his party don't succeed at the next elec-

The country is cursed with an im mense crop of these patriots, and the farmers who pay an undue share of the taxes and have very little use for these fellows, should be more selfish and independent, and less partizan at the ballot box. Nor should they wait until election day; be on hand at the 1 40 primary meeting when these hungry fellows are fixing things and if they beat you in management be independ-2 50 ent on election day and vote only for the best man.

AN ENQUIRY ANSWERED.

May we not hear something more from Bro. Cobb of the Grange Visitor about the use of railway passes by state officials? He might refer to some pertinent facts in this connection, some of quite recent discovery, greatly to the adornment of his to Make Money - Decisions of the Master of tale of evils following in their train, the National Grange...... 2 He was greatly pleased with Candidate Begole's professions on this subject. Won't he be so kind as to tell us his opinion of Governor Begole's practices? He will never have a better opportunity to show his sincerity in reform and his independence, except soon after Begole's re-nomination

The other day a friend handed us a copy of the Allegan Gazette with the above paragraph marked.

The Gazette is on our exchange list and if we had time to look over our exchanges more carefully we should probably not have been indebted to a friend for calling attention to this invitation to talk to Bro. Reid.

Now our friend of the Gazette is assuming quite too much and we advise him not to draw on his imagination so largely when facts are lying around so plenty.

We asserted and maintained we think with becoming candor and consistency that no legislative or judicial offices could with propriety accept passes from corporations whose business interests were continually liable to their official action

To pretend that a corporation uniformly gives passes to these two classes, and uniformly gives passes to no other classes, with no special object or purpose, is to ignore human nature as we find it everywhere else.

But we did not take our pen to ar gue the propriety or expediency of the use or abuse of passes, but rather to say that Bro. Reid's imagination has led him into an error. We said nothing about "Candidate Begole's profession on this subject" one way or the other nor have we said anything about "Governor Begole's practices" one way or the other. We have left that whole matter to the partizan press of will not be done. Shall this work be the State and do not expect to "mix in" while managing a paper that is

> Bro. Reid does not question our sincerity in what we have said on this sulject of passes, and he need not pretend to.

Again,he very well knows that while we have insisted that the agri cultural class has been almost entirely without representation from their own class in the executive office of this more roses than most establishments State and in congress since the organization of the State nearly fifty years ago, that we have not singled out elegantly illustrated, free, See adver- any man at any time and urged his nomination or election.

It is true we opposed the nomination A FRIEND wants to know where he of Thos. W. Palmer four years ago, should as a matter of duty to themselves, demand the nomination and election of some one identified with See notice of appointments for a lec- the agricultural interests of the State, others in defrauding the State by proof of this at the time and showed page.

that he made public acknowledgment of the fact (in as quiet a way as possible) by paying into the State treasury over \$4,000.

We are again face to face with a campaign year, and a partizan press is busy with representations and misrepresentations directed mainly by the accompanying circular gives full parjustifies the means," or to put it in is quaintly named the "Flying Dutchanother shape, "All is fair in poli- man." The great points of superiority

The position we took six years ago we believed was sound then, and we believe is still sound. We think the next governor of Michigan should come from the agricultural class, and if he does not, we are free to say that the farmers of the state are alone to blame. We have political managers big and little, intent on partisan success and while we think it probable that they will this year as heretofore give us machine politics with its results, we are glad to know that each succeeding year there is more intelligent indecharges preferred against the class of pendent voting. The farmer class is improving and the time is not far distant when they will refuse to commit nearly all representation and legislation to the legal fraternity.

ABOUT SHEDS AND HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

We do not know when the scheme originated, but Hon. P. Ranney of Kalamazoo in the summer of 1883 purchased a small tract of land contigu ous to the very business center of the city of Kalamazoo, and erected thereon some 150 sheds. About two-thirds of these are enclosed and deep enough to accommodate a team and buggy, the remainder are open and intended for the use of those who do not wish to unhitch their team from the wagon. Al! have good mangers where the farmer can teed his single horse or team with his own grain if he chooses, or it he chooses he can buy of the proprietor. The charge for the use of a shed is ten cents.

An alley from main street reaches the grounds some five rods distant. A large and commodious office is at the entrance with a man always on hand to direct where to drive to a vacant stall and assist in any way the customers of the FARMERS SHEDS; the sign that greets you in the most friendly way, every bad day that you come to town. With his team in one of these stalls the farmer has no apprehension of runaways or loss of his blankets, robes, or packages that he leaves in his vehicle.

In the office is a good bright coal fire to warm, and a table to accomodate those who see fit to bring their dinner. We remember when the farmer always took his dinner when he went to town or went without it. To go a little farther back, we remember when farmers hauled their wheat to the mouth of the St. Jo. sixty miles: on the road four days, and carried their dinner box from home. And the box not only held the dinner, but breakfast and supper as well. The hotels in those days, furnished a bed for ten cents, and stable room and hay for the night for fitty cents. We well remember some personal experience of that kind; and two cents a bushel for our wheat.

But this has nothing to do with the Farmer's Sheds at Kalamazoo, or only send for one of his catalogues. this, there are farmers, even now, whose circumstances require the closest econemy, and here they can find a place when they come to town where they can eat a good dinner at their own convenience, in comfort, and at little

The average patronage has been nearly one hundred per day through the winter. From this showing, the number of sheds does not determine the number of dimes paid for their use, as some days over 200 teams have been accomodated in a day. Single or double, the charge is the

It seems to have proved an inovation profitable to Mr. Ranney, and a great convenience to his patrons. Every village or city in the State of 5,000 inhabitants, offers to some man that has some capital, a chance for a good investment with sure returns, if a favorable location can be secured.

Good accommodations, and low prices will secure liberal patronage, and patronage means profit and advanage to all concerned.

On this page is the report of Worthy Master Luce made to the national Grange. It is with some pride that we feel able to say that this was by far the most complete and businers like report made by the Mister of any State Grange. It is safe to say that Michigan occupies no second place in the councils of the legislative body of

Two or three enquirers have asked for the address of the author of the communication in relation to Polled Angus cattle which appeared in the VISITOR of January 1st. Referring to the envelope covering his communication we find in the corner T. W. W. Sunman, secretary American Oxford Down Sheep Record Association, Spades, Ripley county, Indiana.

See ruling of Bro. Woodman, Mas-

From the Moline Plow Co., Moline, Illinois, we have received a handsome colored lithograph, 19x54, showing in the foreground their new three-wheel sulky plow the "Flying Dutchman," and on the left the phantom ship in full sail manned with its ghostly crew. An are briefly summed up as follows: The claim is made that it is bound to run over one hundred pounds lighter than any other plow, either sulky or walking, doing the same work. The plow is in front of the driver, and is carried and kept level by means of the perfect supwheel running in furrow acting both as a support and a gauge.

If any of our readers want further particulars, a postal addressed to Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill., mentioning this paper, will secure a full descriptive

On our sixth page is an article from a lady in California. "Butter in Market" may not attract the attention that good butter on the table does, but it should be read by every one who makes and markets butter, and those who only eat and do not make butter will read this article with interest. We are reminded of these butter boxes seen at every station when traveling in California nearly four years ago. And we fully endorse all that the writer has said. While this is not a dairy State, not as much as it will be ten years hence, yet, as those who do make more than they use, and sell it to somebody, and as we know often in a very unattractive condition, we see good reason why this subject should be discussed, and we are very much obliged to the lady for this suggestive contribution to the columns of the VISITOR. I well remember that we thought very favorably of the California system of handling butter, and thought seriously of bringing home a butter mold.

WE had more editorial matter on the hook, but compositors had so much matter up, that ours must go over. But it will keep with other matter on hand for the next number which we are sure will be a good one.

THE Champion Cabinet Creamery has made a good showing where it has been exhibited, and there is no doubt about one thing. The creamery system must supersede the old crock and pan method of setting milk for cream.

WE invite attention of those want-Packer. We know nothing of the

READ with care the ad. of Bro. Mason headed Corn, and write to him, if you are like half the farmers of Michigan, so short of corn that you pursuits," as used in the Constitution must buy to keep your farm opera tions running until corn grows again.

No seedsman has been longer before we remember too, that we got sixty the public, and stands more squarely on his reputation we believe, than J. H. Gregory of Marblehead, Mass.,

OLEY DOUGLASS wants some changes in the address of the Visitor. As his letter has no postoffice address, and he gives no clue to this matter, we cannot comply with his request without farther instruction.

about the "Abuses of Justice in all our courts, see fifth page.

THE House Committee on Commerce has nearly finished an Inter-State Commerce bill. So far as com pleted the bill is modled somewhat after the English law. It sets forth the right of Congress to deal with the transportations of the people on railroads, and defines the rights of the ads to fix and vary their rates. The bill establish s a Railroad Commission, to sit in Washington, with power to examine any and all complaints on the subject of inter state commerce. The Commission is to report its findings to the United States circuit or District in which the railroad accused is located, the court having summery power to issue an injunction and afford other relief. A book of rates is to be kept at each station, no change to be allowed unless by consent of the Commission. District attorneys are to be charged with procedings before the courts The bill will provide for three Commissioners to be appointed by the President. The salary to be paid the Commissioners has not yet been de-termined upon, but will probably be fixed at \$8 000 or \$10,000 per annum.

ACT no. 268 of the session laws of 1881. among other things, provides a bounty of \$2 for every 100 lbs. of crystalized sugar made from beets, corn stalks and sugar cane which show by the polariscope the presence of not less than 80 per cent of cane sugar. The first person to claim this bounty is Daniel Root of Hudson, who has made more than 2,100 lbs. of sorghum sugar. Last week he sent a specimen of this sugar to the Agricultural college to be polarized in order to obtain a certificate on which to draw the bounty from the state treasury. The specimen polarized over 90 per cent instead of 80 as required by law. DR. R. C Kedzie brought a sample of this sugar to the Republican office on Wednesday. In color this sugar is as light as the "coffee C" sold by grocers, and the ter of the National Grange on this taste is exceedingly pleasant.-Lansing Republican.

Decisions of the Mas'er of the National Grange.

[Upon an appeal taken from the folwing instructions issued by the Master of a State Grange:]

vicious political maxim, "The end ticulars of this new sulky plow, which the National Grange, any person is tiation; and in all cases, three negaeligible who has no business or inter- tive votes reject a candidate. est in conflict with that of agriculture and the farmer. So each Grange must ter of a Grange, both by the law of decide for itself as to whether the mer- the Order, and his official obligation, chant, lawyer, etc., would be desirable "not to allow a ballot to be taken on or worthy members."

"So you must decide as a Grange, whether the merchant, lawyer and bership." postal clerk alluded to, will be helpful port of the three wheels, the front and desirable members, if admitted; and remember that we must be guided by the wishes of the majority, and if in the minority, acquiesce with all due grace."

It is evident that the Master of State Grange is laboring under a misapprehension of the effect of the action of the National Grange referred to, upon the qualification of candidates for admission to our Order. Article five of the constitution adopted at the sixth annual session of the National Grange, defined eligibility to membership in the Order, as follows:

"Any person interested in agricultural pursuits, of the age of sixteen years (female), and eighteen years (male), duly proposed, elected and complying with the rules and regulations of the Order, is entitled to membership, etc."

Some deputies who went out to organize Granges, decided in their minds that everybody was interested in agricultural pursuits, and consequently eligible to men bership. The result was very detrimental to the welfare of the Order, and Worthy Master Dudley W. Adams e-lled the attention of the National Grange to this question, at the Seventh annual ses-

sion; and an amendment to the con-

stitution was prepared and sub-

mitted to the State Granges as fol-"Amend article five of the Constitution so as to read: "Engaged in Ag ricultural pursuits, and having no interest in conflict with our purposes" instead of "Interested in agricultural

pursuits." The submission of this amendment was supplemented by the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the sense of the National Grange, the expression, "Interested in agricultural pursuits" in article five of the constitution, means "Engaged in agricultural pursuits, and having no interest in conflict with our purposes.

Although this amendment was ratiing farms for themselves or their fied by the State Granges in 1874, yet friends, to the farm for sale of J. E. it appears that before its ratification, Worthy Master Adams, issued the folfarm, but we believe Bro. Packer to lowing decision, based upon the conbe a reliable Patron who means just stitution as it was, the resolution submitting the amendment, and the one defining the meaning of the paragraph proposed to ba amended.

"Interested in agricultural pursuits" and "engaged in agricultural and resolutions of the National Grange, mean that a person must be engaged in agriculture to a greater extent than in any other business, or in other words, his leading business must be agriculture."

As this decision was made prior to the ratification of the amendment, and without doubt was a necessity at that time, yet, as it has been construed to exclude from membership in the Order a class of farmers not contemplated by the National Grange in framing the amendment, and probably not by Worthy Master Adams in What are taxpayers going to do making the decision, viz.: those who not only own and live upon their farms, but are in fact, practical farmers; but have investments or other business interests not directly connected with their farming, or draw salaries for personal services, as teacher, public officer, etc., which may demand more of their personal attention, and perhaps bring a greater income than their farms-the National Grange, for this reason, deemed the decision rather a hindrance to progressive work than beneficial, and repealed it.

By this act, no change has been made in the constitutional qualification of candidates; and none by which "any person is made eligible who has no business or interest in and postal clerks" can be admitted to

The constitutional provision, defining the qualification of candidates for membership in the Order, stands as framed and submitted by the National Grange, and as ratified by the State Granges, with its clear and well defined language to govern officers and members of Subordinate Granges in the admission of new members.

I therefore make the following decisions upon the questions involved in the appeal:

1st. The Order of Patrons of Husinterest in conflict with our purposes," prospering as they would like to. are eligible to membership.

2nd, A Subordinate Grange cannot rather despondent. decide by a majority vote, upon the 3d. 238 are harmonious; 23 that qualification or eligibility of an appli- there are elements of discord.

cant for membership, nor dictate how members should vote; but each member has an individual right, subject only to the requirements of the Patrons' obligations to support the consti-"According to a change made in the tution, rules and regulations of the clause defining eligibility to member- Order, to cast a free and secret ballot ship in the Order at the last session of for or against every candidate for ini-

3d. It is made the duty of the Masthe application of a person who from any cause is clearly inelligible to mem-J. J. WOODMAN. Master of the National Grange, P.

[Report of Worthy Master C. G. Luce to the National Grange, at its November Session, 1883

In numerical strength, there has been but little change in Michigan during the last year. Seven new Granges have been organized Three dormant ones revived. Six or seven that were alive a year ago, are now sleeping or dead. Most of those that were strong and hopeful then are still stronger now. In juite a number of weak ones, ne progress has been made.

I have made an earnest effort to obtain accurate information in regard to the actual condition of each Subordinate Grange in the State. It also seemed desirable to ascertain the cause of failure or weakness, and the means by which, in other cases, success was acheived. To this end the following circular letter was prepared, and a copy addressed to the Master of each of the 312 Subordinate Granges that had been reported to my office; 268 of these have been filled up and returned to me.

MASTER'S OFFICE. GILEAD, Branch Co., Mich. 1883. Dear Sir and Brother:-

The National Grange, at its Session in November, 1880, adopted the following Resolution.

"RESOLVED, That in order to restore the lost connection between the National Grange and Subordinate Granges, the Masters of Subordinate Granges shall be and are hereby required to Submit to State Masters Quarterly Reports, as to their general condition; also as to the progress made in co-operation, transportation, legislation and business agencies, together with success or non-success, and the causes leading thereto."

At the session of 1881, this was amended as to time, making it obligatory to make such Reports semi-annually, instead of quarterly.

For the purpose of carrying into effect this requirement of the National Grange, I have prepared the followin. series of questions: 1. Is the general condition of you

Grange prosperous? 2. Are the members hopeful or de

spondent? 3. Are they harmonious or discordant?

4. How often does your Grange meet? 5. Is the attendance good?

6. What course do you pursue to interest the members? 7. Do you adopt for discussion the

questions recommended by the Lectur. er of the National Grange?

8. Do you discuss the Patent Right 9. Do you discuss the Transport

tion question? 10. How many of the families, o what portion, take the VISITOR? 11. What seems to be the result or

ffect of reading the VISITOR, by mem bers of your Grange? 12. Do you trade at co-operative stores, or patronize Grange agencies?

13. If so, what ones? 14. Has the result been satisfactory? 15. Do you keep a supply of goods for distribution at your Grange Hall?

16. Do you own a hall? 17. If not, in what place do you

18. Do you meet in town or country? And now, my esteemed Brother, do not fail to fill out this blank in full, and return to me on, or before the first of October next.

For these Reports, I desire to compile my Report to the National Grange.

I am pleased and proud, of the Granges of Michigan, and very much desire conflict with agriculture and the far- to be able to make a complete report of mer", or by which "merchants, lawyers, their progress in the good work which we have taken in hand.

C. G. LUCE, Master Michigan State Gran ge:

The purpose of this Report can be accomplished in no other way so well as by presenting a compiled statement of the replies to the eighteen questions proposed.

1st. To the first question, 208 replied that they were prosperous: 54 that they were not. As I understand the questions and answers, prosperity does not necessarily imply an increase in members; but that they possess, in and of themselves, elements bandry is a farmers' organization; of life, strength, and future success. and none but those who are actually And this is the condition of 208 Grang-'engaged in agriculture," or in other es reporting prosperous. Numbered words, are farmers in the general ac- with the 54 are quite a number with ceptation of that term, and "have no evidence of a bright future, but are not

2d. 217 respond hopeful, 45 answer

4th. 46 meet once each week; 198. once in two weeks; 22 once each monto. Of the latter very few are on the list of prosperous Granges.

5th. The attendance is good in 191; not good 55.

The average attendance is better in those Granges that meet once in two a pepper box on the upper portions of once a week or once a month.

