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Agricultural Pepartment.

THE SONG OF THE WORKERS.

I sing the song of the workers, the men of the brawny arm,
Who gives us our daily bread, and keep us from hunger's harm:
Who labor afar in the forest, who leaven the flelds of toil, Who take no heed of the sunshine, and mind not sweat or toil.

I sing the song of the workers, who harvest the golden grain,
And bind it, and thrash it, and sift it, nor care for the sting and stain:

Who load it in creaking wagons, and stoutly their oxen drive,
And bid them good-bye as they go, like the bees flying home to the bive

I sing the song of the workers, the men who struggle and strain; Who give us their muscle and nerve, as they guard the loaded train; Who give us their sinew and brain, as they watch the prisoned stream,

And run tle risk of their lives, as they pass

the perilous stream. I sing the song of the workers, and men who labor and thrive,
Who handle for us the honey that comes to

the human hive; The patient and tireless workers, with muscles as tough as steel, Who carry the heaviest burdens, and lift, and

trandle and wheel. I sing the song of the workers, demanding for His just and rightful due for all the work he

For all the work of the workers, no matter whom, or where,
To each from the grand result, his honest,
proportionate share.

Manufacture of Drain Tile.

ARTICLE NO. 4.

FRYING AND PREPARING FOR THE KILN.

There is no clay that will stand rapid drying in the sun and wind without cracking. The best of clay needs some protection and some clay needs a great deal of protection, and some then will crack.

The amount of water that is contained in the freshly molded tiles will depend very much on the way the clay has been treated.

There is a certain amount of water that enters in the clay in a chemical combination, known as hydroscopic water that cannot be driven off without the application of about 400 degrees of heat. This water composes about 13 per cent of the weight of the clay, but in addition to this is a large amount of moisture which probably makes 25 per cent as the tile leaves the machine, which is largely removed by ordinary evaporation,

This drying is done in a shed made in such a way that the amount of sunshine received can be governed in a great degree. A very simple one would be made with a board roof with dimensions 18 feet wide, six feet high to eaves, and as long as may be necessary. An alley six feet wide is left in the center and on each side of this is a row of shelves composed of slats each shelf being six feet wide; these shelves are placed about eight inches apart for machine made small tile. The tile are placed on these shelves with a half round paddle and left horizontally if the clay is pressed hard enough to stand such treatment, otherwise room will have to be left to stand the tiles on end.

For the sides and end of this shed doors are provided, fastened with hinges on the upper side, by propping these doors open at any desired angle the drying of the tiles are regulated. Clay that cracks badly is sometimes improved by the addition of a little salt. The time taken to dry tiles varies from four, days to two weeks, depending both on the tile and the weather. They are kept in the shed until thoroughly dry and quite hard, when they are removed and taken to the kiln. For carrying the unburned tile around the yard spring barrows are needed; it will not do to wheel them on ordinary barrows as the jar of small obstructions will break them.

SETTING IN THE KILN.

We will now suppose that the kiln is constructed, although the method of building will not be described until the next article. The tile are wheeled in and placed on ends in the space reserved for them, setting the smaller tile inside the larger ones and resting one row of tiles on another. Care must be taken not to choke up the mixed in greater or less quantity with heat passages and to leave about the seed wheat, even when great care is

After the tile are in place the kiln entrance doors are sealed up, the fire applied gradually until the steam has been driven off. This operation is called by the tile men "water smoking," and requires from 24 to 36 hours. After the water smoke is driven off the fire is increased as much as possible, until the burning is about completed. This requires from 24 to 48 hours more. The kiln is then shut up to keep out the cold air and allowed to stand until nearly cool, which usually takes about one week more, when the operation of burning will be completed.

Chess Versus Wheat.

Henry R. Howard of Marlette, S. P. Bullard of Newcomb, and W. of Richland, still cling to the absurd theory that wheat turns into chess. I said in reply to Mr. Howard that "Science, the laws of God and nature, are against you." Now let us see. Read the eleventh and twelfth verses of the first chapter of Genesis. Here God declared, that grass, herb and tree, whose seed in itself should yield fruit after its kind, and it was so. And God pronounced it good, not a cheat. Nature is always true to itself; sometimes grains are injured, and the result is smut or fungus. But no injury to one kind of grain can cause it to change to another, much less grain to grass. Now what says science? For an answer to this question, I send you an article from the Farmer's Review of June 19, which I hope you will publish, or at least a part of it. There is no guess work in that article, but facts which can not be overthrown. Now which shall we believe, God, nature, and science, or the guess work or belief of a few poor farmers, for I assert that no good, scientific farmer will continue to raise chess after it is eradicated from his grounds. Let this hit who it will, it is true nevertheless.

In the report of the department of agriculture for 1883, on page 85, the question is discussed and we think authoritatively settled. As many of our readers may not have access to the report, we publish below the following questions addressed to the botanist of the department, with his reply. If this does not satisy inquirers, we have no hope of being able to do so by any-

QUESTIONS.

thing which we might offer:

1. Will wheat under any circumstances whatever, change into cheat. and, if so, what are the conditions? If not, why will cheat come up so abundantly, (sometimes almost to

only where wheat is sown? Will either wheat or chest, under any conditions chang to timothy? (This is asserted to be the case by some.) 4. Has cheat a botanical name, and to what cereal is it most nearly related,

botanically? 5. Is it possible for a head of wheat and another of cheat to grow upon the same stalk, or for a stalk of each to grow upon the same germ?

Has the department of agriculture ever offered a reward or prize "for a grain of cheat that would sprout?" (I was informed that a resprout?" (I was informed that a reward of \$50 had been offered.)
These questions cover, I believe, the

main features of the case, and by answering them at your earliest convenience, you will greatly oblige,

Yours very truly, ROBERT RIDGWAY. REPLY.

Sir:-Your letter has been duly received and considered. The subject is an important one, as it relates to a wide spread popular error. We have received numerous inquiries on this subject, mostly from Illinois, where the wheat has suffered extensively from the last sever- winter. The conclusion reached by a large class of farmers, that wheat changes into cheat or chess, must by every intelligent nat-uralist be considered enormous. It would be quite as proper to claim that a sparrow would change into a hawk, or an oak into a beach. Still it must be admitten that there is apparent grounds for the opinion. The difficul-ty arises from an imperfect consider ation of the facts. As an answer to the questions you propose will eluci-date this statement, I will at once proceed to their consideration:

Question 1. To this I reply, that under no circumstances can such a change occur.

Question 2. The reason cheat comes up abundantly under such circumstance is as follows. There is always more or less cheat growing in wheat fields, and consequently there is more or less cheat seed in the ground from self seeding, as well as from cheat seed, which is, in most cases

same amount of space around each taken to clean the seed in the ordinary method. Cheat is more of a hardy na ture than wheat, and is much less subject to injury by frost. It always hap pens that during a severe winter, a quantity of wheat is destroyed, chiefly in low places, subject to alternate freezing and thawing, by which the roots are broken, and exposed by the process of "heaving." In such cases the cheat plants being of more hardy nature are uninjured, and having the ground now to themselves grow more vigorously, and "stool out" abundantly, so as to take full possession, and then we have a crop of cheat instead

Question 3. Such a change is equally impossible with the other, and not any more so, although the absurdity of the case will be more generally ad-

Question 4. Cheat has a well-known botanical name. It belongs to the genus Bromus and is nearly related to Festuca or Fescue grass, and not losely related to any common cereals. There are about forty species of Bromus in different parts of the world. The species which is commonly known under the name of cheat is Bromus secalinus With this is frequently found two or three other species in the same field. The difference between the close, parrow spike of wheat, and the loose diffusely branched panicle of cheat, or chess, is very great, and a change of one of these to the other would be a great violation of the laws nature, and without a parallel in ther the vegetable or animal king-

Question 5. A negative reply is the only one that can be given to this question, if the above statements are correct. We have several times had specimens sent us claiming to be wheat or cheat growing together on the same head, but on examination these proved to be merely a branch of cheat accidently entangled in the spikelets of a wheat head. Specimens have also been sent claiming to be wheat and cheat growing on different stalks, but from the same root, yet a dereful examination showed the roots of the two plants were closely intermingled without any structural con-

Question 6. No such reward or prize the been offered. The department has too much reason to believe that having sprouted it will struggle for existence and developement.

