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

**VOLUME** 11,—NO. 8. **WHOLE NO.** 183.

### SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., APRIL 15, 1884.

[Printed by Kalamazoo Publishing Co.]
Publishers of the Daily and Weekly Telegraph.
Combined monthly circulation of the three papers. 72,500.

Entered at the Post Office at Kala mazoo as Second Class matter.

# The Grange Visitor

(ENLARGED) Published on the First and Fifteenth of

### every month. AT 50 CENTS PER ANNUM Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

J. T. COBB, Editor & Manager, To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order, or Draft.

This paper is not sent only as ordered and paid for in advance.

### Officers National Crange.

MASTEE-J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Mich. OVERSEER-PUT. DARDEN, .... Mississippi. LECTURER-HENRY ESHBAUGH, Missouri STEWARD-W. SIMS,.....Kansas. ASST. STEWARD-JOHN J. ROSA, Delaware. CHAPLAIN-H. O. DERVIES, .... Maryland. TERASUREB-F. McDOWELL,... New York. SEC'Y-W. M. IRELAND, Washington, D. C. GATE-KEEPER-JAS. DRAPER, ...... Mass. CERES-MRS. J. J. WOODMAN, .. Michigan. POMONA-MRS. PUT. DARDEN, Mississippi. FLOBA-MRS. I. W. NICHOLSON, New Jersey LADY ASST. STEWARD-MRS. WM. SIMS, Kan

### Executive Committee. D WVATT AIREN

	GHAM		
	BLANTON,		
Officers	Michigan	State	Grange
			CATEGORY 1986

M.-C. G. LUCE,.....Gilead O .- A. N. WOODRUFF,..... Watervliet. LEC.-JOHN HOLBROOK, ..... Lansing. S .- S. A. TOOKER, ..... Grand Ledge. A. S.-A. B. CLARK,.....Morrice. C .- E. R. WILLARD ...... White Pigeon. TREAS -S. F. BROWN, ..... Schoolcraft. SEC .. - J. T. COBB, ..... Schoolcraft. G. K.-ELIJAH BARTLETT,.....Dryden. CERES.—MRS. M. T. COLE,......Palmyra. POMONA. - MRS. LYDIA DRAKE, Plainwell. FLORA-MRS. D. H. STONE.....

# L. A. S.-MRS. A. B. CLARK.....Morrice.

WM. SATTERLEE,	Ch'n.,Birm	ingham.
H. D, PLATT,	У	psilanti,
JOHN PORTER,	Grand	Rapids,
THOMAS MARS,	Berrien	Center.
J. Q. A. BURRING	TON,	Tuscola.
THOS. F. MOORE,		Adrian.
J. G. RAMSDELL	Trave	rse City.
C. G. LUCE, J. T.	COBB,E	x-officio.
_		

### State Business Agent.

THOM	AAS	MASUN,.		Unicago,	ш
GEO.	w.	HILL		Det	roi
		Genera	I Denu	tv.	
		aciici c	. Dopa	.,.	

### JOHN HOLBROOK ..... Lansing. Special Lecturers.

Thos. F. Moore,.....Adrian, Lenawee Co. Stark Lampman,.....Tustin, Osceola Co. M. L. Stevens, ...... Perry, Shiawassee Co. Jason Woodman,....Paw Paw VanBuren Co A. N. Woodruff,...... Watervliet, Berrien Co. Mr. Perry Mayo,.. Battle Creek, Calhoun Co. Mrs. Perry Mayo, . . Battle Creek, Calhoun Co-

### Price List of Supplies

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,

And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

Withdrawal Cards, per dos.,.... Dimits, in envelopes, per doz.,

By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c, per doz.,

By-Laws, bound,

Glad Echoes," with music, Single copy

Rituals, single copy, 25
per doz., 2 40
for Fifth Degree, for Pomona

Boll Books....

J. T. COBB, SHO'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE,

# Karicultural Peparlment.

### WHEN SPRING BEGAN.

While roaming in the woods one day. I asked the question, half in play, "Who can tell when Spring began?" Straightway the answer came "I can!" And Robin Redbreast cocked his head,-'All right! Then pray proceed," I said.

"I must, said he, "express surprise That any one with two good eyes, Or even one, should fail to see Spring's coming must depend on me, When I come, then will come the Spring, And that's the gist of the whole thing

"Ho, ho! He, he! Well, I declare!" "That is too droll—that you should bring,
Instead of being brought by, Spring.
I hadn't meant to boast, but now The cause of truth will not allow My silence; so I'll merely state That Spring for me must always wait. The thing admits not of a doubt; Spring can't begin till I come out."

Well, bless my stars! For pure conceit,"
Began the Brook, "you two do beat
All I have heard. As if 'twere true
Spring never came at all till you
Were born, and can't come when your'e dead, I'm sorry, sir, you've been misled, But I can set you right. I know Spring comes when I begin to flow. When my ice melts, and not till then, Spring dares to venture forth again."

'Whew!'; sneered the breeze, in high disdain "You're wrong as they are, it is plain. When I first came, not long ago, I found you naught but ice and snow. 'Twas my warm breath, you thankless thing. That broke your bands and brought the

Spring.
The Robins and the Squirrels all Come only when they hear me call. In fact, I may assert with truth I am the Spring itself, in sooth. Spring's here because l'm here, and when I leave, you'll have no Spring again." -St. Nicholas

### Noted Sheep Farm.

In company with a gentleman from New York State we visited "Prairie Home" Stock farm. The proprietor, Mr. S. B. Hammond, though only five years a Michigander, has in recognition sociation, supervisor of his township of our visit managing a large corresevery wool grower in the United States. Mr. Hammond insisted upon our lunching with them and not being willing all the good things of life should go by us unenjoyed, we accepted the hospitality.

Afterwards we stroll among the sheep. We see at a glance they belong to the sheep aristocracy, and all wear earrings. Ewes, bucks and lambs are each kept in separate yards. Some fine ewes were noticed. Among the bucks are two "Wooly and Peninsula" which if we mistake not will figure high at some 1884 sheep shearing festival. We were given photos of these two beauties. Among the lambs was one of which a noted sheep breeder said that the celebrated shearer "Diamond," gave no more promise at the same age. Those lambs from the buck Resolute are an exceptional lot, noticeable for their evenness, general get-up and fleece.

Mr. Hammond understands sheepbreeding. His sheep have constitution, symmetry of form, length of fleece, thickness of wool, fine crimp, and are all wool and completely cov-

"Prairie Home" stands on Grand prairie and contains nearly 200 acres, being about two miles southwest of Kalamazoo, and though we shall indee all sheep in future by Mr. judge all sheep in future by Mr. Hammond's, yet we shall remember "Prairie Home" longer for the attentive hospitality of the host and E. W. S. hostess.

Every farmer needs not less than 12 kinds of garden vegetables, besides rhubarb, asparagus, and other permanent plants. We know that few farmers are accustomed to planting so many, and but few can name all the varieties they need: but by looking over a seed catalogue, a good round dozen can be found, which are indispensable on the farmer's table. Are all supplied with good seeds? If not, talk the matter up in the Grange; club your orders, and send to a reliable seedsman for a full assortment of the best. Many seeds for ing, I will come down to real facts, let next year's planting may be grown at home. Plant perfect specimens of your favorite turnips, beets, parsnips,

them well, and gather and store the seeds in the proper season; save the most perfect seeds of the annual varie ties, label them carefully, and next year you will have seeds more reliable, and better adapted to your soil and locality than can be obtained of the average

seedsman. Do not neglect the fruit garden this year. One hundred strawberry plants will yield one bushel; and at least three bushels are required by every family. Do not pay a big price for "Big Bob,'- "Jumbo," or other untried kinds. You will find Wilsons, with Crescents, good enough; but if you are fastidsous in your tastes, and will keep them in hills, and give them as good care as required by your vegetable garden, plant Cumberland, Triumph, Sharpless, Shirts, Manchesters and Bidwells. Turner and Cuthbert are the best red raspberries, and Gregg is the best black. Snyder, and Taylor's Prolific are the best hardy blackberries. The latter is much the best in quality, but these varieties are not sure to escape the rigor of our winters in every locality, and it is better to plant Wilson's Early, Kittinny, and Lawton. They will require winter protection: but it is better to plant the best and make sure of them, than to plant doubtful varieties and trust the weather. W. A. B.

### Save the Forest and Prevent Floods.

The banks, slopes and hills that border the sources and tributaries of our great streams were once covered with forcets. Then the rains and the snows as they melted were held in reserve, that is, they gradually found their way into the rills and tributaries of the larger streams causing no sudden rise or great freshet in low lands. But now those hills, slopes and banks are bare, and the rains and melted snows rush in torrents from the sides ing for the cows, but the pails of milk into the tributaries that soon swell the are turned over to the care of the into the tributaries that soon swell the of his abilities been made president of large rivers whose overflow sweeps the State Merino Sheep Breeders' As- like a vast ocean leveling the habitaand various positions of honor and re- the low ands, bordering on the rivers. tions and the fields and property in | of these households have modern consponsibility. He was busy the morning | This is the case here and it is so whereever the sources of great rivers have pondence relating to the wool tariff been denuded of their forests. The question, which could not but benefit only remedy seems to be, cover those slopes and hills with trees again.

### The Future of Butter-Making. [Paper read by Mrs. G. M. Shattuck, of Pon

tic, at the recent annual meeting of the Michigan Dutch-Friesian (Holstein) Breeders at Lansing. Mr. President, Ladies and Getleman:

It has been said to me, that no man can succeed in raising and dealing in thoroughbred stock, unless his wife is interested also, and assist him by her wisdom and cousel. I came here today to say to you gentlemen of this association-that farmers' wives as a class, are very much interested in fine cattle for three distinct reasons. First a woman can not be loyal to her husband's advancement and success in any legitimate business, and not interest herself in it to a certain extent. Secondly, women can and do appresi. ate the good, the useful, and the beautiful in the animal kingdom, as well as in fruits, flowers, and the waving grain. I really think the ladies are becoming more and more interested in the new species of cattle called Holsteins or Dutch Friesians; for who can look upon these meek eyes, clear positive colored, symmetrically framed cattle, and not feel pleased? Thirdly, women are interested in the work and money which its products bring, and money is as essential to a womans hap-piness, as the sunlight and the fresh

to me the inquiry has found an answer among the Holstein. She meets the demand every time. If a man wishes a great quantity of milk for cheese, or to sell in town for use in families, this species of cows, gives barrels of the lacteal fluid to supply the demand. If he wishes to make butter, this cow will meet their requiremements in quantity, quality, and flavor. And after yielding enormous quantity of milk, the carcass affords allowed to the carcass affords. fords a large amount of beef of extra quality, unlike the so-called Short horn, who appropriates the extra amount of feed to the making herself round, fat and plump. Our experi ence has been so far that the Holstein cow will give the quickest return for the amount of feed given. Increase the feed and the next 24 hours will produce it in an extra supply of milk. But the setting aside this skirmishme give you a few statistics from the

Agricultural World.
"The importance of the dairying in terest may be somewhat appreciated, 3CHOCLCBAFT. MICH. carrots, etc., in a seed row; cultivate when it is remembered that two hun-

dred millions, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, are invested in this branch of industry. This amount is nearly, if not quite, double the money invested in banking and commercial pursuits. It requires fifteen million cows to supply the demand for milk and its products in the United States. To feed these cows, sixty millions of acres of land are under cultivation. The agricultural and dairying implements are worth two hundred million dollars. The men employed number seven thousand, and the horses one million. These horses and cows consume annually thirty million tons of hay ninetymillion bushels of cornmeal the same of oat meal, two hundred and seventy-five million bushels of oats, ten million bushels of bran, and thirty million bushels of corn, to say nothing of the brewery grains and other questionable feed given. It costs four hundred million dollars to feed these cows and horses. The average price paid to the laborer for wages is \$20 per month, amounting to one hun dred and sixty-eight millions annual ly. The average cow yields about four hundred and fifty gallons of milk a year, giving a total of sixty billions seven hundred and fifty million gallons of milk a year." Now, what is done with all this en-

ormous quantity of milk? Quite a fair proportion of it is made into cheese, and a very large proportion of it is sold in towns and cities by the quart and pint for family use. But by far the largest proportion is made into butter, for butter is a staple article of food and commerce. Bread is considered the staff of life, and why may not the same term be applied to butter, for whether the family be rich or poor it enters largely into the make up of every meal, while the article is good, bad or indifferent in quality and large or small in quantity. In Michigan very much of the butter is made by the women of the farm. In the foregoing statistics the term men is applied to those employed in the dairy ing interest. It is true in large estab-lishments, but there is so much of the dairy business done on a small scale that it it is expected the wives and daughters of the household will manage the butter making. Of course the men do the milking, feeding and carwomen. Farmers keep from one to twenty cows, and the milk is expected to be made into butter, mostly. Some veniences, good cellars, plenty of ice, and, by far the greatest requisite, a sort of "cast-iron constitution." But very many housekeepers have none of these helpers, and yet they are expected to compete with the first-class butter-makers of the land. A person can not offer a greater insult to some of the farmers' wives than to insinuate they do not make good butter. Yet the amount of poor butter on the market is tons, and the number of poor but-

ter-makers are legion.
It is said the "American people are nation of grumblers," and in regard to the butter question they are. We hear inquiries and complaints on every hand. Shall we eat much but-What shall we do with our butter? How shall we market it, and how shall we sell it? If we agitate the question that butter ought to be graded the same as any other com modity, as wheat or corn, the ordi nary groceryman begs leave to demur against any such procedure. He wants to retain the custom of the one who makes poor butter, as well as the one who makes an article of extra quality, and hence he mixes all together, that the good may sell the poor. A tew rich, fastidious people. who desire to use only the best the market affords, are willing to pay a fair, remunerative price for excellent butter; but there is a large class who complain of the price, and still a larger class who complain of the quality. The making of butter in the past has been an up-hill business, not much encouragement held out to those who desire to make an excellent article, only a clear conscience and a determination to do right. At present prices farmers do not get pay for the milk, to say nothing of all the hard work and money invested.

But this is an age of progression, and it has reached the dairying interest. Men are on the lookout for the most profitable cows for this branch of industry, and inquiring the quickest and easiest method of getting returns for the money invested. I nave al ready disussed the question of the kind of cow (Holsten)form which to get the quickest returns. Now what are we to do with the great amount of milk they yield? In some localities farmers have combined and erected cheese factories, and a good quality of cheese is made which brings a fairly remunerative price. But because people do not sufficiently appreciate the value of cheese as an every day article of diet, the market is soon over-stocked. Others living near town sell sweet cream for ice cream, and still another class sell milk in cities or towns by the quart or pint for family But all are not thus favored, those living remote from these outlets and in the rural districts, cannot dispose of their milk except it is made into butter, and by the women of the household; and some of them have too many other duties, or are lacking in strength to carry on so much work.

The question how shall we make our butter has a two-fold answer. First, the deep, cold setting process of raising cream is the true method, and is certain to be used by the successful butter makers of the future. This process is fast gaining favor with the peo-ple who are studying ways and means and their own best interests. For family use the family creamery is a labor-saving convenience, by doing away with the washing of a large number of pans; and the milk is excluded from the surrouding atmosphere, filled with its obnoxious odors, and the cream is of uniform texture and temperature It ought to be slightly acid to churn and get all the butter.

Once upon a time it was not sup

posed any but city people could in-dulge in the luxury of ice, but it will become an actual necessity in the making of good butter, and no household is properly equipped unless there is a well filled ice house on the prem ises. Formerly those who styled themselves first class butter makers, used the method of washing lutter with water. But that idea has been exploded. The improved method teaches us to work it, till there is not a vestige of buttermilk left in the mass of butter. The highest type of butter made now-a-days, and which will be the test in the future, is what is called granulated, It has the appearance of kernels of wheat or small barrel churn, which has common sense principles about it, namely, concussion, with no wheels or paddles to break the granules or spoil the texture. ture. The second answer to the question is a pleasing one, because it takes off so much of the dirt, drudgery and care from us women. It is the cooperative or reighborhood creamery All through the west the co-operative creamery is being established, and the products of these institutions are commanding high prices, and getting the monopoly of the trade. Dairy butter, or that made on the farm, cannot compete, either in quality or quantity, with it at present. Cres m ery butter is constantly quoted from three to ten cents higher than dairy butter.

It would not be considered econcmy or labor-saving for each farmer to own a threshing machine, clover huller, or small grist mill, and do his own work. It is better that men who understand and like the business should own their creamery machin the work for the neigh borhood. This theory will apply to the dairying industry. At the creameries it is supposed that a skillful person will be employed, who makes that his sole business. His time, attention and care are not distracted by a series of different duties. Creamery butter is of a iniform grade, color and texture, and will command the highest market price. In Iowa there are seven hundred of these co-operative creameries, while there are only eight in Michigan! Why is it that Michigan is so far behind her sister State? Sure y it is not because we have not as good grass land and pasturage or pure water, and as much wealth accordingly, to set in motion this branch of industry. And truly we have men of brains and good executive ability, to manage affairs judi-

ciously. This subject needs agitation until some action is taken. It is a future necessity. Then why not establish creameries in different localities all over our beautiful, rich State, to meet the demand that is already forcing itself upon us? Why not, gentlemen of this Association?

Now is the time to make preparation for planting a few trees on every farm in the United States where the forests have been cleared away. The people of this country will be compelled to plant trees by and by, to meet changed conditions, and to preserve the fertility of the soil, because fertility depends largely upon the equalization of moisture through the hot, dry summer season, and this in turn de pends, to a considerable extent, upon forest areas. It is important that plant ing begin, even if in a small way, to obtain requisite knowledge for more extensive planting. It is estimated by many farmers of large observation, that one-half the area under cultivation in the old states, might be planted with profit, to trees of the variety that produce useful timber. The Grange, from its inception, made tree planting a distinct purpose of the Order. Its founders recognize the neccessity for restoring conditions that prevailed long ago, when the seasons were more equiable in temperature and moisture. If the Grange will only set the example of tree-planting, the influence may be extremely valuable to the agriculture of the whole coun-

-Husbandmen.

One farmer's home neatly kept and ornamented will have an influence upon surrounding places, and in a few years its effects can be seen for miles around, in every direction, in more tidy and tasty buildings and grounds.

In eighteen counties in Central and Western New York, 2,000 people planted sorghum each year, but experimentally only, and on a small scale. About 30, 000 gallons of sugar are produced.

ARBOR DAY, 1884.

To the Feople of the State of Mich-

At a session of the Legislature for the year 1881 the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That His Freelercy, the governor, he and is hereby requested to call the attention of the yearle of the State to the importance of planting trees for ornament protection and shade, by naming a day nier which this work shall be given erecial ric minence, to be known and designated as 'Arbor

Last year I called rublic attention to the lack of trees in on school grounds, and am glad to know that in compliance with my request, much was done to beautify the surrour dirgs of our school

Many of our rural burying places are slmost have of trees—lvir p in open fields, where the visitor can find neither shads in ern mer per steller frem the winter's storm. In such neglected places list meny of Michigan's noble piercers.

The planting of trees near our homes appeals so strongly to our selfishness, by its added comfort and pecuniary profit, that its reglect is properly reparced as an indication of shiftlescress and lack of thrift. The decoration of 'God's acre" rests on higher grounds, spresling to our better nature and nurer instincts, Let me ask that on Arbor day, 1884, as special effort be made to beautify with trees and shrubs, our sural cometeries. A day spent smore the last resting places of our departed ores cannot fail to revive precious memories and tender recollections.

Now therefore, pursuert to the fore-Thursday, the 24th day of April, 1884, to be known as "Arbor day," and recommend the general observance of the same throughout the state.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto seel of the state to be hereunto effixed, et Lansing, this 26th day of March, 1884.

JCSTAH W. BEGGLE By the Governor: HAPRY A. CONANT, Sec'y of State.

Potatoes- New Varieties and How They are Obtained.

That the possibility for improvement in the potato is greater than that of any other farm crop, is evident, but that effort at improvement must constantly be in progress, to keep them up to their present high standard or advance them beyond, is absolutely necessary. The potato has been gradually and steadily improved from a "tiny little root" as its parent, to the large, beautiful tubers grown at the present day; yet, whatever care, selection and cultivation has done for them, it has never been able to eradicate that inclination to revert to its natural condition, which inclination is manifest, to a greater or less extent, everywhere in the vegetable kirgdom; and, as in the case of the potato, the greatest care and most careful cultivation will not suffice to keep them from deteriorating, although it will, to a certain extent, arrest and delay the process. But, thanks to an allwise Providence, who has provided, and the researches of man, who has discovered, a way not only to keep the species to its present high standard but gradually advance it beyond. We refer to our knowledge of the way or power to create new varieties. The medium we employ is the seed ball. The tiny seed which the ball contains is sown, the plants which they produce, and which are the same as the growth from tubers, are planted and treated the same as though growing a crop of tubers, which in reality is the case. At the proper time the crop is harvested, which is a motley one, each stalk having produced a different variety, and as yet there is nothing by which you can determine their individual value. If the growth of all has been equally favorable, the varieties that show the greatest vigor or best quality will eventually prove the most valuable. Thousands of seedlings must thus be originated before one is obtained of as great or greater value than its parents: and a new variety, that surpasses all others, is hardly discovered once in a decade. The third year from the seed will fix their characteristics and determine their value. In the majority of cases the work has been for naught. but if the result has been the production of an extra fine variety, the originator may consider himself well repaid. for a fortune has been and will be again the price of such, and the benefit to the country at large can not be estimated.