6th. What course do you pursue to interest the members?

In no part of Grange work are the changes wrought by the ten year's exof the Order so clearly defined as it is in the replies to this question. 236

Literary exercises have a wide ap plication. They comprise readings, recitations, essays, music, debates, and discussing of questions relating to the farm and home, as well as the rights and duties appertaining to citizenship. In many cases, these exercises are con ducted in accordance with a prepared programme; and, in some cases, a regular course of study is adopted. This course relates to agriculture or kindred subjects. It is perhaps, needless to say that those reported as doing nothing in particular, are not numbered with the highly prosperous.

7th. 97 reply that they do adopt for discussion, to a greater or less extent, the questions proposed by the Lectur er of the National Grange; 168 do not. 8th, 172 discuss our Patent Right laws, and several report that they

curse them too; 96 do not consider them.

9th, 16l talk of the Transportation question; 92 do not.

10th. 58 report that one fourth of the families subscribe for the "Grange Visitor;"73, that one-half do so; 53, that three-fourths do; 71, that all do; 4 none do so.

11th. 251 reply that the result has been good. Upon no other subjects is there so great unanimity as upon this. Some added that the "Grange Visitor" is all that saved them; 16 answer that there is no visible effect.

12.h. 173 do something in the way of business co operation; a large numbers of these purchase their goods of or through the Grange store at Allegan, and, with one exception, with satisfactory results.

There are now twelve co-operative stores in existence in the State, and ail seem to be doing well.

16. 126 own their own hall; 141 do not. With few exceptions, those owning their homes are prosperous and hopeful of the future; 141 meet in the country; 126 in the village or city.

There is a popular belief that, as a dicate a balance of interest in the country, yet they demonstrate the fact spring up in connection. that, with the right material, a Grange can be highly successful, and hold its meetings in the city. Allegan Grange meets in the city of Allegan, a town of 4 000 inhabitants; Capitol Grange meets in Lansing, the capital of the State. Each of these Granges number nearly or quite 300 members. They are the largest in the State. There are many other highly prosperous Granges that hold their meetings in the cities or villages. Our State Grange maintains its strength and vigor. Its meetings are active and euthusiastic. Financially it is strong. It has been fairly successful in all its efforts to promote the general good. Our landplaster has saved to the farmer many thousands of dollars. In this we are still entirely successful.

Our contests in the Courts with Pat ent Right raiders have saved many thousand dollars more. The Grange is now making the fight sgainst the drive well swindle. Indeed, the Grange has made its influence for good felt in so many ways and places, that most of our farmers have learned to regard it as a sort of neccessity to their well reing, the same as our common

school system. With so much to encourage we feel safein hoping for a brilliant future for the Order in the State of Michigan

CORN. CORN. ----

February 26, 1884. In view of the fact that corn m at advance would it not be best to buy at once? No. 2 corn is worth this day 53c per bushelou track here. I can farnish a good selection of reje thed corn at from 8 to 12c per bushel less than the price of No. 2 Corn, that is sufficiently sound and clean for all purposes sourt of making corn meal. A c.r of corn averages

Clover seed is worth, per bushel......\$5 30 1 40 1 ship none but strictly prime seed unless otherwise ordered. If you dare any goods or have anything to sell please correspond with your State Business Agent.

THOMAS MASON. 138 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.

FARM FOR SALE.

Desiring to change occupations would sel my farm containg 79 acres of choice land situated one " ile west and la miles south of the uated one "lie west and 14 miles south of the thriving town of Hartford. Said farm is in good repsi, with two good bearing apple orchards besides a good variety of other fruit. Good soit adapted to both grain and truit, being within the fruit be't in VanBuren Co nty-one acres im roved land, balance timber, including a thrifty young sugar bush of over 300 trees No waste land, solendid buildings, all new or nearly new, that cost over three thousand dollars. Any amount or splen id spring witer convenient to both house and barn. Handy to s hool and in a good neighborhood. If desired, would give long time on part of purchase money.

For further information call on or address

the subscriber on premises This is a r re chance for some one to get a beautiful, pleas-J E. PACKER. lmar4t

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

See on fifth page "Some Abuses of Justice in the Inferior Courts."

I am receiving questions in regard to the way of applying Persian powder the animal, and rub the hair lightly to settle it down is all that is needed.

C. S. KILLMER.

I want to thank Mr. Greenleaf for his essay on "Home and Children," read at perience so marked, or the tendency the Cass county institute, and published in the visitor of Feb, 15. Children cannot be developed into noble men and answer, literary exercises; 6, buying women by brutal treatment. Far betand selling; 19, nothing in particular. ter to suround them with an atmosphere of love and kindness.

> "Some Abuses of Justice in the Inferior Courts", see fifth page.

The cause why it takes so long to get butter from cream is, first, there is too great acidity of cream; secondly, cream may be too cold. To overcome the right temperature, and churn immediately in a warm place.

In the Breeder's Gazette, a forty page weekly of Chicago, is an excellent suggestion for using a hay rake longer than two weeks in the year. After spreading coarse manure go over the field with the horse rake, then rake across the other way, and this B. G's word for it you cannot place your foot on a spot of that field not touched with manure.

A word to the wise, it is said, is sufficient. Owing to the light corn crop of this year in some sections many Patrons will be short of feed for stock. Now is the time to secure it. Corn will not be any cheaper between now and next corn husking. There are Patrons in Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri that have corn to sell. Cooperate, buy of them and save commissions. There is scarcely a Grange in those States but what will have a car load to sell, or one here but will need one. Use your advantages and you will appreciate them more.

There is considerable ice on the wheat. The best thing now would be a thaw to let the water off. Wheat is coming in lively, I saw as many as twenty teams waiting to unload at one of the mills. They are paying a dol lar, which is more than could be paid for shipping. The mids with some new manufactories established, are rule, meeting in the country promotes worth more to the town, than an extra prosperity. While these returns in- R R. however, another here would

> G. L. S. Constantine, Feb. 9th. 1884.

Bro. Cobb:-I noticed in your last, another remedy for lice on cattle, and it made me wonder that people will continue to try so many expensive and all of its accumulated information for trict, who will take notes on all im- norance, pauperism, and all the evils in most cases uncertain remedies, their benefit, they directly or indiwhen they must have seen in the papers at least once a year from boy hood up, that sulphur will kill lice. It is cheaper than anything else, safer than anything else, more easily appried and absolutely sure death. I have used it and known of its being used in scores of cases and never knew of a failure. I don't know why people won't use it without it is be cause they are afraid of brimstone. A. W. HAYDEN.

Three cheers for Brother Burweak; also for Grange No. 136. Success will tollow, where a Grange becomes an educator. We hope other brothers will be thusly "reversed" at the feasts. Leap year is a blessing to those who take advantage of it Grange 623 deserves to live, and we predict will live forever; such a head, with such brains, clinging with so much tenacity to life must be immortal. We re-echo Brother Hills words to "R-former," whoever needs reforming. Aunt Hattie is not one of

em. "Let her alone she is doing a

S. P. S.

good work."

At the annual meeting of the Patrons Aid Society held during the session of the last State Grange important changes were made in the By laws and the officers complied with the requisitions of the State Insurance Commissioner and obtained his certificate thus making it to the Patrons of Husbandry the very safest, cheapest and best company for them in the State. In paying an assessment you are contributing to the relief of a Worthy Brother or Sister and ensuring a like relief to your own family in a most trying : ffl ction.

ONE WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE PATRONS' AID SOCIETY. Centreville, St. Joe Co., Dec. 24.

Br ther Cobh: -No. 45 would respectfully report that on Tuesday, Feb. 19. generations, planted by priest and po- balanced by taxes, etc., borne by the 1884, the people of Springport and vicin- tentate, nursed and propagated by the whole people in consequence of said ity were treated to an able and finely tempered lecture, in support of Grange free, the wise historian and the savage to the Grange the grange principles principles, delivered before a large and barbarian. It is an element of power. and the Visiron. The position we take

Mayo, of Marshall. Her subject, It occupies the highest seat of the sanc- is this-i. e. It inures to the benefit of der, I herewith let you know that I dormant Granges. Sister Mayo is the "Power behind the Throne," and should be used wherever and whenever her services can be secured for that purpose.

Fraternally Yours, J. A. COURTRIGHT, Master. Spring; ort, Feb. 22, 1884.

Read the article on fifth page Some Abuses of Justice in the Infe-

At the election in Otsego Grange, No. 364, we pushed young men to the front. We hope young blood will give greater activity in work. We think the young should be educated by experience in the details of Grange work, and it is yet to be hoped that they may profit by the advice that their predecessors draw from experience and not drag themselves and the Grange through past disagreeable and unprofitable experiments. We the first, add to the cream sweet milk are nicely started towards getting a in proportion, one quart to each gallon | big book case and secretary's desk in of cream. Warm all together in a tin combination. Our hall is not quite vessel placed in warm water, until of paid for, but we are not in distress about what we owe, when it shall be paid for I think we shall rapidly grow a good library.

> I saw in a recent issue of the Grange Visitor that all the members of the last Legislature used free passes when riding on the railroads of the State. Such I believe is not the case. I think we should not be too sweeping in our charges. If a man does right he should not be classed in with a lot of fellows who do wrong, but should rather be held up as an honorable exception. The Hon. A. T. Frisbee, Senator from the 20th district, not only refused to ride on the passes sent him by railroad officials, but he informed me before the Legislature had been in session a month it had cost him 30 cents in postage, returning passes to the different railroads of the State.

Honor where honor is due. A. E. COLE, Sec Conway Grange, No. 114. Conway, Feb. 20, 1884.

In reading the proceedings of the last session of our state Grange, it is gratifying to observe the evidences of progress since the meeting of the same body at Grand Rapids ten years ago. At the former meeting resolutions relating to were referred to the committee on resolutions and never heard of afterwards. At the late session a special committee on tamperance was raised, and earnest attention given the resolutions presented. One brother even ventured to attack the tobacco nuisance, and it is be no damage; if new enterprises would greatly to be regretted that the committee passed the subject by with so few words. Perhaps the committee thought it would not do to tread too heavily on the corns of the mascaline members of the Order.

When Grangers refuse or neglect to pport the GRANGE VISITOR, with rectly block the wheels of advancement in a cause vital to their own interest. The local Grange may work true to the cause, but, without the press, lings. to throw its sentiments broadcast over the land, comparatively, we place ourselves back in the middle of the past with all other interests and occupations in the foreground. I trust that all of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry will very soon view this all important matter in its true light, wi h its rays of truth and equity penetrating the domicil of everyone located lingame and his plan for resuscitating in a Grange. Then we may say the dormant Granges, and helping the cause is triumphant, for we have reached the goal of our desires.

A 4rh DEGREE MEMBER. Pioneer. Macomb County.

Bro. Cobb:-At a meeting of Colon Grange, held on the 2d day of Feb. 1884, the within preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted and sent to the VISITOR for publication. and also a request, that other Granges bring the matter before their respective bodies for consideration, and report the result to the Visitor for publication.

PREAMBLE.

In view of the fast increasing evils of intemperance, and of the pernicious influence it has morally, socially, and politically, and whereas, thousands of our boys and young men, are induced to form habits of dissipation through the influence of others. Therefore be

Resolved, That Colon Grange, through a correspondent and the columns of the VISITGE, try and secure a unity of action among the Patrons of Husbandry, throughout this State asking the legislative body of the State of Michigan, to pass a law, making it a criminal offense for any man or boy to ask, or induce by other means, any other man or boy to partake of intoxicating drinks.

A. S. PROUT. Master and correspondent,

To the honest and prejudiced mind,

"Bread and Books," was disposed of in a tuary, holds a strong hand on the wool growers because it enables them to have a small lot of choice carnetion masterly manner, and for the purpose helm of justice and inspires the spark- get a higher price for their wool or seeds of my own raising; they consist of resuscitating and restoring to action ling wits of our legislative and con- sheep, but as most of their products are of carnations and piccotees, principalquets of the royal and drives out peace zens, it follows that the consumers pay petuals blooming in winter also, if elect men and women who will destroy all manufacture of it; excepting that under the supervision of the gov ernment and controlled by it like the coinage of money.

T. N. TRAVIS. Summerton, Feb. 8, 1884.

I received Hill's price list for seeds. Has any man in Michigan raised a bean tree that would photograph like this wood cut? If so let his name appear in this paper and let him tell how he did it. The circular suggests co-operation in buying. It is a good, profitable and inexpensive way to take a lesson and every Grange should "right away quick" elect or have a co-operative agent and be at work. Elections are near by. Can we work together in caucus in our towns and see that none but temperate and competent men are nominated for office. can be elected. Is not a man a criminal who willfully or negligently stays he does so?

MILTON CHASE. Otsego, Mich., Feb. 23, 1884.

Clinton county Pomona Grange No. 25 was held in Bengel, Grange hall Feb. 13. A full attendance was outthe hall was full. R ports from subordinate Granges were encouraging. I think that Worthy Master Luce did not visit this county without effect. The ladies did their part nobly in providing a sumptuous dinner, and entertaining us with music, essays, and select reading. The question for discussion, "does protection protect," was ably discussed by the lecturer, Redfern and Bros, Moore, Bush, Hill and others, and they all seemed pretty well agreed, that a protective tariff does protect the rich manufacturer, and monied monopolist but the poor farmer is left out in the cold every time. This is an important question, and I am glad to see it so liberally diswell satisfied that the more we investigate the matter, the more we shall be convinced that a congress composed of lawyers and married men would have no sympathy.

CORTLAND HILL.

attend the Pomona Gragne met- union. One of her most prominent tings, would it not be a good point for citizens says there is no longer a questhe subordinate Granges, to appoint a tion as to whether prohibition prowide awake member to attend the Po- hibits. We know it does prohibit not mona mettings in their county or dis- only whiskey but crime, idleness, igportant points made there, and make a full report to their Grange, by which servation is that our present law tends mmend. To all I desire to say that, fourth degree members could get the to make tippling popular and that her lectures are able, interesting, and benefit of the county or district meet- nearly all our young men between 20 C. W. B.

This is a good suggestion, and should be tried. At the next meeting creasing, and unless it is speedily get a good delegate appointed from ev ery subordinate Grange in the State in counties, having county Granges to attend, and report to the Grange to which she or he belongs, a summary of the work done either orally or in writing. Will the lecturer of every Grange where such appointment is made report by card the fact to the VISITOR This schenie strikes us very favorably, and we hope it will have a trial -

Experiments in covering wheat shows that the yield is better, when the seed is covered two inches deep.

It is believed that mutton will be scarcer and dearer next fall.

"Milk maid" if your pasture is limited, you should get an Ayrstire, but if you have a large and plentiful pasture, get a Holstein.

A New York farmer declares, that the wheat, oats, and barley which he dragged last spring, in some doubt whether he was not doing more harm the most marry on, we do not lose than good, yielded thirty per. cent arything by the change, and occamore grain, than that not dragged, sionally a young Granger puts in an through the latter was on equally as ground.

It is said, minister's children are the devile grand children. I dont believe it.-H. W B.

Have your own way. You that keep Sunday and you that don't. Whatever you do let it not be with carelessness and indifference, look into it, come to a decision, and then stand by it,-H. W. B.

We grangers around here do not like or approve of Bros Woodman's and Luce's efforts in favor of tariff on wool there is no greater source of evil in our or anything else; because in either case land and nation than the vice of liquor the benefits derived by the whole peodrinking. It has a growth of many ple from tariff are more than overchurch and the churl, the bond and tariff, but nevertheless we will stick very attentive audience, by Sister Perry It has position, vitality and energy. is to the tariff on wool and woolen goods

evil." I would say, free education it by law to another class without said the people to keep so many customsofficers and be to so much expense to does not let a person in this so called free country buy all his goods where he can get the most for his money.

Fraternally yours, GEO APLIN. Pine Rua, Mich., Feb. 4, 1884.

I noticed in the VISITOR for January 1st, an itimized farm account hear a report from some one 'in the high. I have many hundred plants southern part of the State," I have orwarded the showing from my own farm of 80 acres, only 40 of which is under cultivation. Our soil is clay, sand and gravel, with a heavy clay If no others are nominated none other sub soil, and is but partially underdrained. But the bad season reached us in the south as well as in the north haid to Patrons only. I can probaaway from all caucusses? Does he not part of the State. The brother dryly, neglect a duty that he cannot shift when | yet truthfully hints that we farmers | send from one Grange, that would be are not the worst off people in the \$1. I could then send them back and world. This account includes nothing pay post charge. If any one wants to consumed on the farm.

	Wheat	355 1
		260.08
	TIMOUL	1.3.7
	Straw	40 0
	Butter aud eggs	407
	Stock	71 0
	Other items	187.30
1	_	
1	Tetal,	.067.93

Calling \$75 per sere, (which is a fair price for cleared land in this section) the above amount is a trifle more than 17 per cent on the money invested. Who will be the next one heard

from. THOMAS G. CHANDLER.

Lenawee County.

We have generally considered the people of the former slave States as semi-barbarous, but are compelled to admit that Georgia is making greater progress in civilization, good morals M'chigan, for we authorize the in- month: famous traffic and virtually license unprincipled knaves to make drunkards, tion by a popular vote, and under its benign operation are making greater As there are but comparatively few material, educational and moral procaused by the infernal traffic. My oband 40 years old are patrons of saloons and the drinking habit is rapidly inchecked and made unpopular will send many a promising young man to a drunkard's grave.

REFORMER.