Had these queries come from spring wheat section of the country there would probably have been a other question of the following character. Why do we not have cheat in spring wheat fields? The reply to uch a question would be, that cheat, like winter wheat, begins its growth in the autumn, and, if any existed in the ground prepared for spring wheat, the plowing and harrowing would destroy it or prevent its development.

A Useful Device.

The various occupations in the farmer's business may be pleasant and attractive in the aggregate; he may enjoy beautiful scenery, cool refreshing breezes, as he reclines in happy contentment after his toil. He may regale himself upon the choicest luxuries of his own producing and feel himself "Monarch of all he surveys" at least as long as he can forget that wilking time is drawing near, when he must doff his regal habiliments and submit himself to the most repulsive occupation of milking amidst the foul odors of stable or yard, the especial attraction for flies, mosquitoes, who have him at their mercy; and worse perhaps than all else is the ceaseless flagellation from poor brindle's caudal appendage quite regardless of the circunistance of cleanliness or otherwise, and otherwise, is the more usual state of things. Millions of people are anxiously waiting the advent of the genius who will make milking by machinery a practical success. In the meantime I herewith present to the suffering milkmaids and milkmen of the universe a simple little device which deprives brindle of her power to annoy in the way above mentioned. A clothes pin and a cord of suitable size, 12 feet long. Fasten the cord to the head of the pin. Now all is ready. Take your place ready for milking, pass the cord around the cow's leg, inclosing the dreadful tail, draw the cord as tight as necessary and slip the loose end in the jaws of the pin; the pressure secures it. One second makes all secure, an instant will release it. Now you have nothing to dread. Your thoughts may dwell upon pleasant themes and the usual execrations may be deferred to a more appropriate oc-

C. S. KILLMER. Arenac, Mich.

Vanderbilt's net income is \$19,67 per

Peppermint.

BURR OAK, Mich., June 9, 1884. Inclosed please find a slip cut from one of our county papers in regard to the peppermint industry, which is quite a profitable branch of farming in our county. You remember I spoke of it when at your club some years ago. As there has been some improvement since I was there, I thought it would interest you. I hope some time

to meet with your club again. Crops of all kinds are looking very finely, and fruit, except peaches, hids fair for a very large crop. It may be news to a great many to

be informed that St. Joseph county leads the world as a perpermint county, and that her re-distilled oils command the highest price and meet with the most ready sale, but such is the case. Mr. A. Todd, of Nottawa township, is the largest grower and distiller of the plant. He has recently perfect ed a method for crystalizing the product that has wrought a revolution in the drug as a commercial commodity. By his invention the distilled pepper mint is reduced to a beautiful and snow white crystal form, and is so strong that the minutest particle touched to the tongue is like a spark fire. He recently had a quantity of in the photograph gallery of N. ames, and the writer had the privilege of examining it. A reporter of the Mendon Globe recently visited the distillery of Mr. Todd, and has this to

eay of the process:

'After watching for some time the process of passing through the almost innumerable steam pipes, conductors, condensers, etc., of a quantity of am-ber colored oil, we were delighted to it come out perfectly pure and white and freed from a resinous gum-my substance of about the consistency black strap molasses. From this interesting process we turned and fol lowed our conductor to the room now used for reducing the oil to crystals. Here we found many curious devices, and were shown much of the process used to complete this work, but as Mr. Todd has several patents pending at Washington, our correspondent could not safely enter into details this time. Mr. Jones, the able assistant of Mr. Todd, assured us that already the demand for his new product far exceeded the capacity of the works, and that arrangements were now perfected for the erection of more buildings and an increase of facilities."—Husbandman.

THE ANNUAL farce of road-making is now before an admiring public in numberless districts where primitive ideas are held concerning obligation to mend the highways, or to be more precise, "to work out the road-tax." The farce is visible in the manner of work-the performance-ludicrous if it were not so pitifully contemptible. The usual method of making a roadway in country districts, is to plow at the sides of the beaten track and haul the soft earth in where the wheels must pass. Of course, there are situations where nothing better can be done without extravagant cost, but they are not many, and even in such cases the work is rendered inefficient because done at a time of year when the earth does not pack well, and the track, therefore, remains soft in dry weather. Most farmers have an intuitive, yet incheate, perception of the farcical character of the work; hence the disposition commonly manifested to shirk it as far as possible. The law stipulates that a day's work on the road shall be eight hours, meaning that so many hours shall be employed in faithful labor. But farmers get around this easily, spending the time, or a great share of it, in performance wholly irrelevant, in story-telling, in political discussion, in any way to pass the time along and get credit on the road-warrant. A plow on the road a day counts for a day's work, and the team the same, the driver another day. It is customary to take a team and a plow, or scraper which counts for the same, and a driver, making altogether three days. But the team will plow a furrow or twe in the ditch and then go under the shade of a tree with the men seated on the fences or lounging as best suits convenience at the time, while the obligation to work is utterly forgotten. The main purpose to get the days counted off the list attached to the warrant, and in a great many cases, perhaps a majority, the road is actually in worse condition after the botching it gets than before it was touched. Is there any possible way to correct the methods? Can the roads be worked as farmers would do similar work on their farms,—good, honest time, and good honest labor expended with the purpose of accomplishing an object, making the roads good? It is hardly necessary to say what good work is for every farmer knows. Not one in ten would make on his own land a private road so poorly as a majority make the public roads. Yet every farmer is personally interested in the roads in his own neighborhood and should feel earnestly desirous of having them put in the best possible condition and kept so. As a matter of fact road-making should be done in early spring before the ground Patrick, Midland City, Michigan.

is suited to form work. roads will be muddy of course, but if the bardest material that can be procured be put in the track to sufficient depth to withstand the passage of wheels it will pack down hard and solid and be reasonably free from mud all through the season, whereas under the present method exactly the conditions required for making mud are supplied. It may be worth while to call attention to this subject because there is lethargic stupor in the public mind about road-making. But the evils visible constantly in every road district as the result of foolish and utterly indefensible conformation. terly indefensible performance, necessarily excite remark, and it is therefore extremely desirable that a general awakening to the necessities of the case be had. - Husbandman.

Chewing the Cud.

Every child living in the country has stood and watched this curious operation, and wondered what the lump was which he saw come up in the cow's threat, and then go down again after she had chewed it for a certain length of time. And perhaps he may have seen the anxiety and turmoil produced on a farm by the report that some one of the cows had "lost her eud," and as the result of this excitement he may have seen the ab-ued attempt to "make a new eud," in hope that the cow would by such means be restored to good condition. There is in the minds of a large proportion of the readers of the Scientific American (which simply means the community) so little correct under-standing of the true nature of "chewing the cud" that a few words concern-

ing it may not be amiss.

A very large tribe of animals, of which sheep and cows are only familiar examples, are called in works of natural history Ruminantia because they all ruminate, they chew the cud. They do so because their peculiar organs of digestion require it; they can get their nourishment in no other way. They have, it is said in the books, four stomachs, but the state-ment is not strictly correct, for the enire digestion is done in a single one. that which is called the fourth, the other three being only places for pre-paratory work. Their food is swallowed without being chewed; the chewing is to come later. When this unchewed food is swallowed it passes directly into the first stomach, to use the common term; but the drink which the animal takes goes straight past the entrance of the first into the second. These two serve only to soak and soften the coarse food. When the first has done what it can, the foed passes out of it into the second. and then the cow or sheep is ready to "chew the cud."