### Better than Tobacco.

The Marietta correspondent of the Lititz Express says: "The strawber-ries and celery from one scre of land on the farm of H. M. Engle, near Marietta, last year, brought at mar-ket one thousand dollars. On the farm, a few years ago, Joseph Win-dolph planted about one acre of tomatces. He sold in Columbia market one hundred bushels at three dollars per bushel. Nearly his whole crops was sold before his neighbors had any to sell. Mr. Rutter has taken four hundred bushels of strawberries from one acre of land."

For ferti'izing salt, address, Larkin and Patrick, Midland City, Michigan.

# The Grange Visitor

Single	copy, six months,	25
	copy, one year,	
	copies, one year	
	trial subscribers for three	

For new subscribers, canvassers are authorized to retain one-third of the regular subscription price to commensate for their work.

Sample copies free to any address. Address, J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich.

### OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Regular   Price.	Visitor 8 8 8 1 6 4 0 8 8 1 6 1 6 2 0 6 2 7 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6
American Grange Bulletin, (Little Granger included)       1 60         Atlantic Monthly       4 00         Babyland       50         Century (Scribner's)       4 00         Detroit Free Press (without Household) weekly       1 00         Detroit Free Press (with Household) w       1 25         Demorest's Monthly       2 25         Tarm, Field and Fireside       1 00         Farmers' Review       1 50         Harper's Monthly Magazine       4 00         Harpers Weekly       4 00	1 6 1 6 2 0 0 1 2 0 1 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6
American Grange Bulletin, (Little Granger included)       1 60         Atlantic Monthly       4 00         Babyland       50         Century (Scribner's)       4 00         Detroit Free Press (without Household) weekly       1 00         Detroit Free Press (with Household) w       1 25         Demorest's Monthly       2 25         Tarm, Field and Fireside       1 00         Farmers' Review       1 50         Harper's Monthly Magazine       4 00         Harpers Weekly       4 00	1 6 1 6 2 0 0 1 2 0 1 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6
Atlantic Monthly	4 0 8 8 4 1 1 4 1 6 1 6 6 2 0 7 1 2 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6
Atlantic Monthly	8 4 1 1 4 1 1 6 1 6 2 0 2 0 2 7 1 1 2 1 6
Detroit Free Press (without Household) weekly	1 4 1 1 4 1 6 1 6 2 0 6 0 2 7 1 2 1 6 0 1
Detroit Free Press (without Household) weekly	1 4 1 6 2 0 60 2 7 1 1 2 1 6
Household) weekly	1 6 2 0 60 2 7 1 1 2 1 6
Household) weekly	1 6 2 0 60 2 7 1 1 2 1 6
Detroit Free Press (with Household) w	2 0 60 2 7 1 1 2 1 6
Demorest's Monthly	2 0 60 2 7 1 1 2 1 6
Dio Lewis's Monthly         2.5           Farm, Field and Fireside         1.00           Farmers' Review         1.50           Harper's Monthly Magazine         4.00           Harpers Weekly         4.00	0 2 7 1 2 1 6
Farm, Field and Fireside	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Farm, Field and Fireside	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Harper's Monthly Magazine 4 00 Harper's Weekly 4 00	
Harper's Monthly Magazine 4 00 Harper's Weekly 4 00	
Harpers Weekly 4 00	4 0
77 1 D	4 0
Harper's Bazar 4 00	. 40
Harper's Young People 1 50	17
Inter-Ocean, Chicago (w) 1 00	14
Justice 2 00	2 0
North American Review 5 00	4 5
Ohio Farmer I 50	16
Our Little Men and Women 1 00	1 2
Our Little Ones 1 50	16
Post and Tribune, Detroit,	
weekly) 1 00	1 4
Weekly)	4 0
Poultry Bulletia 1 25	1 5
Poultry W rid 1 00	1 3
Rural New Yorker 2 00	
Scientific American 3 20	
St. Nicholas 3 00	3 1
The Cottage Hearth 1 50	
The Continental Magazine 50	
Tribune, Chicago, (weekly) 1 00	1 4
The Pansy (Weekly)	1 1
Toledo Blade 1 0	
Vicks Monthly 12	
Wide Awake 2 5	0 26
Woman's Journal 256	
Weekly Graphic 2 5	0 25

### INDEX TO THIS NUMBER,

When Spring Began-Noted Sheep Farm Save the Forest and Prevent Floods-The Future of Butter-Making - Arbor Day, 1884 - Potatoes-New Varieties and how they are Obtained -Better than Tobacco ......

Seed Corn-Experiment Stacions - National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry-A word from Eureka Grange .....

The Legal Profession - Our Judicial System-Who is to Blame? -The Beauty of the Law "Jim" Natt and the Law -A Scandal on Canadian Justice ..... 4

The Machinery of the Heavens Running Down -To the farmers of St. Clair. Huron and Sanilac Counties - Self Respect - Among the Granges - Orange Grange, No. 168 - Adverement and Time Tables.....

The Press of N w York-Postal Jottings -Notices of Meetings-Early Spring Time-Household Help-Berrien County Pomona 

Our Gids-Michigan Crop Report, April 1, 1884-The Reaper Death-The Markets-Political Influence-Advertisements..... 7

J. T. COBB. SCHOOLCRAFT.

### SEED CORN.

A small minority of the farmers of Michigan raised and saved seed corn in 1883 for the spring planting of 1884. It is not too soon to carefully test what you intend to plant whether of your own raising or that of any other farmer. Don't rely on any man's statement of how it was cared for but give it a careful test and pay any price for first quality rather than plant seed of doubtful character.

Test your seed corn between a couple of sods by your cooking stove and test it

A CORRESPONDENT asks the question "Is the Deminion Grange, Canada, in any way subject to our National Grange?" And asks an answer through the VISITOR.

In no proper sense of the word is the Dominion Grange subject to the National Grange. It originally received its A. W. from the Worthy Master of the National Grange and its Worthy Master is an honorary member of the National Grange, and annually reports the condition of the Order in Canada to the National Grange as a matter of interest rather than of obligation. There is nothing more than this except our fraternal

WE have taken some orders for advertising from Jno. F. Phillips & Co., 29 Park Row, New York City, and are free to say that unlike a large majority of the advertising firms of the country, this firm seem disposed to deal fairly and premptly with their patrons. At least, discrimination to the dissemimation of that has been our business experience plants. with this house. Their former place of business was in the Times building.

I'HOMAS MASON, state sgent in Chicago | threshold of his inquires. of the Michigan State Grange, has removed from 188 to 161 South Water Street. We did not get this notice from him in time for correction of his ad. on eighth page. The change is made to secure more room for an increasing businest. See his quotations of price of morn in this number.

### EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The importance of experiment stations for agricultural advancement, has lately come to be recognized by all the leading minds of the country that have given the subject attention.

The Hon. A. J. Holmes, a member of Congress from Iowa, introduced a Bill on the 10, of December, 1883, to establish National experiment stations in connection with the Agricultural Colleges of the various States.

The Bill first refers to the necessity of such stations as essential to elaborate the work of the Department of Agriculture, and set forth the specific objects to be accomplished as follows:

It shall be the object and design of the said national experiment stations to conduct original researches or verify reported experiments on the physiology of plants and animals, the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advan tages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation within the isothermal limits represented by the climate of the several stations and their vicinity; the analysis of soils and waters; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative values for raising crops of different kinds; the composition and digesti-bility of the different kinds of food for cattle; the scientific and economic questions in the production of butter and cheese; and all other researches of experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United

The bill provides for the management of these experimental stations, and for an annual appropriation to each of \$15,000, or such part of that sum as is necessary to carry on the work with such restrictive provisions as seem necessary to secure the objects contemplated by the bill.

This is an important matter on which we need not enlarge for the reasons here assigned ought to and we think will convince any reasonable man of the great need of the passage

of the bill by Congress. We hope our readers did not overlook the article on the third page of the last VISITOR, taken from the Lansing Republican.

We have all along known that the Worthy Master of the Michigan State Grange was a strong advocate of the scheme of establishing experiment stations, and the Republican shows him to have been a pioneer advocate of these stations.

S. A. Knapp, President of the Iowa Agricultural College, and chairman of the committee appointed by the Department of Agriculture on experiment stations at the several Agricultural Colleges, has condensed a few reasons why the bill now before Congress should become a law. He

"The importance of a body of scientific experts and observers in the leading industries, has been fully recoglabors are understood by well informed men in this country. In the United States we have the anomoly, among enlightened nations, of a people the prosperity of which depends large ly upon sustaining agriculture, and upon eliminating from it the uncertainties of production, failing to support their interests and deflecting their school funds almost entirely to other

lines of education. With no agricultural instruction in the common schools of the country. What can one or two stations on the Atlantic coast do towards educating half a continent in the broad domain of agriculture? As well might a single cannon, planted on Bunker's Hill, defend the seabcard cities of the nation from the combined attack of the navies of the world."

There are, therefore, many impor-tant reasons why this bill ought to become a law: to some of which, allow me to call public attention.

1 st. The diversity in climatic con-

ditions in the United States is so great that any attempt, by a single station, to give information of general value, must be limited to pure scientific statements, so narrow as to fail in accomplishing the work designed; or allowing greater latitude of advice, such statements would be misleading in most sections of the country. The fruit trees, many of the forest trees, the wheats, the corn, the oats, etc., adapted to the Atlantic States, are totally unsuited to Iowa, and to nearly all the great territory between the Mississippi and Rocky Mountains; and a positive damage has been done to this midcontinent section by the distribution of the plants and seeds suited to a moist climate. A similar statement may be made in regard to other sec-

tions of the United States. This diversity in climatic conditions is so great as to include, not only the plants, but all that relates to their production, the sales and the methods of retaining or restoring their fertility and nearly all the progresses in the

wide domain of husbandry. 21. The distribution of seeds and plants, to be valuable, must be done with intelligent reference to the requirements of the several localities to which they are sent. Marked climatic differences frequently exsist within the limits of a State, requiring close

3d. The domain of experiment is very wide, covering such countless things and details as to almost overwhelm the investigator upon the

Judicious selection from the multitude, is of primary necessity, and an experiment station is valuable in proportion to its considerate selection of the more important lines of agricultural investigations, and its devotion to them of most careful attention. Agriculture in the United States is so diversified that it requires s ations devoted to the specialties of the several

tests under conditions similar to those in the districts to be benefited.

To intelligently carry out the purposes for which the Department of Agriculture was created, to-wit: acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States, useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, in the most general sense of the word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people, new and valuable seeds and plants," requires that experiment stations be

established in every State. \* To the great work of establishing Agricultural Experiment Stations, we invite the attention of the thoughtful men of this country, and ask their aid, so far as they can indorse the views here presented.

We have some very satisfactory endorsements of what we said in the last two numbers of the VISITOR in reference to the meager fractional representation by farmers in Congress and in the executive office of this State for the last fifty years.

This is a matter that a simple recital of the one fact, should be sufficient to arouse every farmer who has any sort of regard either for his vocation or the agricultural interests of the State, to a determination to look this matter square in the face, and so govern his future political action as to secure results more just and creditable to the farmer class.

The local papers of the State are largely read by farmers. If these same farmers would by timely articles written to and for their own local papers, fully set forth the facts that we have shown, and the points we have made with regard to representation, they would be showing a very proper interest in the farmer class and would have an important influence in determining the nominees of the political parties in their several State conventions.

That there are plenty of farmers quite competent to fill the executive office creditably to themselves and to any political party by whom nominated, no well informed citizen of the State will deny.

This being true, will somebody tell as why a representative of its most important interest-a representative of that class which includes fully onehalf our population should not be selected as its executive officer.

What we now ask as an introductory movement on the part of our farmer friends is this: Set forth in a straight forward, concise article, addressed to your local paper the facts which we have mentioned in late numbers of the VISITOR-to-wit-than since the State of Michigan emerged from it territorial condition nearly fifty years ago, out of 100 men who have represented the State in Congress, and held the responsible office of Governor, but three have come from the agricultural class-but three have been called like Cincinnatus from the plow to these important civil po-

The politician will hoot at this as of no sort of consequence. He will insist that trying to get a farmer nominated for governor is pretty small business and will urge that a man's profession or avocation should have nothing to do with the matter of selection. And yet the same politician is one of the most persistent sticklers for locality. This part of the average politician than qualifications claims of locality so generally recognized as of weight, are worth considering, how much more are those of a class so essential to the very existence and prosperity of every other class.

There is no other country in the lawyers are allowed to make and unmake the laws as in this country, and it is often strongly suspected that the incompleteness and defects of leg islation are chargeable to a wicked intention of providing for future busi -

Be this as it may there is no good reason why this class should be allowed to appropriate the most im portant and responsible public positions.

Administrations like individuals make mistakes, and the present administration of our national affairs manufacturer of a patented article has perpetuated a mistake committed liable for infringement. To this if is zens and better workers in society by its immediate predecessor. The answered that he may be irresponsiappointment of Geo. B. Loring to suc- ble. ceed Mr. LaDuc as Commissioner of Garfield, we thought at the time was given the matter any consideration .

The sorghum interest of the country people to the attacks of rascals. has been the one most seriously injured and most loud in its complaints. This of infancy when it needed all the fostering care of government for its rapid development. The results of exdemonstrated the practicability of the profitable manufacture of sugar from

But as this had not been done under the direction and by the authority of the Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, it did not meet his approval, but on the con- enemy to society .- Kalamazoo Gazette trary he started out in open hostility.

divisions, and so located as to make the ment he has made some effort to put few years sooner, and laid it down at think they will soon be on deck again. himself right on this subject

Commissioner Loring's mistakes did cinnati riot would not have occurred at

From what we have gleaned from a day. correspondence between one of the oldest and most reliable correspondents of the department in this State, we conclude that the Commissioner violations of this proposition it will disin this matter has simply duplicated some of his many mistakes. The cor- and introduce a reform tending to a respondent certainly had the best of cure of the evils complained of. the argument, although the Commissioner had the last word.

We Patrons have for some time been ent Lawyer." praying Congress to elevate the office of Commissioner of Agriculture to we think this is a very reasonable request, we are quite willing to have this matter postponed until Dr. Lor- report of the Society for 1883, was ing's successor has been appointed.

It would be amusing if it were not provoking to read the wise editorials to the bills before Congress to amend existing patent laws.

tion to its editorials had correspondence from inventors attacking Congress ridiculing and denouncing agriin particular, and all because this large class simply want some protection, not from a class of possible rascals, but from a class of actual rascals that have been plying their vocation for the last dozen or more years quite systematically.

All this would not disturb our patience but for the fact that those who ask for remedial legislation are all the while misrepresented. These inventors and their representatives treat the and is watchful of their interests. farmers and friends of the desired protective legislation as enemies of the inventor. Now this is an unauthorized and wholly false assumption. The people who ask for this legislation are not only friendly to the inventor and fully recognize his property rights for the Jotting Page. in his invention, but they have nowhere and at no time undertaken to cripple or destroy either his ambition for distinction, his hope of reward or his property interest in the outcome of his inventive genius.

But gross outrages have been perpetrated upon large numbers of people through the insufficient protection af orded the people by the patent laws people who are so heartly denounced not only as attempting to rob the inventor of his real property, but also intent on destroying the stimulating incentive to the full exercise of his inwisdom of our Congress shall provide protection by law to this very large class who have for a long time, and still are exposed to the attacks of swindlers who, as the law is, have the long end of the lever.

It is a matter of surprise that inteligent gentlemen will parade their learning and smartness by going over the whole ground of the progress town, or that part of the county or of civilization growing out of State has claims more vital to the and dependant on inventors. The facts stated and arguments made are or fitness for the office, and if the nowhere denied. These pig-headed Grangers are not unmindful of the progress that has been made from the use of the sickle by their grand. fathers, to the self-binder, and from the wooden mouldboard plow to the sulky of Cassidy, and it is an insult to world where so large a proportion of the intelligence of the people to waste words on the line of argument mainly occupied by these gentlemen. It is an absurd presumption to suppose that of the thousands of patents covering an immense number of articles offered for sale in the open market, that the purchaser can know that he is safe from molestation. Cases of infringment between inventors themselves are constantly before the courts, and years of time are consumed in their determination.

> It would meet every reasonable demand of the inventor to hold the

Is there no room to provide legal Agriculture, by the good President protection to the inventor in this case? We think there is, and it is to a mistake, and we believe that opin- this kind of work Congress should ion is very generally held by all those give its attention, rather than listeninterested in agriculture who have ing to attempts to sustain a patent law that exposes nine-tenths of the

REPRESENTATIVE Bruce, a prominent lawyer ol Cincinnati, laid down industry had just reached that period to the Ohio legislature the other day, a proposition which strikes an unprofessional reader as just, when he said "It is no part of a criminal lawyer's business to clear his client if he knows periment and experience had fairly him to be guilty. His duty in such a demonstrated the practicability of the case is simply to secure a fair trial for the criminal. If the lawyer knows him to be guilty, he committs a greater crime than the criminal he defends when he attempts to secure his acquit tal." That is sound doctrine and That is sound doctrine, and when a lawyer goes farther than to secure a fair, impartial trial for his client, he is not a good citizen, and is an

overpowered at last by public senti- down this very sensible proposition a last by public senti- down the last by public senti

in the press of the State it seems that now is, and it is quite likely the Cin- know just what to do.

not end with his earlier blunders. all. A few prominent lawyers and Not satisfied with using the machin- judges have it in their power to bring ery provided by the State to obtain the judicial business of this country to agricultural statistics, he has estab- such a condition as to command relished at Lansing a United States spect and confidence-a condition that agent at a salary of \$600 per annum. it is a long ways from occupying to-

When the press of the country shall endorse this "Prominent lawyer's" statement, and be prompt to condemn charge a duty to society long neglected

The Gazette has our thanks for its sensible endorsement of the "Promin-

A POSTAL card signed T. H. Forthat of a cabinet position, but while ster from the office of the librarian of the Michigan Horticultural Society, Lansing, gave me notice that the sent me at the request of Hon. Chas. W. Garfield.

We have hastily glanced through the book, and saw so many good of the Scientific American in relation things in it that we thought, what a pity that one-half of the farmers of Michigan would not stop to read Almost every number of this paper and fewer still appropriate to their for the last three months has in addi- own use very much of the results of the observation and experience of others that is found in this book if it was sent them without charge. It culturists in general, and the Granger would be shelved by many as a sort of public document. We hope to find lady members to furnish entertaintime to draw from it seasonable extracts for the benefit of our readers.

> WE are indebted to the Hon. E. S. Lacey, member of Congress from the third district for valuable documents. In looking over congressional proceedings we note with pleasure that this member seems to understand his official relation to those he represents

> CORRESPONDENTS who do not see their articles in print, need not get discouraged; we shall find room for more of them as the season advances. We renew our invitation for short articles

### Corn. Corn.

In the recent gambling on change, the bears have won. Corn is now selling at 51 cents for No. 2, with rejected at 45 to 49 cents for good. Select cars of rejected run nearly as good as No. 2, with others nearly worthless for feed. I fill all orders as they stand to-day. And the good subject to fluctuations of the market. THOS. MASON.

State Grange Agent, Chicago.

Bro. Cobb:-Here we are, No. 390alive yet but not very lively. The rebe found. On the contrary a tolerably cially, extremely well. Our attendtal membership. The "old regulars" meeting we had a feast; held it in the ored with a visit from two sisters and parties. If you have never tried them Do not look for returns in dollars and our Patrons.

There never was an organization and probably never will be one that will present to the farmer the many advantages that the Grange does when we consider co-operation in all its forms and its uniform State and National character together with the opportunity for self-improvement whereby we can make ourselves better citi-The only thing we wonder at is that so many farmers who show good business talent and judgment for themselves will stand back and refuse to help along the work of the Grange. We claim that the Grange is especially adapted to the wants of the boy or girl above fourteen years of age who ever expects to take any active part in society a few years hence. Let every Patron do all in their power to draw all such worthy young people into the Order and then keep them that it a man desires to make money

Bro. Holbrook visited us recently and judging from what the public say he gave entire satisfaction. He can tell why the Grange is a necessity, its advantages and what it has accomplished. In fact he can tell you any thing you want to know about the Grange. If you need a public talk for John. He will fill the bill. Our letters in it that is possible for it to transmit. The barrel hangs by its iron

all proper times and places he would We offer no suggestions for we believe From correspondence that we find have been more "prominent" than he they are equal to the emergency and

Hopkins, Apr. 10. 1884. National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

> MASTER'S OFFICE, Paw Paw, March 22, 1884.

The amendments submitted by the last National Grange, to section 3, of article III, and article XII of the constitution of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, have been ratified by threefourths of the State Granges; and the articles as amended now read and stand as follows, viz:

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 3. The National Grange shall meet annually on Wed. after the second Mon. of November, at such place as the Grange may, from year to year, determine. Should the National Grange adjourn without selecting the place of meeting, the executive committee shall appoint the place and notify the secretary of the National Grange and the masters of State Granges, at least thirty days before the day appointed.

ARTICLE XII. Sectarian or partisan questions will not be tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of the Order, and no political or religious tests for membership shall be applied.

J. J. WOODMAN. Master of National Grange, P. of H.

A Word From Eureka Grange.

An evening was given lately to the ment not to the Patrons alone but to the community in order to satisfy the skeptics that we are not selfish or judged by the merchant, lawyer and other profession. Allow me to report it one of the most enjoyable as well as

beneficial occasions of the winter. The part taken by the young people who have never taken part in public exercises before of similar character was its best feature in the Grange. This manner of entertainment we shall try and have repeated from time to time during the season, in order to revive Grange interest among the young people and prove to all observers that to keep pace with all other professions we should have an organzation among the farmers.