Mr. Editor:-It has been a long Grange, No. 26. But this is a splendid day for something in doors to engage our attention, as we are having a regular winter rain with all its disagreeable pasts thrown in, but we should judge by the tone of the Visi TOR you were really not much in need of any more correspondence but we all like to be heard from occasionally, and hope you will give us a Wednesday, March 12, 1884. little space, and we will keep quiet again. McDonald Grange is in a very good, healthy condition, not ircressing very much, neither are we losing members to any alarming extent or in any sensational way, except perhaps so many of our young members are getting married and others expect to and J. Preston. be, but we will get used to it and as appearance, without the degrees however, but they will be on hand to take Holden. our place in a few short years. We are picking up some in the literary work this year, and we made a good hit by electing one of our younger members Lecturer, who started off in fine style by making a program to be filled entirely by his associates, and expected them to do their part himself setting the example by producing a poem as his first effort. We need a new hall with sheds very much, but the misfortunes of last year and a lack of unison in regard to location will keep us back for awhile yet, but we have an acre of ground in a good location, and hope to be alle to put up a it? nice hall at no distant day. Yours fraternally.

C. B. WHITCOMB. Hartford, Mich., Feb. 12 h, 1884.

Encouraged by the sisters of the Or-

gressional halls. It sports at the ban- bought by their neighbors or fellow citi- ly for pot culture. Since they are perand comfort from the cottage; it is a the increase in price of wool on account potted in September early. They problight in public and private life alike. of tariff to the producers, hence it is duce from 50 to 70 per cent double The question ahead is, what can and class or special legislation or taking by flowers, measuring from one inch to "what must be done to stop this tide of law from one class of citizens and giving three and four inches in diameter from seed. Colors are the purest white rose, and free voting of both sexes, and class earning it. We are against all or a scarlet brown, purple and yellow, general tariff because 1st, it don't pay fringed, striped, maculated and edged in all the various colors found in that genus of plants, excelling the rose in collect a tax which is unjust, and which fragrance and duration of bloom. They are flowers of the easiest culture. sowed broad cast early in spring. I have seen some in blossom in fall the same season. First year they winter over through the severest frost. If they are placed when older in a cellar, watered twice or oftener through the winter, you can keep them for many from a brother in the northern part of years. I have some now over seven the State, and thinking the idea a years old bearing every summer. A good one, and as the writer wished to majority grow from five to seven feet which I have cultivated for my own pleasure, never offered plants nor seed for sale. If there should be any doubt of what I state here as facts, ask Prof. Beal, Master A. West, and many others, members of Lansing Grange. I will offer 100 seeds for 10 cents. Post bly supply 100 persons. If ten would find what such seeds are worth at the most r liable stores of seedsmen, see their catalogues. I have paid from one snilling to 15 cents for one kernel, and was cheated at that, throwing the plants out over the fence, for they were neither double nor were of the color intended by the merchant. I imported. Now if you, Bro. Cobb. teel an interest in this offer, giving it publicity, I will after a while, write how to manage them through winter inside, producing flowe a nearly all winter, and will also tell how I care for roses and other flowers.

JACOB BAUMEGRAS. LANSING, Feb. 14, 1884. [For additional Jottings see page 6.] NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Sister A. C. Bristol, Lecturer of New Jersey State Grange, has consented to and the suppression of that root of delivertwenty lectures in this State the enforcement of the prohibitory law, cassed among the Granges, and I am all evil the liquor traffic than our own on the following days of the present

She will be at Orion, Oakland Co., March 5; Dryden, Lapeer Co., 6; criminals and paupers. The pleasing Birmingham, Oakland Co., 7th; Davnever enact a law for the benefit of the report comes from Georgia that under isburg, O.kland Co., 8th; Farmington, laboring classes, with whom they their county local option law, 90 out Oakland Co. 10 h; Palmyra, Lenawee of 136 counties have adopted prohibi- Co., 11th; Ogden, Lenawee Co., 12th; We-top, Legawee Co., 13th; Morenci, Lenawee Co., 14th; Medina, Lenawee Co., 15th; Madison, Lenawee Co., 17th; Macon, L nawee Co., 18 h; Springfield members of Subordinate Granges who gress than any other portion of the Lenawee Co., 19 h; Litchfield, Hillstale Co. 20 h: Son n, Hills. dale Co., 21st; Schooleraft, K slamazoo

Co., 221. Allegan, Allegan Co., 24th. It is expected that all the metings will be public, and in the evening. And it is confidently hoped that notice will be given, and al neccessary arrangements made. To those who have heard Sister Bristol she needs no recoeloquen ly delivered. Try to procure full nouses. The next number of the VISITOR will give notice of the meet.

ngs that occur after the 15 h of March. C. G. LUCE. Master.

Secratery.

Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, will hold its meeting at the nall of De Witt Grange No 459, in the village of De Witt, on Wednesday March the 12 h. 1884. commencing at time since you heard from McDonald 10:30 o'clock A. M. Subject for discussion: 'Ought the conduct of a man be influenced by public opinion?" All members of the order are respectful y invited to be present and join in the discussion of the subject. HENRY A WEBB.

> The next regular meeting of Kent County Pomona Grange, Number 19, will be held at Redmen's hall, over Dikemon's, Grand Rapids on PROGRAMME.

"How to purchase farm implements" by Geo. M. Edison.

Song, led by Bro. E. M. Monly. Discussion-Resolved that it is to the husbands advantage for wives to carry the purses; Aff., sisters J. D. Davis, W. T. Adams and Remington; Neg., sisters J. Porter, Russell, Edison

Song, by Bro., H. G, Holt. Discussion—Resolved that farmers should demand a high protective tariff on wool. Aff., H. G. Holt, Wm. T. Adams ; Neg., Asa W. Meech, John Preston.

Original poem by Bro., E. G. D. "The one best breed of cattle, for all

farm purposes, Jno. Preston.
Recitation, Nelson Graham.
What shall we do with our fair grounds, general discussion, led by

Wm. Livingston, Bro., De. Con. Original or selected reading by sister Millie E. Holden.
Song led by Bro., E. M. Monly.

E. A. BURLINGAME, Lecturer. GRAND RAPIDS, Feb. 23, 1884.

Kalamazoo Pomona Grange will hold a meeting at Schooleraf, Thursday March 20, at 10 A. M. sharp.

Program as follows: Essay by Charles C. Duncan-Corn, How to raise it, and what to do with

Questions and discussions. Essay by M.s. Ellen Hill. Essay by D. T. Dell-Butter making and how I make butter.

Questions and discussions. EMMONS BUELL, Lecturer.

Communications.

In the bitter gloom of a winter's morn A babe was born. The snow piled high against wall and door, On the mighty oak boughs the frost lay hoar, But warmth and light shrined the happy

face, So softly pillowed mid down and lace, The bells clashed out from the lofty spire, The night was reddened by many a fire;
The cottage smiled for the joy of the hall,
As the poor man answered the rich man's

And his lot for a day was less forlorn, Because a little child was born.

In the bitter gloom of a winter's morn, A babe was born.

The snow piled high in the narrow street, Prodden and stained by hurrying feet; On the hearth the embers lay cold and dead, And the woman who crouched on the damp,

Muttered a curse, as the drunken sport, Swelled up to her lair from the crowded

Biot without and squalor within, To welcome a wait to a world of sin, And a pitiful life was the more forlorn, Because a little child was born.

In a smiling home amid sun and flowers, A child grew up. Calm, and beauty, and culture and wealth, To give power to life and grace to health; Gentle influence, thought, and care, To train the darling of love and prayer, The stately heirlooms of place and bl To crown the flower of maidenhood, With childhood's pearly innocence kept, On the folded leaves where the sunshine

slept. So sweetly and richly foamed the cup Life held, where the happy girl grew up.

Whore 'home" was a vague and empty word, A child grew up; Where oath and blow were the only law, And ugly misery all she saw; Where want and sin drew hand in hand,

Round the haunts that disgrace our Christian land; A loveless, hopeless, joyless life Of crime, and wretchedness, struggle and strife!

Never a glimpse of the sweet spring skies, To soften the flash in the wild young eyes; No drop of peace in the poisoned cup Life held, where the reckless girl grew up.

On a summer eve as the slow sun set, A woman died.
At the close of a long and tranquil life,
Honored and guarded, mother and wife,
With gentle hands whose work was done, And gentle head whose crown was won, And gentle head whose crown was won,
With children's children at her knee,
And friends who watched her reverently,
Knowing her memory would remain,
Treasured by grief that scarce was pain,

With her heart's dearest at her side, Blessing and blessed, the woman died. On a summer's eve as the slow sun set, A woman died.

She had fought the failing fight so long! But time was cruel, and hard and strong. Without a faith, without a prayer, With none to aid and none to care; With not a trace upon the page, From desperate youth to loathsome age, But sin and sorrow, wr ng and chance,

Tossed in the black stream's rushing tide, Unmourned, unmissed, the woman died! And we are all akin, runs the kindly creed Ah, the riddle of life is hard to read!

And bitter blank of ignorance; With not a hand to help or save, With not a hope beyond the grave,

Idleness In the Grange.

"A millstone and the human heart are even driven round, If they have nothing else to grind, they must

themselves be ground.' Fellow laborers a new year's work is before us. The past year with all its struggles, with all its lost opportu | have lost the faculty of reason. nities has passed, and cannot be re-

many brothers and sisters that their talists are upon every side forming Grange will not last many years, and combinations and creating circumas each yearly election comes round stances whereby they may grasp the home may be pleasant, harmony, be they have a presentiment that this is greater part of the farmers' profits? the last their Grange will make, and Politicians secures their votes, wholly they shrink from assuming any offi for their own benefit and the greatest cial rosition for they do not want the Grange to die on their hands.

There is a feeling that as the years go by, it is becoming more and more difficult to find new and attractive we plow deep or shallow for corn?" "Should farmer's raise their own vegetables." "Should farmer's wives have a flower garden?" "Should farmers' settle difficulties by arbitramembers verily believe they have

Is there any cause for this feeling but lack of energy on the part of those who have the feeling?

No brother or sister should expect, or be always looking for something new or exciting, or startling in the Order, for this is not the kind of food that makes the bone and muscle of organizations.

There are no new things in nature. there is but the rearranging of existlug forms. The telephone and all the other phones were invented by simply placing existing forms in a little different relation to each other.

The plants of the field but toil during the summer and fall in storing away starch and other products, that they may burst forth with new vigor the following spring, then to go through exactly the same process again; this they do year after year, but they are all the time making a solid permanent growth.

their stores and yearly go into win- press, stating all the advantages to be before his wife, and says "here, I want my earnest desire in the future as it ter quarters, to come out in the spring gained through membership, and in these bags mended, right off." She and go through the same work again fact treating the whole subject tho- looked at him, and replied, "she had thy of the confidence you have reand again. Granges and other organ- roughly; to cause the publication of work of her own to do, he might mend posed in me by endeavoring to disizations but follow out this law of these articles in as many papers as posnature in yearly electing officers to sible throughout the country. This He was, of course, he did not ask her in hope, in charity and with fidelity." give new life and vigor to their or- course it seems to me, would result in properly, and she very properly resentganization. Why should they be- educating the masses to their true in- ed it. But the perplexities of the far-

portant law of sameness in essentials.

The snow, the dew, the frost, the rain, and all the phenomena of nature are the same to-day that they were thousands of years ago; and it is only by reason of this sameness that the world exist to-day.

Brothers and sisters, while church and temperance workers are hopeful, it is foolish for you to despair.

The truths of religion and the way of salvation are the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Scores of sermons are preached from the same text.

Hundreds of men are racking their brains to find something new to say or do on the temperance question, but ninety-nine of every hundred fail. The Grange is an institution of reform as well as each of these, its great object is bettering the condition of mankind. It has therefore as great an impetus from good motives and reform as each of these. Its field of labor is boundless as far as all literary work and morality are concerned.

There is a moral and intellectual nature in man that requires food just as much as the physical nature does.

Who would think of despairing and giving up eating because he cannot find some new food for each day of the year. We eat bread and butter day after day without finding fault.

We must then conclude that there is no external cause for this feeling on the part of the members. The feeling arises from within us, we are not willing to do the little work required of us and we think the other brothers and sisters feel in the matter as we do. We have cause to be hopeful, let every brother and sister take up the work with a willing hand. Remember that truth is old, that principles are always old, that truths and principles are learned best and most thoroughly by repetition.

Never consider any subject of truth that will benefit any member, too old for discussion in the Order. Let no trivial offenses disturb or take the time of any meeting.

The subjects for discussion and the principles of the Grange are all right. Keep your minds and your hearts busy with good works and good deeds

"If they have nothing else to grind they must themselves be ground.

W. L. SNYDER. Grand Rapids, Mich.

For the Good of the Order.

I have often wondered why the agricultural class do not more generally avail themselves of the opportunity offered them through the Order of Patrons of Husbandry to protect their interest and increase their social and intellectual advantages.

So much in the way of benefits are offered that one is astounded at the apathy exhibited and wonder if they

Where in the history of the business called or changed, but we can to a world can we find a class representing great extent make the new year as a tithe of the capital possessed by them we would like it. We can at least who have not combined for mutual correct the faults of the previous year. benefit? Can it be said there is no There is a feeling in the minds of need af organizing when greedy capiof all interests - agriculture, is to-day fear, but that accord which a studious practically unrepresented in our legislatures and in Congress, and monopoly holds both government and people in its power. God blesses those subjects for talk, that nothing new who nelp themselves, is a truth imcan be said on such subjects as "Shall portant to consider in this connec-

tion. Is it possible that the millions still outside the gates of the Order, understanding the subject, feeling the oppressive weight upon them, refuse to tion?" and many other kindred sub- shake off their trammels and be free? jects on every phase of life, which the Or has their long subjugation to the will of others and their positions virheard discussed at least a half dozen tually "as hewers of wood and drawtimes since they have been in the ers of water" unfitted them for anything higher?

While conceit or prejudice may have something to do with retarding the growth of the Order, I believe, however, that the lack of proper information is the principal trouble.

Again the average mind does not at once comprehend or realize a new truth or idea and is not ready to act upon it until it has time to take root, as it were in his consciousness hence, a repitition or perhaps many repititions may be necessary before it will become an inciting cause to action. This leads me to the fact that very little is said about the principles of the Order in the papers, not directly interested in Grange work notably so of agricultural journals, which it seems to me ought to be more active in the interest of their Patrons. In view of these facts, I venture to suggest the bags as now, and after stuffing hay inappointing of a correspondent at large to the holes, he declared he would by the National Grange whose duty stand it no longer. Sorting out all the should be to prepare articles for the bags with holes, he presents himself

come discouraged when they find terest. The lecture system is expen- mers life are many, and he surely is that they are following the more im- sive, besides the most of the audience are members. Where one hears a from those, for whom he lives and lalecture, thousands would reed and bors, for a few hasty words. Kind ponder the printed thoughts. Rings and monopoly are fast reducing the agriculturist to a condition little better than slaves, and the only possible remedy is through the Grange. The object to be attained is worthy of the most vigorous effort. If we would protect ourselves from oppression, if we would enjoy the inalienable rights declared to be ours in the declaration; if we would perpetuate their just powers from the consent of the governed, we must organize and in our majesty and might, and in the name of justice and humanity, sweep from place and for half that load of wheat, then I am power every man who has proved recreant to his trust.

C. S. KILLMER. Arenac, Mich.

Mending Bags.

A sister in our Grange, in discoursing home arrangements said: "Just as true as I get set down to do some thing nice and enjoyable, a lot of old dirty bags is sure to be brought in for me to mend." I venture the assertion there is not a brother farmer in Michigan, but knows from experience how family relations, is the mending of

"Home Sweet Home, there is no place like home." The author of two short stanzas on the subject, after laying thirty years in his grave in a foreign land, becomes so endeared to the hearts, of not only his own countrymen, but of every land wherein is felt the divine influence of home, that his few remaining ashes are gathered together, brought home, and with magnificent pomp and grandure, placed beneath the shaft designed to ex press the immortaltiy of the idea contained in his verses."

Yet not a day in the year, (except Sunday) is exempt from danger of having all sweetness "knocked higher than Gilderoy'skite" from any farmers home, by the advent of the mending of bags.

The great attraction of the farmers business, is the fact, that his time is mostly spent at home, and that of its lights and shadows, he partakes continually. Here is his labor, here his leisure, and its experience whether it be sweet or bitter, he must endure, or run away. How neccessary then, that each member of the family, realize the full force of every word and act, and with charity and foreberance, make as they may, the home, the dearest place on earth to all.

But those bags! they hang in the barn; there the sarmer is "monarch of all he surveys," there no one disputes his authority; but when the chores are done, and the bell calls to breakfast, he enteres another domain. Some one looks in his face, and drops her look to his feet, his eyes instinctively follow hers to his boots, and he turns to the rug and scrapes as demurely as a child, you see his boots are the connection between the house and the barn. The barn is rough and filthy, and its masof its nature. The house is neat and clean, because of its mistress. That tween those discordant elements is neccessary. Not that harmony and fulness and progress in Grange work, order brought about by tyranny and and then faithfully and cheerfully regard of each, for the wishes of others is sure to bring.

The day comes when some grain is ceeds to fill his bags, as he fills one and good farmer is sensative to anything, it is to the appearance of a load o grain. I have heard one of the most observing of millers, and grain dealers say, he could judge more accurately of a man's farming, and the appearance of his place, by the looks of his load of grain than any other way. A poor team, an old rickety wagon, bags dirty, with holes stuffed with hay, or the reverse of this, is sure to convey to the observer, impressions of the character of the man who rides on top.