The second stomach, while busy at work in soaking the food, keeps it in motion, and gradually rolls it up into masses, so that in the small upper part there is formed an oblong solid lump of the size that we recognize as the "cud." This the animal throws up into the mouth, and chews with evidently as much satisfaction as the same act of mastication gives us when we put the most delicate morsels be-tween our teeth. When it is sufficiently chewed, the mass is swallowed and its place taken by another which had been rolled up in the meantime.

But the "cud" thus masticated does not return to the second stomach, from which it had come. It passes smoothly into the third, a place for additional lubrication, and then into the fourth. where the true digestion begins and ends. This is, in brief, the whole story,

and we see how naturally the chewing comes in; it is the same as in our own case, only that it is at a different stage of the food's progress. And we see also what "losing the cud" really is. The cow or sheep is suffering from indigestion; the "second stomach" has failed to roll up the little masses suitable for chewing, and there is nothing which the poor beast can bring up. Of course, therefore, the one thing required is to restore the tone and power of the stomach; not to burden it with an "artificial cud." which would only increase the difficulty, instead of relieving it.

Water for Stock.

The farmer who made a single pump furnish water through rubber tubing to the stock in four fields did a very ingenious and wise thing. Animals should be able to obtain drink whenever they feel thirsty. The water then taken has a better effect than if given at convenient intervals by the farmer or his assistants, for in the latter case the animal is very apt to drink more than is really good for him. Then, again, if the attendant is concerned at all about the quantity of water the animal takes, the chances are he will pull him away before the demands of nature have been satisfied. For a small outlay of money a farmer can in a multitude of cases, arrange the water supply of their live stock so that they can drink whenever they feel dry. Such a method is economy in a double sense-in the well being of the stock and in the time of th owner or his help.

For fertilizing salt, address, Larkin and

The Grange Visitor

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Bebartment Serrefary's 1'. COBB. - -

SCHOOLCRAFT.

THE PLASTER BUSINESS OF 1884.

When in Grand Rapids a few days since we called on the Alabastine Co. which by arrangement furnishes plaster to the Patrons of Michigan and elsewhere.

In answer to enquiries about the plaster trade of 1884 we learned that there appears to have been some falling off in the demands of late years. This corresponds with our observation. Some farmers who used plaster freely a few years ago use less, and some who used to haul it home from Grand Rapids with a team, frequently requiring 2 or 3 days to make a trip, use less now when it can be had at half the cost. As to the wisdom of this course we have nothing to say but simply note a fact.

The Alabastine Company got out a large amount of rock last season and have had no complaints we feel sure that the claim of the company, that the rock was well ground must have been true. The sales were satisfactory, amounting to 8189 tons prior to

While we have no figures of the sales of the combination, yet there is satisfactory evidence showing that the total sales of the other five mills of land plaster was but little more than the amount sold by the Alabastine Company.

This company held steadily to its contract price of \$2.50 per ton filling orders from outside parties as well as Patrons for a time or until apprehension that their supply of rock might not meet all dent that all orders could be filled sales were made to all parties alike.

The combination starting in with a flourish of trumpets and a general notice that plaster would be sold for \$1.25 per ton held on until the plaster dealers of the State supposed they were going to have a good thing out of the business this year. As this scheme did not have the effect intended of demoralizing the Alabastine Company, the combination concluded to supplement one folly with another and this was accomplished by putting the price of land plaster up to \$3.00 per ton on board of cars. This served to disgust plaster dealers and add to the business of the Alabastine Company.

There have been two or three instances of misunderstanding in reference to charges for switching which were satisfactorily explained. Aside from these the business has run without any friction or unpleasantness whatever, so much so that very little reference has been made to the plaster business in the VISITOR.

The combination, left to itself, beat itself and the Patrons of the State were simply interested witnesses of its blundering folly.

To our farmer friends we would say, turn out and take part in the primary meetings of the political party to which you belong if you are a partizan, immense success. and work with a definite object in view, and let that object not overlook the great interests of the farmer class of this country. If you will not do this bling because farmers hold so small a proportion of the important and responsible offices in the State and na-

If you think the great agricultural interests of this county can and will be best taken care of by lawyer's, work for such representation in Congress have more than two or three per cent representation in the legislative body MEETING OF THE MICHIGAN PRESS ASSO-CIATION.

in it when William Saunders, O. H. Kelly and their colleagues had conceived the idea, and put in practical shape of the country.

Grange was its seventeenth An invitation received from its President A. Mc Millan, to meet the Michigan Press Association on its seven teenth annual session in Bay City on the 24th of June, is the evidence we tion of about the same age as the organization of the Patrons of Husban- officials for transportation. dry. We thought perhaps a farmer editor might add to the assortment, if

ter half of the editorial fraternity, at 4 P. M. on the 23d, and in a few ning time to take the party now numhours were enjoying the hospitality of bering 125 to Marquette, a Lake Su-Saginaw train for Bay City. Arriving soon after noon we were soon registered at the Frazer House.

Although the meeting had been called at 10 A. M., yet the many did not reach Walton Hall where the meeting was held until after dinner, and this was soon enough, as little transpired in the forenoon. At 2 P. M. the afternoon session was called to order by the President, who introduced his Honor, Mayor Weadock, by whom the association were welcomed most cordially in a reat speech.

Recreation, and enlarged acquain tance are among the objects of these annual meetings. But this is not all as the following programme of work as igned to members of the fraternity sufficiently proves.

The first paper was read by George Boynton, of the Detroit Free Press-Subject, "Law of Libe!:" Some discussion followed the reading of this paper. A majority of those who spoke favored the views of Mr. B., that we editors are not sufficiently protected by law. We did not say a word, but kept thinking it was hardly fair for a newspaper man to be liable to damages for prevaricating a little in his paper, when a first class lawyer makes his reputation by suppressing or perverting facts, and making a jury believe that black is white, and incurs no hazzard for damages in doing so

The discussion terminated by the appointment of a committee charged with the duty of drafting a Bill for presentation to the next legislature, calling for such modification of exist ing law as shall protect Michigan Editors from the raids of hungry lawyers who occasionally persuade s low to the belief that his reputation has been damaged some definite amount and he is willing to assist in repairing his shattered character for about half

the amount of damage claimed. The other papers were "The country editor as a business man" by D. B Angier of the Charlotte Republican; 'The relation of the newspaper to politics" by A. J. Aldrich of the Cold water Republican; "Practical points in publishing a newspaper" by M. D. Hamilton of the Monroe Commercial The relation of the press to social demands. Then outside parties were and moral reforms" by A. S. Kedzie of refused. Later when it became evithe Grand Haven Commercial; "Ad and moral reforms" by A. S. Kedzie of vertising agents," by J. W. Hallock of the Grand Rapids Post. "The meenanism of a newspaper" by Wm. Van Buren of the Lansing Republican, and "Legal advertising" by Hon. Geo. papers were carefully prepared, and Hallock, all will be found interesting and valuable reading.

We suppose the association has somehow made Bay City believe that 21% tons at a load, and go often. it was honored by the presence of these gentlemen of the press and in on a large scale requiring a large recognition a sumptuous banquet was amount of capital, mechanical skill of spread at the Frazer House, to which a high order and clear headed, sound, all were invited.

After the session Tuesday evening, some 200 guests sat down and made perience meeting, with W. P. Nesbitt ing a larger production. of the Big Rapids Herald as class floral decorations and we enjoyed the we suppose contributed in a legitimate evening very much although we can- way to the famous "barrel" of Samunot pronounce the class meeting an el J. Tilden, its President.