O. P. MORTON. Secretary.

Bro. Cobb:-The farmers' institute held at Home Grange Hall, Coloma, March 8, was well attended and if farmers would carry home and put in practice what might be learned at such

meetings they might be profited thereby. The first topic was Holsteins presented by A. N. Woodruff, which I lost from being one of the table committee. After dinner the subject. Clover, was presented by C. B Whitventive faculties, simply ask that the port has been out that we were dead comb. Mr. Baldwin suggested the but upon examination no corpse could utility of cutting clover seed while the stalks were still green, getting as good active Grange meeting regularly going | yield of seed and the straw making a through the usual forms filling out fair article of feed for certain kinds of the time with discussions and literary stock. Mr. Thomas thought second exercises and enjoying ourselves so- crop clover excellent for milch cows. A good part of the afternoon was spent. ance is but a small per cent of the to- in a lively discussion of this topic. Do farmers use all means in their reach do all the work with sometimes a little to cenefit themselves? presented by help from the occasionals. At our last | Mr. Fish. Many great and growing wrongs he would have rectified by fraafternoon and were pleased to be fav- ternal and judicious suffrage, and by knocking at the gates of the Grange four brothers from Martin Grange. for self-protection in organization. There is no doubt these visits pay both Mrs. Whitcomb says farmers do not give their children the proper benefits and have any doubts as to their profit of the opportunities they have. If they we advise you to invest a little time did we would soon cease to be called in a visit to some neighboring Grange. | mudsills. Uncle Joc. Mattrau says the average Granger has become too proud cents but look ahead to promoting the to keep still under the name of mudwelfare of our country and of mankind sill. Mr. Merrifield spoke of the aband for advancing the interest and el- surdity of politicians talking of proevating the characters and most of all tective tariff on farm products, and helping to increase the influence of hoping for the time when farmers shall be properly represented. Mr. Baldwin thinks we neglect the benefit of keeping close accounts. That no calling so heedlessly managed as farming would keep a man from an assignment for any considerable time. The discussions of this topic took up all the rest of the allotted time except what was taken up by the music plentifully mixed in.

Coloma, March 20, 1884.

MAJOR HARROLD recovered through the New York courts \$30,000 from the elevated railroad company for injuries received on the road. counsel, Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, was offered a fee of \$15,000; but he refused to take it, asserting that \$25,000 would scarcely be enough for his services. Now, the question about the fee has been taken into court, and Major Harrold will doubtless rejoice if he comes out of the affair without getting into debt. It all goes to show he had better keep away from the courts. What money the jury awards is generally swallowed up in fees.

Probably the smallest and most unique postoffice in the world is a barrel, which swings from the outermost rock of the mountains overhanging the Straits of Magellan, opposite Terre del Feugo. Every passing ship opens it to place letters in it or take them out. the good of the Order just call on Bro. Every ship undertakes to forward all chain, beaten and battered by the winds "The Press of New York."

[Historic response to the toast, "The Press of New York," by A. D. P. Van Buren, at a re-union of New Yorkers Brother and Sister Wm. J. Nott.

in Kalamazoo.] Mr. Chairman:-As children of the Empire State we have gathered here this evening. Many years ago, after having received our portion, from "the old folks at home," we sought our fortunes in the west. And after long years of absence from the old homestead, we have assembled here. and, as we cannot conveniently go back and banquet under the old roof to-night, we have met to toast the memories of our grand old State here in our western home and those memories so get the start of us just now, that one feels that his foot is on his native heath smid childhood scenes once more. My theme, "The Press of New York," is too vast for me, in the few moments I have, to more than notice in a brief outline. Mr. President, there are those here to-night who can remember when Albany was the center of journalism in our native State. Edwin Croswell, in 1826, became the inspiring genius of the Albany Argus, that staunch democratic journal, that wielded such a powerful influence among the people at large. In the political field Croswell had sturdy co-workers in Peter Cagger and the Cassidays. The Ajax Telemons of the old New York democracy. The Argus was backed by that strong political power known as tho "Albany Regency," which eventually merged into the Tammany Hall faction. The Albany Evening Journal was started in 1830, and Thurlow Weed, the Warwick of American politics, was made its editor-in-chief. In him Croswell found a formidable whig foe, who waged a relentless war on Old "Hickory and "Old Maid" in the last Visitor, and his whole party. In 1826, William Cullen Bryant became editor of the New York Evening Post. It has ever been a sterling newspaper and has been largely influential in raising New York journalism to the commanding position it holds to-day. Gen. James Watson Webb and the New York Courier and Enquirer which he founded in 1827-29 will go down to posterity together. The veteran editor still lives in New York. He has seen the old whig party with which he started, rise, flourish and disappear. The New York Herald was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835, and through him became the greatest newspaper in the land. Sometime in 1839 Thurlow Weed put the young editorial aspirant who was writing such slashing articles in the Jeffersonian, into the editorial chair of a new campaign paper called the "Log Cabin," and told him to go must pay attention to something be- be properly called a drunken nation. to work and help elect Gen. Harrlrison. And here, in that marvelous compete successfully with the new political conflict of 1840, Horace and cheap land of the north west, or Greeley won his editorial "spurs;" and at the close of that campaign, be- the foreign lands. fore the smoke of battle had fairly died away, we find him starting the New York Tribune. And there, in a a communication from Zantippe of Nature organic is true to herself,

American editors. press, that first budded, blossomed, Knickerbocker, under charge of those and Lewis Gaylord Clark? We would at once. Spring is a good time to regladly linger here awhile, but can only speak of its literary excellence the advancing season. as our first magazine, and of the rare treat we always found on its editor's table. It was about this time that the pens of Irving, Paulding, Fitz Green Halleck, Willis and Morris and others raised the American press to the highest literary rank. We can only give a mere mention of the morals, religious, agricultural and educational publications of New York, that are sent out every where over the land, as, we trust, leaves for the blessing of the nation. As publishers the Appletons and the Harpers are unrivaled in the new or old world. In the field of science the Popular Science Monthly has no equal in the land. In the realm of magazine literature, science and art, the Harpers and the Century bear the palm alone. Again, what London is to England, New York city is to America; what the London press is to the English people, the New York press is to the people of majority that our views are best, we the United States; what the London Times is to the English readers, the New York Tribune is to its American readers. Finally, the New York Press has produced in Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley, the greatest of American journalists.

Objecting to a Railroad Commission, all. is like a city objecting to employing policemen. Both police and commission are employed only in enforcing what the law requires.—Memphis it is easier to preach than to practice. and finances of the country for their own (Tenn) Appeal.

On January 26, 1884, there were 45, second, 419: third, 1.777: fourth, 46,254. The first, second and third class offices is 6,243, and of money order stations have in our Grange two men who have national banks and replace their circula-

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Brother and Sister Wm. J. Nott, which they celebrated on the 27th of last month. They are charter members of Benton Harbor Grange and sixth degree members of our noble Order. Brother N.is a PastMaster and would be to offer our united congratulations on the happy occasion. The elements "supported the motion," for that was the very finest day we have had this spring, and as we wandered out through the grove to the high majestic Lake Michigan, breathed the balmy air and heard the love notes of the joyous birds, we thought how fair and beautiful is all this world when love is there. The morning passed while busy hands were preparing a sumptuous farmer's dinner, and at noon about fifty Patrons sat down with their loved and venerated hosts, and with joy and thankfulness partook of the wedding feast. Gray-bearded fathers, matronly mothers, stalwart young men, and bright eyed, rosycheeked girls were all young in heart, and all united to make each other coin and other presents appeared, some presentation talk was made, a Nott, more fraternal grasps of hands. a few happy tears amid the smiles and we separated. It was a farmers' meeting-an exemplification of true Grange work, and as we sought our several homes we felt that we had made a full day's march on our up-

Bro. Cobb:-I accept the criticism of cheerfully endorse every word she has each guest, and when a member of Consaid, but the mistake was not mine-it gress declares that without liquor conwas made by the printer in not being able to read my manuscript. I said that a Congress composed of lawyers and monted men, would never enact laws for the benefit of farmers, but the type setter got it lawyers and married men. I when the rum power threatens defeat thank "Old Maid" for her kind criticism to any congressman who dare oppose and if I was a young man I would very modestly inquire why a lady of such intellect should choose to live an "Old CORTLAND HILL.

Wheat in this vicinity, especially on Pigeon Prairie looks discouraging. On rolling land it is somewhat better with occasionally a very good piece. The poor prospect together with low

crop is tightening up the times. if we are to prosper in the future we delegation, it does seem that this might sides wheat. We can not expect to

G. L. S.

Noticing in the VISITOR of April 1 career as wonderful as it was success- Saginaw county, stating that there is whether in normal, or abnormal condi- belong to the Order were present and ful, he earned the baton as chief of a good field for a lecturer up there, I thought I would reply through the unlike at the same time, wheat and cises. The New York Times founded by columns of the VISITOR that I am en-Henry J. Raymond near 1850, the gaged in just that kind of business, New York World and the Sun, all and will go or send a lecturer to any hold the front rank in journalism. locality in the State when desired, and What shall we say of the literary if any person living in the newer counties, where there has been little and bore such rare fruit in the old or no Grange work done, thinks there loving twin editors, Willis Gaylord with me, we will give it our attention ninety-nine hundredths of the early vive Granges and let them grow with

> JOHN HOLBROOK, State Lecturer.

Lansing, April 11, 1884. independent voter? Organization is just as necessary in politics as in anything else to accomplish an object. A might remain. Is that live root wheat? scratcher will soon lose his influence in any party. I think the proper term | nature is true to herself, and produces should be, intelligent, instead of "in- after its kind, and that root bought dependent." An "independent" forth chess. Chess will germinate voter is generally one whose abilities and bring forth chess. True to herhave not been properly appreciated, or self, like produces like. My position who has been scratched to death, or is the result of experience and close been beaten in caucuses, and has be- observation, with tests carefully made, come soured. The primary meetings hence my conclusions. are the proper places to correct the evils of politics. Let every intelligent voter attend the primary meetings of ing from the supreme court an almost his party and properly use his influence there, and we will have nothing to fear. If we can't convince the portant events in American history and the stem of chess had twined around can't improve the situation any by control of the government from the scratching or voting independently. I pity the voter that don't belong to hands of the people, who, through their some party. A no-party man is equal chosen representatives, will issue, reguto a cipher on the left. If farmers late and control the currency of the naever come to the front they must wake tion. The supreme judges have done a up and dress, and be fitted for noble work in the interest of the great operation as did Mr. Johnstone, he places and contend for them. That's majority of the people, which is demon-M. T. GARD.

It is an old saying and a true one that Nearly every day of our life, we hear men say they are going to stop running of the government, and have virtually 533 postoffices in the United States, in debt, or they are going to stop drinkclassified as follows: First class, 83; ing liquor chewing or smoking tobacco, pansion and alternate contraction of the out and bead off the river. ing liquor, chewing or smoking tobacco, or some other vile habit. In some inare known as presidential offices, the postmasters being appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices

The number of money order postoffices and of money order postoffices are the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are to preach than to practice. We have in our Grange two men who have in our Grange two men who have in a while the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are the postmasters being appointed by the senate. The number of money order postoffices are stances they do stop, but in a great and unjust taxation. Now let congress

wish them success. The first thought it ruinous to his health and resolved to quit its use. He did quit, but by no other means than this, he practiced more than he preached, and he soon became its master. The other thought a good example worth following and by so doour present Worthy Treasurer, and we he is just as well without it. There are ing stopped this vile habit and thinks thought the least thing we could do millions and millions of men who use this vile weed, if they would follow the example of these men they would be far better off and have more money in their pockets, but the best way to do is never commence its use and you will bluff overlooking the blue waters of booming in Bengal Grange, No. 225, never have to stop it. Temperance is and we think it the banner Grange of Clinton county.

O. F. PLOWMAN. Bengal, April 7, 1884.

Your article on "April 7," in the VISITOR of March 15, makes me homesick. How I would like to help in spreading the VISITOR, because there can't be too much said to the farmers to stir them up to fight the giant evils that have such a strong foothold in our country. I do hope every Granger in Michigan will go with pencil and paper in hand and swell the number happy. By-and-bye a plate of gold 2,000 more. This is the best way to reach people as none can say it is some demograt or republican's talk. poem was read, a reply by Brother but it is talk of farmers to farmers and for farmers. Work for the VISITOR and you work for yourselves.

Yours fraternally, R. F. PLACE.

"Is it not proper that we should be known as a drunken, instead of a Christian nation?" asks Bro. Hill. In reply I would say, when our chief magistrate gives a state dinner with seven wine glasses surrounding the plate of gress could not be prolonged for half a day; and when members carouse and drink cold tea, alias whisky, from cups and saucers in the capitol almost within hearing of the speaker's gavel; and the bill extending the time of collecting the tax on bonded whisky; and when 60,000 of our people are slain yearly by the demon alcohol; and when the ranks of this great army are kept full from our 150,000 recruiting stations (saloons); and when whiskey rules our cities and most of our villages, buys our legislators, defies our laws, depletes our pockets; and when a dead president or prices and last years failure of the corn | congressman cannot be buried without enormous expense to the people for More and more am I convinced that liquors, sugars, etc., for the attending

with India and Russia in supplying are against you." So says D. W. of Pawpaw; answering Henry K. Howland in of the day. relation to wheat turning to chess. tion. She cannot produce like and chess in the same head. Was it the result of cross fertilization? If so; Friend Howland of Marlett, must have a very superior chess for seed.

Fifty years ago, in Macomb county whole fields of wheat, sown on virgin soil, sown with pure seed, were deis need for the same, will correspond stroyed by the Hessian Fly. At least sown, from appearance, was dead in the fall or early winter. Revived next sesson for growth. Result, a massive field of chess. The one hundredth part not injured produced wheat. Does such an experience prove that wheat turns to chess? If the germ is killed. Bro. Cobe-What is meant by the the organic structure is destroyed, without which, it would be impossible to reproduce itself, although a live root Certainly not, without the germ; still

> Rare old Ben Butler's success in secur tender greenback is one of the most immonied aristocracy and placing it in the strated by the prolonged howl of dissent by the money monopolists and their organs, who have controlled the currency special benefit ever since the formation currency and their extortionate usury

thought they could not live without it. currency of legal tender sufficient for the Both of them have quit using it and we | business of the nation, composed of paper, gold and silver, under the direct control of congress, instead of being controlled by a few hundred monopolist bankers, and we shall have a stable currency free from the disastrous panics which have heretofore been so destructive to the business interests of the nation. REFORMER.

Dowagiac, April 4, 1884.

As the time of shearing is approaching and the subject of washing sheep has been discussed I propose to submit some remarks not so much to display my wisdom as to call out the ideas of others. It will be admitted by all that if a plan can be devised by which we can dispense with sheep washing and send our wool to market in as good or better condition than we now do it would be highly desirable. I will venture to make a suggestion and leave it to others to improve upon. Shear the sheep without washing them wash the wool in warm water and soap, dry and sack it on the farm and deliver in the sack. To provide against | sites will not work rightly in the sysfraud each farmer's sacks should be numbered and a record kept by the dealer, and in case fraud is detected by the dealer the farmer must pay the penalty.

This would necessitate the tearing up and mixing of fleece and might be objectionable. On this and other objections I would like to hear from dealers.;

To accomplish this, machines of some kind would be necessary to do the work, and drying places would have to be constructed which I think might be easily and cheaply done in each neighborhood and the trials and vexation of sheep-washing be made things of the past. I hope to hear from others and particularly dealers upon this matter.

THOS. B. LORD. Cemsteck, March 25, 1884.

Bro. J. T. Cobb. - Our Grange is in a presperous condition. We hold two meetings each month. Our hall is commodious and comfortably furnished containing furniture, carpets, organ, pictures, mottoes and library.

March 14 was the tenth anniversary of our organization, at which time we met in commemoration of that event. The programme was carried out by home talent which was both interesting and instructive.

After an enjoyable dinner was served all repaired to the Grange rooms and at the sound of the Master's gavel the exercises of the afternoon commenced consisting of the reading of the Declaration of purposes of our Order, Report of Committee on Transportation before National Grange, Report of Committee on education of State Grange, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher's address be. fore National Grange, and other select "Science, the laws of God and nature, reading, music and extempore speak- place a farmer at the head of our ticket ing occupied the time till a late hour this fall for I think it is nothing more

> A few nembers from the neighbor Granges and a few persons that do not | Excuse me for trespassing on your valand were well pleased with the exer-

> > Yours Fraternally, JOHN PRESTON.

I have been waiting for some one to speak up and convince Mr. Howard of Marlette, that things are not always what they seem, and that wheat will never turn to chess. I do not believe it and never did, although I have seen a head of wheat exactly like the one he describes. Some years ago during wheat harvest I had occasion to call upon a neighbor whom I found running a reaper in his wheat field, and as I was walking along next the standing grain, I chanced to spy the head of wheat in question. The wheat head was a well formed one, while near the center a stem of chess containing six kernels had grown out. A short time before this there had been a discussion in the Michigan Farmer upon this subject, the Editor, Mr. Johnstone, denying that wheat ever turned to chess. I gave the wheathead to the owner of the field, who said, "now we will show this to Mr. Johnstone and convince him that he is wrong." The head was accordingly given him, when he said: "O! yes, I have seen such things before." The wheat was then all picked unanimous decision in favor of the legal from the stalk, when it was found that at sometime during its growth, will ultimately result in rescuing the it, and been broken off, but had succeeded in obtaining from it strength enough to carry it to maturity. Perhaps, had Mr. Howard been observing he would have found a stool of chess within easy reach, and if he will put that head through the same will doubtless find it in the same condition.

Milton, April 9, 1884.

As this is the year for caucuses and pansion and alternate contraction of the out and head off the rings. Do not let those money-shaving institutions called Have a hand in that, once in a while we may get a man that will take some chewed tobacco for many years and toon with greenbacks, giving us a mixed interest in our interests, instead of men

In my humble opinion the future welwould give a term of nearly eight menths. This paper may be proud lead on public opinion in regard to free railroad passes used by legislators and officers.

The jublic are beginning to see that the European plan of giving perquitem of an intelligent republic. The political papers are like the handle to a jug, all on one side, It is "any man or none," "my party or none" and I am glad the VISITOR give all a chance. G. L. S.

Constantine Apr. 7th.

J. 7. Cobb; - Dear Sir and Bro. In compliance with the wish of the VIS-170R to extend its circulation, by special work on town meeting day I did the best that I could. Times are hard and a good many look at a quarter as though it was a V, but then I am well pleased with my day's work. If you get as large a club frem every town I think that your list will be swelled to more than a thousand, the number the Vis-1TOR asked for. Sister Bristol was with us on the 20th day of last month. She more than met the expectations of our members. She talked to a full house and a very attentive audience. Success to her and the Grange, may they keep to work until they have rooted out some of the wrongs that the moneyed corporations are inflicting on the masses of the people. Let us keep the work of reform going on or we will fall into the track of other nations, that is lords and serfs. I hope that the Brothers through the State have done their duty in working for the VISITOR. Bro. Cobb I do not expect to get that little "Stop Thief," but if he comes I will use him to the best advantage. When at the State Grange I promised to try and send you sixty names for the Visitor and here they come to fulfill that promise.

Litchfield Grange is doing very good work but I am in hopes to see her do a good deal more and better work in the future than she has in the past. Bro. Cobb, tell us in the VISITOR how we can than justice that the largest number be represented in our State government uable time. Yours in faith for a reform

R. W. FREENAN. Litchfield April 8th. 1884.

It seems that ideal farm is more fanciful than practical. We think it might exist in reality but did E. W. S. count the cost. I have made a living from 50 acres of timber land and only part of it cleared, perhaps 30 acres. Now he starts out with 20 acres of rich level land of course close to a good market worth \$2,000. Next is a house and good cellar all in good taste and handy, cost of house, cellar, furniture, cistern, well and etc., \$2,000. Third is a bank barn and we will borrow a side hill to set it on because our land is good and level. Cost of barn, basement, bins, etc., \$1,500. Fourth the hay shoot to carry a way the stable odor which is injurious to the hav or fodder and test it for yourse,f. Fifth is the four acres of orchard with trees four rods apart. I do not see the use in setting them so far apart, it seems to me that 50 feet is an ample distance four rods would give him but six trees one way and nine the other or 54 trees by setting on the boundary each way Say his plat is 52x20, cost of first-class trees \$27 or 50 cents apiece. Sixth 10 cows worth \$1,000. Seventh team, wagon, harness, implements, etc., \$500, there are the only objections. I see E. W. S. has placed himself in good circumstances worth over \$7,000 and bank account \$500. What we want to know is how to make something out of nothing. I think the ideal farm unpractical.

Monday, March 24, 1884.

It is pretty generally admitted that varieties do "run out." It is also a common but erroneous belief that this cannot be prevented. It is not sufficiently understood that the chief cause of degeneration is the lack of the favorable conditions under which the variety originated. These cannot be given in the ordinary operations of conventions there is occasion for the farm. One must use such soil as action and watchfulness on the part of he has, and to obtain profitable crops must seed too thickly for the good of the individual plants. It is no wonder a few tricky politicians congregate in therefore that after a few years of crowding and starving the variety runs out.