The farmer as he looks at that hole in the bag, is perplexed. He can't mend it. His hands can handle an ax or a crowbar, but a needle, never. Hthinks of a pair of hands in the house that he knows can, for he has watched and admired, many a time, how deftly and neatly those fingers would use a needle. But will she? He knows her well. Did he not pass the ordeal years ago of winning her favor, and how shall he approach her with these dirty bags? The last time he tried to get some bags mended, he was unfortun ate, and his sweet home was turned in to purgatory for a long time. It hap pened in this way. He was filling the

entitled to forbearance and charity, words produce kind feelings. Let me suggest. Then he says: "I must go to the market soon." and his wife says; "are your bags in order, clean, and mended? I dreadfully hate to see a farmer with a lot of dirty, ragged bags; he says, "I guess they are pretty good. like enough one or two might need a a little fixing." Well fetch them in, and we will have them fixed up, she says, and as the farmer goes to his work whistling, "Home Sweet Home" and says to himself, I always knew she was the best woman in the world, and if she don't get the best dress I can buy a brute.

JAMES.

The Master's annual report, as read before Working Grange, No. 509, at the installation of officers, Jan. 12, '84. Brother and Sister Patrons:-Another year has come and gone, and one more new page has been added to the history of our noble Order.

In obedience to the law of our State Grange, it becomes my duty, as Master, at the close of my term of office to make an annual report, recapitulating the work of the year past, and potent for evil in the harmony of the to recommend measures for the year

> At our annual election one year ago you saw proper to place me in the Master's chair, a position which at a very enviable one for any Patron to have an over-weaning ambition to oc-

But duty and a firm belief in the ulwhich underlie the whole Grange fabric, required me to accept the responsibility, remembering that,

"Wealth and station from no condition rise Act well thy part, there all the honor lies." At that date we numbered only seventeen members in good standing and our treasury contained but \$9.44. Today I am happy to say we number

forty and fifty dollars on hand. We have lost no members during the year either by death, dimit, withdrawal or expulsion.

thirty members, and have between

We have during the same time initiated eight new and five old mem-

Surely brothers and sisters we have cause to rejoice and abundant reason to renew our energies and enthusiasm for the upbuilding of our loved Order. And if we are united by the strong and faithful ties of fraternal love, and mutually and zealously work for the good of the Grange, our country and our fellow man, our labors must and will be crowned with lasting success.

It has been said and very truthfully too, that, every man is the architect of his own fortune," and with as much truth can it be said that, a Grange is just what its members choose to make

Patrons, let us all ponder well this all-important fact. The man or the time and talents for the Patrons' cause, the cause of humanity, is building a monument more lasting than marble, ter, perhaps though his boots partakes more beautiful than gold, or the touch of the artists brush or sculptor's chisel. A fortune even a king might envy.

Let each of us as the new year begins mature wise plans for future usestrive to carry them out. Each brothupon him or her, individually depended | booted at great cost to himself. the prosperity and success of the to be marketed, and the farmer pro- Grange in this particular locality. If we prove faithful to ourselves, to the chucks it up and down, the grain fall principles of our organization and each upon the floor, there is a hole. If a other, I am confident that the time is not far-off when we shall have a hall of our own, with a goodly roll of werthy Patrons to enjoy its advantages and blessings.

It is needless for me to tell you we need a hall of our own. Echo has answered a thousand times in the past for us "we need a hall." It is a question that must shortly be settled by this Grange, whether we shall build a hall or not; it is for me and for you, and in our deliberations upon so weighty and important a matter as that is, let us endorse the old motto, "In essentials, unity; in nonessentials, liberty; in all things, charity," and as far as in us lies to live up to the teachings of that wise maxim.

I thank my brother and sister officers of the Grange for the cheerful discharge of the duties of their respective officers. Your labors have been rendered in a manner that made those of the Master more easy and pleasant to perform, to the good of all. I kindly thank all the brothers and sisters of Working Grange, 509, for the kindness and fraternal bearing you have so uniformly manifested toward mess your presiding officer; and I shall ever look back upon the memories of the past as one of the happiest and most pleasant years of my life.

As you have again elected me to preside over your deliberations, it shall be was in the past to, prove myself wor-

Working Grange, No. 509.

The Farmer And The Tariff.

Whether a free, fair, full description of the tariff question in the Grange, will accomplish good, is the problem now being solved. The farmer is the least prepared of all business men to participate in a political dicussion, no matter how much his interests are involved. The writer of this has work on his farm to-day which ought not to be neglected, and he at this moment, is not fully decided, but that this would be more in keeping with his calling thaan pen. But the thought while using the ax, the pen in the hand of others will be wielded potently against him constrains him to continue.

A protective tariff, is simply a pension paid to parties engaged in certain pursuits, with the pretense they can not live without one. Competition so cripples them, and if allowed it will ultimately kill. They realize this pension by prohibiting the free importation of the commodaties of other nations to this country. If somebody receives a pension somebody else must pay it: Who! Who!

Should every producing interest in the U. S. stipulate and agree to pay each other a bounty, amounting to fifty cents ad valorem on everything produced, and this would be an equitably, wisely, adjustable affair! Who would be benefited.

This pensioning of each other would simply mean an inflation of prices, and this would neccessitate a corresponding increase in the amount of currency that time did not to me appear to be to handle these commodities in the market. As the business of this country is down upon borrowed capital this arrangement would prove a rich bonanza to the bankers. Is it not strange timate success of the noble principles that men who have sneered and jeered at inflationists are clamoring loudest for higher tariffs.

> Now if the farmer by this sort of diplomacy should actually add fifty per. cent to every production of his farm, he might not perhaps be a great looser in the speculation. In all games, if one wins, somebody else must loose. As we produce a surplus of wheat, corn, oats, pork, beef, mutton, and etc. a tax upon imported articles comprised of this list, would not affect the price, only by preventing a free exchange.

Foreign markets would govern home prices. A tariff on those productions is a rascally blind, compared with the list of non pensior ed production, the list of those the price of which is affected by a tariffinsignificantly small. Wool, wine, hides and honey, are imported to supply a home deficieny. Now we farmers pay the maker of woolen goods a higher pension upon the cloth we buy of him, than he does us upon our wool, and the makers of boots and shoes, and harnasses, many times more bounty, than they do us upon our hides, and at the same time we feed not only them, but also the whole world upon unpensioned food.

When a thousand negroes were marching through the streets of Vickswoman who is employing his or her burg in the early days of the rebellion with picks and shovels going to throw up entrenchments against the Yankees shouting for Jef Davis; they had wool on the brain, and when Grangers educated by the monopolistic press cry wool wool wool, they certainly have it bad over their eyes.

Hide it as bireling politicians may, the farmer is the principal sufferer in conseques of tariffs, because he foots the pension bills, and all he gets in er and sister should feel and act, as if return is no honeyed thanks, he gets

IRA M. H. SLAWSON.

The Temperance War.

At first it took the form of moral suasion, as in the Washingtonian movement. As those that had signed the pledge began to fall tack into their old haibit of intemperance, attention was Intoxicating liquors, and the celebrated liquor law of Gen. Neal Dow, was the result. This was followed in this and more of the States by prohibition laws. There was a brief, but determined effort on the part of the friends of temperance, to enforce these laws, which resulted at first in but partial failure, the former owing to the loose manner in which the laws were drafted leaving'a loop hole for every saloonist to crawl through; and the latter, ed, continuous effort, backed up by a strong public sentiment.

public sentiment that the traffic in intoxicating liquorsis a crime against God and humanity; but there is not a united sentiment as to the practicability of prohibition. Then again, there is an unwillingness on the part of every one, to engage personally in the enforcement of the aws, and against the sale of liquors. There are three ways in which the cause of temperance may be advanced. By moral suasion, by temperance legislation, and by the rigid enforcement of all laws on the statute books limiting and regulating the sale of intox-

icating liquors.

auce work, that I wish more particulary to speak of at this time. At some other time I may speak of the other forms of the work.

What we need at the present time is the enfocement of such laws, as are already in our statutes. We need this for two reasons; first to satisfy the demands of justice. secondly, to vindicate the majesty of the laws to the end, that they command the respect of the whole community.

How shall we secure the enforcement of these laws? Not by leaving it to the officers of justice, who are elected by political parties. For should they attempt the enforcement of these laws without organized support, it would be official suicide, and their heads would roll off at the next election.

Nor should we leave it to women and fanatics, as is now generally done; and the business community will not interfere in this matter. The only and the true course, is to form an organization for the carrying out of whatever laws are on the statute books.

Laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals, receive the almost unanimous sanction of the community, and yet it is found neccessary to organize societies with officers to give their time and attention to the class of offenses, in order to secure the enforcement of these beneficent acts.

Why, therefore, should it be strange if like organizations are neccessary to secure the enforcement of such laws as are enacted, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors? Let a league be formed in every township for the purpose of enforcing whatever laws are on the statute books. Then form a county league of delegates from these township leagues. Let these county leagues have an executive committee whose duty shall be, to see to the enforcement of the law throughout the county, and if neccessary be assisted by paid attorneys and detectives.

With such an organization, supported by all good law abiding men in the community, "Liquor trials" would cease to be a farce, and officers would not dare to trifle with their duties.

To the prohibitionist: He that is faithful over a few things, shall be made ruler over many things. A. F. W.

Among the Vermont Sheep Breeders.

Having recently made a trip to Vermont to deliver a Norman stallion and two mares which I had sold to parties near Middlebury, and also to select a few choice registered sheep, to render my stock for the coming season full and complete, I send you a few notes concerning it. At the outset I was forcibly impressed with the fact that the railroad power is becoming more and more absolute and impregnable. Thinking to secure competition, I applied to the agents of different roads for rates, but could get an answer from only one of them. I then pilled to Detroit thinking to do better there, but the agents all referred me to the Grand Trunk, and I began to see the beautiful workings of the east bound freight pool, which has made this vast network of roads practically a unit, from whose terms there is no escape except to go afoot, which I seriously thought of doing. However, I made the trip from De-

catur to Middlebury in five days and

delivered the horses in good condi-

tion and confess to a feeling of pride. (pardonable in a stock breeder,) at the amount of praise and admiration they elicited. H. E. Sanford, of West Cornwall, who had two of them, with hospitality characteristic of the Vermont sheep men placed himself and team at my service and we proceeded on our tour of inspection, calling first The war against the use and sale of at his father's. He has a small, careintoxicating liquors, as a beverage has fully selected flock of choice, heavy now been carried on with more or less shearing sheep, which he cares for vigor, for more than half a century. with his own hands, and which in turn minister to the old gentleman's pride and happiness, as well as his creature comforts. A drive of two or three miles further brought us to the farm of F. and L. E. Moore. Here directed more strongly to the traffic in | we found a small herd of very choice Michigan Shorthorns from the herd of Wm. Ball, all in good, healthy, breeding condition, also a very superior flock of sheep. Mr. L. E. Moore, evidently a staunch, reliable young man showed us the stock with modest satisfaction; among others, a ram lamb by "Wall St", he by Rip Van success, and ultimately in complete Winkle, which I thought the best, all things considered, that I saw in Vermont. His "Banker" yearling is not far behind, and his lambs and ewes are large and strong, and hard because there was not united, organiz- to beat. With a trio of yearling ewes I feil in love at first sight but it profiteth the small coy nothing to cry for There is an almost unanimous the moon. I had read much of the bracing New England atmosphere. I know how it is myself now. It came down off the Green Mountains as sharp as a razor. We thought it too bracing, and made for home, and in more comfortable quarters proceeded to handle the flock of my host. Mr. S. has a large flock and last year bought a few straight Atwoods and is breeding freely to "Rip Van Winkle," who stands unquestionably far above any stock ram in the State. I bought of Sanford, among others, two lambs sired by him, one of them being from the ewe that raised his Magnet and Magnet II. It is the last phase of the temper- The next day I purchased of Mrs. M. to Mr. Burwell's flock, which we vis welcome from the hale, hearty, keener, and all his surroundings. At Wilram with a very long dense, fine delaine fleece, but left him as above my reach. But like Banquo's ghost, he Michigan without him, I afterwards returned and secured the prize.

Considering impending tariff troubles. I found the trade very lively, with prices well up, and buyers present from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Michigan and doubtless other States. When I saw on every hand the well ordered farms, the handsome residences, and the prodigal abundance of barns, I could see that they had been mindful of Mrs. Means' injunction, to "git enough while they was agitten," and that the little, greasy, wrinkly sheep was at the bottom of this prosperity. When I looked upon the constant succession of hills, with the omnipresent and cropping rock, I felt as if Vermont was a splendid place for the farmer to get away from, but my pride for Michigan weakened when I reflected that with such superior natural advantages we work harder and get less for it, and I wished that more of our farm- the ringsters than six months or a ers would get out of the old rut, and cease to depend so much on wheat, and try in part at least, thoroughbred stock, and see if it would not do for them as it has for others.

A. W. HAYDON.

Seme Abuses of Justice in the Inferior Courts.

The following by D. B. Waters, warden of the State House of Correction at Ionia, was read to the Convention of Superintendants of the poor at their annual meeting, held in Ann Arbor, February 1884.7

I propose to submit to this convention, a few facts and suggestions in regard to the administration of justice in escorting into the guard room of the our inferior courts, hoping that I may State House of Correction at Ionia, say something of interest to tax payers only as many prisoners in the same and all supporters of an honest and gang from the same place, when it just govornment.

peace, deputy sheriffs, and constables. These all live by fees, and they must ed there by one of the officers without have business, if they have to trump the least risk. In some instances one it up. In consequence, there is a degree if dishonesty and maladministration in ourinferior courts, but little suspected by the generality of the people.

In at least one town of many counties of the State, there is a ring com- that trick don't work where we know posed of arresting and committing offi- it. cers organized for business and fees-The alert arresting officer thus stimulated, goes abut daily seeking for a vic- to state that the State House of Cortim. Perhaps he meets a needy looking stranger, and learns from him that commitment of feeble old men in he is in need of money, and looking want; fools and lunatics. In this way for work. That is enough, he is a va- the county poor fund is saved by a grant and is at once arrested cheat that is unspeakably mean and taken before the ring justice and dishonorable, deeply reflecting on the rection for three months. The County is outrageous for any set of officials to and sweat to produce everything we committed to the State House of Corfo ts the bill for the proceedings up to assist in branding with the infamy of his commitment. Perhaps the seat of crime a destitute old man, an invalid only. Most protectionists ask a duthis justice is not more than a days in want, or persons incapable of wrong round trip from the prison for an expeditious man of business, but the ar | der. resting officer is sure to charge two days for his services, in conducting his vic- speak of the charges made against the tim to the warden's custody, and all State by these ringsters for delivering together he gets out of the State inferior criminals at the State House near \$25 for his per diem and of Correction. With this the warden expenses. And, mark you by no has nothing to do. He is furnished chance does this one officer, deliver to a blank by the auditor general upon a prison more than one man at a time. which the receipt for the prisoner is If he has two men under sentence at one written. Other blanks in the form, time, he leaves one with the sheriff, the officer fills up with his charges, and goes with one prisoner at a time, which are sworn to, and the money although the prisoners are but boys or old men, or cripples, or invalids.

ticular part to perform, which also is general's office, are often false. They sinister, and discreditable. For in- include hack hire never paid, and if it has merits, let them be occurring stance, the man brought before him is meals never eaten. The cost to the by increase of numbers, and let its dia common drunkard, a curse to him- State for conducting prisoners to its rection be toward general improvments man who has the courage of his con-

W. Mead, five yearling rams, sired not even excepting the saloon keeper. \$3.00 and expenses including railroad by the Wooster ram, he by Rip Van He has been arrested and found guilty fare. Winkle. Also 36 ewes and lambs of of drunkness many times before. The W. E. Wallace, sired mainly by San- law says-for a first offense, he may ford's 388, and Legal Tender, he by on conviction be sentenced to the coun-Rip Van Winkle. The day following, ty jail, or Detroit House of Correction in company with Mr. Rockwell, one for a period not exceeding three of the veteran sheep men of the State, months. For a second offense he may Mr. Sanford and Mr. Wallace, we be sentenced to the County jail, Decalled first at C. P. Cranes. We found troit House of Correction, or State the good natured, genial, Cassius at House of Correction for a period not home, and a little more than perpen- exceeding six months. For a third of dicular with pride for his sheep. He | fense he may be sentenced to the same has a yearling, sired by Rip Van Win-prisons for a period not exceeding one kle, generally conceded to be the best year. I believe this policy of doub of the age in the State. In form and ling up punishment for drunkness is a style and ample covering of face and good one. If strictly followed up, it legs and belly, Cassius' flock 'takes will surely greatly reduce the number the cake," over anything I saw, of such offenders, and the effect on though hardly equal in point of fleece other criminals will be equally benefi-Now under this cial to society. ited next. For large, stoga sheep, amended disorderly act, to which I with long, dense, high styled, beauti- have referred, the justice has the crime at an eventual cost to the com- sun withers it away. The frosts strike fully crimped fleeces, this flock is un- power to sentence to Ionia, to Detroit, surpassed in my observations, and in or the county jail. If the county or connection with the breeding of "Sil- city, wherein the ring is doing business verhorn" and Bismarck and other has an arrangment to board prisoners noted stock rams has given Mr. B. a at Detroit, and Detroit is farther fleece second to none in the State. away than Ionia, and therefore affords His brother L. S., who bred "Acme," a more profitable trip to the arresting now owned in Michigan, is not far be- officer; the justice will accommodate hind. They had just sold some buck the officer in his sentence with a trip lambs to B. W. Cope, of Ohio, at long to Detroit. I have known instances figures. Our next call was at J. J. where prisoners have been carried Crane's; "Jule," as he is familiarly right by the State House of Correccalled, the breeder of the renow ed tion to the Detroit House of Correc-"Bureka 3d.,' and we received a cordial tion, over 100 miles farther, doubtless because the officer had business in witted old gentleman. His stock have Detroit and could make a profitable the ample form and the substantial, trip, and this notwithstanding the comfortable appearance of their own- justice knew the prisoner would cost his city board every day he was conbur Hamilton's I found a yearling fined in Detroit, besides the per diem and traveling expenses attending his safe delivery, while if sent to Ionia all the expense would be borne by the would not down, and knowing that I State, and the State would have the should not feel satisfied if I came to man's labor and not Detroit. Indeed I have known prisoners taken right from within the very shadow of the State House of Correction to Detroit without any reason but a questionable one. If the ring includes the sheriff of the county the sentence will be to I have outlined for a despisable harthe county jail for ten days more or less. This gives the sheriff a chance for choremen and profitable boarders. The prisoners are scantily and cheaply fed, and the county treasury pays a profitable rate. If the prisoner is a confirmed drunkard and full of disorderly conduct he is worked for all he is worth. Although for a second of-

fense he could be sentenced for six months, or for a third offense for one year, no such serious blow to the business of the ring is given. Such geese are rich with golden eggs for the ringsters. They are not killed with long sentences. Three months is the extent of sentences for these de testable pests. This is better for year, for they know when the drunkard returns from a confinement of three months, he will get drunk again and they can get more fees out of him, whereas if sentenced for the longer time there might be a possibility of reforming the man altogether, at least the chances for more fees would be for confirmed drunkards is a trick of

the ring to secure business. The ringsters never bring more than one man to the State House of Correction at one time. The more trips they make the more fees they get. I have seen as many as three and four officers was self evident from the appearance We have too many justices of the of the men that they were as harmless as sheep, and could have been deliverof the ring will venture forth with two harmless escapes from a poorhouse or lunatic asylum, with the expectation of receiving two separate receipts, running to himself and a partner, but

While I am on this subject of abuses of justice in the lower courts, I desire rection is often imposed upon by the authorities in charge of the poor. It because of imbecility or mental disor-

It is proper also in this connection to is paid on warrants from the auditorgeneral. These charges I feel sure, The justice in this ring has his par- from what I have seen in the auditor

So far in this matter I have con-

is not to suppress crime. The indirect cost to the State cannot monwealth that is enormous and far reaching.