The officers elected for the ensuing pursuit of knowledge and enjoyment tions above your breath anywhere, year were C.S. Hampton of Harbor in this mining town, and all were and see in the advocacy of any man Springs, president; Orno Strong, greatly pleased with what they saw you are forever estopped from grum- Nashville, secretary; Fred Slocum and learned of this immense business. Caro, treasurer, and Traverse City is

the place of meeting. but despite these unfavorable condi- and other gentlemen of Marquette, that the Grange of which they were tions about half the company accepted who contributed in no small degree to an invitation to ride on the river on the the ple asure of the trip. But if you think agriculture should steamer Wellington Burt owned by The return trip was made on a down Messrs. Root & Middler which the grade, and we found ourselves well firm had kindly placed at our disposal qualified for the next important busi- in some places a disregard of those of the nation govern yourself accordingly. Don't stay at home—attend the for a short trip. This gave us an opness. We were to have another all wise restrictive provisions found in portunity to get some idea of the lum- night ride, and we made the best pre- the constitution of the Order has

sait block gave us an idea how salt The editors of Michigan believe in saw mills is used to evaporate the and boarded the train for St. Ignace. association. Many of them believed brine. When Michigan pine is gone A good eleeper, and a good night members and the judicious rulings and Michigan salt will not be made at such made the return trip pleasant, and good advice of its State Masters. small cost.

a scheme for organizing the farmers City but contess our surprise at the road, at 7:30 Friday morning. The par-The last session of the National claims third place in population and which had been chartered for our use in business activity it certainly ranks and in a few moments we were off for high.

olutions were adopted of thanks to the summer resort, and we found only the gentlemen of the press for the valu- John Jacob Astor house doing busiable papers read, to the officers for the ness. Here the party breakfasted, and offer that the editors of Michigan, management, to the good people in carriages or on foot, soon after start like her farmers, have an organiza of Bay City for their generous hospi- ed cut, armed with a guide book to ity could not and should not be igtality and attention, and to railroad explore the natural curiosities of this

At two o'clock the excursionists left by rail for Mackinaw and the upper younger by at least thirty years, we not to the value of the collection, and lake country. Arriving at Mackinaw first visited the fort and witso concluded to accept the invitation. City in the evening we at once took a nessed a company of Uncle Sam's As the invitation included the bet- steamer for St. Iguace, some eight blue coats do red tape duty, as miles distant, where a train of the . D. prescribed by authority. From with wife and satchel, we left home M. & M. R was ready on regular runold friends in the city of Jackson perior mining town 150 miles distant Our visit there was just so much more which was reached about seven o'clock than the bill called for and was greatly Thursday morning. We had enough Farther on we found Fort Holmes, enjoyed. At 7:35, on the 24th., we daylight after 4 o'clock A.M. to be satisboarded the Jackson, Lansing and fied that a night's ride from St. Ignace to Marquette is just the thing pro vided you have satisfactory sleeping Kalamazoo county citizens. After a accommodations.

The country is low, much of it wet with little timber of any value; its unpromising monotony was wearisome. Occasionally we saw some evidence of pine of some value, but no good tracts completely jaded out. We were surwere in sight by daylight, and very whole distance.

the very lap of a beautiful city-for of access, a delightful climate, with a such is Marquette.

Frank Milligan Esq., and the citizens committee and quartered at the Clifton and Mesnard hotels for breakfast. The conditions were favorable for a private carriages sufficient to accommodate the entire party were at our

Every place of special interest was visited and the time spent most happily until the dinner hour, at which time all assembled in the dining hall of the Mesnard House to partake of a sumptuous banquet. Of that it is sufficient to say we were right royally entertained.

We must not forget to mention that the Mesnard is kept by a widow fady, who cast upon her own resources with a family of young children has shown her ability to keep a hotel and keep it well, and has made some money in do-

Marquette is beautifully situated on high ground overlooking her splendid harbor, with ample shipping facilities, with paved streets, fine public buildings and many elegant private residences; proofs of the enterprise of her citizens are everywhere apparent.

But we did not come to see Marquette only. The iron mines were of special interest and by the courtesy of the officers of the Marquette and Western railway company about half past two the party were provided with transportation to the mines of Negaunee and Ishpeming over and around which are the villages of same name, the first some 15 miles distant from Marquette.

Passing Negaunee, three miles further, the train pulled up at Ishpeming near the engine house of the Cleveland mine.

This engine house was first visited. We shall not attempt to describe the M. Dewey,of the Owosso Times. These ponderous machinery used to elevate the ore and drive drills hundreds of while some of them were enlivened feet away down deep in the bowels of with humor, notably that of Bro. the earth. The pumps and mechanism for driving them are immense. The cars or "skips" for bringing the ore out of the mine on a railway track, bring

The work as a whole must needs be executive ability.

The Cleveland mine gives employto about 700 men, and some 800 tons no haste to leave. Following the ban- of ore are raised daily from this mine. quet the programme called for an ex- There are others in the vicinity hav-

The New York mine it was stated, leader. The tables were beautiful with turned out last year 60,000 tons which

The party spent over two hours in Our party were favored with the

personal attention of Gen. Passenger Wednesday A.M. was cold and rainy, Agent Frank Milligan, Supt. Mc Couil

primary meeting and act for yourself with intelligent, well-directed effort to elevate the great agricultural class of the lamber at all and salt interests of this city. And paration possible, by partaking of an proved disastrous.

The Subordinate ten minutes at a landing adjacent to a excellent supper at the "Mesnard."

at the end of a twelve hours run we We knew of the Saginaws and Bay found ourselves at the other end of the size and importance of Bay City. It ty at once boarded the steamer Gordon Mackinaw Island. The season had Before the association adjourned res- hardly opened, at this now famous famous island.

In company with a couple of men the array of whith-wash here, there, and everywhere, the whitewash brust must be a military weapon. From the fort a by path was followed to Robinson's Folly. Arch Rock, Sugar Loaf Rock, Lover's Leap and Devil's Kitchen and the nice summer cottages of some of our walk of many miles, we dare not say how many lest our veracity be questioned we reached the Astor House at two o'clock well qualified for dinner expecting from our long tramp to be prised at night that we were no more few houses at any point along the weary than usual and we are prepared to express the opinion that in ten It was an agreeable surprise to be years Mackinaw Island will be the whirled at railroad speed from such finest summer resort in the United an uninviting country suddenly into States west of the Mississippi. Easy soil that will make excellent roads, It was a bright morning when we this great National Park once were met by the agent of the railroad improved by the general Government, will find the conditions all present to make good our prediction.

At three P. M. we returned to the little steamer and were soon all on day of genuine satisfaction. At ten deck enjoying a run of 18 miles to o'clock all the livery in the city with Cheboygan. Here the party divided, some taking the little steamer Mary on the Cheboygan river for Mullett Lake and its famous hotel, finally landing at a station on the J. L. & Saginaw railroad from which point they started homeward by the evening train, south bound.

The rest of the party returned over accepting the generous offer of the could, only intent now on getting home on the morrow.

As this was the third all night ride taken consecutively, we again sought the comfort of a sleeper where we had a good night's rest, reaching Grand

Rapids at 6:30 saturday morning. annual meeting was by far the largest ance with the public men of the State. of any in the history of the association.

press to come together and become acof too little direct intercourse with our nearly every Republican paper in the fellowmen. Besides if the opportunities are well improved valuable hints in the business department of the work are picked up and adopted.

While we have not entered into details with much particularity yet we lieve will receive a more popular suphope we have given our readers an article worth the space it occupies.

BRO. ARMSTRONG, THE VISITOR AND POL-ITICS.

In the Visitor of June 1st under the heading, "The Next Governor of Michigan," we heartily endorsed the Hon. C. G. Luce of Branch county for expressed in words and phrase quite such endorsement based on the subtoo tame to suit Bro. Armstrong, of stantial ground of large experience, And he has said so m very plain Eng- ties of genuine manhood that comlish. All right, Bro. A. In rising to mand confidence and respect. explain we need not waste words in an effort to show that the editorial de- date has pronounced in favor of Mr. partment of the Visitor has acquired Luce in such decided and wellsomething of a reputation for independence of expression.

the body of the Order possesses a large amount of good, practical sense. But ing it entire: while this is exactly true, there are HON. CYRUS G. LUCE FOR GOVERNOR. many who mean to be good Patrons. whose views or notions of the constigood Patrons by obligations assumed, for any official position an alarming danger.