Now if there could be a continual supply of seed of the original vigor it would be of great advantage. Seeds-

that are boiling over with patriotism men find greater profit in introducing before election and attending to their high-priced novelties than in mainown especial affairs afterwards. It is taining and improving standard sorts: well to stand by the party with proper | they do not furnish improved seed at men to carry out certain principles but | prices which can be afforded for entire not so well to vote for any scalawag crops. Some such supply is needed that may happen to get the nomination in every locality. Much can be done by individuals suitably situated who fare of the land lies in discriminating have a taste for such things. Let them votes for the best man. It is also time | turn their attention to the in proveto discuss the proposed constitutional ment of some farm crop with the view an er dment. By puttir g together pro of supplying seed to others. This is hibition of free passes, and increased an age of specialties. In a few seaeslary for members, it was though sons one will be surprised at the reby these who favored the latter sults and come to enjoy the work, and that it might be carried. I notice be as proud of it, and with as much that the proposed wages are high, so reason, as his neighbor, the sheep man there will be no darger of losing by a of his achievements. When it belong session. At the present rate, it comes known that Mr. A. always has superior seed com to sell, and neighbor B. a better strain of wheat than that it has done so much to form and any one else in town there will be a market at good prices at their own doors for all that they can produce.

A. A. CROZIER.

BRO. COBE- Not lorg since I was

conversing with a brilliant (?) young teacher, just starting cut in the laudable and worthy vocation of teaching the young idea how to shoot, and expressed some doubt as to the policy of the laws in regard to our primary school system now in vogue.-Thought our teachers often neglected and overlooked the most essential part of a good English education: that is, orthography. The reply was, "Mr. Texas, if you wish to perfect and elevate your primary schools, you must first elevate teachers' wages." I though when we raid from \$30 to \$45 permenth teachers' wager, it was quite liberal encugh, considering the teachers, with certificates from our august County Superintendents. Not long since a teacher applied to the propersutherities fer a school in a certain district in Kalamazoo county. The elevated price and other preliminaries were all arranged, provided a certificate was obtained. The applicant replied that there would be no trouble on that score, as he had taught a number of terms. Ir due time the fellowing postal was received by the director. give it verbatim et literatum:

"N. i am all right i will be there Sundy excuse laim rist."

No name or date, but no matter. Teacher was on band "Surdy." If Superintendents would examine teachers orally to a greater extent, and spend less time on conundrums sent by those in higher authority. I think the change would soon manifest itself very favorably in our schools. Wages are "elevated" surely, but are our schools being "elevated?" Surely not. Our schools have declined and depreciated for the last twenty years, and I think will continue to do so under the present red tare system. Br. Hodgman has done well in ventilating a crying evil. The ready pen of Br. Stoddard is still in order. Keep the ball rolling. TEXAS.

If the farmers in any county would hold a convention without regard to party and advise their representatives of their views on the read question, on the school-book question, on the semi-annual payment of taxes, and any other question on which they desire legislation, it would advance the interests of agriculture greatly .- Iower

The presence of several preminent Republicans and Democrats at Anti-Monoply Conferences need create no surprise. This is a year of surprises, and party lines are breaking .- Hastings (Mich) Home Journal.

The grand appual sheep shearing of the Michigan Sheep Breeder's Association will be held in Lansing, April, 16, 17.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next regular session of Van' Buren County Pomona Grange, No. 13 will be at Hartford, on Thursday May, 8, at ten o'clock. A good program me is prepared, with open meeting both afternoon and evening. Fifth deg. con-fered in the early part of the evening, All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend.

J. E. PACKER.

The next meeting of Hillsdale Pomona Grange, will be held at Fayette Grange Hall, Jonesville, Wednesday May 7, 1884.

OPENING. Music by the Choir. Essay, by Sister Wagoner, Allen. Music by Bro. Monroe and Mattie Fayette.

Select reading by Sister Nokes, Wheatland. Essay by Sister Perrin, Pittsford. Song by Sister Culbert, Scipio. Question-Is a farmer's organization necessary? If so why and for what purpose. Opened by Bro. Hodges, Cipio. Fifth degree conferred at 3: P. M.

Picnic, and a good time. A. J. BAKER.

The regular meeting of the Livingston County Council will be held in Howell Grange hall Tuesday May 6, 1884. An interesting program is being prepared, consisting of papers by Brothers Marsh and Herrick, essay by Sister Meyers, entitled "The Wants and Needs of the Farmer's Wife," paper by Brother Wells, "The Farmer and his Relation to Society, essay by Sister Wickman, subject, "Home." Nothingsbort of a cyclone or an avalanche could interrupt these meetings, as the last one occurred im February, when the rain fairly poured, and the reads were a led of ice, yet there were a goodly number present and a delightful time erjoyed.

MRS. W. K. SEXTON,

Secretary.

### THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

This page where the viciousness of in a number of articles that we have under this head. But a stronger one clipped from other papers, seems the has been written in Cincinnati, writproper place to introduce any corresten in fire, blood and death. Murderpondence relating to the Cincinnati ers escaped the penalty of their crimes

legal profession are wholly responsible justice should not be defrauded of her for that loss of life and destruction of due, which was at first planned to the progress of education. It is not tion in their profession. property, and when we say the legal carry out one of the grandest ideas, professions we wish to be understood the safety of community, degenerated as covering the court as well as the into a howling mob, assuming some of

court as such, was an active, we had killed, and 200 wounded and not a almost said unscrupulous member of murderer hung. the bar, intent on just two things.

there are no honorable, fair-minded ness. lawyers. We believe there are and adopted for their govern department of legal and judicial prac-

these so-called tribunals of justices as wholly unworthy of confidence.

push, which charac erizes this half of the nineteenth century, expediting busibusiness world, is wholly ignored, and be made to operate negatively, to retard, delay, and defeat the objects for which courts were instituted. Some large business organizations provide for the settlement of disputed questions by judicial machinery of their been defrauded, not because innocent own, for the obvious reasons that the judicial machine provided by law is both too slow and too expensive.

With lawyers as the controlling spirits in our legislative bodies educated by the usages which have obtained the majesty of the law. for defeating justice through delay wonder that our legislators fritter side of menopolies?

the increase, and that a howling mob of the interests of the people.

blame upon the lawyers. The people wnere crime can be found free from must come in for a share for their unwise discrimination between rascals. The well dressed rascal who ing to extreme lengths to clear a climind to receive the artificial interest plunders them under cover of law by every scheme that his sagacity can devise, maintains his standing as a respectable citizen and relies on the usages of the profession for his de-

The lawyer who for a consideration is most successful in turning loose upon community the most accomplished scoundrel stand highest in social life and commands the highest price for his services. So long as it is deemed respectable and honorable for a lawyer to do what in any other profession would be considered dishonest, wholly indefensible, and a premium is paid for that sort of work, just so long will these vampires continue to prey upon society.

The lessons of Cincinnati will be repeated. Men will be lynched by a self constituted court and executioner, so long as the judicial machinery is run so exclusively in the interest of the profession.

It will be urged that a majority of lawyers are not pettifogging rascals, but really good citizens and these statements are both perhaps about half

They are not rascals as parties of the first part, subject to the pains and penalties of the law on conviction, but accomplices who raid the treasury of the people and despoil it whenever and wherever an opportunity is presented bery and plunder, composed too, of and they are active and diligent in creating opportunities by delays and tech nicalities and devices to obstruct and render nugatory the laws of the

While they may be good citizens in their social relations, and may not defraud their grocer, they are not good citizens professionally or they would take hold and make some effort to correct a system that has become so destitute of business activity and common honesty as to no longer command the respect and confidence of any class of our citizens. We seldom hear of any effort being made in this direction, by a judge or attorney singly, and never collectively.

We believe the time is at hand when for self-protection the profession will be compelled to introduce a little more before a legislative committee must common sense into the judicial system often ask himself whether lawyers and when an accomplished lawyer will not be proud of his success as a believe that legislator and lawyer are defender of star route or any other synonymous terms.—Maritime Regis-EDITOR. ter. eminent rascals.

### Our Judicial System.

ED. VISITOR:-I have noticed some with ease-and money. The people We say this because we b-lieve the became incensed and determined that the worst features of the commune. It was but the other day when the And the result! About 50 people

There are two manifestations of hu-First to win his case by the use of any man nature that I particularly abhor. precedent of crooked work; and sec- A mob and a panic, and both for the ondly to get all the money out of it he same reason, that men forget reason and plunge into such horrors that they Now we do not pretend to say that seem only wild beasts stung to mad-

That there was cause for this upristhat there are judges who consciending in Cincinnati, none will deny. tiously discharge their duty; judges But it is not in Cincinnati alone. It is who feel that they are ham- an evil that threatens the whole comand trammeled by the munity. Justice seems to have forsaken our halls of justice and her ment and by the usages which have scates are covered with dust. The leobtained such strong foothold in every gal profession seem to have forgotten the high trusts reposed on them, and a majority of tnem are willing to stoop But these men are exceptional. As to any subterfuge to clear a prisoner. a rule the lawyers and courts work so They work with more zeal than the in unison, and have so worked that the average doctor to save the life of a papeople as a body have lost faith in them tient. Their fees are higher. They and intelligent business men shun resort to this and that plan, procure adjournments, delays, witnesses fail to appear. the judge charges contrary The very element of activity and to evidence and law, the jury disagrees. Another trial. The same old routine is re-enacted, but a light verness in every other department of the dict is reached. It goes to a higher court, is reversed, sent back for new shut out from the judicial system of trial, until at length the farce is over. this country, except in so far as it can and the murderer is clear and the people are heartily tired of the whole

I recently heard two lawyers talking of the riot, and they appeared horror-stricken not beca se justice had blood had been shed, not because a whole country had been shocked with a horror that causes one to wonder if we have emerged from barbarism, but at the idea of an ignorant mob defying

The days for this kind of cant from technicalities and expense, is it any either bar or pulpit are over. The time was when it was an awful sin to quesaway time in paltry squabbles over tion any of the assertions of the most unimportant matters-construct stat- ignorant minister and when the sham utes with pivotal points for future use, majesty of law was made a cloak for and usually range themselves on the the perpetration of dastardly outrages. But the people are demanding better Is it any wonder that lynching is on things, and one of their most reasonable demands is that courts of justice becomes as reckless of life and prop- should cease to be mere circus rings erty, as the lawyers and the courts are for the display of mental gymnasts and acrobats, where more of justice But we are not disposed to lay all and less of strategy shall prevail,

> Ben Butler justifies a ent, claiming that if he can be thus cleared, the law and not the lawyer is to blame. But this is only partially true. Because a man has a profession | ble means to establish his client's init should not sink the citizen. It should not render him a wolf, preying of a jury once recorded must be acupon the fold of civilization. It never should find him at war to the best and truest interests of society. Cincinnati has written her lesson of blood. Are we not wise and humble enough to heed it? Do we we not know that this reform must begin with the people? Do we not know that in the administration of wise and just laws, depends the safety and welfare of a com-

Then let us demand a more intelligent and closer guarded jury system, a higher grade of moral manhood in lawyers, a wholesale prosecution of perjured witnesses and judges who have such crude ideas of the sacredness of their position, and who will at least refrain from trying a case in the criminal's behalf.

The country seems wild for blood and plunder. There is a congestion of murder all over the land. I notice aiso, that in nearly all of our large cities, gangs of boys are formed under some such name as "The Avengers, Billy the Kid gang" and other appellations, with the sole purpose of roblittle fellows who should still be in the enjoyment of a normal period of childhood, safe in the care of father, mother and school. The causes are unhappy

homes and foul literature. To right some of these wrongs will require earnest work, and is one of the grave problems of the future. I look for much from the conservative element of the farm, much from the home life that I feel convinced is gradually growing broader and sweeter. But that they must be righted, none will deny. Let none shirk the duty but go at it wisely, reasonably, like men and wemen that live, not only for to-day, but for all; the to-morrows, and the work will be accomplished.

Many a commercial man in going

### Who is to Blame?

Chief Justice Noah Davis yesterour judicial system finds illustration good, strong articles in the Visitor day called attention to a very serious social problem, with which all civilized communities have to deal by organized means, and which is presented to us just now in an unusually alarming and aggravated form.

The increase of lawlessness in this country is appalling. It is an increase population, and in an inverse ratio to sicians, some of them of high reputa only in the unsettled and partly governed States of the West and South company, which proposed to pay him that the evil is prevalent. Right in the midst of the metropolis of the

streets of New York as it is in the mining towns, half of whose population is made up of the gamblers, horse thieves, and other types of the desperado who live upon the industry of the hardworking but unthrifty. There can be no doubt, moreover,

that the cause is really embraced in the hint thrown out by the Chief Justice. Without any reflection upon the personal staff of the District Attorney's office, or of the commissioners of Police, or of the Commissioners of Excise, or any of the other branches of the law-enforcing power, it still remains certain that delay in the administration of justice is the chief cause of the prevalence of crimes involving the safety of human life.

If brutal, wanton murder; if das-

tardly, unprovoked assaults be followed by years of delay in retributive justice, more than half the value and the terror of the punishment is taken

The public mind is easily diverted. Horror at foul, reckless murders like that by Reinhardt at Silver Lake, by Hovey, by the Westchester tramp, and the Oyster Bay, unknown, soon passes away with the acute recollection of the crime; and long before the mur-derer is captured, tried and hanged, a false, morbid sympathy has been created on his behalf.

Swift as New Jersey justice generally is, it has been all too tardy in the case of Chisholm, and it is only the Spartan spirit of the mother of the cruelly murdered woman that keeps alive a spark of public sympathy with the dead victim, hurried to her grave y a devilish hand.

When the Nemesis of the law follows quick upon the heels of the flying life-taker and when public indig-nation, tempered only by strict justice, metes out the murderer's swift doom, terror is put into the hearts of evil doers, and salutary warning is taken as it is given.

But when delays and appeals, based upon nothing but professional zeal, are accorded to the criminal, and when by quibble and quirk dastardly crimes are passed over with inadequate punishment, law and order are in danger, and human life is in jeopardy.

It is due entirely to these considerations that lynch law is winked at in communities where but for the laxity of the judicial office, it would be held in horror. It is because no confidence is placed in the adequacy of our puni-tive institutions that men, otherwise orderly and law-abiding, find the rough and-ready verdicts of common sense, and administer the summary sentences of self-preservation.

Such a spectacle, too, as that presented at the close of Porter's trial could only be possible in a community whose sensitiveness to crime had been blunted by familiarity. In small communities the full extent of a crime is realized. In great cities the quickly following events of life obliterate the mpressions in the criminal created by sensational

journalism and shrewd legal acumen. It may be admitted that a counsel's duty permits him to take any honoranocence, or at least shield him from conviction; it may be that the verdict cepted as the infallible judgment of man upon his fellow; but what is there to justify such an exhibition of maudlin, unreasoning gush as that which accompanied Porter's acquittal?

A jury finding that the evidence is insufficient to justify conviction; a jury finding a verdict of acquittal in face of such a charge as that of Chief Justice Davis; a jury setting free upon society an admitted convict, take that man's hand in good fellowship, while the mob howls and cheers and rejoices as though a saint had escaped martyrdom, or a pure and good man had been discovered unexpectedly to have done a great and noble action! The criminal is made a hero, a halo

flowers deck the cell of the convict. There is more rejoicing over the escape from the gallows of one particularly atrocious murderer than over the petty incarceration of ninety and nine drunkards and wife-beaters and child-

of interest is created about the felon.

assailants. The gallows and the lash are punish ments of a barbaric kind, it is true: but that barbarous natures need barparous methods all experience teaches. Mild expostulation does not seem to prevent murder, nor soft words turn way the "tough" from his evil ways. Certain capture, speedy trial and swift administration of punishment, are absolutely necessary if the increasing disregard for life and limb is not to set at defiance all the safeguards of civilization.—Exchange.

There should never be another riot like the one at Cincinnati. There will, however, be many of them. The judiciary is the greatest tyrant this country has. The criminal lawyer is the most dangerous of all scoundrels, for the reason that the judiciary recognizes his villainy as this. There must be reform in the places whose chief business it used to be to punish crime or there will be an uprising that will bring terror and injury to every section of the country.—N. Y. Graphic.

guilt of the man who steals a hundred dollars, and the attorney, who, knowing him guilty, uses his talents to discover or invent quibbles of the law by which the culprit may escape on giving up the \$100 stolen, not to the one from whom it was stolen, not to society whose laws have been violated, but to the attorney who has enabled the thief to rob the individual, and defy society. -Chicago Express:

We see no difference in the moral

### The Beauty of the Law.

Major John T. Harold, an old citiwas injured with many others on the New York elevated railroad at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, on March 25, 1879. He was taken to his home where his injuries from the shock resulted in partial paralysis; he became a confirmed invalid, y is appalling. It is an increase proportion to the increase of treatment by no less than seven phy-

After some negotiation with the a small sum in addition to the actual expenses incurred in consequence of most advanced country in the world, the growth of lawlessness is most against the company, and after pect justice at the hands of the law. the usual delays in such cases made The revolver is as common in the and provided for the benefit chiefly no money and no friends. In the case of the lawyers and the aggravation of of Dukes its failure was so utterly inclients, the suit was tried and a ver- excusable that no man, no newspaper, dict in favor of Major Harrold for no woman, no child in the world had \$30,000 and costs and an extra allowance of \$1,000 was ordered and recorded. It unfortunately happened for Major Harrold that it was a pioneer suit and the company determined to make it a test case before they would pay any such damages as \$30,000. They appealed and the general term affirmed the judgment and denied a new trial. The Court of Appeals declared there was no error in the Judge's ruling at the original trial and affirmed the decisions of the lower courts.

The Court of Appeals had been previously the court of last resort in this State; but not so to so rich a corporation as the New York Elevated Railway Company, and it took steps to try the whole case over again. Matters wers placed in the hands of Dr. Shine, the surgeon of the road, and under his management evidence was collected on which to base the blackest conspiracy on the part of Mejor Harrold, his counsel and his friends. to deceive the court and defraud the company by pretending that Harrold was seriously injured when in fact he was practically unhurt. A stay of proceedings was had; an injunction restraining the payment of the money to Major Harrold was obtained; the sum was thus locked up in a trust company; and the lawyers began to run the gamut of the lowest police courts to the highest court of appeals again. Detectives alternately dogged the footsteps of Harrold's witnesses, physicians and friends. Perjured witnesses swore to the most extraordinary tales, which fell to pieces under skillful cross examination. Dr. Shine fumed and swore and even threatened counsel in open court. It was all to no purpose. Harrold and his counsel hung on with the utmost pertinacity. The courts oue after another ruled against the company, and finally the original court which ried the case ordered the m ney, now amounting with costs, interest, etc., to \$36 578.40, to be paid.

But now arose another difficulty. It is customary to pay money recovered in law suits to the attorney of record, as he is called, to guarantee him first of all payment for services and disbursements. In the very beginning Major Harrold had employed Chauncey Shaffer as his attorney on a contract which expressed that Mr. Shaffer was to be paid "a reasonable sum" for his services and disbursements. There is a popular belief that what lawyers consider in all such suits to be a reasonable sum for services is the total of the verdict, together with the interest and coses, the plaintiff to have the vindication. The legend of the lawyer who divided the shells between the litigants and ate the oyster himself is no "ancient saw:" on the contrary, it is quite "a m dern (and frequent) instance." After some futile negotiations for settlement between Mr. Shaffer and Major Harrold, the matter was taken for decision to a Judge, who, after hearing the facts, awarded counsel \$17,229.19 fees and disbursements, and \$5 034 advances and interest, thus leaving Major Harrold besides his vindication as a man of veracity in swearing that he had been injured and made a helpless invalid for life, the snug sum, although the lesser half of the verdict, of \$14,315.21

That is to say, it would have left him that sum if another obstacle had not intervened. In the course of the long litigation Major Harrold had employed no less than seven physioians to restore his health, some of whom were also used as expert witnesses to sustain the plaintiff in his statement that he had been really in jured and not shamming." Shaffer was very solicitous of Mr. Harrold's reputation for truth and veracity and suggested to him to introduce still another expert in the person of his family physician, Doctor Robert S. Newton, now dead; but Major Harrold would not hear of any more physicians. Mr. Snaffer, how ever, took the old doctor along one day for a friendly visit to his sick client and subsequently the two called again, accompanied by the son of the doctor, also a physician. On the trial the young doctor was examined as an expert; all of this being done, as Major Harrold claims, on the part of Mr. Shaffer and against his directions not to employ or call any more doctors. So, when the young doctor put in a bill of \$2 500 for himself and \$1,000 for his dead father, Major Harrold disputed it; Mr. Shaffer would not pay it; and when, therefore, they put out their hands to grasp the \$36, 578 40 in the trust company they found an injunctiou restraining the company from paying out any of the funds until the "reasonable fee" of the two doctors was paid. This injunction was finally mod fied so far as to allow the withdrawal of the full sum less the \$3,500 claimed; but thus far neither the lawyer nor Major Har-rold has received a single dollar of the judgment. There is now pending the question of the correctness of the claims of the Drs. Newton, and this money cannot be drawn by anybody until it is decided who is to pay the doctor's bill, if found a true one. Meanwhile Major Harrold has to pay seven other doctors for attending him in sickness and testifying in court that he was not shamming. At this rate he will "get away" with about \$5,000 and a beautifully decorated oyster shell with the motto, "fully vindicated."-N. Y. Tribune.

The ranks of the legal and dental professions were swelled Wednesday by the graduation of 120 and 20 respectively from the state university.

"Jim" Nutt and the Law.