I am aware that drunkeness is the prolific source of the pauperism and crime that trouble the superintendents of the poor as well as wardens and i ilors. Any policy that will effectually suppress drunkenness will lessen by three-fourths crime and pauperism. Saintly women and noble men are daily deeply pondering the problem presented by human nature, in its insane craving for a stimulant that poisons and brutalizes. From the counsels of these devoted christians and philanthropists, reforms are suggested that, if not practicable, are at least baptized with the tears of purity and blessed with the prayers of piety. Awaiting the final disposition of this great subject by an intelligent and honest people in the fearless exercise of self government, I desire simply as a present remedy to recommend, that the provisions of the amended disorderly act to which I have made reference be respected and enforced by vest of fees. Let the incorrigible one accord and say! drunkard, for his second offense, receive at least six months imprisonment and for his third offense a year's imprisonment, and the same for other repetitions of his crime. In this way he appetite for whiskey will be cured. or at least abated, with but little cost to the public; for the labor of even a drunkard during six months or a poor fund as also the families of these degraded wretches, who are but cursed

with their presence. In conclusion, I repeat, we have too many justices, too many constables, too many deputy sheriffs. It is the scramble for fees of this multitude of officers, constituting the administrators of the law against petty criminals, that causes the unseemly disgusting and costly abuses of justices at which I have glanced.

TOR pretty thoroughly, and with no spire as with hope that "seed time and largely diminished. A short sentence little interest the tariff articles, and am harvest may continue," and if we put glad you have opened your columns to forth earnest efforts in the future the these letters. The tariff is the politi labor of coming years will be crowned cal question of the day, and I move you Bro. Cobb that the rule forbiding the discussion of politics in the Grange be marked out, I have been violating it for years past. At the first modle grange meeting I ever attended Bro. Woodman in his speech in enumerating the objects of the Grange said: we were to purify the political atmosphere, and in the same speech said; we must take no political action; I was called next, and in referring to that part of Bro. Woodman's speech I said: until he became a political power in "I know of no way in which to cure a political evil, without taking political placed him on the pledge never to action, viz. vote the rascal out, and if drink intoxicating liquors. The secyou find you have voted a raical in, vote him out the first opportunity. But about this tariff question! They tell us it is a very profound ore, and requires a great deal of study and research to understand it, and the wisest, statemanship, to so adjust It as to benefit all and burden none. Now Mr Editor, right here is where I get mudtered, inasmuch as no law passed by a unanimous vote of both houses, approved by the President and endorsed by every voter in the land would produce a turnip or a hill of beans. Just so long as it takes work eat and wear, we must depend on that ers coming in with their wares and underselling them, enabling them to charge a higher price than they otherwise could get, of course the consumer has to pay the enhancel price. Now if some of your correspondents can explain to me by what kind of from whence I was dug."

> of jug handle affair. J. K. HEYIDRIX.

The Grange is the only means now self, to his family, and the community; penal institutions, is a per diem of primarily, agricultural improvements. victions.

I can not remember a period in the sidered the direct cost to the State of history of my life when there were no these "ways that are dark and tricks people to complain of hard times. The that are vain," by some officers of spring is too wet, the summer too dry. our inferior courts. I shall not more or the frost too early in the fall to acthan allude to the injustice that often complish their ends and make them results to individuals, and it is enough successful But if you carefully watch to merely mention at present the ob- the course these complainers pursue, ect of such an execution of the law you will find that it is not Providence. but their own neglect or mismanagement that has brought upon then, the be estimated. The innocent victims hard times of which they complain. of these greedy, needy and unscrupu- In the spring they take their ease and ious conspirators for fees are thus say there is time enough yet, and when branded with infamy. They come the rain commences, they have no seed out at the expiration of their sen- in the ground, or manure, because it tences to find the value of freedom is so wet they can not work. They destroyed by the unchangeable alloy plow their ground with a steer team, of public scorn, and they are driven about three inches deep, and the seed in desperation to a life long career of sown gets but little root, and the hot their corn because they did not plant in season, and at the end of the year they gather in their scant returns and tell their boys that farming does not pay. The boys believe it, for they have convincing evidence before them and no wonder they want to leave the farm. They have no horses fit to drive, no carriages to ride in, and when they want to go into society they have to go on foot, while others take their ease in nicely furnished carriages. Over across the way is another farmer, who has the same elements to contend with, the same misfortunes to encounter, but he has overcome them. In the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, he sets his well fed team to plowing, and his seed is in the ground before the heavy rains. He plows his ground deep so that the scorching heat of summer cannot reach the roots, and in fall his corn is all secured before the frost arrives, and when his barns is filled with plenty and to spare he gathers his boys around the pleasjustices in an earnest spirit against ant fireside, and tells them how suc the curse of drunkeness, and not in cessful they have been , and how indethe mercenary and scandalous manner pendant a farmer's life may be. The boys believe the story and join with

> "The farmer's life is the life for me, I own I love it dearly."

But the year that has passed has been a regular blizzard to all farmers, whether industrious or negilent. Corn pork, and cloverseed, are utter failures, wheat is light, and of poor quality, a good deal of hay was burned on the ground, and much more was injured vear, inside prison walls, will pay for by the rains. A harder season for farhis support. This will relieve the mers, has not been know since Clinton county was first settled. And all other branches of industry are materially effected by the farmer's misfortunes, and yet how few care to protect that interest on which the nation's prosperity depends. In watching the thoroughfares that lead to town, you see ten loads of wood going to market, where you see one load of firm produce. This is nature's great reserve. and farmers make use of her stately forests to pay the taxes, and buy their groceries. But our misfortunes should Bro. Cobb-I have read the last Vis teach us a lesson on economy, and in-

CORTLAND HILL.

Firmness of Senator Wilson.

Senator Henry Wilson was a selfcontrolled as well as self-made man. He left his New Hampshire home early in life, and changed his name in order to get out from under the baleful shadow of intemperance. He began on the lowest round of the social ladder and climbed up rung by rung, the nation.

The first step he took in the ascent ond step he took made him an industrious laborer, the third a diligent

He was sent to Washington to carry a petition against the admission of Texas into the Union. John Quincy Adams asked him to a dinner party, where he met with some of the great men of the nation. He was asked to drink wine. The temptation to lay aside his temperance principles for moment, in order not to seem singular was a strong one. But he resisted it and declined the glass of wine. Adams commended him for his adher ence to his convictions.

After Mr. Wilson was elected to the United States Senate, he gave his friends a dinner at a noted Boston hotel. The table was set without a wine glass on it.

"Where are the wine glasses?" asked several loud enough to remind their host that some of his guests did not like sitting down to a wineless din-"Gentlemen," said Mr. Wilson, rising and speaking with a great deal of feel ng, "you know my friendship for you and my obligations to you. Great as they are, they are not great enough to to make me forgot the rock from whence I was hewn and the pit Some of double back action jugglery this thing you know how the curse of intemper works equally to the benefit of produc- I might escape I fled from my early es and consumers, I shall be much surroundings and changed my name. obliged. But you will excuse a plain For what I am I am indebted, under old farmer for looking at it is a sort God, to my temperance yow, and my

adherence to it. "Call for what you want to eat, and if this hotel can provide it, it shall be forthcoming. But wines and liquors cannot come to this table with my consent, because I will not spread in provided for the organization of farmers. consent, because I will not spread in If it has faults, let them be eliminated; the path of another the snare from which I escaped."

Correspondence.

Sparta Grange, No. 350, have either passed the line of friendly remembrance in the columns of the VISITOR or is too deeply settled in the rut of Usual Form to make any showing of progress outside of its gate. Could we be gifted with the power to look through the coming years. what would we see? A constant increase in members, and strength which will surely come through the winning power of a Grange filled with true Patrons, who realize the neccessity of united action, and work with a determination to win slowly but surely, making their way up the grade, so many of our neighbor Granges are climbing, surrounded and carried up by the undeniable guarantees of success-persevering, working members, a pleasant house like hall with music, and library, and plenty of Grange papers circulating outside. Or is our sight shadowed by the past

in seeing that struggling little band, tirelessly coming and going through the second ten years of our existence, wondering why the results are not more apparant.

Ten years next month since our Grange was organized, and I think the members will all admit that we are stronger to-day than then, not in membership, Oh no, but in Patrons, and yet how far short from the mark we declare for. Perhaps nearly all Granges have the same failure to look back upon.

Brothers and Sisters which shall it be. The Grange on the hillside working up, or down among the shadows of the valley, where its members watch the Hall door to see if any one is there yet, and heroically trying to do up all our business in town so that we can get there not later than recess.

We feel that with the interest shown by members, and the support which they will give our officers for the coming year, that our Grange has brighte: prospects.

Bro. Cobb:-The first regular meet-

ing of Van Buren County Grange,

for the year 1884, was held with Ban-

SPARTA.

gor Grange, Feb. 7th, and was a very interesting session. Allof the Granges of the county being represented by quite large delegations with the exception of one or two. The meeting was opened in the fourth degree by the Worthy Master, C. Charles, about ten o'clock. After music by the Bangor Grange choir. Reports of Suberdinate Granges were first in order. Good reports were received from Paw Paw, Lawrence. Decatur, Hamilton. Keeler, Hartford, McDonald, and Bangor. The future prespect for the Granges of Van Buren county are flattering. Although Bangor Grange was the only one that reported an increase of numbers since the last meeting. The meeting then shaped itself into a sort of experience meeting. Several giving their experience on such topics as seed corn. Wintering stock with little or no grain, &c. The forenoon session then closed, after which a bountiful dinner was served. An open session was held in the afternoon. The Lecturer, Bro. Jason Woodman having presented a pregram, Bro. Harmon Rice, of Lawrence, was called upon for an essay, The subject, Our Public Schools, was treated in a very masterly manner. The next an essay by Bro Goss, of Bangor, Subject, Farm Accounts. The next a paper by Sister Geo. Concklin, of Lawrence, Subject Temperance, and Woman Suffrage. The next an essay by Bro. Wm. O. Cook. of Keeler, Subject, The Organization of Farmers. Each essay was followed by a spirited discussion on the several subjects treated. The evening session was opened in the 4th degree by the Worthy Master. Why was our Wheat crop a failure last year? was opened by Bro. Wnitcomb, of the Donald Grange, followed by several others. After which Household economy was discussed at some length by the sisters, assisted by the Lecturer. The writer with another Bro. from Hartford, took supper with Bro. Thomas Cross, who owns a fine farm about two miles and a half west of Bangor village. Bro. Cross has about thirtyfive head of horses and colts to which he gives his especial attention. He probably has the finest horse barn in Van Buren county, and expects to make raising horses his chief business. All Patrons are sure of a hearty welcome at his house, Bro. Wm. Charles entertained us over night. He has a fine farm of about four hundred acres, about three miles southwest of Bangor village. We were entertained in a princely manner. The next morning he showed us a nice flock of fine wool sheep, numbering about three hundred and twenty-five. After which we bid adieu to Bangor, feeling that we had enjoyed our first County Grange very much. The next meeting will be held

EDWIN DAY, Lecturer.

Hartford Grange.

at Hartford, May the 9th.

Swine are as valuable as plumb or-

It Was Not Consumption.

Dr. Pengelly: Your valuable medieine is doing wonders for some ladies here, one in particular, who a year ago was confined most of the time to her bed. Every one said she had consumption. I knew she had diseases your medicine would cure, and persuaded her to try it. Soon she was much better; she let her help go, and has done her housework ever since, and walks every day a distance of a mile and a half-all due to Zoa-Phora.

Respectfully yours, Mrs. George Corey. Jackson, Mich., Feb. 5, 1882. See advertisement in another col-

The State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

This institution is thoroughly equipped, having a large teaching force: also ample facili-ties for illustration and manipulation includ-ing Laboratories, Conservatories, Library, Museum, Classroom Apparatus, also a large and well stocked farm.

FOUR YEARS

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

eign Languages.

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

Tuition free. Club Boarding. CALENDAR.

For the year 1884 the terms begin as follows: Spring Term February 18

Examintion of candidates for advanced standing will be held February 18. Candidates for admission, to College on September 2 may present themselves for examination either on May 20, or September 2 at 9 A. M. For Catalogue apply to

R. G. BAIRD, Secretary.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE ___OF___

RIESIAN (HOLSTEIN) CATTLE

Fair Ground at Pontiac, Mich .. Thursday, March 21, 1884.

Auctioneer, COL. C. C. JUDGE, Tallula, Ill. ASSISTED BY Col. J, P. FOSTER, Pontiac, Mich.

The undersigned will sell their entire herd of Imported Friesiah Cattle as above, to close out a co-partnership, at public auction, on the Fair Grounds, Pontiac, Mich., March 20, 884. For descriptive catalogues apply to

PHELPS & SEELEY, Pontiac, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMASOO.

TIME-TABLE - FEBRUARY 17, 1884. WESTWARD

" MANT II MED.			
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves,	A. M. 4 45	Ρ,	M.
Kalamasoo Express arrives,		9	91
Evening Express,	1 00	-	_
Pacific Express,	2 27		
Mail			08
Day Express,		2	3
EASTWARD.			
Night Express,	A. M. 3 17		
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves,	6 45		_
Kalamazoo Express arrives,			
Mail			0,
Day Express,			3
New York Express,		8	10
Atlantic Express,			

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:18 p. m., and No. 20 (west) at 7:15, bring passengers from

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

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time- 0th meridian. NY&C NY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr.

		LIX & M	
Grand Rapids	7 30 AM		5 00 AM
. Allegan	8 47 "	5 15 "	1 30 4
, Kalamazoo	9 43 "	6 15 "	11 55 "
. Schoolcraft		6 54 "	1 45 PM
. Three Rivers		7 24 "	3 37 4
. White Pigeon	11 12 "	7 52 "	4 50 4
. Toledo	532 PM	2 17 AM	8 17 AM
. Cleveland	110 07 "	6 : 7 "	6 45 PM
. Buffalo	3 31 AM	12 46 PM	2 20 44
	INVAR	NVAC	l
	NY&B	NY & C	Way Fr.
. Buffalo	111 00 111	Express.	
s. Buffalo	11 41 PM	12 01 AM	12 10 PM
r. Cleveland	11 41 PM 6 32 "	12 01 AM 6 32 "	8 05 AM
r. Cleveland r. Toledo	11 41 PM 6 32 " 11 17 "	12 01 AM 6 32 " 10 22 "	8 05 AM 8 22 PM
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r. Cleveland r. Toledo r. White Pigeon r. Three Rivers	11 41 PM 6 32 " 11 17 " 5 2 AM 6 00 "	12 01 AM 6 32 " 10 22 " 8 12 PM	8 55 AM 8 22 PM 8 15 AM
r. Cleveland r. Toledo r. White Pigeon r. Three Rivers r. Schoolcraft	11 41 PM 6 32 " 11 17 " 5 2 AM 6 00 " 6 80 "	12 01 AM 6 32 " 10 22 " 8 12 PM 3 37 "	8 55 AM 8 22 PM 8 15 AM 10 45
r. Cleveland r. Toledo r. White Pigeon r. Three Rivers	11 41 PM 6 32 " 11 17 " 5 2 AM 6 00 " 6 80 " 7 12 "	12 01 AM 6 32 " 10 22 " 8 12 PM 3 37 " 4 06 "	8 05 AM 8 22 PM 8 15 AM 10 45 " 12 00 "

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R: Passenger Time Table.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	NO. 1.	NO 3.	NO. 5.	NO. 71
Kalamazoo Ar. Kalamazoo Lv.	2 87 PM	7 40 AM 10 32 " 5 13 PM 6 52 " 7 02 "	6 52 " 7 13 "	10 85 AM 2 25 PM 2 52 "
Grand Rapips_Ar. Grand Rapids_Lv. CadillacAr.	7 15 A M		9 22 " 9 60 " 2 30 PM	3 57 44 4 45 44 9 50 44
CadillacLv.			3 2 " 4 55 PM	10 18 "
Petoskey" Mackinaw City"			6 24 " 8 00 "	3 14 AM 6 00 "
,	GOING			
STATIONS.	NO. 2.	NO. 4.	NO. 6.	NO. 8.
Mackinaw City Lv Petoskey"			6 10 AM 7 38 " 9 15 "	9 15 PM 11 33 AM

Grand Rapids Ar.
Grand Rapids Lv. 6 32 AM
Kalamazoo Ar. 8 32 "
Kalamazoo Lv. 8 37 "
Consois "1004 " ond ___Ar. 4 27 PM 4 67 AM 4 68 AM nati_____ 7 05 " 12 30 PM 12 35 "

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

Woodruff sleeping cars on N.s. and between Chacking and Grand Rapids, and sleeping and chair cara on same trains between Grand Rapids and Petoskey; also Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos 7 and 8 between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City.