We have in mind some good citizens who were once good Patrons but left the Order from sheer apprehension members was drifting from its constitutional moorings.

While the Order as a whole has steadfastly adhered to its principles,

Another hour of social enjoyment. gan have in the main been saved could be manufactured so cheaply and we bade farewell to our new from it ternal dissensions growing out here. The refuse material of the large friends and their enterprising city, of political discussions by the good

On our part we have accepted or refused articles covering political subjects of a partizan character in our discretion and, as we believe, got along fairly well. We have said we are in favor of the

nomination of Cyrus G. Luce for Governor. The reasons grow out of what we said long years ago, that in the effort of the Order to elevate and improve the agricultural class the ambition belonging to our common humannored, and nothing looking to political action has been so persistently urged in the editorial department of the Vis-ITOR, as the nomination and election of a farmer to the office of Governor of this State.

We made this a point, for this office stands out clear, distinct and prominent, and in this great agricultural State the farmer class in the half century of our State existence had not received such recognition as its special interests, its large amount of invested capital, its numbers, and intelligence have demanded.

Here then we could most readily fix the attention of our readers, be they farmers or not, and here seemed the best field in which to work for practical results.

But in this work, loving the Order more than party, we have had due regard to partizan prejudices which we could not rudely set aside believing these prejudices could be best eradicated by recognition and careful handling. "One man can lead a horse to water but ten men can't make him drink."

Perhaps we ought to be thankful to Bro. Armstrong for his kindly effort in bracing us up to the work of electing a farmer governor, but where best known we are not charged with any excess of that christian quality which seems to him so out of place when discussing a matter of such practical importance. The GRANGE VISITOR is quite willing to enter the field as advised, and help make a governor who will be an honor to the State, but in so doing will not exhibit such eagerness as to arouse unfriendly action on the part of any other class. We like the outspokon frankness of the Husbandman and we see in its sturdy blows for independent intelligent, political action a powerful advocate not only of the farmer and the same road to Mackinaw City, and his class but of the people. Its hearty endorsement of Bro. Luce comes of G. R. & I. railroad at ten celock each knowing so well the sterling qualities for himself sought rest as best he of the man, and not because he is a prominent member of the Order, and we are glad to assure Bro. Armstrong that from the present outlook there will be little or no opposition to the nomination of farmer Luce.

His acquaintance with public affairs more or less, for more than a score of By those who know, it was said this years has given him a large acquaint-These, with remarkable unanimity, have endorsed the farmer's candidate. That it is well for members of the not so much because be is a farmer as because he is known to quainted is almost self-evident, as possess in an eminent degree those such acquaintance serves to remove executive qualities which distinguish the bitterness of partisanship in poli- a first class executive officer. With tics and the narrowness which comes this support and the endorsement of State his nomination is reasonably

> Once nominated he will be most emphatically the candidate of the people wherever known, and as such we beport at the ballot-box than would any other man in the State. And now Bro. Armstrong, to make this good' your valuable services so kindly offered at such time, and in such a manner as your good sense shall direct, will be thankfully accepted.

We have referred to the very general endorsement by the Republican press of the State, of Mr. Luce, and it that office. But that endorsement was is with great satisfaction that we find the Husbandman, Elmira, New York. moral worth, and those inherent quali-

The Grand Traverse Herald of late worded terms that we select its article from among the large number on In looking over the field we see that our table. The article is so pointed and so true that we cannot forbear giv-

In heartily seconding and supporting the suggestion of the name of Hon. tutional restrictions placed upon all Cyrus G. Luce, of Branch county, as the Republican candidate for governor of Michigan, the Herald only voices the sentiments and wishes of the Republicans of Grand Traverse. The Herald takes no stock in newspaper "booms" and as a rule has but little to do with them. In the present instance it speaks for the party in this section of the State, and it does so cheerfully and very willingly.

From a political, social, moral and business point of view Mr. Luce's candidacy presents many strong features. As a politician Mr. Luce is a true blue Republican, coming into that party from the whig party. While not making politics a profession, his counsels have been eagerly sought and carefully considered by his party, and no question has ever arisen as to his political orthodoxy. If at any time a difference of opinion has

for what he believed to be right and

for the best interests of his party. Socially, Mr. Luce can meet the requirements of the high office of governor. Unassuming, quiet, dignified, but far from haughty or overbearing in disposition, he is a good representative of the self-made American citizen, that class to which Americans point with greatest pride.

Morally, Mr. Luce stands without spot or blemish on his name. His has been a life carefully directed by the highest principles of honor and integrity, and his reputation is beyond

In his business Mr. Luce is a fit representative of that large class of American citizens without whose well directed labors and ceaseless toil there could be no successful industry organized or conducted. A farmer all his life, he knows all the hardships, and all the happiness as well, of a farmer's life. It was on the farm that he imbibed that independence of spirit that has characterized his later years, and it was there he learned that sturdy integrity that has so conspicuously marked his business and political ca

Mr. Luce is truly and emphatically a man of the people. He is no theorist in his profession. As a farmer he is a practical, hard working man. He does not farm by proxy or for fun. It is his life work and his living. He is no theorist in business, or politics, or religion. Life to him is real, life is earnest. His experience as a legis-lator and in public life and his knowledge of state affairs eminently fit him for the high position of governor of his State.
Mr. Luce would be the people's can-

didate.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Many people of the State are not fully aware of the existence of the State public school at Coldwater and of those who are, probably not onehalf have such exact knowledge with regard to its objects as is cesirable.

An item that we saw not long ago in some newspaper has called our attention to this matter. We have not the item at hand but as we remember it was a statement that some 20 cmildren from an eastern city had been brought to Buchanan, this State, and in a very few days homes had been found for the whole lot.

Our State school is an intermediate place, a temporary home, for children who have no homes or but very poor ones, and a better one that may be offered by citizens of the State who are willing to provide such to this unfortunate class of dependent children. In the dozen years since its establishment the demand for room at the school could not be supplied because homes were not found for those children who were at the school as fast as children were offered.

We shall find no fault with another State for finding good homes in Michigan for its dependent children.

But while we have such a large number of our own who must be cared for at the expense of individuals other than their own parents, by the County or State, it is a great mistake to import children without we can be sure that we are importing better blood, and even then it is of

oubtful policy. The readiness with which 20 children were placed in a single County goes to show the need of a general and definite knowledge by the people of the ability of the State Public School at Coldwater, to supply children to parties who can furnish good homes

All applicants for children must have the endorsement of the county agent of the State Board of Correc tions and Charities.

Nearly all the counties in the State have such an agent. Persons desiring a child from the

State school should apply to the superintendent John N. Fester, Coldwater, or to the county agent of the county in which the applicant lives. In some future number of the VISI-TOR we shall give more of the history

One of the finest magazines we have seen for some time has come to our table in the form of a new monthly, the "Descriptive American."

of this State institution.

It is a superb piece of work, both in contents and workmanship, the engraving and clear cut printing, being done on first-class, large page paper, and the arrangements are in the best of taste.

The June number is the second of the kind issued. It is the design to devote each number to some particular section, state, or territory, and give the entire paper to that subject. The first number covered Colorado, and the June issue is descriptive of Dakota. After reluctantly turning the suggestively designed cover, we find an ind-xed map of that "Golden Grain Garden of the Globe," (as Dakota has been termed.) It is made on the scale of twenty miles to an inch, is of the latest date possible, and fine in every particular. Space will not permit an extended

review of the thirty following pages of articles which treat on Dakota in her natural formations, her boundaries. divisions, geology, zoology, botany, and agricultural resources; of her main cities and towns; her great farms; her leading men; her industries and er educational progress. Enterspersed among these pages are a dozen fine illustrations, including views of the "bad lands;" scenes on Devil's Lake, and portraits of General Beadle, Superintendent of Devil's Lake, and portraits of General Beadle, Superintendent of Devil's Lake, and portraits of General Beadle, Superintendent of Devil's Lake, and portraits of General Beadle, Superintendent of Devil's Lake, and portraits of General Beadle, Superintendent of Devil's Lake, and portraits of General Beadle, Superintendent of Devil Superintendent of tendant of Public Instruction in Dakota, and of Jay Cook, late President of the Northern Pacific R. R.