A number of unusually wise newspapers cry out against the sympathy expressed by the general jublic for young "Jim" Nutt because of his shooting of Dukes, the slanderer of his sister and the murder of his father. They want what they call justice done in this case, and they want it the more because this was a natural, an unavoidable result of the failure of the law to do justice in the case which preceded it. It is impossible to understand this

logic The law fails so utterly that everybody is indignant at its failure. For that matter it usually fails. The exceptsuch miserable wretches as have the patience to mention it except to anathematize it. The shooting of Dukes was an inevitable result of the failure of the law to hang him. To kill Dukes might even have been looked upon as a christian duty. Young Nutt would have been less or more than human if he had not killed him. The people of Uniontown can hardly be complimented for their failure to dispose of him on his reappearance in their streets after their solemn demand that he move on. Because the law fais to do its duty must the peo-ple fail to do theirs? The ruder law of the people is legitimate in the apsence of the regular forms. It is necessary to the general safety in many newly organized communities. There has not been better law than that of the vigilance committee of California after the forms of law which preceded it had failed. No good citizen has ever complained of the rule of Judge Lynch as it prevailed at that time, and it accomplished public safety at a period when it became a rlain question whether the honest citizen or the pro-fessional murderer should rule. The vigilantes were obliged to oppose the authority of the State and the nation alike; but there does not exist at this moment, there never has existed, the first charge or the first suspicion that they acted unjustly in any instance.

The public will observe how curiously these stricklers for the letter of law argue. The law stulifies itself. It disgraces itself and the public which it assumes to protect. It becomes the laughing stock of the world, and men living within its influence are pointed at with the finger of scorn when they go abroad. But the citizen who is ag grieved by this law has no remedy. He must submit. He must appeal back again to the law which has been shown to be ineffective, or he must keep silent. He has suffered the ly thing society asked of that attorney greatest wrong that a man can suffer, was, did you get enough pay for enaband this law gives him not the slight est satisfaction. But it is held out to him that he "must respect the law," contribute liberally to the church? If as if that, in spite of everything, were he did, then society and the church the chief end of a man's existence. He is robbed of his money and the law returns him nothing. He is robbed of or two, but his place is kept for him in bis honor and his friends and relatives the higher circles, and he knows he can are murdered, and the law lets the rob- return to it when he shall have four d bers and murderers go free; but as a good citizen he must fold his hands -he must by no means break the law which shuts its eyes against his loss, his sore heart and his disgrace.

It might be a good idea for the law to reflect just once—and after all it is managed by mere men-that it must respect the people before it can demand of the people that they shall res pect it. How often has it shown a disposition to do this? How often in Washington, in Albany, in New York? What case of importance can be recalled at this moment in which it is absolutely shown that the law has the disposition or the power to be just? There are many platitudes. It is the bulwark of our liberties. It is a thous and things that are beautiful and good. It must be respected or we have no safety, and the rest of it. But what if it is corrupt? It may easily be—it very frequently has been. What if the system itself is a failure? It seems to be in most instances.

The law failed to protect the young man Nutt. It afterwards refused to give him the slight vindication that ustice demanded. It added insult to the injury he had sustained. Was he wrong to make a law for himself as a result of this failure of what is called the legitimate article? The people say not, and the public sentiment stands above the failure of the law in every instance.—Graphic.

The riot at Cincinnati was of such magnitude and netted such bloody results that two weeks later it is quite unnecessary to give it in detail as news. Its lessons are what is important to us.

This is what the Farmers Friend of

Pennsylvania says of it: The immediate causes which led to this open defiance of law and this destruction of life and property can be briefly stated. Two men committed a menting upon the Cincinnati riots, fiendish murder for which they should unquestionably have been hanged, but the statesmen of that vast and growthrough the manipulations of shrewd ing republic food for reflection. One but unprincipled attorneys, aided by way to lessen the difficulty of prethat comparatively new and potent factor in American jurisprudence termed the "jury fixer," these murderers escaped with a sentence of short have things so much their own way. imprisonment. This exasperated the populace and in the heat of passion public meetings were held at which addresses of the most inflammatory pany is responsible for the gross neglicharacter were made by prominent citizens, until in the mad frenzy of the moment a mob visited the jail for the purpose of forcibly taking possession of the murderers and administering the punishment the jury failed to inflict. The law interposed its au- negligence is concerned. thority and the aid of the military was invoked to resist the encroachments of the mob. A collision was inevitable, blood has been shed, lives have been sacrificed, the court house in which was enacted the jndicial farce, called a trial has been burned, and the end s not yet.

This, we say, may be regarded as the immediate cause of the outbreak, but a closer analysis of the subject discloses the fact that for years the administration of justice in that city has closes the lact that for years the administration of justice in that city has been exceedingly lax. Owing to the immunity enjoyed by the criminal classes, crime was rapidly increasing. Open and flagrant violations of law so frequently passed unpunished as to render life unsafe, and make the prosecutor an object of hate and derision. This has been the condition of affairs

in that city for years. Citizens were indignant, but powerless. The best efforts to thwart the schemes plans of the criminal classes, and have offenders properly and justly punished, proved abortive. Juries corrupted by some means, and the most successful attorney was he who could "best" fix the jury. And what makes the matter still more deplorable is the fact that the court seemed to pay no attention to what was transpiring in its very presence, and made no attempt to put a stop to the disgraceful practices of some of the most noted criminal lawyers at the barpractices that defeat the very ends for which laws are enacted and courts convened.

It was these frequent miscarriages of justice, culminating a few days ago in a jury convicting a young man of simple manslaughter, who had several times confessed that he was guilty of murdering his employer for money, that exasperated the public and led to this unfortunate and bloody collision between the military and the citizens. It is but the natural outgrowth of an effort to right wrongs and redress grievances that could no longer be endured without endangering the safety of life and property, and the responsicility rests with those who failed to so administer the law as to prevent any occasion for this dl graceful proceed-

But are we, in our own State, free from these baneful practices? Are the ends of justice never defeated through corrupt influences? Is the trail of the serpent never discernible in our own halls of justice? It is folly to deny the existence of these abuses in our midst, and the evil is surely growing from year to year, and will perhaps culminate at some time in an open outbreak unless corrected now by the use of proper means.

Why then should society compiain of the jury? It allowed, nay, provided by law that such a jury and no other should be selected. It also permitted without a word of protest, or disapproval, a man from its own highest circles to devote his great talents and his knowledge of law to defeating the ends of justice; to address that jury for the express purpose of confusing their minds upon the law, and the evidence, and to take advantage of quibbles and intricacies of the law, not for the purpose of securing justice for either the individual or society, but to prove it safe for the individual to defy society and violate its laws.

And when this was done society received back into its highest circles the attorney who had purposely mislead the jury, knowingly misquoted the law, and secured a verdict that outraged every instinct of justice. And the ona criminal big enough, and rich enough to pay for him, in return for his services, and the price asked by society for the place.—Chicago Express.

WASHINGTON, December Judge McCrary of the Eighth United States Judicial Circuit, has resigned to accept the position of General Attorney of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road. The resignation will take effect March 1 He was appointed Judge by Hayes December 1, 1870 to encount Dillor, who had resigned to become attorney of the Union Pacific. McCrary was eight years in Congress, and made an argument before the Electoral Commission in Haves' behalf, and subsequently beame Hayes' Secretary of War .- De, troit Free Press.

### A Scandal on Canadian Justice.

Ottawa, April 7.-The grand jury on imprisonment called attention to ease of Dunn, American, charged with the murder of a circus-man named Fletcher 21/2 years ago, who has been lying in jail here without trial ever since. They said it was a disgrace to the Canadian bar that a prisoner should have remained in gail during five court sessions without a trial. The judge said the case would be tried at the present assizes.

Three lawyers, a jury, a justice, and half a dozen witnesses spent over a day deciding on the death of depravity displayed by two 16-year old school boys who had a quarrel, and then decided that there was no evidence that they even had a fight. All of which goes to show that it is as dull times for lawyers as for anyone else,—Lansing Republican.

LONDON, April 1.- The Times comsays: 'Occurrences like this must give serving order is to secure the decent

The supreme court of Georgia recently decided that a telegraph comgence of its agents in transmitting messages, in damage to the parties in jured, and that it is immaterial what condition a telegraph company puts upon the printed heading of its message blanks so far as its liability for

The New Jersey assembly recently passed the bill for the taxation of all orporations as well as individuals. Now let New Jersey pass a law taxing large incomes and large inheritances, and she will bear the proud title of the pioneer in a movement for the rights of the whole people against the few millionaires and monopolists.-N. Y. World.

# Communications.

"The Machinnry of the Heavens Running Down."

EDITOR OF VISITOR:

I was much pleased to read in the VISITOR of March 15th, page 5, the vigorous review of Alexander Winchell's lecture at St. Johns a while ago. This review was by Cortland Hill. I was not present to listen to the lecture of the gifted L. L. D., yet I am sure that it was quite interesting. He needs no defense from me, for he is abundantly able to do valiant battle for his theories, even if they ap pear to some to be quite fanciful. He may have said some very bad things at St. Johns, but this does not appear to be the case if we judge by what Mr. Hill tells us that he said. Mr. Hill informs us that the lecturer "has no faith in God," but as he does not give the words showing this, we may hope that he is mistaken. Now, let us for a few moments examine these theories of Prof. Winchell which trouble Mr. Hill and perhaps others, and see way than those of Mr. Hill, who, we will assume, has, in spite of what he has written, unlimited faith in God, just as he ought to have, and at the same time holds some sort of theory of his own as to the universe. He seems to think that the theory that worlds have a life time, and then die out, and that the machinery of the heavens is slowly but surely running down, is not just the thing to teach, for in his last sentence he asks: "If God can fit a soul for endless life, with capabilities for infinite progress, why can he not fit a world for endless progress too?" I answer that he no doubt can, as we eternal world. But this is not the question, but it is rather this: Is this world, and the other worlds of our sun's system, running in such a way as to indicate that they are to last forand worlds so that they would go on out; but has he so made them? Is it atheistical to maintain that they, one out, their machinery running down, and finally are bound to come to a great and awful change? If it is wrong to believe this of our sun system, and not wrong to believe it as to animals and plants and human beings, will Mr. Hill tell us how it shows a others? Even if Prof. Winchell's for him to hold it until a better one presented itself; one that was more in harmony with known facts? Perhaps surely he had better reasons for bewere not to last forever, than the reasons cited by Mr. Hill, viz: All nations have in all time believed that it would in some way be destroyed, hence it will be. Now, Mr. Hill will uals the same; and in the vegetable hoots, the growing tree, maturity, ld age and death. Is our universe, acluding this world, an exception to his rule? Let us see. He who studies ne heavens intelligently, aided by ood instruments, has the right to beeye that he sees spread out before is gaze, the birth, growth, maturity, ld age and death of worlds. Life is oo short to witness this progression om beginning to end in one single orld, as we can follow it in the case I the tree, or an animal or man, yet y finding different worlds in all the arious stages of this changing proression, the observer is very sure nat all are passing over the same ourse, just as trees, animals and men o over theirs. Let us look at the eylence. The proper instruments reeal to us, far out in the different parts the heavens, vast bodies of luminas gas, and scattered through these lasses are various spots which are such brighter than the rest of the hass outside of them, just as though ondensation were taking place from ne mass toward these centers. Should is continue, after a while, instead of lese great masses of glowing gas, we hould have quite a number of very ight stars, apparent y quite near tother, like a cluster of stars in the cy. Now have any of these masses rogressed so far as to build up starusters in the sky? Do we have such ar-clusters in the sky? Yes, plenty them, from clusters of two stars rming binary systems, up to clusters ntaining hundreds, so thickly set nat they appear to almost touch each ther, as in the clusters in the constelations of Hercules, Perseus and many aore. Modern instruments show hese to be suns like our own sun. in, and we shall find that it is comion, even liquid or gaseous or both.

the same plane, just as though they had a common origin with our sun, and around many of these planets, are satellites, all going the same way, ex. cept a very few whose motion is retrograde on account of their inclination than half way over. There is reason to believe that Jupiter and Saturn are not yet old enough to have become wholly solid, but are partly fluid, while in others, as our earth, we find them quite solid. On some of these bodies which belong to our sun-system, the forces of nature seem to be at work as though full of life and vigor. The winds blow, the billows roll, the fires, the earthquakes roar, the lightnings tear and rend, while on others. as our, moon, these have all died out, leaving for the contemplation of the patient observer only the rocky remains of extinct volcanoes in mountain ranges, the seams, and scars, and lava of earthquake upheavels of the past, etc., no life, no active forces of nature, but all silence, and death sion, and the time will soon come seems to reign supreme. We have now traced in the visible heavens, if they are much farther out of the right before our eyes, just such a procession as we watch on the earth from birth and growth, to maturity, old age and death. Birth and growth of worlds as shown by the condensation of the nebulæ and the solidifying of Jupiter and Saturn, the maturity of worlds with their active forces in their prime, with life and energy on every hand as in the case of our earth, and probably Mars, and possibly others; of old age and death of worlds as in the case of the moon. I think that Mr. Hill will be hardly ready to deny this progression as shown on the heavens.

The next thing to consider is what Mr. Hill calls "another weak point in may all find out when we reach the the professor's theory." This is, that the sun's heat must be kept up by cosmical matter, planets, satellites, comets, etc., falling into the sun, and when they are all used up, then the sun, having no more fuel, will all go ever? The Creator could, no doubt, to chaos. I notice that he does not have made trees and animals and men | deny the professor's theory that these bodies are to fall into the sun, and he forever without growing old and dying | will not intelligently deny it until he knows that the comets, planets, etc., do not meet with resistance as they and ail, are growing old and dying travel their orbits. If they do meet with resistance, then they are slowly but surely approaching the sun in great spiral curves, and time will tell the story of their precipitation into the sun, no matter how slow they approach, even if only the one fivehundredth part of a second in twentylack of faith in one case and not in the five hundred years. Mr. Hill says that if these bodies all rushed into the theory were not tenable in the mind sun at once they would not increase of Mr. Hill. it would not be wicked the heat of that orb more than a cubic inch of ice would increase the heat of a furnace whose capacity was five hundred cubic in ches, and that were Prof. Winchell did not give them, but the earth to be thrown into the sun, it would not increase the heat sufficient lieving that our earth and sun-system to boil a tea kettle. This statement is truly astonishing. The earth is now going at a speed of more than one thousand miles per minute in right ascension, and as it approaches the sun its velocity would be very much not deny that human beings are born, increased, and when the earth goes in this direction. But says one my pass through childhood, youth, man- into the sun, this great motion is nood, old age, decay and death. Ani- changed to heat, and the total heat that the earth would thus add to the vorld first the seed, then the young sun, let Mr. Hill figure out; always bearing in mind that a 772 pound weight moving one foot represents force just equivalent to that of raising one pound of water one degree by the thermometer. When he figures this out. he wi'l find that it would be a very refractory tea-kettle that would not boil with the heat generated by the earth's motion being arrested in the sun. Dr. Winchell is a student of nature, and works in fields of science and philosophy. He no doubt makes mistakes. But is it not far better to work in such fields and make some mistakes, than to do nothing in these fields for fear of making them?

> WM. STRONG. Kalamazoo, Mich.

To the Farmers of St. Clair, Huron and Sanilac Counties.

The farmers of these counties do not, perhaps, know that they are made the victims of a system of organized plunder, in the interest of the cattle buyers' ring. The state is divided up into districts, each allotted to, and under, the control of one man. He pays what he pleases for your stock, as he has no real competition. You suffer for his gain. Last year Mr. McKenzie of St. Clair County, to guard against the evil, as he thought, purchased a carload of cattle, and shipped them to Buffalo. The agents of the cattle ring telegraphed ahead, and Mr. McKenzie had to sell his cattle, not at the market price, but, at the price which, the ring, controlling the price, chose to give. His loss, we are informed, was about two hundred dollars. Farmers, do you believe that when the price cants for license to teach, to collect you pay for goods, is fixed by the seller, that you, when selling, should certificate, one dollar, and from each ow we will take one, say our own not have the same right? Do you female applicant fifty cents. Sec. 5188 want to be always chained to the provides that this money shall be sed of materials similar to those of chariot wheel of organized capital, paid over to the county treasurer on r earth, but in a highly heated con- and being so chained, declare your fet- or before the first day of January, ters honorable? If they receive the April, July and October, and be set

all going the same way, and nearly in experienced cattle men from the east, which applications for institutes are who propose to purchase the surplus dealt with and appointments made and St. Clair, Sanilac and Huton. These vouchers shall be given for everymen are identified with a farmers' as- thing, to be filed with the county sociation, with the workings of which treasurer. most of the farmers in these counties being such that they are tipped more are acquainted. They are outside of as objective points, Jeddo, Croswell, call on the county clerk for an order Carsonville, Downington, Minden and for the full amount which is done and Bad Axe. Farmers, here is a chance the order cashed before the institute for you to make one stride in the direction of a free market. It is an opportunity for you to assert your right holding a few of them in this county: to make prices on your own products. Will you improve the opportunity? Is it not to your advantage to support volcanoes belch forth their plutonic this movement? Remember you have filed the whole was expended as folall chances to win, and none to lose. If you mean to break down the power which has constantly sapped your committee, \$10 00; instructor, \$12.00; torces and filled its bloated carcass with your strength, make one step toward it by patronizing this movement. Talk it over in your organizations and confer with your neighbors regarding it. Combine together to resist oppreswhen the farmer will, like the merchant, sell his goods at his own price, and at his weight. Farmers, let us hear from you on the matter.

O. T. CONTER

Editor Grange Visitor:- I will with your approval present a few further thoughts on the school question. If our country district schools are deteriorating as we have reason to believe, it is important that we should understand the cause, and if possible apply a remedy. Education is the basis on which has been built all that is most valuable in our civil, religious and po litical institutions, and on this basis we must rely for their continued permanence and prosperity. Not on a classical or even a high school educa tion for the few who are able to secure it, but to all who are to be entrusted with the elective franchise. A well educated people can never be led far astray, and to our common schools we must look for our general education. Are we doing the best we can to sus tain our common country schools and to make them what they should be, and may be, to give to every child a good practical education? It has been shown that our present system of supervision, (the worst perhaps that we have ever had,) is very defective. Another objectionable feature is, we are taking our best or most advancd scholars from rural schools and sending them to the villages to be educated. This is not because it is necessary or ought to be, but because it is fash ionable. Our country schools already small are thus still further depleted, our teachers left with a handful of small scholars are unable to get up interesting classes, the parents and patrons minifest but little interest; seldom or never visit the school; the teacher with little or nothing to stimulate his ambition gets discouraged and a partial or total failure is the re sult. Let parents manifest as much interest in their schools as they would see our own weaknesses, and through if their children were sent to the field our refined sense of right, are able to can do. There are a number of other to work with the hired man, and we would soon witness an improvement others. children, cannot study the branches they want to in the home school. There may be a difficulty. But our schools should teach all they need to study to fit them for the practical duties of life. Of course if they are to be bankers, bookkeepers or professional men they must go further than the common school will carry them. But dont take them out when the work of the common school is but half done. Our children generally want to study a little of almost everything, and learn nothing thoroughly. They want to take up grammer before they have learned to spell and read; to finish arithmetic before they have learned the multiplication table; to take up algebra before they have half learned arithmetic; and to study astronomy before they know which way the world is turning that they live on. How few really good spellers, good readers, and good writers are turned out from any of our schools. Make good readers of our children and they will like to read because they can understand what they are reading. Develope a taste for useful reading, by excluding the worse than useless trash. Then furnish them with usesul books and papers and the battle of

life will be more than half won. A. W. STODDARD.

BRO. J. T. COBB.

DEAR SIR-In past numbers of the VISITOR I have seen several articles relating to the present school law and its workings, but do not recollect that anything has been said rel tive to the institutes for teachers and the manner in which they are supported. Section 5187, Compiled Laws of 1882, directs that all school boards or officers authorized by law to examine applifrom each male applicant receiving a ound this sun, in vast circles, wheel encouragement, there will be in this apart as an institute fund. Sections planets, including the earth, and vicinity, about the first of June, two 5189, 90, 91 and 92 provide the mode in will be opened before 1888.

stock of the farmers in the counties of notices given. Sec. 5193 provides that

The practice appears to be to first find out how much there is in the s held. I will give you the figures showing what the cost has been for One held at St. Clair August 22 to 25, 1881, there was found in the treasury \$124.00. According to the vouchers lows: Printing, \$3.50, postage, \$3.88; mailing, \$3.30; supplies, \$2.57; local instructor, 2½ days, \$15 00; lecturer one evening, \$5 75; railroad and steamboat fare, \$4 30; hotel bill, \$4.65; conductor, \$10.00; instructor, 41 days, \$25.00; lecturer, one evening, \$5.75; railroad fare, \$7.55; hotel bill. \$9.00; hack fare, 75 cents; express, postage, etc , \$1 00. Second Institute, at Brockway Aug.

21 to 25; amount in treasury, \$137.50. Printing, \$2.60; postage, \$2.98; mailing, \$2.62; supplies, \$5 80; board at Brockway, \$4 00; board, Saturday and Sunday, \$3.00; conductor, \$10.00; instructor, \$28 00; lecturer. \$10.00; railroad fare, \$4 00: express, 80 cents: 45 days instructor, \$28.00; lecturer, one evening; \$10.00; dinner at Detroit, 50 cents; board at Brockway, 41 days, \$4.25; railroad fare, \$5.60; hotel fare at Port Huron, \$3 75; local conductor. \$5.00; local conductor, \$5.00. Third Institute, at Marine City

August 27 to 31; amount, \$117.00 Printing, \$2.00; mailing, \$4.66; postage, \$3 65; supplies, \$4.69; instructor, \$30.00; lecturer, \$10.00; railroad fare, \$3.20; board, \$5.00; conductor, \$10.00; instructor, \$30.00; lecturer, \$10.00; railroad fare, \$2.30; board, \$1 50. I have given items as on the vouchers, but omit names, simply giving enough that one can see that the amount is exactly appropriated each time. Any one can form heir own conclusions of the working healthy presenting a better appearof this branch of our school law. Respectfully,

M. T. CARLETON. Pt. Huron, Mich., March 1st, 1884.

Self Respect.