A. B. LEET, Genl Pass, Agt.

He introduces his

The Model Prison

186 T 18

Department.

THE ARTIST-JACK FROST.

Did you ever see Jack Frost. the artist bold As he sketched his picture on window pane? How he caught up each breath of misty cold larly to the form in which it is placed To spread on his wond'rous steep and plain? | before the publ c.

Bright mountains and valleys his fingers trace,

While white and silv'ry streams, the valley cross: While tunnels and castles of matchless grace,

And spreading trees bedecked with crystal A konely cottage, embower'd with vines -A winding pathway to the rustic gate,

Where roses droop, and verdant ivy twines A sylvan lake where water lilies wait. His fingers of ice a bright garland weaves, With fairy-like touch, and wond'rous skill,

Of dainty blossoms and delicate leaves,

There too, one may see the hard-beaten roa Where the ice-shod sledges so swiftly go With the fur-clad rider, a lithsome load, Drawn by fleet reindeer o'er the drifting

And one may almost hear the merry shout Of the gladsome, laughing boys and girls, As they turn each wonderful sled about, And away to the foot of the slope it whirls.

O, a marvelous artist is old Jack Frost-A merry, mischief, loving elf is he, Spreading his magical pictures, embossed, On cottage and mountain, river and lea. MRS. WILLARD STEWARD.

Mints on the Care of Bulbs and Flowers.

Tube roses must be kept in a warm dry place until spring; those wanted for outdoor flowering should be started in a hot-bed, or warm room not earlier than the first of May, and planted out in the open ground in about three weeks later, when grown in the house, after the flower stem is developed, they should under no consideration be allowed to get dry at the roots, in case they do, a whole or part of the flower buds will shrivel up. Af ter a Tuberose has once flowered, it will not flower again, and it is of no farther value only to grow offsets, or bulblets, polianther, Tuberose plena, is the double variety that is generally grown, there is, however. a sing e sort that comes into bloom about two weeks earlier than the double kind.

This is the time of year when plants are troubled with insects, when plants are infected with black fles, and white worms it is well to give them a thorouga drenching with copperas water, about one-half teaspoonful of copperas dissolved in six quarts of warm water. A piece of oil cloth or some heavy thick cloth should first be spread on the floor under the pots, as the solution will stain the flor. It may be necessary to repeat the operation to destroy the earth worms, this will do I lants good and not inju e the most delicate varieties. Another remrinsing water on washing day, dip strip around the edge. and squeeze this in a pail of water until the solution was as black as-a black cat, give the plants a generous dose of this twice a week. It is a valuable fertilizer as well as an insect dewith tobacco smoke once a week, in case the green fly or mouse gets a rold of your plants, wash, or syringe them with weak tobacco water. Helietrope should be kept in a warm even temper ature, in porous pots, and frequently watered, indeed they should never be allowed to get dry. Cactuses, like all the thick leaved succulent plants, do not require much water, and are less liable to the ravages of insects. Primroses and cyclamen are excellent win ter bloomers. Hyacinths, crocuses, and jouquils, are excellent hardy bulbs for winter flowering. For very cool rooms, pansies, daisies, violets, and lilies of the valley are good bloomers. Few climbers do as well in common living room, and thrive under all sorts of treatment, as the Madeira vine. A sweet potatoe makes a pretty climbing vine. Treat as follows. Take a broken

about half or two thirds it size. The object of putting the needle through the potatoe is to have something to rest on the mouth of the jar, that wil hold the potatoe partly out of the water, replenish the water as often as

knitting needle, or a darning needle,

and thrust through the potato, and

then su-pend it in a jar or glass of wa

ter, let the water cover the potatoe,

MRS. F. A. WARNER. South Saginaw, Mich.

maccessary.

Butter in Market.

While visiting last summer in the State of Michigan, my old home, I found the farmers had good stock, and trying to improve it, consequently there seemed to be plenty of excellent cream and butter.

But I did not see any improvement in the way it was placed in the market for sale. When a farmer drives into the city he will see there the wares of every business man display d in the most attractive manner, in order to make them salable, also to command

should the farmer not do the same with all of his marketable produce.

I think people who have visited California (my present home), will agree with me in regard to the manner of preparing butter for market in this States. I have reference more particu-

Butter made in this S ate in differ ent localities is of different quality. Point Rays is considered the best for pickeling. As the grass and hav is of as different quality as other kinds of feed of conciences for livery: They let those produced in the dairy localities consequently there is always a demand for certain brands of butter. I will give you as near as possible the man ner in which butter is placed in marmade of wood with a hinge on the back, when filed and pressed firmly together makes a roll of butter seven inches long, three thick, weighing two to show .- [Aiken. Above the bright spray of the laughing rill. pounds. Then take pieces of cheese cloth cut the proper size to go around each roll, stamp the brand on the end and it is ready for the butter box, which is a very useful as well as convenient article. The box is made about nine inches deep, wide enough to accommodate four rells, length about three feet with holes bored in each end for ventilation, then painted outide giving it a nest appearance. S amping the brand on the bex completes the outfit. Standing the rolls on end in the box, placing a wet cloth over and it is ready for market. Having boxes enough to bring home the first to cleanse and replace new fresh ones again. In my experience I find many redeeming qualities in this method more convenient to use for the table. Two pounds being a good weight for retail purposes, not as liable to waste in eating, and presents a more salable appearance. June butter is

> purposes. When molded and wrapped in cloth, a brine is made strong enough in a bag to keep up the strength of wish to take out your butter for market you have only to stamp and renew butter here is preferable to fresh butite brand.

making good butter those who can have the satisfaction of knowing a mon at funerals. good article is appreciated by there being a demand for their brand or butter. Mrs. Levi Wood of Richland, Mich., is the possesser of one of these butter molds and writes me she is very much pleased with it.

I am a reader of the GRANGE VISI TOR which I hope may long flourish. NETTIE SEWARD. Haywards, Alemeda Co., Cal.

Bro. Cobb:-With your permission idy against these insects is to tie the I want to tell Myra it will be easier to without any threat or jarring, and some root in a rag, like the old fashioned in- put the sugar in the pies first, fruit digo bags our grandmothers used in on top than it will be to put the spoke in their council. I asked one iu

I always use tins to bake on, have with the right kind of care for 20 years strover. Plants do better if fumigated more; cats and dogs have never seen wise woman, whom I observed spoke house; they are only a nuisance, a the smallest mouse can spring.

Only think of a child, large or small, playing with a cat, then if you forget come to the table, or, help get a meal, pattern of these savages with profit? without even thinking of soap or water; we have seen ladies pet cats and never seem to think their hands To a person with a dread of hair in bread or butter such sights are simply norrible. It was my misfortune once an old and dear friend Before I was fairly seated a wretched dog tried to fifth degree and opened in the fourth, the whole length of my apron, leaving two long, black, ugly marks. I did past which was served by the ladies not take it off right there or make a of White Pigeon Grange. At the again or ever shall, unless I learn that dog has been slain or educated.

Royalton, Feb. 14.

THE TENT CATERPILLAR.—The small white, glittering points near the end of your apple tree limbs, are egg clusters, and of the tent caterpillar. Leave them alone, and they will spread over the tree, and the coming moth will lay eggs for a multiplied army next year. Cut them off now, when they can be seen against the Winter sky. A short clip-ping from the twigs will gather them all in for the fire. If you wait till the leaves put out you can't detect them so easily, and, after they are hatched and begun to spread a more serious ampuation will be needed to capture them

"The New Washington," both in its material and society aspects, is the ubject of a richly illustrated paper in the March Century, written by one who is intimately acquainted with Washington I fe.

The Dairy Queen Churn saves as good a price as possible. Why two-thirds the labor of churning.

COMMON SENSE.

It is the heart that makes the critic not the nose.-[Max Miller.

There is a good deal of conscience whipped in through the skin .- H. W.B It is easy to criticise an author but State being superior to most eastern difficult to appreciate him.-[Van venargus.

> It is with our judgments as with our watches none go just alike. Yet each believes his own.

> Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an ex act man .- Bacon. Some men keep a whole stable full

out to other men.-H. W. B. The eyes of critics whether in commending or carping are both on one

side, like a turbots.-[Landor. No woman can do her duty in fash ionable society until she has learned ket here. We have a butter mold to pull a number four glove on a number six hand.

He whose first emotion on the view of an excellent production is to undervalue it will never have one of his own

The symbolization of the cross has seased to inspire any idea of suffering. What idea has she of suffering upon whose bosom rises and fall a diamond

In our day which is the right church? I know which it is .- I shau't tell you except in this way,—that it is the church that makes folks live most nearly right.-H W. B.

How to adapt statements so that they will mert the wants of the top and the bottom and the middle men in society is one of the greatest puzzles in preaching the gospel.—[Heary W. Beecher.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Is there a place in Grand Rapids, or near there, where atrons can get farm tools at a discount? If so where? Will old Poultry please describe the Houden chickens, and give his opinion of them as a breed for farmers to keep.

Brother Hiram Jacobs of Sturgis considered here the best for pickeling Grange, was buried last Sunday in a coffin made from a black walnut tree which he planted with his own hands. He came to Michigan from Raensselaer to fluat an egg strain, put in a clean | county, N. Y., in 1831. In 1836 he built vessel, a few pounds of salt sewed up a barn which his neighbors refused to help raise after putting up the first the brine. Your rolls laid in and bent, because no whiskey was pro they are ready for use. When you vided. A few days after the temperance men of the country around, responded to his call and the building was clo hs and all is done. Pickeled June raised without the aid of whiskey. Brother Jacobs maintained a character for ter, unless you can obtain your favor- strict integrity throughout his long life He gave directions that his coffin should As every one has not the faculty of have no ornaments, a striking commentary on the ostentatious display so com-

In the year 1705 Thomas Chalkley an eminent minister of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, made a visit with some other friends to a band of Seneca Indians living near the Surquehanna river in that State. Here is what he says of the visit in his journal. "We treated about having a meeting with them in a religious way; upon this they called a council, in which they were very grave and spoke one after another of the most esteemed of their women terpreter why they permitted women to speak in their councils. His answer was some that have been in use over 20 that 'some women were wiser than some years, would not exchange them for men." One interpreter told me that new ones or plates, as they are good, they had not done anything for many years without the advice of an ancient them; I would not have a cat in my much in their council; and I saked what it was the woman said. She looked upgood trap will catch anything from a on our coming to be more than natural, cat to a mouse, and we had rather it because we did not come to buy or sell would catch the cat; we have one or get gain, but came in love and respect large enough to hold three cats that to them, and desired their well being both here and hereafter. She advised them to hear us, and to entertain us kindly, and they did." Could not some to tell them to wash their hands, will of our modern legislative bodies take

Bro. Cobb:-Yesterday St. Joseph and dogs, then go about their cooking County Pomona Grange, No. 4, met in the hall of White Pigeon Grange. needed washing or apron changing. The morning session in the Fifth degree was small, many members from distant parts of the county not having arrived in season to participate. Two to put on a clean apron that had taken new members were received and obsome time to do up nicely, and call on ligated. After some other routine business the Grange was closed in the jump into my lap, his fore paws slipped when a recess was called and all were invited to partake of a bountiful re very long call, neither did I ever go afternoon session the ball was well attended, filled by members of White Pigeon, Mottville, Constantine and Oakwood Granges in addition to the members of the county Grange. Quite a large rumber of young people were present and appeared to give thoughtful attention. The time was pleasantly and profitably spent in discussions, reading of essays, etc. Music was furnished by the White Pigeon Grange choir, and two of the young ladies entertained the meeting with recitations and were warmly applauded.

Klinger Lake, Mich. Feb. 8.

Bro. Cobb-The subordinate Granges in this county are in a prosperous condition; Paw Paw Grange is especially so. Though additions are not nu-

interesting. No 10 is well up to the time parties came almost daily to see front in usefulness, as well as in num- (it, and my wife used to spend much ber. Van Buren County Grange No. 13, holds herown in the field of progress. It includes much of the best talented, and many of the most intelli gent farmers in the county. We are not only "holding the fort," but are assuming the aggressive. Then look From my knowledge by actual exto your laurels Sister Pomona's. We are at your flanks. We take no second place in this grand movement. Our the improvements and the advantages last quarterly session held at Bangor, February, 7th. was successful in every respect. The afternoon session was public, and the commodious hall was filled to its utmost capacity. An interesting programme was fully carried out, every one responding, to whom duty had been assigned. It was a very pleasant time indeed, and as I glanced over this large assembly of earnest workers, and noticed the ability with which they discharged their duties, my mind wandered back to the time when no essays existed, no organizations among farmers. Each fishing on his own hock, and what a contrast.

D. W.

E. A. B. "or Will," writes me, and among other things says: "I am twenty and have not attended school since I it. The above are some of the prinfair in my studies except grammer. I have since leaving school, worked on | provements. The saving in labor toa farm and read some. My aim is to gether with the extra amount and be a student of nature, to have a good education, a nice little farm, and a four or five cows pay the cost of one choice library. With these, it seems to me I could be happy." The italics are mine. of course he will marry a nice girl to add to his happiness. "Please advise me as to the best course to pur sue. Please send me a catalogue. I write to you instead of the President. as I feel better acquainted with you, having frequently read your remarks in the GRANGE VISITOR."

Here is a portion of my reply which may interest some other young farmer. In the catalogue you will see what studies are taught for each term of the, year. The Lansing High School is a good place for preparation for College. Your letter has many good points in it, and suits are. I hope you will not let this interest in education die out. It will cost you much sacrifice and hard work, but I have not the least hesitation in saying to you, that it will richly reward you, from the time you leave college to the end of life without help. Besides the \$100, you ought to take five years to complete a four years course, or have some more money. It does not pay a young man to teach winters, study all the rest of the year. and break down, or injure his health, as is too often the case. Preserve your health first of all. Your chances in life are most excellent. Let no trifles swerve you from it.

W, J. BEAL.

Editor Visitor: - On the first page of the VISITOR of Jan 1st, is a statementfrom H. Voorhees of Traverse, showing the amount of his sales for 1883, from seventy acres of cleared land. It is a good showing, especially for a bad year. Am pleased to learn that there is an occasional farmer who keeps an account of sales and expenses

I have always kept a strict account of sales and expenses, and find it very useful, in many ways. It is interesting to ook over and compare different years. If all farmers would keep sn account, I think there would be less complaint about no profit in farming.

Mr. Voorhees b lieves in mixed farming, and he is right. For those owning small farms there is no question in my mind but mixed farming is by far the most profitable. He wants to hear from some of the

southern counties. I will give a statement from southern Lenawee county, and hope others will comply with his request.

Thefollowing is a list of sales from 115 acres of improved land for the year 1883. The wood is from timber land and should not be included; but try. valuable and commercially imporas Mr V. has included his sale of tant. wood, I will do the same.

\$52223 worth of produce sold in '83. belonged to the product of 1882 and will not be included in the account

below:	
Wood	283 8
Hogs and perk	3 13 4
Stock	300.0
She-p and wool	145 6
Eggs and butter	90 2
Clover seed	25 0
Pototoes	854 2
Garden seds	97 8
Wheat	617 1
Ouions	100 8
Sundries	22 1
Tota \$2	870 4
No account is made of provision	

count is made of provisions for a family of s x besides two hired men, carpenters, masons, threshers, & ?., with surplus in store till the gathering of fiture crops.

Someof my crops were pretty poor, but having considerable tile prevented any entire failures

W. T. COLE. Palmyra, Lenawee county, Feb. 1,

Bro. Cobb: -On my return from the farmers institute at Vicksburg I some old-time friends and to see the merous at present, our meetings are creamer that is manufactured at that well attended. Lectures, essays and place. Having several years ago apers interesting, question box well bought the first creamery that ever supplied, and discussions frank and came in our vicinity and for a long their projection.

time in explaining it. Quite a number invested in one and many more would have done so could it have been successfully used without ice. I never knew one that ever used a creamer that could be induced to do without it perience of the real worth of a creamer I was much interested in looking over the Acme has over the creamer we have been using. With the creamer we had, the cans must be kept entirely under water; not so with the Acme, the water need not come higher than the milk in the cans which has a ventilator allowing the animal odor to pass off while the milk is cooling. The cream is taken from the top and certainly is free from all sediment. One of the greatest advantages the Acme has, it does not require ice or running water. It is a perfect refrigerator, the air chamber running all around the tank, the water is kept at an even temperature in all kinds of weather. Then there is a refrigerator attached for keeping butter, fresh meats etc., the same air chamber with water wall passing around was fourteen, at which time I stood cipal advantages which the Acme has over others, and are very decide : im superior quality of butter would from every year. If I had but two cows I would not do without one.

In no particular is any creamer I have ever seen better that the Acme and for the reasons above named, I believe the Acme superior to them all, and at the price at which they can now be procured through your office, brings them within reach of every J R. HENDRYX.