The next issue of "Descriptive America" will be a Michigan num-Descriptive per, and if it meets the standard of the Dakota paper—as it promises to do—it will be deserving of wide patronage among the people of this "noble State" to say the least.

Single copies may be obtained at 50 cts each of "The Campbell Printing House" No. 15 Vandewater St., New York The Subordinate Granges of Michi- arisen as to men and measures, he has fearlessly and boldly taken his stand tion is \$5.00.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Really, Brother Cobb, was there need of the scolding you gave in VIS-ITOR June 15?

We thought every number of THE VISITOR replete with good things and mostly origin I too. Bro's Hill and Strong lifted our thoughts to the stars, and while we were puzzling our brains to know who was right, Bro. Hill drops a "Jotting" on "The improvement of the human race." That comes within the scope of our comprehension. Is there not something connected with editing a paper which develops, and brings into undue prominence, greed; they not only want enough to fill the paper, but the waste basket also. No one needs scolding but the young people, and it won't do them any good, they are wedded to their idols, or are enjoying what the Italian would call Dolce far nicente.

The Fourth was duly celebrated. Hay has been secured in fine condition. Wheat harvest has commenced; corn is promising; potatoes going into market at \$1.00 per bushel. The Grange is alive and lively.

Each time a new VISITOR comes we find something which calls for hearty response, and we see dimly through the necessary work, a few moments for pen and paper; but so many accidents come in we have to forego; but what matters, since there are so many who know how to say the right thing at the right time, as did Bro's Hill and Wood on the subject of the "Improvement of the human We are especially glad this subject has been broached by men. for the whole responsibility rests upon the male gender. Bro. Hill asks, (May 1) "When wil: people show as much wisdom in raising human beings, as they do now in the improvement of their cattle and horses?" We change people to men and ask when? nine tenths of the wives have no option, but to be subject; were it not so, we would not so often see a frail woman raising a family at the rate of three to every five years; does she do so from choice? The answer can be found in her sad countenance, and weary languid air. these husbands are frequently referred to as adoring their children, and worshiping their wives. The dear Lord-we say it reverently-protect us from such worship. We are not afraid of Mrs. Grundy, but will answer this when from our stand point. When husbands respect their wives enough to be sought and not to seek. Let the wife decide when she is to become a mother. Let men who desire to become fathers fit themselves for the God given honor, by putting away any filthy habit, and treat their wives with kindness and consideration. When men do this the millenium will have dawned, and we shall have less desire to be an

OLD MAID.

"A Backwood's Inquirer" asks for a few hints as to making a Sunday school interesting.

The main point to be aimed at for this purpose is to gain and keep alive to the work the sympathy of the older members. The children will respond to the slightest manifestations of interest in the elders, always.

One of the surest methods, toward which old and young are drawn, is the frequent introduction of some new plan or exercise presented in a novel way. Suggestions for such programs, including slips of responsive reading, recitations and blackboard work may be obtained of any Sunday School publishing house.

Allow me to recommend a plan I have seen on trial during the past year. During each quarter into which the lessons are divided, thoroughness is striven for by constantly reviewing, until the last week of the quarter, when new leaves are substituted for the tedious "reviews." These fresh leaves contain a temperance lesson, and as it is a change, and the lesson entirely new to the pupils, the school seems to take readily to the innovation and warm, hearty interest has been the result, making our temperance days waymarks of progress.

We have secured a printed "blackboard" from David Cook, Chicago, for one of these days, that was full of interesting suggestions. The reviewday a few weeks ago was kept both as temperance and children's day; profuse floral decoratious and additional appropriate music being supplemental to a temperance program. The extra work required to prepare for this, was done with an eagerness and willingness that showed true interest, and will prove an encouragement to revert to, in less favorable times.

The main feature to be remarked upon in regard to these meetings is the fact that everything in the way of exercises is furnished by members of the school; for instance, every Sabbath, whether temperance day or not, the general summary of the lesson, remarks, or exercises, bearing upon the subject, are given by older pupils and teachers who take it by turn.

It will not be out of order to inform former members of our Grange, who have removed from Corey, and others who may be interested, through the Grange. We are thriving, have added members. seven members to our number this

spring and think more will follow. Order.

place in September.

election and I expect the full number apparent and not real. of stump speakers will soon be around telling us how we must vote to pre- ment to secure justice for the masses. Politician, we must have a farmer for denied the means and conditions of D. H. P. voters.

Corey, June 25.

In reading the Visitor I saw a sketch concerning Olive Grange, which I have been looking for a long time; I feel very much interested in the Grange work, and more in the interest of Olive Grange than any other because I was a member of it several years. There have been some fears of its going down. I did not feel as if it could in such a good cause. I am so glad to hear it has taken a turn upward again. and hope it will continue to do so. When I was attending the Olive Grange I tried to do all my duty as far as I was capable. There is no Grange in Monroe county that I know of. They have a large Farmers Club in Peters-

Wheat is not very thick and heavy but promises a good yield. Some pieces of corn look very good, other pieces look pretty hard, where the wire worm is at work. Potatoes look well but farmers have to fight the bugs to keep them from eating them up. Gardens look firstrate. Apples are not very plenty, likewise small fruit The farmers are done having and others are in their wheat harvest. It is quite a growing time; we are having frequent showers. I hope our correspondent of Olive Grange will write oftener for I feel very much interested in its welfare.

Petersburg, July 16, '84.

Our republican politicans are enthusiastic for Luce for Governor, and so far as I know will cordully endorse Woodman for Congress. I think the purpose a lan table one and should be pleased to see our class better rep. resented in Congress and the State legislature.

Ciass legislation has already been been but little better than monarchy. In fact it looks extremely doubtful whether we can ever have a free and the balance of power. It does not ago, you could not have hired a memperance and suffrage questions, when hen a train loat of California wine drinkers came to Chicago "on a bum." Whiskey rule suits such men best. A stream will never rise higher than its fountain.

We are cutting wheat. The platform binders are giving good satisfaction as I am informed. Grass made a great crop on our lands this year. We have drawn 42 loads of timothy hay from eleven acres.

G. H. Porter, Cass Co., July 8th, 1884.

Shallow ploughing of corn on the prairies, where the sub-soil is so hard that the ground is only broken four mona Grange with you on June 18th inches deep, may be advisable; but upon our deep, porous, Michigan subsoils deep ploughing will produce the best results. If the ploughing is deep, too late for publication. and continuous during a dry season moisture will be absorbed by the soil, and the more the feeding roots are severed by the cultivator, the more numerous the little spongioles, or little hairlike feeding roots, which will spring from a wounded root, and permeate the finely pulverized soil within 36 hours if such soil contains any moisture. If large roots are allowed to cross the rows, and these roots are broken in a dry time, the crop will be ruined, but deep ploughing when the corn is small, and constant cultivation through the growing season will make the best corn.

The weather for some time past has been very favorable for growing crops and farmers begin to feel well. Last Monday most of them commenced cutting their grass and on Monday P. M. it commenced raining; now some of them look blue. If this weather Blind moles and cut worms have done continues long it will spoil a great deal of hay, of which there will not be more than will be needed. Corn, potatoes and oats doing well with

potato bugs on the increase. St. Joseph county Grange will hold day July 31st and it has been determined to hold a picnic on the river where they held it last year on the 14th

sion. I visited Upper Navic a week ago last Saturday eve; had a good time. right away quick; we want such an VISITOR, as to our condition as a They conferred the 4th degree on 17 one for governor.