The best citizens are those who are governed by a sense of self respect. Those who feel a deep sense of honor.

There are those who, place them where you may, would feel a sense of cows with good milk records, also a shame, at having to be restrained by number of young "Hollanders" from

We find those who disdain to have feet besuties. t necessary to restrain them from doing wrong. A true and refined respect wrong in others.

True self respect will also our charity for others' failings. We increase to pay the original cost \$500.

and purify our dispositions. Every injury, conceived or real, overlooked without resentment; and without the knowledge of the offender, serves to strengthen our characters and to raise our true respect for ourselves. "Do unto others as you would be done by," is the golden rule.

The more one strives to overcome his weaknesses, the more he will become conscious of them, and the greater will be his strength to combat

True self respect is a guardian ever

In our land of plenty we have seen millions of people passing into the vallev of hardscrabble. In our busy land we see a million men and women looking vainly for

work. In our land of free workers we see slavery.

In our land that offers welcome to all mankind we see the growth of a horde of paupers, beggars and tramps. In our land, where all men are born

equal, we see the upspringing of a rul-ing class of millionaires. In our land of free soil we see the people's heritage falling into the hands of rackrenting landlords.

Under our constitution, that prohibits special privileges, we see privileged corporations all over the land. tablished as agencies of popular power, we see capital holding the reins and

running the machine. - John Swinton's

If we cannot get our congressmen to will become the controlling power in all our commercial and legislative afdetails, let it be recommended with such amendments as the committee may deem wise, or present some other bill better designed to accomplish the

object sought; but, in the name of a suffering public, do not shirk the responsibility imposed.—Virginia (Nev.)

The great French engineer, De

# Correspondence.

Among the Granges.

Editor of Grange Visitor: I have just returned from a week's trip in all rings. They will probably make, treasury belonging to the fund, then Jackson county, where I have been looking over the ground and distributing Grange documents preparatory to campaign later in the season.

There are but four Granges in the county at present and having made no previous arrangement for meetings was unable to visit any of them this trip but will try and see them all later in the season.

The sentiment is favorable to the Grange among the farmers and they say they highly appreciate the work that it is doing for them, and those who have at one time been m-mbers of the Order desire to unite if sufficient interest can be aroused to rekindle the fires on the dormant hearthstones.

Tompkins, Parma, Concord, and Pu laski at one time supported strong organizations holding interesting and profitable meetings that were doing much to educate, elevate and make better those who attended.

Each of these places are surrounded with a splendid farming country, cul tivated by intelligent, industrious farmers who believe that a farmers's organization is a necessity, and that the Grange as such, fills the bill, and yet there are four dormant Granges here. What is the reason of this? I don't know, wish I did.

In all my travels I found but one man who was opposed to the Grange. This individual had been a member at one time, and said he found there was no money in it and left, and supposed that the Grange had expired soon af.er his departure.

He was much surprised when I in formed him that the Grange had put in a vigorous protest against death, and had assumed quite strong and healthy proportions since. But he was "agin it" all the same.

The snow had nearly disappeared and the wheat looked green and ance than in other counties that have even a stronger and heavier soil.

Stock are usually in poor condition especially sheep. The cause can be readily traced to the empty corn cribs that stand as witnesses on every hand. Still occasionally we find some very

fine stock. The Smalley Bros. of Concord have a fine herd of Holsteins, with "Zollicoffer" at the head who tips the beam at 2,200 lbs., and 6 or 8 six months to a year old, that are per-

J. W. Clark of Pulaski has a very fine herd of Shorthorns numbering 30 for self, will deter us from any act or head, all the descendents of two heifomission which we would consider ers purchased of the Curtis Bros. of Hillsdale some eight years ago. He has also sold stock enough from the

This shows what good management make allowances for the errors of farmers that I called upon who are quite extensively engaged in stock -Every act performed for the comfort breeding, but fearing you might think or pleasure of others, serves to refine I paid more attention to stock than to Grange work I will refrain from noticing farther.

> I have received replies from a number of secretaries stating time of meeting of their Granges, but desire to hear from all, as I wish to make a complete record.

Next week I shall go to Gratiot county and then to Allegan for four or five meetings. Will write you often as I have gone into the campaign to stay. JOHN HOLBROOK.

Lansing, March 1, 1884.

Orange Grange, No. 168.

Dear Mr. Cobb:-A few words of encouragement to you, by saying that we appreciate the Visitor very much. Our Grange did have quite a dormant feeling last year, but that has been overcome and we feel strong and dewages forever tending to the level of termined. Our number is not large but our meetings are decidedly interesting. The question, what shall be done to make our Granges interesting? is often asked. In our opinion this could easily be done if each Patron would endeavor to make it interesting for himself. Patrons are too apt to cast their duties off upon some one else. How common it is to hear them in speaking of the work of the In our congress and legislatures, es- Grange say they ought to do so and so, they do not say we, but they ought to do so and so. Much devolves upon the Grange officers; and, in order to accomplish the greatest amount of labor and produce the greatest effect it is regulate the railroads of the land and the power of the States to do so is denied, there can be no commission cre- of the thorough work driving farmer, ated to which the people can look for that is "lead out." The farmer of this relief, and the railroad corporations class does not say to his men, go do this or go do that, but says, come. The fairs, and the producer and shipper will officers should take an active part and continue to be at their mercy. If the "lead out." If they do that they will Reagan bill is not satisfactory in all its be readily followed. Fraternally. be readily followed. Fraternally,

GEO. DYSINGER.

Of thirty members of congress who sent dispatches from the Western Union telegraph office in the capitol at Washington the other day, thirty-two used telegraph franks. What confidence can be placed in these statesmen when the proposition to establish a postal Lesseps, predicts that the Panama canal telegraph comes up.—Burlington (Ia.)

WHETHER the United States are to regain their former pre-eminent rank as a commercial and naval power on the seas, is a question that no American can contemplate with indifference. The subject is discussed with marked ability in the North American Re-view for April, by the Hon. Nelson Dingley, M. C., who opposes the project of admitting foreign built ships to American register, and by Capt. John Codman, who is well known as a zealous advocate of that measure. Judge J. A. Jameson, in the same number of the Review, discusses the question "Shall Our Civilization be Preserved," discusses the question, pointing out the means that are at hand for withstanding the various agencies, physical, moral and intellectual, which threaten to overturn our existing civil and social institutions. The Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff gives a sketch of the "Development of Religious Freedom." Dr. Felix L. Oswald writes of "Changes in the Climate of North America," with special reference to the increasing frequency of disastrous floods. Prof. C. A. Eggert offers "A Plea for Modern Languages" in the higher education; and Julian Hawthorne discourses of "Literature for Children." Finally, there is a discussion of "Recent Criticisms of the Bible," by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton and the Rev. A. G. Mortimer.

Life-Long Results.

Many a girl, by using Zoa-Phora (Woman's Friend) at the opening period of womanhood, might be saved from lifelong suffering and expense. See advertisement in another column. Sold by all druggists.

### 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, Conservatorie. Library, Museum, Classroom Apparatus, also a large and well stocked farm.
FOUR YEARS

are required to complete the course embracing Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, English Language and Literature, and all other branches of a college course except Forother 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 SUMMER TERM. May 20
AUTUMN TERM. September 2

Examintion of candidates for advanced standing will be held February 18. Candidate 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.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMASOO. TIME-TABLE — FEBRUARY 17, 1884. Standard time—90th meridian.

WESTWARD, Kalamazoe Accommodation leaves,\_\_\_ Kalamazoe Express arrives,\_\_\_\_ Evening Express,\_\_\_\_

Pacific Express, Mail Day Express,	2 27	1 0 2 3
EASTWARD.		
Night Express,	A. M 3 17	P. M
Maiahazoo Accommodation leaves	6 45	
Kalamazoo Express arrives,		9 4

Day Express,
New York Express,
Atlantic Express, New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses Evening Express west and Night Expresses of except Saturdays. All other trains daily except days. Freight trains carrying passengers out Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 51\* p. M., No. 20 (west) at 7:15, bring passengers from east 12: 7, p. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit, J. A. GRIME, 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&ONY&B Express. Ex & M Way Pr. 7 30 AM 4 0t PM 5 06 AM 8 47 515 61 1 30 6 1 10 17 10 5 32 PM 2 17 AM 8 17 AM 10 07 " 6 27 " 6 45 PM --- 381 AM 1246 PM 2 20 4 GOING NORTH.

NY&BNY&C Ex & M Express. Way Fr. ... 11 41 PM 12 01 AM 12 10 PM 6 32 " 6 32 " 8 55 AM Le. Buffalo All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on nain line.

M. E. WATTLES,
Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R:

Passenger Time Table.

	dolled l	WOILTH.		
(Standard time.) STATIONS.	NO. 1.	NO 3.	NO. 5.	NO. 7:
dincinnatiLv.	9 97 nm	7 40 AM 10 32 44	7 15 PM 9 52 "	
turgis " CalamazooAr.		5 13 PM 6 52 "	5 14 AM 6 52 "	10 35 AN 2 25 PM
rand Rapips Ar.		9 02 "	7 13 " 9 22 "	2 52 44
rand Rapids_Lv.	10 17 PM		9 50 ° 2 30 PM	9 50 "
adillacLv. raverse City_Ar. retoskey			3 2 " 4 55 PM	10 18 "
lackinaw City "			6 24 " 8 00 "	3 14 AM 6 00 "

NO. 2. | NO. 4. | NO. 6. | NO. 8.

STATIONS. 7 38 " 11 50 9 15 ' 5 20 " 5 50 " 3 30 PM 11 45 PM rand Rapids\_Lv. 6 32 AM Kalamazoo \_\_\_Ar. 8 32 "
Kalamazoo \_\_\_Lv. 8 37 "
Sturgis\_\_\_\_ " 10 04 " ond \_\_\_Ar. 4 27 PM 4 07 AM 4 (8 AM 12 30 PM 12 35 "

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

Woodruff sleeping cars on N. 2. and between Circinnati and Grand Rapids, and sleeping and chair cars on same trains between Grand Rapids and Petoskey; also Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos 7 and 8 between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City.

Genl Pass

Genl Pass

# Pepartment.

EARLY SPRING TIME.

This the time when busy housewives Take down stoves and take up carpets, Wash the windows and the woodwork, Scrub and whitewash, paint and varnish, Tear off paper, paste some more on, Brush the clothes we wore in winter Hang them out-doer in the sunshine, On the fence or on the clothesline, Then ere evening dews fall on them Pack away in paper flour sacks, Where no moth can ever enter; Thus our furs and flannel clothing May do service many winters. Now we think we'll have our supper Of cold biscuit and molasses-Had no time to get warm dinner, Anything will do at such times, So we talk on pleasant subjects, As we eat our frugal supper, How for days and days 'twill be thus. What though cupboards all be empty Who cares aught such trivial matters, We are doing our spring cleaning. Not a thing is where it should be, Save the fiannels in the flour-sack, For some cause the men are fretful Take not kindly to the mania See no "method in our madness" Once a year they think is bad enough Twice a year is worse than useless Looks no better when its finished Than it did when we begun it. But we bear it all with meekness, Not a word escapes our sealed lips Let no man dare to dispute this For know ye 'twid not be safe to Thus encouraged by the "houseband" We work on and never falter Till the house is clean and spotless All the carpets turned and tacked down And the pictures wiped and hung up, And the hat rack and the brackets All the chairs wiped and the bedsteads, Even to each and every hedslat Not a thing in short escaped it. Now with all things in their places We are radiant and exulting, Though for days and weeks we shiver, No stove up save in the kitchen Still what matter if we sicken We have got ahead our neighbor Who will not clean house this long time Until the weather has grown warmer. Well, we call her "awful shiftless" And we say so to each neighbor Thank our stars we are not like her. Even the outside of our "platter" Is as clean as is the inside For the yard is raked and picked up And moreover it is swept cl an, Out as far as to the roadside, And close up against the garden. And the cellar too is whitewashed, On all sides and top and bottom. Cemented floors are nice for cellars. But I've used up all my paper Did you say-and all your patience?" Well, goodbye, I must be going.

Lester, Mich.

### Household Help.

It is strange what an unreasonable prejudice there seems to be against housework, that is, housework under another's roof; caused I do not doubt by the senseless flings we constantly see in the papers about "servant girls" and the silly twaddle that is almost as bad referring to household help as a long suffering and very much abused portion of the community and assuring them that in Heaven they will receive the hignest reward as a compensation for the awful indignities they have to suffer here on earth.

Now why is this?

Why is it so soul-harrowing and perfectly awful for a young woman to go to a friend's, or neighbor's or stranger's home, if she chooses, and not so much for the pleasure afforded, assist the wife and mother in her many duties and cares, for a good, fair money consideration. What is there that is so degrading about it?" and practice of those principles sought afwhy should she not be willing to put in her time in honest work, as faithfully as a man who is hired to work upon the farm or in the shop, and not feel that there is any disgrace to her work any more than he does. Because some, yes, a good many girls who do housework are not what they ought to be, is no valid reason that one cannot do housework and maintain their own self-respect and the respect of all who know them. There are bad men who are carpenters, masons and merchants, but that does not for a moment cause us to despise the calling or slight for Mystery of Elusina." a moment those who are an honor to their craft, yet society has reached such a state that hardly a real nice girl will go out to do housework any find that Ceres was believed to be more, and tired, worn out wives and mothers of families must get along as lost daughter, came upon a country afbest they can alone or with their flicted with famine, and invented corn children's assistance, for aid cannot be as a remedy for the evil, which she obtained though they are willing and gave to the inhabitats; it is believed, anxious to pay good wages for good that she taught them the use of it, also help, while perhaps in the same vicinity are half a dozen capable girls sitting idly at home waiting for the "possible man", or trying in a very inefficient way to teach a very poor school simply to get a little money and fill up the time till they can "get married," and a widower with the traditional seven children and houseful of hired men can very easily get a wife who will work harder than any hired girl ever thought of doing, all for her mysterious court or compact, like our board and very few clothes, and it is own mystic Order, was bound by that all right and proper, she can "have the honor of Mrs. on her tombstone," silken thread, yet strong as bands of when a good man could not, in a long a long day's ride, find a capable girl to assist at their altar the fraternal hond. This Ladies often say. "I have no time to I did not intend to trespass in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty their regularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty their regularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty their regularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty their regularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty their regularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty their regularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty the irregularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty the irregularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty the irregularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty the irregularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty the irregularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty the irregularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty the irregularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty the irregularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty the irregularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty the irregularities of magnetic field in the fed. clothed and schooled from fifty the irregularities of magnetic field in the fed. day's ride, find a capable girl to assist his wife with her housework, for regu-

applications for divorces in our courts it, it had the peculiar feature of adat every session without a shudder at mitting both men and women on equal the amount of unhappiness it indi- terms, or if any distinction were shown cates and a feeling that this same prejudice against honest, self-supporting work is answerable for a large

share of it. A young girl who scorns to earn her support by employing her time and domestic talents, in independent, respectable work in one of our many households that really need her assistance will not hesitate for an instant to marry the first man that asks her, and for a few soft words, perhaps forher life in one long round of thankless tasks, and grinding dependence with death or divorce, if she finds that she has made the awful mistake of marrying hands not hearts.

If only honest, deserving men with appreciated, and if girls would only see that to cultivate and use their doearn an independent support for stand abashed, and whether the prince of the talent that was buried in a napthere is. Some employers are never obliged to go to such places, there are always plenty of homes where a good girl would be fully appreciated, kindly time would become almost indispensable to the happiness of the whole household and thereby secure her own.

### Berrien County Pomona Grange.

[Report of Ceres of Berrien County Pomona Grange, No. 1 for the year endlng Jan. 5th. 1884.] Worthy Master and members of Ber-

rien County Pomona Grange:-The high honor conferred one year ago by this intelligent body, imposed upon certain of its subjects, duties and obligations, which to-day are to be passed dition of one more year's experience, and observation, which is the only graduating, testing scale of strength or weakness. One of our most time-honored customs is the law of promotion; that of training the apprentice or student to properly carry out with them such qualifications as should be necessary to enable them to fill places of trust or honor, with confidence and ability. Then what apology shall I offer when I inform you I have never heard a report from this chair, in this most prosperous Pomona Grange. My endeavor is therefore a random wandering through the fields of thought and observation, and I, as a gleaner in our Order, present you with the results of who wishes to earn an honest living my labor, together with a few grains of golden wisdom, the extracts of history or for its entertaining features, but more especially to induce investigation and research, and the emulation and ter and presented, by the founders of the greatest, and wisest civic organization known to the world.

Methinks, in choice of the one to preside over the golden cerals, unusual qualifications are required, not only to add dignity to the assemblage, but also this office was doubtless intended by the founder of our Order, as a constant reminder of the principles exercised by Ceres of Ancient Mythology, to whom homage and reverence was accorded, and whose benevolence was celebrated at the great feast or court called, "The

Kelly's History of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, tempts to an investigation of these mysteries, and I a goddess, who while searching for her how to plant and cultivate it, she also instructed them in the principles of honesty, integrity, justice, charity, politeness, and humanity. What wonder that this bit of mythology became endeared to the people? Regular feasts were instituted in honor of the greatest goddess known to the Elusinian period. These feasts were of national importance, and magnitude, and invisible cord, as fine and light as a

One cannot look at the long lists of Although primitive as we may term for them."

it was in favor of women,

There were public preliminary ceremonies, processions and etc., some of which were rather peculiar, but doubtless had their significance. Prominent among these was what was known as the "Procession of the Basket." A ed by a long train of women, each caring in their hands mysterious baskets, filled with several things which they gotten as soon as uttered, will spend took great care to conceal, and they were covered with a purple veil or outer garment; this grand parade endno hope of change or release, except ed at the great Temple, which had the capacity to hold thirty thousand people. [Worthy sisters, right here is an analogy. Our march ends at the Grange hall, any Ceres is expected to carry her basket true, loving hearts, could win a good also, and assist in providing the feast; girl for a wife, she would be better while with us she does not preside in a myth, nor dispense the measure of barley, she is willing to receive and eat mestic talents and at the same time like any hungry Granger.] None were allowed to enter the temple, but those themselves, would be to let their light who had been duly initiated into its shine in the most winning manner, mysteries, upon penalty of certain and command the respect of all, and death. The remaining ceremonies were from whom the worthless, shiftless, performed in secret, one of the most "young man of the period" would important of which was the initiation of new candidates, only those entitled came or not she would be sure of a by birth were admitted to the rites. place among the really useful ones of Children of both sexes were admitted society, and if he did come he would at a very early age, and parents would prize his treasure none the less that have deemed it criminal to have let it was bright and shining gold instead them die without enjoying such advantages; they considered it as an obkin. But it will be said there is an ligation to lead a more virtuous life. other side to this question,—to be sure | Those to be initated were obliged before their reception, to purify themsatisfied with their help, some treat selves by bathing, abstinence and etc. them as if they were a machine to be When the time for initiation arrived run at the greatest rate of speed with they were brought into the temple, and the least possible amount of oil and to inspire the greater reverence and fuel. Some make of their hired help a terror the ceremony was performed sort of scape-goat for their own in the night. Wonderful things took short-comings. The "somebody that place on this occasion, visions were is always to blame". But one is not seen and voices were heard of an ex- them, and should have some one pet traordinary kind, a sudden splendor all their own and care for it. dispelled the darkness of the place, and disapparing immediately added new treated and well paid, and in a short terror to the gloom, apparitions, claps of thunder, earthquakes heightened the choosing the new varieties of out-door "crow my own crow" once in a while. terror and amazement whilst the person to be admitted, overwhelmed with for the new ones. I say so too. The the sweets from our grand old maples. dread, and sweating with fear, heard flowers we have been familiar with The supply is limited as to quantity, trembling, the mysterous volumes read

The President of this ceremony was called "Hierophantes" He wore a peculiar habit, and he had three colleagues one who carried a torch, another a herald whose office it was to pronounce certain mysterious words, and a third to attend at the altar. Those who proved faithful received as a reward a measure of barley. Those who violatupon by greater intelligence, by the ad- ed this pledge of secrecy were avoided as a wretch, and accursed.

> "Safe is the silent tongue, whom none can blame, Who keeps the faithful secret, merits fame.

> Beneath one roof, ne'er let him rest with me, Who Ceres mysteries reveal, In one frail bark, ne'er let us put to sea, Nor tempt the jarring winds, with spreading

> To my success, I hope you may be led to still farther investigation. May you preside only over the beautiful, the wise, the brave and the true. Patrons I urge upon you all that our work is too little comprehended to be

fully enjoyed. We believe that the many beautiful lessons of the different courts should be studied, and full exemplification

O. H. Kelley, that noble, philanthropic genius, whose picture should adorn every Grange hall and home, said that in all the Granges which he organized he hung that venerable implement, the sickle, encircling the letters A. E. signifiing, the Almighty-the Earth-the Ark-the Egg; over the chair of the Patroness Ceres.

I often wonder why we do not carry out more fully the work, as intended by the founders of the Order, and gather the rich and instructive lessons, which have been so ably prepared for our work.

I ask you, have you ever seen condens ed, perhaps too condensed, which means investigation-more lofty counsels more endearing sentiments, than have been furnished in your initiate course, which ought to inspire every Patron with admiration, intelligence, and wisdom, and lead us to exclaim in the language of the Patrons motto as suggested by Kelly "Esto Perpetua "let it be perpetuallet it endure forever."