Dowagiac, Feb. 25, 1884.

M. tchell's story, "Iu War Time." and Mr. Crawford's story, "A Roman Sin-ger." These, though very unlike, are two of the best and most interesting serial stories that have appeared from American writers for a long time. H nry A Clapp contributes an admirab y intellige t and discriminating ac-ticles on Henry Irving, the famous Eiglish actor, Mrs. E. D. H. Bianciardi, an American lady who has lived in Itlay for many years, describ s "A Pisan Winter" which includes a story Henry M Lyman has an interesting oaper on "The Di covery of Peruvian Birs," which under the name of quinine, is so much used in medical plac "The Journal of a Hessian Bartice. oness" culls from the letters and journ lof Baroness von R i esel many curious facts relating to Bugoyne's campaign during the Revolution. "Drifting Down Lost Creek." is a story of East Tenne see life, by Charles Ezbe t Craddock, who knows that pecufiar life so intimately and describes it so ell and so dramatically. This story wil. be finished in the April num'er. O her intersting articles are "Don John of Austria" by Al-x inder Young The Sources of Early Israelitish His: tory."a 1 exellent example of wha inow kn wa as the "righer criticism". of the Bible, by R v. Pailliph H. Wicksterd, a learned E glish clergyman, 'Tue Fate of Man-field Humph-reys" a continua ion of Mr. R. G. Wnite's articles on "Mr. Washington Adams; Texts and Translations of Hafiz;" by Prof. E. P. Evans; two poems; reviews of books, and a bright 'ontributors' Club. Houghton Miffia & Co. Boston.

The National Academy of Sciences. through its President O. C. Marsh, made a report on glucos to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. After stating what starch sugar is, manufactured and chiefly used, the report: "The starch sugar industry of the United States gives employmen to twenty-nine factories, having an estimated capital of \$5,000.000, consuming 40, 000 bushels of corn per. day, and producing grain sugar and glusco of he annual value of nearly \$10,000,000, In Germany 1881-82 there were thirtynine factories of this sort, consuming 70, 000 tons of starch, and producing 40' 000 tons of starch-sugar. Thorough investigation of the Ahole subject has been made by members of the academy, and as a result the following facts appear:

That the manufacture of sugar from starch is a long established inous-

2. That the processes which it employs at the present time are unobjectionable in their character and leave the product uncontimina ed.

That the starch-sugar thus made and sent into commerce is of exceptional purity and uniformity of composition and contains no injurious sub-45 | stances

4. That though having at best only about two-thirds of the sweetening power of cane-sugar, yet the starch-sugar is in no way inferior to cane-sugar in healthfulness, there being no evidence before the committee that maize starch-sugar, either in its normal condition or fermented, has any deleterious effect upon the system even when taken in large quantities.

The cheapest and best insurance against dogs killing sheep are bellplenty of bells. The sheep dog is a grea' coward when is pursuit of miet ief and he wants to do it quietlywants no noise, no alarm. B-lls bought at wholesal do not cost much. Buy a side of bridal leather at the courrier's for collars, and put a bell on every sheep if your flock is small The price of one sheep will buy a g ous of hells and leather enough and buckles to strap them. Put this gross of bil son aff ck of sheep, and they will fi han every dog out of the field. Fack masters are slow to adopt a simple and cheap remedy like this, but will go to stopped at Schoolcraft to call upon the legitature, hire lobby i fluence, and spend large sum of money to lit tle parbose. Members of the legislature are four of dogs themselves, and do not want them taxed. They own

Geo. W. Cable's striking essay o "The Convict Lease System in the Southern States,' is printed in the Febuary CENTURY. powerful array of facts with the following clever statement of what the prison ought to be: "Here and there in the United States a penal institution may be found that fairly earns the pride with which it is pointed out by the sorrounding community. In the whole country there may be four er five such. The visitor to them admires the fitness of their architecture. ',Yes,' the warden replies; " this is not a house of pleasure so we have not made it pretty. It is not an abode of crime, and so we have not made it ugly It is not a place for men to seek justice, and therefore we have not made it grandoise and majestic. But it is the house of chastisment,-of chastening punishment,-and so it is made solemn. severe, and calm.'
"The visitor praises the grave decency of all the internal appointments. "Yes' responds the warden; peace and dignity of the State are here asserting themselves over the person of the prisoner who has violated them: there is no more room here for merri-

ment or confusion than for strife'. "The visitor extols the perfection of the sanitary arrangments. 'Yes," says the warden; 'when the criminal was free and his life was at his own disposal, he took no such care of it as this. He probably lived a sort of a daily suicide. If he shortened his days, the State was presumably, not to blame. But if we by malice or neglect shorten his days here, where he is our captive, we bring upon the State both shame and blame. For his life is in our custody, just as the clothing is with which he came here; the State, through the courts, has distinctly declined to tamper with it, and holds it subject to be returned to his own keeping, at the expiration of his confinment, in as good order as that in which it was received, the inevitable tear and wear

inside its very prison? "The visitor remarks that a wise benevolence is neccessary even toward bad men.

of time alone excepted. Can a State

maintain its peace and dignity as it

should, that commits breaches of trust

"But says the other, 'it is not merely benevolence to bad men that puts in these elaborate sanitary appliances; it is the neccessity of upholding the integrity and honor of the State

"The visitor shows his surprise at the absence of all traditional applianees for the correction of the refactory. 'Yet be certain," is the rejoiner a dlsciplin, sure prompt, and effectual meets every intraction of rules. How else could we have this perfection of order? But it is a discipline whose punishments are free from brutalizing tendencies, increasing dispassionately as the culprit's passion increase, and relenting only when he has repented.

"The visitor is impressed with the educational value of labor performed by the inmates.

Yes, said the warden "send a man out from here with the knowledge of a trade, and may be he will come back but the chances are he will not. Send him away without a trade, and may be he will not come back, but the chances are he will. So, for society's sake, - in the community.s interest and for its safety.-these men are taught certain trades that they can not turn to bad account. We do not teach burglars locksmithing.

"Yet the visitor takes a momentary alarm.

"You put the house breaker and the robber, the sneak thief and the pickpocket, into open competition with honest men in the community around

"Exactly', responds the other: 'trying to live without competing in the field of productive labor is just the essence of the crimes for which they were sent here. We make a short end of

that. "The visitor looks with pleased interest at he statistical records of the

clerk's office. "We could not call our duty done

without these,' is the warden's response. These are the keys to the study of the cause and prevention of crime. these we weigh our own results. By these we uncover not only the convict and his crime, but society's and State's own sins and ommissions and commission, whose fruits are these crimes and these criminals.'

"After all," at length the visitor says. tell me one thing more. Here where a prisoner is safe from fire and plague and temptation and evil companionship, and is taught thrift and skil, and has only to submit to justice and obey right rules, where is his punishment? How is this punishment at all?

"And the warden makes answer with question for question: 'Had you a deformed foot, and an iron mold were made to clo e around it and press it into symmetrical shape and hold it so, would you ask where is the agony? The punishment here is the punishment of a deformed nature forced into superficial symmetry. It is the punishment that captivity is to unrestraint; that subo dination and enforced selfcontrol are to ungoverned passion and inordinate vanity and pride; that routin is to the love of idle adventure; that decorum is to the love of orgies; that temperance is to the love of drink; that loneliness is to the social and domestic impulses; that solitude and self-communion are to remorse. It is all the losses and restraints of banishment without one of its liberties. Nothing tempers it bu the repentance and reform which it induces, a d these temper it just in degree as they are genuine and thorough.

"And your actual results?" asks the visi or

"Of those who come here for the first offense, a majority return to honest life."

THE Hon. Wayne Mu Vaxgh conributes to the March Century a paper on "The Nex Presidency," in which the ideal pr sident is pictured, and the a thor ventures the opinion that the political pary nominating the man who approaches nearest that ideal will be successful in the coming election. Another important essay in this forthcoming number of the Century discusses methods for "The Suppression of Pauperism."

A COUPLE of Vassar girls were found by a professor fencing with broomsticks in a gymnasium. Hereminded the young girls that such an accomplishment would not ait them do not want them taxed. They own in securing husbands, "It will help no sheep, and care but little about us to keep them in." replied one of the girls.-Exchange.

Ponths' Pepantment.

LOST IN THE STORM.

THE STORY TOLD IN THE VERNACULAR BY THE HOST.

Wa'k in, walk right in, you're welcome; Whew! how the wind waistles about. Take a chair close to the fire, sir; It's a bad sort of night to be out. You saw our light through the darkness And thought you would come! That is

right, Somehow my heart's warmer and softer On ev'ry such blust'rin' night.

"You seem sort o' pale like and nervous, Your walk was too much. I think: Come to look, you're white as a ghost, sir; Seems to me you'd better drink. Well, well I won't urge you, but really— What's that you're sayin'—this night With its storm makes you think of another And the mem'ry saddens you quite?

"Mayhap if you'd tell me the story, 'Twould ease up your mind a bit.
'Twas just such a night as this one— 'Taint likely I'll ever forget-That our blessing came, and somehow When the wind and storm were abroad, There's a queer kind o' feelin' in here A sort o' thanksgivin' to God.

"What's that you were sayin'? Oh, surely I couldn't ha' heard you right.
Did you say that your wife went somewhere And you dropped in after tea? That she went home k nd o' early; But they urged you to stay a spell, You told her you'd bring the baby, And see 'twas bundled up well?

"At last the wine you'd be'n drinkin' Had somehow got into your head; The wind and the storm were dreadful When you started for home, you said? See here stranger 'twasn't near Alta, Just five years ago to-night? I'm thinkin o' that place always, So I couldn't a heard you right,

"It was? And the baby you held it
And staggering on through the snow, Your brain growin' drowsy and dizzy; An: that is the last you know Of that night and the storm, till some one Found you there crazy and wild, And carried you hom- but surely Now didn't they find the child?

"No? well I might 'a known it, From he first something told me 'twas so You say some wild beast had got it, There were tracks all about in the snow Stranger, see here, if a feilow, A poor sort of fellow you see,
Found a purse of gold that its owner
Thought he had lost in the sea,

"And then he should meet with that owner. De you think it would be a sin Just to keep it! when he who lost it Thought never to see it again? You do? Well, go on with your story Your wife? might 'a known she went wild And told you not to come nigh her

Agin till you brought back her child. "Five years sad-hearted and lonely, Five years you've been wandern' about. Ah, well, to me they've be'n happy; Yes, wife, go bring Dolly out, I see my way clear to duty, When she's right here on my knee;

Her white arms clingin' about me, I'm a little faint-hearted you see. "Come here little Dolly, my baby, Give daddy one more kiss, and then, I'm a better man then without her, I could ever hope to a' be'n, Now here is my story, don't cry, wife,

It's tough, but it's right, you know. That night, sir, ridin from Aita,
I was cursin' the wind and snow, When my horse stumbled right over some thing, And when I got off to see,

'Twas a dead man, leastways I thought so, And a child that smiled at me. I unbuttoned my coat and laid it In here away from the storm, And somehow from that very minnit, My heart's be'n soft like and warm, "We were, comin' west, so we kept;

We'd some day get punished for keepin' The gold that wan't our own; And while you were tellin' your story The Devil was whisperin' to me. He thinks the child dead you see. But I just had to-that baby

With her cute ways has charmed me quite; Once I didn't care a copper sir, If a thing were wrong or right, But now, -well here is your baby; Her loss cured you of your sin, Lost in the storm, the storm drove you Right here to find her again,"

--Rise Hartwick Trorpe.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:-A some-"February should be called a month bright sunshine that is so rapidly divesting nature of her winter habitiments does seem a gleam of hope, a promise of something brighter.

There is a softness in the air, a bird piping from a not distant evergreen, a spring like sighing of the wind, that reminds one of bursting buds, green leaves and blossoms.

I almost imagine that from the silent forces of nature so busily at work, faint echoes arise on such a day

How I envy the out-of-door worker, even fancying that I would like to exchange work with yonder coatless boy rebuilding a fence that some recent winter blast demolished.

But since out of do rs is prohibited, I can only enjoy this "February rehearsal of spring." through the window, which accounts for my passing this moraing writing letters, instead of in the open air drinking volumes of sunshine.

Letters, did I say! and I have scarcely finished the introductory of one in the hour I have been sitting here. But a cloud has somewhat denied the brightness of the day, and I will now give my undivided attention to this such a length that each of you will send me two in reply, that there may

not be room for such another. In the editorial department of a late Boston periodical we read of "the woman who shuts her eyes."

and keeps them closed, upon occasions the least sleep inducing, and, seemlingly, the least suitable for reflection the better time. Abide it not passiveintimately acquainted with Vashing-

and self-communion."But, figuratively ly however, but "heat the iron by speaking, many people who shut their striking." eves to much that is going on around often pity.

The circumstances that seem to controll this process of closing the eyes differ greatly with individuals.

Instances innumerable might be cited wherein people close their eyes, some, to all that is good in others. often to all that is bad in themselves etc., etc. But I would speak only of those who shut their eyes to the beauties of nature.

There are people whose occupation keeps them out of doors the greater part of the time; who see nature in all her varying moods, yet seem as insensible to her colors as though they were literally blind. In the approach of a storm the granduer of which could not be surpassed, they see only rain that will ruin the hay.

In a perfect day in mid-summer, when the most critical could not pick a flaw in natures deportment, they would see unmistakeable sings of a drought,-nothing more.

To the observant, the student of nature, what a wealth of beauty is visible. Volumes with countless pages are spread before them from which they read each day, and do not tire. Nature may be fickle, severe, she is never uninteresting to those whose eves are open.

Did you ever take a walk on a lovely day in summer-not on a city pavement, but along an unfrequented street, through the fields or in the wood-with no other aim than to be amused, and upon returning home make a note of all you had seen? Try it if you have not. Continue this rec ord during a season and then compare notes, and you will almost believe your eyes were shut when that first walk was taken.

I know of no better way than this: for the careless to acquire an interest in, and a love for nature, excepting of course, the study of the sciences that unfold hidden truths, unlock the grand secrets that tell stranger tales than those of fiction.

AUNT PRUE.

Our Temperance.

On a bright, warm day in May I took a last ride before leaving the beautiful west for Michigan. A friend proposed to show to me the great busy centre that rules on the boundary line between Kansas and Missouri. Turning aside from our direct road, a little way, we drove through a small village. It was old and quiet, compared with its hurrying neighbors, and pret ty, too. But the spell of beauty and of old reminisences, told on the site of their occurence, was broken short by seeing numerous "saloon" signs, hanging from among the few business houses on the one short street. "Why we're out of Kansas!" Yes, we were out of Kansas and out of reach of pro hibition, which meant far more just veneration and his theological woks then. We drove on toward the city, will be carried down to posterity; but ing back and forth, bringing to thankful recollection the brave, true temperance workers I had seen the other stay in a prohibitory State.

The charms of such a diverting place as Kansas City, however, could not be long resisted and the enjoyment of a sight-seeing tour soon usurped the hour. By one more accustomed to the darker sides of city ing herseli to death to support the fmwhat notable personage once said, life, that sunny day might have been spent without leaving one tinge of the of hope," and it occurs to me that this deep colorings thrown into the kalaid- the wife of a great man whose gary escopic views we had, now from this or that bluff, or again, way down among the hills, mingling with crowds in the city's heart. But it was impossible for me to dispel those sickening sights of intemperance and misery that here met one on every hand. Here was the modest village street multiplied till the glittering abodes of their beckoning signs numbered high, while beneath them staggered their interpretation in debauched human form.

Familiar, always, with such scenes, through the medium of books, but in visible contact, never! As it comes to me again in thought, I do not wonder that, as I whirled fast that night toward adored Michigan, containing the magic "home," there hurried faster, thoughts, that, no matter how much of pride our loyal hearts lay before our honored state's shrine, there never has been placed in her crown the shining diadem of effective prohibitory law.

For the first time my youthful allegience confessed that our Michigan is not perfect.

The little fingers of thousands of Kansas' tiny men and women are letter, that I purpose to prelong to learning to print, in bold, brilliant letters, a word already fraught with force and blessedness in their energetic State, which few of our boys and girls can frame with a shadow of its real meaning. If the current be turned at its fountain head, complete success is Now I have no particular interest possible in coming years. Until then in the woman that "closes her eyes let us not be discouraged. If entire prohibition be not attainable and a

A great step forward has been taken them, excite not only interest but in that "the effects of alcoholic drinks" is to be taught in our common schools. And more than this, we feel on all sides the pulse beats of strong arms at the wheels of legislation turn ing slowly, but unfalteringly, the affairs of state and nation into the prohibitory grove.

> A voice, with the tone of many voices, has said, "but prohibition does not prohibit in Kansas." Do not, at the very least, forty-one counties prohibit entirely? Have not the past few weeks seen four of the largest cities, including the capital, abilish the vileness? Are not convictions coming in rapidly? If a law should sweep, in twenty months time, half the grog shops from the five and a half thousand in Michigan, inhow many homes and in how many hearts would its pronibitory force be acknowledged, think you? Who can attempt such an estimation? It bears the thought far out beyond the bounds of mortal strife and reverently casts the laurels of justice at the feet of justice.

GRACE.

Dear Cousins of the Visitor. I read Grace's article with great inerest, and admit that gentlemen usualy avoid talking, upon subjects with which they are most familiar, when in the company of ladies; but we can that they consider ladies unable to cope with such subjects. The student or man of busine s whose time is occupied in severe mental labor, seeks the society of ladies for recreation and when in their society he selects topics for conversation which will required no mental effort on his part. Their light repartees are refreshing to his o ertaxed brain, and he enjoys them as a tired child enjoys a story.