WM. B. LANGLEY.

Crops are looking well with us at of Republican government is to secure hurt our apple crop to some extent. the rule is reversed, while the good It is about time for the presidential granted to the privileged few is only

It seems impossible for the governvent our glorious republic from going They are secured in the right to the is also a benefit to the chickens. to ruin; but just remember this, Mr. pursuit of happiness while they are woods will be full of independent Representatives has declared millions of acres of land forfeited by the railroads, but this simple act of justice to august House of Lords. But still we celebrate.

GEORGE ROBERTS.

Three or four Republican lawyers are anxious to represent this the 4th district in Congress. Two of them at least are chronic office seekers and have managed to keep themselves in office most of the time for the past twelve years, still they are not satisfied, but are canvassing the district making liberal promises to local wire pullers and furnishing funds to pack caucuses and secure delegates. There are several farmers in the district as competent as any of the lawyers to represent the people, but who will not resort to the questionable means used by lawyers to obtain the nomination but depend upon the voluntary action of the people, who should realize the mportance of nominating a farmer if they expect to succeed at the polls. If the political managers defeat the nomination of a farmer and we must have a lawyer, it seems to be our duty to vote solid for the return of the present

REFORMER, Dowagiac, July 5th, 84.

In this section, wheat is about ready for harvest, and the yield and quality will be beyond the expectations entertained in the spring. Corn, where the seed was good, bids fair to be a good crop. Hay is excellent and mostly secured in good order. Bengal Grange last week conferred the fourth degree on seven new members. All the young people, as soon as they are old enough, join the Grange. It is the best society we have. It takes the place of the school and the church. Business habits are formed, the bane of all government and has confidence inspired, talent developed, good morals, ea-y manners with virtue and sobriety, are taught, so that our interest does not lessen nor fair ballot so long as the saloon holds our numbers diminish. Six years surprise me that the republican con- ber from this Grange to write an arvention at Chicago ignored the temthree regular correspondents, Sister the leading men of the party often Joshua Brown, Bro. O. F. Plowman, 'take something to do them good,"and and myself. Name another Grange talent as we have, that furnishes than Bengal Grange, And all this talent if it is worth any thing, has

> CORTLAND HILL July 7, '84.

been developed by the Grange.

To the members of Lake Shore Grange we must say "Beg pardon" for we did not intend to let the GRANGE VISITOR of July 1st be published without an account of the pleasant meeting of Allegan county Pcand 19th. But, on account of the busy sesson of year, the time passed away and before we knew we were

It was the scene of a pleasant ga.hering of Patrons from all over the county, some driving over fifty miles to attend and we can safely say that all felt amply repaid for the effort.

Pomona received so cordial a welcome and was so splendidly enterthe choir who furnished such fine mu- man. sic. On the afternoon of the last day we listened to some very fine essays, recitations and papers. To make a long story short we had a very interesting meeting. Our next regular will with Ganges Grange.

H. E. S.

The wheat harvest is near at hand. A two-thirds crop is expected, oats, corn and potatoes are looking well. Potato bugs more abundant than ever. much damage. May frosts destroyed most of the fruit. Peaches, plums, pears and apples almost a failure, apples excepted. Politics is being sown now all along the byways and hedges, that much good may be done in the its next meeting at Oakwood Thurs- name of Greenback, Republican and good. Democrat godliness, and orisons are going up daily for the success of each of them. If it can be shown that Worday of August. Hon. J. J. Woodman thy Master C. G. Luce is a live, deteris expected to be with us on that occa- mined, working temperance man, a gennine saloon killer, as well as a good Granger, why, let him be nominated

> T. N. TRAVIS. Summerton, July 7.

The Fourth of July, the day of the In THE VISITOR for June 15th. C. Although our number is small we are spread eagle, fire crackers and toy B. Ward, of Orland, Ind., asks: What strong in the precepts of our noble pistols. All honor to the revolution- is an antidote for cholera in chickens? ary heroes who defied English This will do the business: For 40 We hold meetings once in two weeks despotism. But it is a painful reflec-chickens, stir two tablespoonfuls of and expect the Pomona Grange at our tion that governmental evils can kerosine, in one and a half quarts of flourish on American soil. The theory dampened corn meal; add one teaspoonful of sulphur, feed every present; the prospect for fruit does not the greatest good to the greatest num- morning and the disease will soon appear very flattering, the frost having ber. But now, as in slavery times, diminish. He also asks: "What is good to keep plant lice and bu; s from eucumbers, squash and melon vines." Put your chickens (even if they have got the cholera) among the vines, it is a sure way to get rid of these pests, and

July 3, 1884. [We don't think very favorably of governor in Michigan this fall, or the happiness. For instance, the House of this chicken cure for the striped bugs. Chickens are a good thing, but chickens or poultry of any kind used to assist the gardener is a dangerous exthe people cannot pass the Senate, our periment. Send to Bro. W. H. Gardner, Moline, Allegan Co., and get some "Slug Shot" and you will find it safer and surer than chickens to protect your plants from all kind of insect depredators.—Editor.]

I would like to know where this nation is falling to, when it gets so that a city like ST. Johns, can not celebrate its birthday, simply because it would not allow its rum sellers to sell that demon drink, on that day; without the aid of the rum sellers money the required amount can not be raised, and the city has given up and says: "No celebration this year." I think if cities can not celebrate the glourous 4th without the aid of strong drink, they had better do as ST. JOHN'S has done. What we want, and what we need, is a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors except for mechanical and medical purposes; will there ever be such a 0. F. P.

Clover is mostly in the barn in good order, and weather permitting, the timothy will be cut this week. I expect to commence harvest the 14th inst. Corn is backward.

In the last VISITOR, either the types or my manuscript made a blunder. Let me repeat the test for sulphuric acid in sugar or syrup.

Dissolve the chlorate of Baryta in water, put a teaspoonful of sugar or syrup in the test tube and fill up with water. Shake till it is dissolved, then put in to the tube a drop or two of the solution of Baryta. A cloudy appearance shows that there is sulphuric acid and glucose.

A. FORD, M. D. July 7th, '84.

A NEW STRAWBERRY. Mr. Levi Taylor, of Climax has raised a new strawberry, which he calls "The Climax Seedling." It is a large coneshaped berry, of a deep red color inclining to purple; its flavor is of first quality. Some of the old citizens say that it is as sweet and pleasant as the wild strawberry. The vine is vigorous, growing over one foot high, and in seasons of late frost serves to protect the berry from injury. It is a late more correspondence for the VISITOR brought the highest price in market berry, and Mr. Taylor says, has this season.

> An independent man must often go it alone. I suppose there are a number of city dudes that wish to be Governor of this State, and are getting the convention in shape to put them there. shall not wait for them this fall, but have concluded to vote my own ticket for Gov.; it will read like this: For G. vernor, C. G. Luce. How do ble of managing the affairs of State, you like it? If you or any other farmer are independent enough, put your name along side of mine.

JAS. McDiarmid.

There is really in nature such a thing as high life. A life of health, of sound morality, of disinterested intellectual activity, of freedom from petty cares is higher than a life of disease and vice, and stupidity and sordid anxiety. I maintain that it is right and wise in a nation to set before itself the tained by Lake Shore Grange that we highest attainable ideal of human life feel again like thanking them, also as an existence of a complete gentle-

Fine weather, all busy harvesting; find wheat much better than we expected, more kernels in a head and of better quality than for several years. come in October and will be held If we succeed in getting it secured well it will pass No. one and make farmers feel well.

> WM. B. LANGLEY. St. Joseph Co., July 10, 84.

Although the cutworms thinned some pieces of corn, there is a fine prospect at present for a good crop. Wheat is a medium crop, better than was expected in the spring. Apples are falling off some, but there is a fair show. Peaches none, and the trees are erippled. Cherries are enormously abundant, and yield of small fruits

Constantine.