MRS. EDWARD MARSH

I have long promised myself time and opportunity for writing something for the VISITOR, and have so often been obliged to break my promise, but to-day I can see a rift in the cloud of obstacles which have so long established in life with a good reputa-training no creed is followed. As hindered, and now I will give my op- tion for honesty and integrity of they believe no two persons can think inion on the subject of "house plants" and "a pet canary bird." My mind is on the subject of "Home Adornment", and perhaps too much cannot be said in regard to it. When I go into some expression of his sorrow, and upon tained in no other way. No boy will lasted for several days. This mighty of the homes of my acquaintances, I being asked why he so much regretted be kept longer than during good be-

feel that there is something lacking.

gent in furnishings.

A woman once went to the store asked her what kind she preferred? won't show dirt." Well that is the kind that some people ought to have (that do not show dirt on their leaves) if they do not like the care of plants. Then I enjoy taking a basin of clean water, and a clean soft rag, and taking their (faces) leaves in my hand tenderly and giving them a bath. Callas, Oleanders, Wax Plants, they can be covered up, or taken from the room as the room is being swept. After I have watered my plants they seem to smile on me for my care of them. A lady formed into words for me my feelings this long, cold winter, she said, "I keep I work I talk to them, as I used to

When they are little children in the Home nest," the influence of a beautiful bird in the cage, and a few plants in the window, have a refining and softening influence over them, and their little hands can be induced to render assistance in the care of them;

VISITOR, that Mrs. F. A. Warner gives wonder if I do make many mistakes, a list of flowers, and she says while from childhood until now, seem very but superior in quality this year. I and true.

I do not believe "A Patron," meant fun and maple sugar. all she said about discarding a very dear friend, because the dog soiled her a gauntlet thrown out for a discussion still a long time. on that topic, and I have looked for a strong discussion as the outcome of Patron's article.

I think very many of the readers will agree with S. P. when she says; "she has inwardly prayed that there might be no bags to mend in Heaven." MYRA.

We have unmistakable evidence nat springtime has come, although the winds are still bleak and cold. The birds send forth their joyous notes of welcome, the tiny plants are peeping forth, the pansies are opening their bright eyes after their long sleep neath a snowy covering, and "The budded peaks of the wood are bowed, Caught and cuffed by the gale"

Another sign of spring is the hurrying to and fro of the small politivants of the public are at this season seem as if the same amount of lobbysecure a petty township office as a position in the president's cabinet. All are controlled by rings from Congress down to the most insignificant school district, and one can only exclaim with the Poet Laureate, 'Ah! for a man with heart, head and hand.

Like some of the simple, great ones gone, Ferever and ever by one

Who can rule and dare not lie." The editor's advice to farmers in the last VISITOR is good and I hope will be well considered. The class that pay more than 40 per cent of the taxes should surely have a voice a little incident that happened many years since. An old farmer had sev-No cheerful, thrifty plants, with "that he had a ways been proud of ten years old or those having any perbright color blossoms smiling out their his boys because they were honest sonal defect. Their buildings would at their altar the fraternal bond. This Ladies often say, "I have no time to I did not intend to trespass in the fed, clothed and schooled from fifty

I know it takes a few moments time are so earnestly striving for I a dormitory was burned to the ground. each day, but to me it does not seem should prefer a "Philosopher's life in This loss coming as it did on the openlost time; indeed the care of the tender the quiet woodland ways"-to mixing ing of winter and after such a poor things give me sort of a restful feeling. in the political muddle. I would say season was a severe blow. For two I do not advocate begging slips of to "Anon" that her rule in regard to years past the boys have raised and every friend you visit, and buying those boys is most excellent, but if her tended quite a variety of farm, flower specimens every time you go to the kind and obliging spouse should lend and garden seeds, for which if a ready city, unless you have plenty of time, those clean bags to or three times, and sale can be had they will at once erect health, strength and money. And they came home as ragged and dirty don't fill up every window, and keep as ever, would it not be a hard task to huge basket was placed upon an open out the sunlight, but a few that you keep the sweet home bird singing, can afford to do well by, and which even in one's own breast? But I think will blossom freely adds cheerfulness every successful effort to keep back the to the plain home, or to the more ele-impatient words, gives us added strength for future trials.

But I remember that "brevity" is to buy a set of dishes; the clerk our worthy brother's watchword, and I fear I have already passed the limits She replied, "Oh most any kind that of a brief article, so I'll say no more. A SISTER.

Bro. Cobb:-I think an explanation head into the "editorial sanctum" again so soon. When I wrote the en-VISITOR, but learning that our Worthy Secretary was going to send a list University. some people do their furniture while next week, I have turned the matter over to him, hoping that he will be when the little folks were around me, but it was so good to put on pan-

stove when my 'tother half suggested to appreciate the advantage of our that I send it along, as it would do no noble calling and should receive the harm. If it finds the way to the waste approbation and good will of all by basket its all right, I am on the shady side of forty, and attended a common | could be more farm schools of a simchildren readily take to pets, and they district school summers until I was ilar nature throughout the land. should be encouraged in their love for 13, and winters until I was 16, (and common schools 30 years ago were not what they are now.) At 17 I married I notice in the last number of the a "farmer laddie."—So you see its no Mich. and write a poor hand, still I like to flowers, don't discard the old friends I wish I could send you a sample of to him ("if in such a condition he was much like choice friends who are tried am sure you are no sour visaged, crusty editor, but "jolly" and fond of industry of some importance. This is

This sheet is not for publication, "but is strictly private and confidenclean apron. That article was sort of tial," and now I'll be good and keep

NELL H. GIDDINGS. Hudsonville, Ottawa county, April 5, 1884.

Bro. Cobb:-That the readers of the VISITOR may know what is being done by a modest, unassuming and enterprising man of our State with sixteenth to one-eighteenth of an the aid and counsel of a devoted and inch. The plate thus formed repropersevering wife, I will write this article.

at Francisco, Jackson Co. Michigan, on the M. C. R. R., halfway between Grass Lake and Chelsea, sixteen miles east of Jackson and sixty-one west of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs's attention was called to the hundreds of boys in our large cities, who on account of evil associates and habits of idleness cian, for election day is close at hand. are annually going to destruction, These earnest seekers after office are when advertising in one of the leadvery busy now interviewing the pas- ing dailies for a boy to adopt, they ser-by, and anon gathering at the received so many letters of applicavillage post office to compare notes tion that they were unable to answer and lay new plans. It is amusing to them, much less provide a home for the see how chatty and social these ser- boys. After sometime spent in thought and study they determined to start a of the year. They will even take an free farm school, where boys could at interest in Grange matters a subject least take part care of themselves. Proheretofore ignored, or only mentioned curing suitable help they proceeded are engraved, but as this method is more expensive and the reproduction sills are allowed to vote, and votes unanswered, offering to give a good count where one wants office, viewed home together with schooling, clothfrom a woman's standpoint, it would ing, and religious training free of charge to all that would obey and ing and intrigue were necessary to conform to the rules and regulations laid down, viz: To attend school two hours each day Sundays and legal holidays excepted. To go to Sunday school every Sabbath which is held on the farm. To abstain from the use of liquor, profanity and tobacco in any endowing institutions of general learn form. In the school-room the boys receive a thorough instruction in the common school branches, and an endeavor is made to make their education thoroughly practical. They also assist about the business and general correspondence. In the fields they are taught the culture of flowers, grains and vegetables, and the nature of soil Fifty years hence, one will read in in proportion, in making the laws of best adapted to each. The boys are the nation. But I am reminded of allowed to market a share of the crops thus giving them an experience in buying and selling which will be eral sons grown to manhood and well of practical benefit. In religious character. One of them past middle alike. An effort is made to instill age, accepted a position in Washing- into their every-day transactions a ton, I think in the Mint but I am not true sense of honor, teaching that sure. The old man was loud in the truth and virtue bring a reward athis son's advancement, he replied, havior, nor will any be taken under beauty, no musical bird trilling out and true, but now he was almost allow only the taking of about twenty lays a coat of scandal an inch thic is the greatest secret society which the historian has reviewed.

bether with such things, I have so historian has reviewed.

bether with such things, I have so much to do, and it takes time to care historian has reviewed.

bether with such things, I have so much to do, and it takes time to care historian has reviewed.

bether with such things, I have so much to do, and it takes time to care historian has reviewed. succeed in obtaining what they the upper story of which was used as the slightest degree incredible.

a larger building in the place of the one that was destroyed. They have seed corn two years old. All the new varieties of potatoes, and about everything that they have at any seed farm for sale. Mrs. Riggs has been visiting the Granges through this part of the country and soliciting orders from the farmers generally. She has met with encouragement and help wherever she has been. Some of the Granges making up their orders in a body and sending to them. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs are eminently fitted for the work which they have undertaken, both or apology is necssary for putting my having the advantage of a liberal education. Mrs. Riggs previous to her marriage, being an experienced closed I was about getting up a club and successful teacher. She has had of nine month subscribers for the the benefit of a course of study in the Medical department of our State

An institution that shields our boys for a season, while they are able to send a goodly number. I think forming character, that will impart to it the cheapest and best farmers' paper | them the true principles of our noble we ever had, and no Granger is excu- avocation, trains them to have a just my plants near me when I sit down to that it is appreciated in more ways ing them the proper use and applicasable for not taking it. To show you and true pride in farm pursuits, teachmy sewing; the children are all away than one, a sister speaking of it said tion of those things that pertain to a she always urged her husband to take successful cultivator and that will in it, she got but little time to read, after years open to them paths of honorable usefulness as husbandmen try shelves, it was such strong paper. is doing a glorious work. The thanks After I gave up the club I was about of all good Patrons are due Mr. and to put what I had written into the Mrs, Riggs for encouraging the youth liberal patronage. Would that there

> Fraternally yours, K. J. BROWN. Alpine Grange, No. 348, Kent Co.,

### Imitating Expensive Leather.

And this is the way the ingenuous American takes care of himself and

makes goods cheap. Transforming cheap leathers to imitate the more expensive grades, by giving them the outward appearance

of superior quality, has become an

accomplished by a process that is simple, economical, and effective, consisting of two principal operations. The leather which it is desired to imitate is thoroughly cleaned and carefully coated with graphite, the work being similar to that necessary in preparing a smaller article for electroplating. It is then placed in a copper bath, the tank of which is large enough to easily receive a skin of any size. A dynamo-electric machine, generating a powerful current, furnishes the electricity. The copper is deposited upon the coated surface of the hide to a thickness of from oneduces, but reversed, every mark and minute vein of the leather, so that a print taken from it is an exact copy

The Wales Riggs Farm is situated of the original in every detail. A hide of cheap leather is laid upon the bed of a machine much resembling the ordinary iron planer. Extending across the bed is a large iron roll journaled at either end in boxes which slide between two vertical standards. Strong screw bolts regulate the distance between the bed and the bottom of the roll. The copper plate is laid upon the leather and two or three thicknesses of felt cloth placed on the copper. By the aid of long levers the bolts are screwed down until the iron roll bears upon the copper and leather with a pressure of many tons. The bed being moved forward until all the plate has passed under the roll, the hide is removed and is found to have been raised, in looks, to grain leather of the finest grade, or to alligator, as the case may be. The copper plate, being extremely hard, will print many hides. In some instances the plates not so faultless, it is but seldom resorted to.

### Romance of a Disputed Will.

The millionaires who intend endowing colleges and other institutions have had so many warnings that their money should be given during their life time, that it seems quite im possi ble to imagine their undertaking it in any other way. Otherwise instead of ing their money will mainly go to the support of but one departmen of learning, known as the law. The Lick estate of California is one exam ple, the bulk of which, having been left to a university and an observator of that name, has been already sever years in litigation. Its present propects are, according to the San Fran sisco News Letter, far from definite paper of that date that "the final distribution of the Lick estate took place to-day, and the trustees were releas from their duties: The residue of the estate consisted of a four-bit pie two collar buttons, and a pair of slip pers originally belonging to the deceased, which the trustees have care fully conserved. A glass eye, which was among the effects, has mysterious ly disappeared, as has also a wig but the deficit has been made good through the generosity of our esteeme fellow-citizen, Mr. Macfurgerson."

The attack of the ungrateful and selfish Fiske upon his wife's bequest to Cornell university is likely to result in its disbursement largely among courts and lawyers. A third instant not only endangers the bequest but riage life and unmarried connection

### Ponths' Pepartment.

Our Girls.

Reading an occasional article in the | I like the ring of her sentiments on GRANGE VISITOR regarding "Our Boys and Girls," what they should do girls would adopt, and advance such and what they should have, etc. I fixed principles on that subject there concluded to reverse matters and tell would more of our young men have you what one of our girls of the gold- temperate habits, because such girls as en west can do. She is my neighbor, now in her nineteenth year, the of other of such qualities of mind, youngest of three daughters of a wid- wield a powerful influence for good. owed mother. who is the possessor of a grain farm. Scarcity of labor is not one of their chi-f troubles in harvest time, as my little friend can plow, sow her grain, and when the golden grain is ready for the reaper you can see her driving around the harvest field four senting 609 townships. Five hundred and twenty-nine of these returns are in hand, leaving the sheaves behind. How fearless she looks as she stands on the wagon piled high with sheaves,

whom should I see pass by but my little friend completely enveloped in an oil cloth coat, perched on a high load of b rley, driving six horses, one span colts, she was breaking for draft horses, when they rebelled a cut from her long whip soon brought them in their places. I concluded to follow her to the warehouse. When there she drove her load on the scales, then alighted, assisted to unload her barley, and ascertained she was not deceived in the weight in the most business-like manner.

This summer after cutting her own grain she made arrangements with her neighbor to cut his grain, using her own team, at a hundred and twentyfive dollars a month. (I do not know quired for seed and by those who are as it would be unjust to say here this neighbor's sons were not inclined to 500,000 bushels to be placed on the work on the farm.) In the midst of market. From this deduct the quanher working a gentleman friend from the city came to pay her a visit, as she the city came to pay her a visit, as she main as the quantity yet held by drove around to the road fence where farmers or sold by them at the elevahe was waiting her coming, she po- tors and mills from which no reports litely informed him she was not "at have been received. Evidently the home" that day, however she could entertain him during lunch hour, which I have no doubt she did gracefully.

I presume you will wish to know younger does buying and selling, and cook, are well educated, and an ornament to society. I can assure you any of our young gentlemen consider it a favor to have the pleasure of their society. As you are discussing the temperance question it occurred to me, should my little friend be so unfortu nate as to love an intemperate husband, she would be able to handle him physically, should her persuasive powers be unavailable. This is only wild game, who I am told handles the for sixty days. P. S. Chapphill, Sec'y. gun with as good results as her brother older. I have promised to give her a call some day, when I am on one of my sketching tours, and take a few lessons in shooting should I have the courage to try. I will write you and a notice ordered sent to the Grange

Since I wrote you there has been some enquiries regarding the butter mold and where to buy them. I think the loss of its beloved member the Rev. A. any wood turner could make them. B. Grosh, who died at Towson, Baltimore Co., Price here seventy-five cents. I think Md., on Thursday, March 27th, 1884, in the any merchant or groceryman here eighty-first year of his age. would send one.

NETTIE SEWARD. Haywards, Cal., box 1137.

Dear Aunt Prue:-What has become of all the old contributors to this department. Ellen, I call on you; is it not time to make another raid His death makes the first break in the "hand on Grandpa's barn? Next Sunday is of seven" founders. Easter and lots of eggs will be in demand. Come, let us all be girls and boys again, and have a jolly, jolly time. Grace, let the man of learning unbend, for

"A little nonsense now and then Is relished by the best of men."

S .- forget Jonathan Edwards with his devout mien, and weary overburdened wife, and come and have a romp on the hay. Come Sunflower, and Pretty-by Night, come one and all with your postal greeting, and cause Aunt Prue's face to shine for gladness, and make happy an

OLD GIRL.

they do well and give you a good supply wherewith to fill your columns. you speak the encouraging word. When they fail to supply the demand, and are a little remiss in their duty, you express your regrets only in kind words of reprimand and coaxingly ask them to do better. I don't see how they can help but love you, and render you kindly and loving assistance. I think your nom de plume ought to

wonder if "S. B." stands for "Sweet CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT.

name. I think there was a great depth of meaning, and much truth in the article written by "Grace." "Men of learning tell me something," and on the eve of reading her article I had a like experience.

"Temperance," and if more of the "Grace" and "Sweet Briar" and scores

Michigan Crop Report, April 1, 1884.

For this report returns have been received from 795 cerrespondents, reprefrom 366 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

At the beginning of winter the wheat plant was small but apparently as she helps to gather them ready for the threshers. Threshing time sees her busy also.

Only a week ago, on a rainy day, up because winter killed or otherwise destroyed. The condition now is 97 per cent of condition one year ago.

The quantity of wheat reported marketed in the month of March is 700,-012 bushels. The quantity reported marketed since the first day of August

is 8.880,579 bushels.

Proprietors of elevators and mills who had made no report of the quantity of wheat purchased since the first day of August were specially requested by circular letter to report on the first day of April. This request was promptly complied with by a large number of heavy dealers, but reports have been received from only about one half of the elevators and mills in the State. It is clear, however, that considerably more than one-haif the wheat marketed since the first of August has been reported. If we deduct from last year's crop the quantity resupplied directly from farmers' bins, there will remain not to exceed 15, tity reported marketed, 8,880,579 bushels, and only 6,766,556 bushels requantity purchased at these elevators and mills is small.

Only three per cent of the acreage in clover is believed to be winter-killed, and the condition of that portion not winter killed is 100 per cent of condition one year ago. In condiwhat the other two sisters do, the condition one year ago. In condition one year ago. being with stock in good, healthy and younger does buying and selling, and thrifty condition. Apples are estimated business. All can sew and mated at about nine-tenths, and

peaches one-half of an average crop. A compilation of statements by crop correspondents, relative to the condition of wheat on the first of April, may be stated in brief, that wheat is generally small, but mainly looking vigorous, with a small percentage killed by the winter.

### THE REAPER DEATH.

VAN DAUGHN-Died at his home in Berlin, Mich., March 7th, 1884. DRNIS VANone of "our girls." There are many DAUGHN, a worthy member of Harmony who do work almost unkown to east- Grange, No. 337. Appropriate resolutions ern girls. There is one only thirteen were adopted by the Grange, and lordered who supplies regular customers with spread upon its minutes, and charter draped Berlin, Apr. 1st. 1884.

> GREENO-Sister SARAH GERENO, a member of Silver Lake Grange, No. 624, died February 26th, 1884. Resolutions of respect WILLIS WIGHTMAN Sec'y.

GROSH-Our entire Order mourns to-day

Bro. Grosh was one of the seven founders of the Order; First Chaplain of the National Grange; author of the beautiful work of "Mentor in Granges, and Homes of Patrons of Husbandry," one of the finest and best books yet published about the Grange.

Our departed brother was noted for his fidelity, and was loved and honored by all.

### THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Flour, sales 9,680 barrels; still in buyers's favor; light trading. Wheat, opened unsettled; 1/21%c lower; later ruled steady; rallted 4/2×c; speculation moderate; sales, 528,000 bu. Ne. 2 red May, 88/42 19%; 848,000 bu. June, \$1.01%/201.01%; 208,00 bu. June, \$1.01%/201.01%; 208,00 bu. June, \$1.01%/2 8,000 bu. Agg., \$1.01%/201.02%; 8.000 bu. Agg., \$1.01%/201.01%; 2000 bu. Sept. \$1.01%/2 Corn, 4/20%c lower; fair-ly active; mixed western spot. 45259; futures 55%/259%. Oats, 4/2%c lower; western, 35/244c; sales 60,000 bu. Pork, dull, neavy spot mess, \$18.75/2017.00. Lard heavy, lower; steam remdered, \$8.76.

Toledo, \$5.70.

Toledo, April 14.—Wheat, lower and quiet;
No. 2 white, 95c; No. 2 red cash, \$1½c; May,
91½c; June, \$3; July, \$2½; No. 2 soft, \$1.08.
No. 3 red, \$1@85c; rejected, \$0@65c. Corn,
dull and casy; new high mixed \$5; No. 2 cash
April, 48½c. Oats, dull; No. 2 white, 38c; No.
2 cash \$6.

Dear Aunt Prue:—How patient cash, 18%c; June, 19%4; No. 2 red cash, 18%c; June, 19%4; No. 2 red cash, 19%4; No. 2 white, 19%4; No. 2 white 89%4.

Live Stock.

OHICAGO, April 14.—Hogs—receipts 9,206; opened stronger, 10c higher; later became weak, and fell back 10@15c;light, \$5.25@6,25; rough packing \$5.65@6.10; heavy packing and shipping, \$6.15@6.60. Cattle—receipts 9.500; weak; exports \$6.25@6 60; good to choice, \$5.90@6.20; common to fair \$5.40@5.80. Sheep—receipts, 2,000; steady; common to choice, \$4.00.

### Groceries.

be "Aunt Patience."