Thus it is with men of genius in choosing a wife. A literary blue stocking whose faultle-s judgment might aid him in his carreer has no charms for him. He selects not his counterpart, but his opposite, whose sunny temper and domestic tastes make his house a paradise. Her highest ambition is to make him happy to this end she supplies his bodily waits with the greatest care, keeps his children neat and clean, and though never obtruding upon his time, is always ready to entertain him with lively liscriptions of her domestic duties.

History shows that geniuses whose wives were of this type, have led the happiest lives; indeed many have declared that their happiest hours were those quiet evenings when at his dwn fireside his wife and children alout him.

Many of our men of letters have ben very poor, and it was only through the efforts of their wives that they were enabled to turn the tide of nisfortune which seemed about to engilf them. The memory of Jonattan Edwards will ever be held in geat my companion kindly pointing out the world would have received litle items of interest, but I was not free of from him, had it not been for his those signs. There they were swing | meek self sacrificing wife who took in washings that she might furnish brad for the eleven children which lad come to bless their humble hone side of the line, during some months Just immagine, dear cousins, that great divine sitting in a litle room no larger than a cluet, with his long legs folded under a ride pine table which served him for a dsk trying to solve the problem of the sil: while his patient little wife was wekilv. Yet history gives her no honorable mention. She was simply shone only for self emulation. Think God such cases are exceptional. S.

The March Century.

Von Moltke's portrait, which i a fine frontispiece, and the characer portraits of Irving as Hamlet, lend a ersonal interest to the March CN-TURY. Each accompanies a striking article. Miss Helen Zimmern tellsthe remarkable story of the life of "Cont Von Moltke," with anecdotal intest and J. K. Rankin Towse contribtes a pointed esumate of Henry Irvig's dramatic art.

The paper on "The Next Presideny" y ex Attorney General Wayne Iac Veagh' is a powerful analysis of theolitical situation, and a cutting saire of the men who are responsible for abuses which await the reforming hand of the kind of President Mr. Iac Veah delineates. Another importat essay, by D. McG. Means, discuses methods for "The Suppression of Isuperism." And here it is appropriate o mention the subject discussed in 'The Topics of the Time' which are' A Chineese Wall for American At," The Christain League of Connectiot. "The Independent Voter in the ext Campaign." and "The Amerian Copyright League," while in "Gen Letters," the Rev. Dr. Charles S. lobinson continues his suggestive anchumorous criteism of Church music, J.B. Peterson writes of "National Au to Education." J. C. Schaffer of "Siggestions Regarding Temperance Wrk? Mary B. Willard of "High Licene," Strother of "Prohibition in Iansas," and the anonymous author of "The Bread-winners," replies forcely and sarcastically to strictures uporhis

story.

In their order, the illustrated paers are interesting descriptions of New Washington," considered bot in its material and social aspects. The writer who prefers to remain anay-

ton life. Richard Grant White writes, with his usual pith about "Old Public Buildings in America," and the pictures explain as well as embellish. The secor d paper of Mr. Benjamine,s "Cruise of the Alice May," deals with the south-west coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as far north as Cape Gaspe. Miss Sarah Freeman Clark's first half of her "Notes on the Exile of Dante," is illustrated by Harry Fenn, after sketches by the writer. John Burroughs describes in a delightful way. 'A Hunt for the Nightingale" in Eng-

The fiction of the number includes the fourth part of Robert Grant's "An Average Man," the fifth of Mr. Ca 12's Doctor Sevier," and a short story. by Ostave Thanet, dealing with social prejudices in a Western city, and entitled "Mrs. Finlay's Elizabethan Chair."

The poems are by Sidney Lanier, John Vance Cheney, James Herbert Morse, Hamilton Alde, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. Helen Gray Cone. Frank Dempster Sherman, and others.

THE house committee on public lands at Washingnon has decided to report a bill forfeiting all land granted to aid in the construction of the Ontonagon & Brule River and Marquette, Houghton and Outonagon roads, except in se already paiented to those companies. The lands patented do not comprise all the lands earned.

THE REAPER DEATH.

ABBOTT.-Died at his home in Delhi, Feb. 9, 1884, Bro. DARIUS ABBOTT, a charter member of Delai Grange. We feel that in the death of Bro. ABBOTT, the Grange has lost an earnest and consistent worker, his hardly attribute the cause to the fact, family a kind and indulgent husband and the community a worthy and useful citizen.

> JACOBS.-After a useful life of more than four score years, our worthy and esteemed Brother Hibam Jacobs, passed from this plane of earthly suffering, across the beautiful shining river, into the home not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, there to meet the loved ones gone before. He was a worthy member of Sturgis Grange, No. 332. Now therefore, while we bow in submission to the laws of grow hand decay in this life we at the same time realize that our sister and many children mourn a loving husband and father, and society a true and noble citizen, and the Grange a worthy member, therefore be it

> Resolved, That as a Grange we tender our heartiest sympathy to the family, and more especially to our worthy sister and friends in this their great bereavement.

> Resolved, That our altar and charter be Resolved. Inst our altar and charter be draped for sixty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our worthy sister, and also a copy to the Sturgis Journal and the Geange Visitor for publication.

> COOK-Griswold Grange, No. 504 has been called upon to mourn one of its charter members Sister CORNELIA COOK, Wife of Bro Ez-a Cook, who died at her residence in Nelson, Kent county, January 25, 1884, aged

> WHEREAS, The unwelcome visitor death has again invaded our Grange and taken from our midst a beloved sister, therefore, Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in this loss we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard, and that the members of this Grange will ever bear in mind the genial companionship of

> this departed sister.
>
> Resolved, That as a token of our respect for our deceased sister, our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be ntered in full upon our journal, and that a copy be presented to the husband of the deed and also to the GRANGE VISITOR for Feb. 9, 1884.

SMITH .- At a regular meeting of Willow Grange, the following resolutions were adopted on the death of Justus B. SMITH, of Taylor, Mich., aged 59.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased our Divine Wester to suddenly take from our midst a westhy and highly esteemed member of Wilsow Grange, No. 618, therefore,

Resolved, That in this dispensation of Divine Providence our fraternity has lost one who contributed largely to the upbuilding of our Order in its infancy, has ever been ready with a helping hand to promote its interests; and we realize that in our loss, the commumity with us, has cause to moura a generous and useful member, one or nature's noble-

nen, an honest man. Resolved. That we extend our heartfult ympathy to our afflicted sister and family, knowing too well, how powerless our sympathy or aid are to relieve in this great afflic-

Resolved. That we all learn from this sud den death that, "while we are in the midst of life we are in death."

Resolved, That our charter be draped ninety days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife, to the Grange Visitor, to the Wayne County Courier for publication, and also entered on the minutes of the Grange.

COOLEY,-WHERHAS, death removed from our midst, our worthy and beloved brother, GEOSGE COOLEY, on the 22d day of November, 1883 We deem it proper at this time to express our keen sense of this sad affliction, tuere-

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. COOLEY, this Grange has lost one of its most

worthy and useful members and officers; the church a faithful, earnest christian worker, his family a kind, affectionate hus-band and father, and the community a valuable citizen. Resolved, That in the token of our bereave ment, we drape our charter for sixty days, and that we tender to the family of our de-parted brother our success and heartfelt sym-pathy, and commend them in this hour of and affliction to Him who said, "Blessed are

they who mourn for they shall be som-

Resolved That these resolutions be entered on the records of this Grange, and a copy be sent to the ramily of the departed, and to the Grange Visitor for publication.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.-3:00 P. M.-Wheat, new western winter, steady; 8s 41. new western winter, steady; 8s 4i.

New York, Feb. 28 — Flour, very steady; rather quiet. Wheat, opened weaker and %@% lower; later recovered decline and advanced a trifle; No. 1 white, nominal; sales, 180 000 bu. No. 2 red, March, \$1 07%@1.08%; 96,000 bu. April, \$1.10% asked; 368,000 bu. May \$1.12% (01.12%; 48 000 bu. June, \$1.83@1.13%. Corn, opened %@%c lower; later recovered decline; mixed western, spot, 57@38%; do utures, 62@65%. Oats, sh.de better; western, 41@48 Pork, quiet, weak; spot new mess, \$17.75@18.00. Lard, duil, rather weak; steam rendered, \$9.90.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—12:20 P. M.—Wheat, dull; cash, \$1.03; Feb., \$1.03; March \$1.03%; April \$1.05% bid; May, \$1.06%; No. 2red \$1.02%; No. 2 white, 94% bid; 95 asked. Oorn, No. 2, cash, 53% seliers. Oats, No. 1, white, 39 bid; 39% asked; No. 2, 36% bid.

ALLEYS Early CABBACE.

Every one who has raised that magnificent Cabbage the Fottlers or Brunswick, has regretted that so fine a cabbage did not make a thicker head. The Alleys Early Deep Head is the successful result of years of careful selection and high cultivation to obviate these defects. As early as Fottler, it is as large, is thicker and heavier, bulk for bulk, and brings more in market than any other drum-head; per package 25cts.; per oz. 75cts.

Early Etamps Cabbage (new) earliest of all; 16 cts. per package. Guerande Carrot (new), renarkably thick at the neck; per package, 70 cts.; per oz. 30cts. Perennial Onion (new), lives in the ground without protection all winter and is ready for use weeks earlier than any other kind; per package 15 cts.; per qt. 80 cts. Solid Ivory Celery (new) nearly self blanching; per package 15 cts. Solid Ivory Celery (new) nearly self blanching; per package 15 cts. White Bonnieul Cucumber (new), a mammoth white variety of extraordinary diameter; per package, 16 cts. Dwarf Green Early Lettuce (new) from France; per package 15 cts. Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean, I have not found in 60 varieties one so prolific, a capital string bean; per package 15 cts. Marblehead Early Horticultural, probably the earliest of all beans, and yet a true horticultural; per package 15 cts. Marblehead Early Horticultural, probably the dearliest of all beans, and yet a true horticultural; per package 15 cts. Warblehead Early Horticultural, probably the earliest of all beans, and yet a true horticultural; per package 16 cts.; per qt. 80 cts. Marblehead Early Horticultural, probably the dearliest of all beans, and yet a true horticultural; per package 16 cts.; per qt. 80 cts. Marblehead Early Horticultural, probably the dearliest of all per package 10 cts.; per qt. 80 cts. Sea Foan Cauliflower, decidedly the finest variety of all; per package 10 cts.; per qt. 80 cts. Sea Foan Cauliflower, decidedly the dinest variety of all; per package 10 cts.; per qt. 80 cts. Sea Foan Cauliflower, decidedly the dinest variety of all; per pac

OFFER \$1000 IN PREMIUMS, for vegetables raised from my seed. Please find details in my eed catalogue; sent FREE to all. FLOWER SEED—I offer one package each of choice mixed selection from the following varieties, for 45 cents, the retail price of which would be 90 cents: Asters, Balsams, Nasturtiums, Dahlias, Drummond Phlox, Salpiglossis, Sweet Peas, Hollyhocks, Petunias, Abronia Umbellata, (very beautiful.)

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marbiehead, Mass.

TOLEDO, Feb. 26.—Wheat, easy and quiet No. 1 white \$1.07%; No. 2 do. \$1.00%; No. 2 red. cash, 99@\$1.1.5; Feb. 99c; March. \$1.00. April, \$1.1.2%; May \$1.04%; June \$1.6 bid. No. 8 red, 92.295. Corr., active easy; high mixed, 55; new do., 53; No. 2 cash, or rarch, 54; rejected, 51; no grade, 45. Oats, nominal; No. 2 white, 39; No. 2 cash or Feb., 35 asked.

OHIOAGO, Feb. 26. -Regular wheat, strong, higher; 92% Feb.; 92% 60% March; Ourn, higher; 53 Feb and Mar. ats, firm; 32 Feb. ad Mar. Pork, firm; \$1807% Mar. Lard, steady; \$9.60 Feb. and March.

Groceries, New York, Feb. 26.—Butter, dell and declining; western 9@34; Eigin creamery, 36. Cheese, firm; 3@ 3%. Sugar dull, weak. Molasses, quiet, unchanged. Rice, firm. fair bustess. to ffee, quiet, steady. Tallow, firm; 77-16@7%. Westtern eggs, dull; 21%@22.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT.
 Sugar, stand. A
 7%
 Butter, dairy...
 16@ 6

 granulated...
 8%
 ex creamery
 256,30

 Dried apples...
 969%
 common
 96,16

 Potatoes, bu...
 256,33
 Eggs, tresh
 226,23

 Wool, fine w'shd
 32-33
 Beans h pick \$1.50-2.35

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Hogs—receipts, 11 500; fairly active; steady, unchanged; light, \$6.50 &7.00; nough packing, \$6.55 &7.00; he vy packing and shipping, \$7.15 &7.5. Cattle—receipts, 6,300; steady; experis, \$6.40 &7.0; good to choice shipping, \$5.80 &6.30; common to fair, \$5.1 &5.5 &7. 85.1 @5 70

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ing the finest onions in the United States. Early Ye low Globe Danvers, per it by mail, \$1.65, Danvers Early Red Globe, \$1.65, Early Red and Yellow Flator Cracker Red those, its, Early Red and renow Fintor Cracker, R.65, and Large Red Weathersfield, 81.49. Danvers Early Red Globe is both the earliest, the greatest cropper and the handsomeet of all the Red Onlona-Seed of my own raising for premium stock. Try it farmers! My Seed Catalogue FREE to all. James J. El. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

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No other plow can approach it in LightNess OF DRAFT or THOROUGHNESS OF
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The plow is in FRONT of the driver.
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make it do perfect work. It is so constructed that it MUST do it.
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M. R. CHUNCH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich.

(Continued from last week.)

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WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Feb. 13, 1832.
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New Brunswick, N.J., Jan. 8, 1883.
This gold case, No. 6665, known as the James Boss*
Gold Watch Case, came into my possession about 1859, has been in use since that time, and is still in good condition. The movement is the one which was in the case when I bought it, and its condition shows that the case has really out-worn the movement, which is played out.

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STATIONS.	No. 2. Mail, Ex. Sun.	No. 4. Day Express. Ex. Sun.	No. 6. Pacific Express Daily.	No. 8. B Creek Pass'g'r. Ex. Sun.		No. 1. Mail Ex. 8un.	No. 3. Limited Express Daily.	Atlantic	No. 11 Valp's Accom Ex. Su
# Imlay City_ Lapeer	7 50 " 8 15 " 9 07 "	9 12 " 9 55 "	†9 05 " 9 30 " 10 10 "	4 10 PM 5 19 " 5 43 " 6 25 "	Le. Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale " Valparaiso " Haskells	10 06 "	3 21 PM 4 13 " 5 25 "	8 30 PM 9 23 " 10 40 "	5 20 Pi 6 20 " 7 45 Pi
Ar. Det., G. W. Div vv. Det., D. G. H. M 'Pontiae 'Relly " Kr. Durand " Lansing Charlotte Lr. Battle Creek 'V. Eattle Creek 'V. Eksburg Vicksburg Cherles	6 50 " 7 55 " 8 50 " 9 40 " 9 45 " 11 00 " 11 40 " 12 40 PM	1 05 "	8 35 " 9 83 " 10 11 " 11 06 " 11 45 " 11 50 " 12 22 AM 1 03 " 1 23 " 2 17 "	4 30 " 5 35 " 6 20 " 7 05 " 7 20 " 8 28 " 9 08 " 10 20 "	"Stillwell South Bend South Bend Grangers Cassepelis Marcellus Schoolcraft Vicksburg Ar, Battle Creek Lv. Battle Creek Charlotte Casset South Bend Granger Street Streek Charlotte South Bend Granger South	12 42 " 1 30 " 1 50 " 2 16 " 2 45 " 3 08 " 3 22 " 4 00 " 4 20 " 5 24 "	7 21 " 8 10 " 8 35 " 8 55 "	†1 16 " 1 36 " 1 46 " 1 40 " 2 35 " 3 37 "	No. 7. P. H. Pass'g'i Ex Sun 4 35 A1 5 32 "
Schoolcraft Marcellus Cassopolis		2 20 " 2 45 " 3 09 "	†2 28 " 3 19 "		Ar. Durand Lv. Dur., D.G.H&M.	6 01 " 7 25 " 7 25 "	10 15 "	4 15 " 5 23 " 4 25 "	9 15
Grangers South Bend. Stillwell Haskells	Valp'so	3 50 "	4 08 "	==	Ar. Holly, "Pontiac, " Detroit, " Lv. Det., G.W.Div.	8 05 " 8 45 " 9 50 "		4 56 " 5 35 " 6 25 "	9 53 " 10 40 " 11 45 "
Valparaiso Redesdale C,RI&P Cros	7 05 "	5 25 " 6 48 " 7 45 "	5 52 " 7 15 " 8 10 "		" Flint " Lapeer " Imlay City Ar, Port Huron_	8 58 " 9 25 "	11 35 " 12 07 AM	6 00 " 6 35 " †6 53 " 7 50 "	9 12 4 9 34 4 10 40 4

Way Freights leave Schoolcraft, Eastward 5:35 P. M.; tral Standard Time, which is one hour slower than Westward, 10:05 A. M., except Sunday. Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for

No. 4 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals, No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals. Nos. 3 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek,
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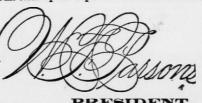
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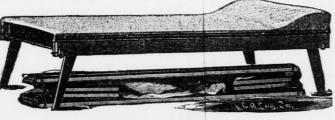
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It is so constructed that the patent sides, regulaid by the patent adjustable tension cords, form the most perfect spring bed. The canvasovering is not tacked to the frame, as on all cots, but is made adjustable, so that it can be iken off and put on again by any one in a few minutes, or easily tightened, should it become lose, at any time, from stretching.

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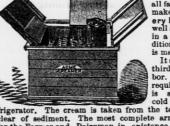
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