You have some valuable correspondents among the young ladies. I know some of them in their home life. I wonder if "S. P." stands for the property of the

### Political Influence.

There are a lot of eminent lawyers who have entered public life simply to advance in their profession. These men are mostly employed by the great monopolies of the country, and one of them is credited in saying that "corporation p actice was the only practice in this country at the present time that was worth any thing." We are reminded of this by the appearance of

Mr Fvart's in Washington last week. First in behaff of the Western Union Telegraph Company to argue against a postal telegraph Company, and secondly in behalf of the Southern Pacific Railroad to argue against the forfieture of the unearned Texas Pacific Land Grant. We presume that Mr. Evart's appearance is all right from a lawyer's standing point of view, but it is very unfortunate for the people that influence can be thrown into the scales of justice to outweigh public rights

Mr. Evart's partner, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, recently said, in a speech made to the Union League Company, that a fortune of \$50,000 could not be honestly acquired in a few years, or without making a great many people poor. Mr. Choa'e was not retained to make this speech, and he was therefore more likely to speak the truth than Mr. Evarts was when arguing for a fat retainer. Mr. Gould and Mr. Huntington are two of the very men covered by Mr. Choate's remark, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Central Southern and the Central and Southorn Pacific Rail road Companies are an important part of the taxing machinery by which these results have been attained. The measures under consideration-a postal telegraph and the restoration to the public domain of unearned land grants -are tardy efforts to limit the taxing power wielded by these men; and while we have the highest respect for Mr. Evart's general character and ability, we submit that all the influence of all the eminent political lawyers in the country ought not, and must not outweigh the public welfare.

THRE are many reasons why the maority of our farmers should raise their promising heifer calves. Throughout New England there is an absolute scarcity of desirable milch cows, and in a year or two the supply will be so far di-minished that an ever increasing demand will advance prices even beyond the present high figures. The rearing fine stock will also assist in restoring the lost fertility of many of our New England farms.

## FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Jersey Cows, Bull and Heifer Calves. Full blood, not registered; solid color, full black points. Address, E. W. SHRIGLEY, points. Box 125, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

### FOOLISH WOMEN,

Those suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, which are daily becoming more dangerous and more firmly seated, yet who neglect to use, or even to learn about Zoa-Phora-Woman's Friend.

For testimonials proving its merits, address, ng its merits. address, R. Pengelly & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. Sold by all Druggists,

N. B.—Every woman, sickly or healthy, should read Dr. Pengelly's book, "Advice to Mothers, concerning diseases of women and children," Free to any lady. Postage in sealed envelope 44.

### FOR SALE Eleven acres, good buildings, fruit, etc.

Within one mile from postoffice. "Grand view" of town. One-half mile from high view" of town. One-half mile from high school. Desirable home. A bargain if taken within 30 days. Address P. O. BOX 125,



P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y. 15aprem

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'? TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL

GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS. Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER,

or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, con-necting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Omaha and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO,

KANSAS CITY, TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the

CITY OF MEXICO, HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

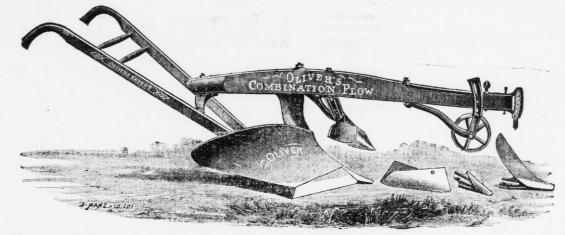
It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Rallroad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and

Canada.
Canada.
T. J. POTTER,
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.
PERCEVAL LOWELL,
Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago.
JNO. Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern Ag't,
617 Broadway, New York, and
306 Washington St., Boston.

# OUR LATEST

# =OLIVER'S= COMBINATION PLOW.



THIS PLOW IS THE LATEST PRODUCT OF THE

# OLIVER

and combines more points of merit in one implement than any other plow heretofore placed on the market. A'l the wearing parts can be changed at will, fitting the plow for any description of soil and workwhatever condition the land may be in.

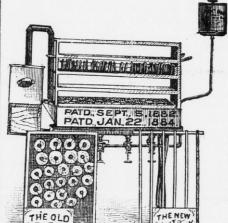
It has a reversible wing and point, making a complete reversible self-sharpening share, and can be fitted with a combination of steel and chilled parts, or with either metal alone.

It is perfectly balanced, runs light, works splendidly, and with marvelous ease to plowman and team Call on your dealer and see the plow, or address

# Oliver Chilled Plow Works

SOUTH BEND, IND., For Circulars and full Particulars.

# **Evaporate More Pounds of Fruit**



RUITACI Capacity 41 quarts at one drying. fuel 2c per hour. Allows no steam from boiler to escape into room.

Any Other Evaporator Made. Capacity from 12 qts. to 40 bu. at one drying.

Price, from \$5 Up.

On receipt of five 2-cent stamps will mail to any address an illustrated circular and price list.

## MY PATENT RACK

Can be used for Hot Air and Steam Evaporators, where drying chambers are 34 inches or more apart, thus doubling the capacity over the old flat rack. By using metal rods in place of wooden you can run on quarters and halves, unpared Peaches, Plums and Prunes.



Condenser takes u no room on stove. Capacity 40 quarts at one drying. lapr2t

THE

Gream.

Rich Field for Live Agents.

R. M. BELLINGER, Blissfield, Mich.

BUSINESS AGENT MICH. STATE GRANGE.

## THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant,

161 South Water Street, Chicago, Respectfully Solicits Consignments of

FRUITS, VECETABLES, BUTTER, ECCS, GRASS SEED, RAW FURS, HIDES, PELTS, TALLOW ETC.

BONDED AGENT OF THE N. W. PRODUCE EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION,

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE PROPER ATTENTION



Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Net-Work without Barbs. It will turn its, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawas, parks, school lets and cemeies. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life-time. It is Superior to Boards or road Wire in every respect. We sak for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick and stall with dark and worth them pine and stall with dark all comparition in neanes, strencth and durability. Gintes, made of wrought fron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest All fron Automatic or Self-Opening Gate, also Cheapest and Neatest all fron Fenoe. Best Whre Stretcher and Post Auger. Also Manufacture Reusell's excellent Wind Engines for pumping water, or geared engines for grinding and other light work. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper.

SEDGWICK BROS. Mf.rs.. Richmond. Indiana.

SEED CORN. Pride of Michigan

This new variety is as early as the eight-rowed sweet corn. I have tested it with care and know that it will grow. Price \$1.00 per Cash orders by registered letter or money order at my risk.
Address JOHN WELLE,

Flat Rock, Wayne Co., Mich.

KING'S HAY GARRIER Speaks for Itself. The many Farmers that use them are enthusiastic in their praise. I sell direct to the farmers and make the price very low. Send at once for circular and price-list. GEO.W. KING, Marion, O.

Just the Book for Grange Debates. THE AMERICAN

# Protectionist's Manual

rotection to Home Industry Essential to National Indedendence and to the well-being of the People. British Free Trade a delusion and a peril. BY GILES B. STEBBINS, DETROIT, MICH.

"It is more instructive than any book of like demensions ever issued in England, Fra ee or America. A Congressman who has spoken on this question a hundred times will find something in it that he never read before, and a young voter who casts his first vote this year will find no page in it that is rot clear, plain and intelligible without reading any other page. It is just the book for clubs."—Chicago Inter Ocean. One hundred and ninety-two pages. Bound in cloth, 75 cts. In paper covers, 40 cts. Mailed to any address on receipt of above prices.

Address, GILES B. STEBBINS, 180 Henry St., Detroit, Mich.





Most Liberal Premium Offers Ever Made! This Paper one year and the Jones Stop Thief Scale—capacity one ounce to ten pounds—iersi.50.



er one year and this Family Valenticity 1/2 ounce to 240 pounds—for \$3.00.



Send your money by Postal Note, Registered Let-er or Money Order, (local checks not received,) to JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

He will send you good Scales.

lapros

### Alabastine

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

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

For sale by paint dealers everywhere Send for circular containing the twelvbeautiful tints. Manufactured only by ALABASTINE CC

M. B. CHURCH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich

(Continued from last week.)

### How Watch Cases are Made.

This process of manufacture was invented 8 Boss, who started in business in the methods and tools used i making these watch cases are covered by patents. This is the only watch case madunder this process. For many years the in troduction of these goods was slow, owin, to popular prejudice against "plated" goods, but gradually the public learned that the James Boss' Gold Watch Case was not a cheap gold-washed or electro-plated article, but was made of genuine gold plates of standard quality and thickness. Conscientious adherence to the determination to make the best watch case ever put on the market, and the adoption of every improvement suggested, has made the James Boss' Gold Watch Case the STANDARD. TRADE MARK most subject to wear-the bow, crown, hinges, thumb-catches, etc., are made of SOLID GOLD.

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

(To be continued.)

## The Cooley Creamer Saves in labor its entire cost every season. It will produce enough more money from the milk to



which can be used water sealed or submerged without infringement. Send for circular to JOHN BOYD, Manufacturer, 199 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILL

## Clover Leaf Can

### Cream Gathering System.



THE CHEAPEST AND BEST. Has the lartest cooling surface. It is the most successful cream raiser and gives the best satisfaction of any can now in use. Patent allowed. Send for price

McCall & Duncan Manufacturers and dealer

# PATRONS IN MICHIGAN!

### You can Save Money

by joining the Wisconsin State Grange in a co-operative purchase of Teas, Coffees Barbed Wire, and many articles bought in large lots at corresponding reductions. We have a flourishing agency just across the lake in Milwaukee, with low rates of freight via. Detroit or Ludington Lines.

Send for our Large Illustrated Catalogue.

Mailed free to all applicants. No pay for goods, ordered under seal, until received and adproved. BARBED WIRE-price for February: 41/2, 5 and 6 cents per pound. Free sample of best (40 cents) Japan Tea by mail. Write for informatiou,

L. G. KNIFFEN, State Agent. 214 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

# MONARCH HORSE HOE



Monarch Mfg. Co., 206 State St., Chicago, ILL

Being a fruit grower and a Patron I will supply Patrons of Husbandry with fresh seed direct from my SEED FARM AT 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT from catalogue prices. Send me a trial order and tes my seeds. Buy of the grower and save the profit of the middleman. CATALOGUE SENT FREE. HEMAN GLASS, LARGUREW SHED FARM, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

### DAIRY QUEEN CHURN.

The easiest Churn to run in existence, Iequiring but one-third the labor of any other Churn made. Worked by hand or treadle. As easy to clean as a butter tray. A success with wind-mill power. Giving the best of satisfaction. Every Churn guaranteed. Send

for Price List.

Dairy Queen Churn Co.,

Screen Churn Co., SCHOOLCBAFT, MICH.



### FARM FOR SALE,

Desiring to change occupations would sell my farm containg 79 acres of choice land situated one rale west and la miles south of the thriving town of Hartford. Said farm is in good repair, with two good bearing apple orchards besides a good variety of other fruit. Good soil adapted to both grain and fruit, being within the fruit belt in VanBuren Co. Seventy-one acres im royed land, balance Seventy-one acres im roved land, balance timber, including a thrifty young sugar bush of over 300 trees No waste land, splendid buildings, all new or nearly new, that cost over three thousand dollars Any amount of splen-iid spring water convenient to both house and barn. Handy to school 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 rare chance for some one to get a beautiful, pleasant home.

J E. PACKER. HARTFORD, VanBuren Co., Mich. lmar4t

M.S.STANDARD JONES BANGHAMTON

5 TON WAGON SCALES, \$60 and JONES he pays the reignt—for free Price List mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON,

### FARM FOR SALE.

Said farm is situated in Silver Creek town ship; four miles north, and one mile west of Dowagiac, and contains 110 acres of land; ninety acres under good improvment twenty acres of wheat, or the ground; en acres of or-chard, frame house and barn, and a good well of water. For terms, enquire of G. W. NYE, Dowagiac Cass Co. Mich.

Greenwood Stock Farm

### A CHOICE LOT OF PURE BRED POLAND CHINA SWINE

For Sale at Reasonable Rates. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. Breeding

corded in Ohio Poland China Record Parties wishing stock of this kind will find the transfer of the state of th

## Seeds for 1884

TRY MY SEEDS. I have a choice lot of Fresh Seeds at three

cents per packet. I also sell by the ounce o pound. Send for price list. T. L. WHITE, GIRARD, Branch Co., Mich.



THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS of ROSES. 60 LARCE HOUSES for ROSES alone. We CIVE AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office. diate bloom delivered salely, posice, all labeled 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5; \$10; 100 for \$13. Our NEW CUIDE, a REE

THE DINCEE & CONARD CO. Pa. NORTHERN GROWN, VERY EARLY. Also Flower Vegetable and Field Seeds. 44 New Varities of Pota-toes. Order early. Catalogue Free

CORN toes. Order early. Catalogue Free. FRED. N. LANG, Baraboo, Wis.

### BIG BERRIES!

The famous

CUTHBERT RED RASPBERRY And GREGG BLACK CAP RASP-BERRY, CRESCENT and BID-WELL STRAWBERRY, and

other SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

FOR SALE.

My plants are very fine. I have money to raise and must and will sell cheap. Special terms to Granges, Clubs, or combined orders.

Address FRED. LUCIA,

German Horse and Cow

# POWDERS

This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholtser's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs health, and increases the production of eggs
It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price
by B. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W.
HILL & CO., 80 WOODBEIDGE ST., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATHE ST., CHICAGO. and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose), price Right Critis per lb., 30-lb boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, Ten Critis per lb.

Can save money by attending the

**KALAMAZOO** 

## Business College

Fall term opens Sept. 1. Send for Journal



Kalamazoo, - Mich.



CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

TRAINS WESTWARD, -CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME,					TRAINS RASTWARD, - CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME					
	Beations.	No. 2. Mail, Ex. Sun.	No. 4. Day Express. Ex. Sun.		No. 8. B Creek Pass'g'r. Ex. Sun.	STATIONS.	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun.	No. 3. Limited Express Daily.		No. 11. Valp'so Accom. Ex. Sun
14	Port Huron _ Imlay City Lapeer Flint	7 50 "	7 50 AM 9 12 " 9 55 "	9 30 "	4 10 PM 5 19 " 5 43 " 6 25 "	Le. Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale " Valparaiso	10 06 "	4 13 "	8 30 Pb 9 23 " 10 40 "	5 20 PM 6 20 " 7 45 PM
L▼.	Det., G. W. Div. Det., D. G.H.&M. Pentiac " Helly "	6 50 " 7 55 " 8 50 "	8 32 " 9 20 " 9 53 "	8 35 " 9 83 " 10 11 "	4 30 " 5 35 " 6 20 "	" Haskells " Stillwell " South Bend_ " Grangers " Cassepelis	12 42 " 1 30 " 1 50 "	6 44 "		
Lv.	Durand Durand Lansing Charlotte Battle Oreek	11 00 "		11 06 " 10 45 " 11 50 " 12 22 AM 1 03 "	7 05 " 7 20 " 8 28 " 9 08 " 10 20 "	" Marcellus " Schoolcraft _ " Vicksburg Ar. Battle Creek Lv. Battle Creek	2 45 " 3 08 " 3 22 " 4 00 "		†1 16 " 1 36 " 1 46 " 1 40 "	N 7. P. H. Pass'g'r Ex Sun. 4 35 AM
Ĺ₹.	Battle Creek Vicksburg Schoolcraft_ Marcellus		1 25 " 2 10 " 2 20 " 2 45 "	1 23 " 2 17 " †2 28 "		" Charlotte " Lansing Ar, Durand	5 24 " 6 01 " 7 25 "	10 15 " 11 06 "	3 37 " 4 15 " 5 23 "	5 32 " 6 (9 " 7 40 "
"	Cassopolis Grangers South Bend_ Stillwell Haskells	Vaip'so 'Accom.	3 50 "	3 19 "		Lv. Dur., D.G.H.&M. Ar. Holly, "Pontiac, " Detroit, " Lv. Det., G.W.Div.	8 05 " 8 45 " 9 50 "		4 56 " 5 35 "	9 53 " 9 53 " 10 40 " 11 45 "
"	Valparaiso Redesdale C,RI&P Cros Chicago	6 20 AM 7 05 " 7 40 "	5 25 " 6 48 " 7 45 "	5 52 " 7 15 " 8 10 "		" Flint " Lapeer " Imlay City Ar, Port Huron_	8 15 " 8 58 " 9 25 "	11 35 " 12 07 AM	6 00 **	8 25 " 9 12 " 9 34 " 10 40 "

Westward, 10:05 A. M., except Sunday

No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals.

Nos. 3 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek.

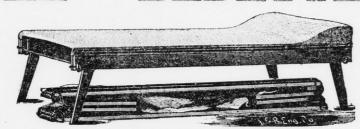
Where no time is shown at the stations trains will of stop.

† Trains do not stop for passengers are trains will Chicago & Chica

Way Freights leave Schoolcraft, Eastward 5:35 P. M.; tral Standard Time, which is one hour slower than Eastern Standard Time.

Mail orders promptly filled, making a HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Rochester, N.Y. and Chicago, III.

B. CHURCH "BEDETTE" GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.,



Patented June 13, 1882.

This invention supplies a long-felt want for a cheap portable bed, that can be put away in a small space when not in use, and yet make a roomy, comfortable bed when wanted. Of the many cots that are in the market there is not one, cheap or expensive, on which a comfortable night's rest can be had. They are all narrow, short, without spring, and in fact no bed at all. While The Bedette folds into as small space, and is as light as anything can be made for durability. When set up it furnishes a bed long enough for the largest man, and is as anything to the many contrable to lie many as the most expensive had.

comfortable to lie upon as the most expensive bed.

It is so constructed that the patent sides, regulated by the patent adjustable tension cords, form the most perfect spring bed. The canvas covering is not tacked to the frame, as on all cots, but is made adjustable, so that it can be taken off and put on again by any in a few minutes, or easily tightened, should it become loose, at any time, from stretching. It is a perfect spring bed, soft and easy, without springs or mattress. For warm weather it is a complete bed, without the addition of anything; for cold weather it is only necessary to add sufficient clothing.

### The "BEDETTE" is a Household Necessity,

And no family, after once using, would be without it. It is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of repair. It makes a pretty lounge, a perfect bed, and the price is

36 inches wide by 6½ feet long, \$3 50. 30 inches wide by 6½ feet long, \$3.00. 27 inches wide by 41 feet long (cover nor adjustable) \$2.50. For Sale by Furniture Dealers Everywhere.





We are the Original Grange Supply House, organized in 1872 to supply the consumer direct with all classes of Goods at Wholesale Prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. We are not purchasing agents or commission men who buy their goods after they get an order. We buy from first hands in large quantities and carry in stock all the goods we handle, embracing Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Sewing Machines, Hardware, Tinware, Guns, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Crockery, Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Groceries, and in fact nearly Everything that is required in the House or on the farm.

Our Buyer's Guide is issued in March and September of each year and will be sent free to any address upon receipt of postage, 7 cents. It is a book of 216 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3.300 illustrations of articles we handle, also prices and descriptions of all the goods we sell. Invaluable as a book of reference. Let us hear from you.



Respectfully, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, III.



All my Seed is warranted to be fresh and true to name, so far that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refill orders gratis. A large part of the great collection of Seed I offer is of my own growing. As the original introducer of Eclipse Beet, Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, and scores of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement. Catalogues FREE to all. best advertisement. Catalogues FREE to all. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, SEED GROWER, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.



### CHOICE FIELD PEAS,

Clover and Timothy Seed.

A limited quantity of Early Canada Seed Sorn, warranted to grow 100 per cent. Extra nice. All kinds of Farm and Vegetable Seeds fresh and pure.

GEO. W. HILL,

BO Woodbridge st., DETROIT, Mich.



## This cut represents our Minature Closed PATENT FLOWER POT.

With every purchase of \$5.00 or more in Clothing, Hats, Caps and furnishing goods we give one of these Pots. On breaking the same will be found a card giving the holder one of these presents.

ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO. STYLISH CARRIAGE HORSE FINE TOP BUGGY. 1 SLENDID 8 PIECE BEDROOM

### SET. FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

Caiure, Toilet, Sewing Tables, Fancy Chairs, Toilet Cases, Brushes, Fine Shirts, Watches, and hundreds of other handsome presents. Remember you receive your present right after you purchase.

# THIS IS NO LOTTERY. But a fair legitimate scheme

We guarantee to sell goods as low as can be bought anywhere in the State.

Men Suits \$5.0 \$30 Boys Suits \$2 to \$18 Men's Hats 35d. to \$4. Boys Hats 25d. to \$2.

We sell a good all wool Casimere Men suit at \$5.50 This is cheap at \$10.00,

We warrant all goods to turn out satisfactorly.

# STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

1jun1y

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Mention GRANGE VISITOR.

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

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

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

Spring & Company,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. [Mention the Visitos.]

# Homes ≡ Texas \ Arkansas!

15may 24t

Low prices, long credit. Rich agricultural and grazing lands, producing wheat, rye, cats, corn, cotton grasses, and all the choice fruits, near schools churches and maircods. Chesp land excursions every month. For maps of Texas, Arkanses, Missouri, and Kansas, with all is formation, address J. B. FRAWLEY, Pass, and Land Agent Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., 109 Clark street Chicago, Ill.



rigerator. The cream is taken from the top and is tear of sediment. The most complete arrangement MCCALL & DUNCAN

# FENNO & MANNING,

117 Federal St., Boston. Consignments Solicited and Cash Advances

# TS Hand-Book FREE. R. S. & A. P. LACEY. Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. O. BARBOUR" CORN DAILL. Unequaled for STRENGTH and SIMPLICITY. Drops positively only ONE Grain

Fish's American Manual of PARLIAMENZARY LAW Is the cheapest and best. The subject is made so plain that every Citizen or Society member should have a copy. Circular of commendation free. Price by

mail prepaid; cloth, 50 cents; leather tucks, \$1.00. Postage stamps received. Address, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft. or GEO. T. FISH.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes. Trade Marks, Copyrights, Assign-ments, Caveats, and Mechanical Drawings. Circulars free. 105 E. Main st., Chase Block, aprit KALAMAZOO, MICH.