Literary Notes From the Century Co.

MR. FRANKLIN H. NORTH, author of the recent article in THE CENTURY, on "Sailor's Snug Harbor," has written for the August ST. NICHOLAS an collie-dog "Shep." This paper is illustrated chiefly by J. A. Monks Selections.

Judge a daughter by her mother. Happiness is not quantity but qual-

What makes life dreary is the want of motive.

Silence is the severest criticism .-Charles Buxton.

When love must stop to reason, its departure is near at hand. Dependence on others is a bad

breakfast and a worse supper. The most shallow person dislikes be told that any person can guage his

One can be a fool with much wit, and one need not be a fool with very little wit.

Every power we have may be made to help us in any right work, whatever that is. There's nothing like a young child

for bringing people round to a healthy state of feeling. Everything that totters does not fall but it is unsafe. Every moderate

drinker is a totterer. The heart that is soonest awake to the flowers, is always the first to be touched by the thorns.

Life is rich just in proportion as the imperishable and spiritual things con-trol its ripened activity.

The largest church bell in the world is the "King of Bells" at Moscow, weighing 443,732 pounds.

monious song, and like one of Mendelssohn's, "without words." Let us try simply to do right actions,

without thinking of the feelings they are to call out in others. Adversity is the trial of principle;

Married life should be a sweet, har-

without it, a man hardly knows whether he is honest or not. In matters of conscience, thoughts are best; in matters of pru-

dence, last thoughts are best. God can make the grief a grace, the burden a blessing, and light up the disappointment so that it becomes the

torch of hope. Philanthropy, like charity, must begin at home. From this center our sympathies may extend in an everextending circle.

Pruck is the main spring of human power, and the one quality lacking to success where failure is written on many a well begun battle.

Do not underrate your ability to achieve success in a noble undertaking till you have fully tested your powers of action and endurance. It is well to kno v what were the

chains of daily domestic habit, which

were the natural leading-string of our forefathers before they learned to go There are some great troubles that only time can heal, and perhaps some that can never be nealed at all; but all can be helped by the great panacea

Love does not aim simply at the conscious good of the beloved object; it is not satisfied without perfect loyalty of heart; it aims at its own com-

pleteness. It will be very generally found that those who sneer habitually at human nature, and affect to despise it, are among its worst and least pleasant

No holy or self-denying effort can of enlightened nations or peoples. fail to the ground vain and useless; but the sweep of eternity is large and God aione knows when the effect is to

be produced. In the lottery of life there are more Despondency is the most unprofitable feeling a man can indulge in.

Nothing is more expensive than penuriousness; nothing is more anxious than carelessness, and every duty that is bidden to wait, returns with seven fresh duties at his back.

There are one million men in this country who deem themselves capaable to manage their own tempers. God makes the earth bloom with

roses, that we may not be discontented with our sojourn here; and he makes it bear thorns, that we may look for something better beyond.

Whoever pays a visit that is not trons. desired, or talks longer than the listener is willing to attend, is guilty of an injury that he cannot repair and takes away that which he cannot give.

"Look," said Lord Chesterfield, 'in the face of the person to whom you are speaking, if you wish to know his real sentiments, for he can com-mand his words more easily than his countenance."

The study of literature nourishes youth, entertains old age, adorns evening by A. N. Woodruff, Worthy prosperity, solaces adversity, is de-Overseer of the State Grange. The ightful at home, unobtrusive abroad, leserts us not by day nor by night, in journeying nor in retirement.

A thousand ears can extract the joy of music from a church organ, but few are the hands which could bring forth the same. So of the sermon, The ear drinks it in, but the fingers in too many instances, never deal with it in practical life.

The road to success is not to be run upon by seven-leagued boots. Step by step, little by little, bit by bit, that is the way to wealth, that is the way to wisdom, that is the way to glory. Pounds are the sons, not of pounds, but of pence.

I do not call reason that brutal reason which crushes with its weight what is holy and sacred; that malignant reason which delights in the errors it succeeds in discovering; that unfeeling and scornful reason which insults credulity.

There is always something aggravat-ing in being told that the mood in which we are now viewing things strongly will not be our mood at some other time. It implies that our presaccount of the Central Park sheep and ent feelings are blinding us, and that their four footed guardian—the Scotch some more clear sighted spectator is collie-dog "Shep." This paper is il- able to distinguish our future better than we do ourselves.

Lecturer's Communication-National Grange P. of H.

SUBJECT FOR AUGUST, 1884.

Question 65 .- How can we best educate the sons and daughters of the farm for practical farmers?

Suggestions.-This question should solicit deep thought from every Patron. A practical education given to a child may be of much greater value than a large fortune, for the former will abide and can be turned to usefulness at any time, while the latter may depart-take unto itself wings and fly away. It is reasonable to suppose that the most practical education for those who are to be farmers would be a collegiate agricultural course, but as so few out of the hundreds of thousands of the sons and daughters on the farm will have the opportunity of attending agricultural colleges. we shall apply the question to the common schools of the rural districts, where a vast majority will end their educational opportunities.

Should not agriculture be taught in these schools, so that the boys and the girls who are to be farmers in the near future, may in early school days learn something practical and of value? Teach them the use, care, and diseases of the domestic animals; the nature and condition of soil; the various modes of culture; habits of insects; in other words should we not introduce into these schools the elementary principles of scientific agriculture, which would be a more practical education without any additional cost? Teach agriculture, political economy, and the aff irs of government, then we educate to some purpose.

Why not so amend the school laws and school system, and introduce in our public schools text books and studies that will educate the sons and daughters on the farm to some purpose-something practical and more useful than has been done in the past?

Teach agriculture in its beauty, importance, and usefulness; teach political economy in its true sense; teach the affairs and science of free government, clearly and well defined Then we will educate our children to some purpose for useful citizenship, and as practical agriculturists.

If our free institutious are to be perpetuated, the rising generation must be educated to fully understand free self government.

Mr. W. T. Stead will contribute a paper on Chinese Gordon to the forthcoming CENTURY. Mr. Stead is a personal friend of the eccentric general, and therefore writes with full knowledge.

The moving force in the world's affairs is now what it has been in all past centuries, thought, and this is a power that has development with use, a potency increasing in effective force as it is applied with specific purpose. Its development may go on almost without limit, and its potency will increase as growth pervades the masses

NOTICES OF MEETIN IS.

Eaton County Pomona Grange will In the lottery of life there are more prizes drawn than blanks, and to one misfortune there are fifty advantages.

In the lottery of life there are more hold its next meeting at Sunfield Grange hali, Wednesday, July 23d, 1884.

J. SHAW,

> The next meeting of St. Joseph County Grange will be held at Oak Wood Grange hall July 31st, 1884. A cordial invitation is extended to all fourth degree members.

MARY A. YAUNEY, Secretary.

The annual Harvest Feast of the Livingston County council will be held in Howell Grange hall, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1884. Festival at noon. The intellectual feast in the afternoon will consist of music, essays, select readings, etc. A pleasant time is anticipated and a cordial invitation extended to all Pa-MRS. W. K. SEXTON, Secretary.

A regular session of VanBuren Co. Grange will be held at Keeler, Aug. 7. The following program will be presented:

Essay.-Life as a School; Mrs. C. E. Robinson

Essay.-Economy; Mrs. H. Nooney.

Paper.—Edwin Day. Essay.—Mrs. Chas. Larkins.

A lecture will be delivered in the afternoon and evening sessions are both public; a cordial invation to be present is extended to all. JASON WOODMAN,

Pomona Grange Meeting.

The last meeting of Hillsdale Coun-y Grange will be held on the first Wednesday in August (August 6th.) at the Grange Hall in Jonesville. All fourth degree members are invited. The programme will be as follows: Music by the Choir.

Select reading-Sister Flora Teel, of Jonesville. Essay-Sister Anna Irving of Wheat-

land. Song-Mattie Monroe of Fayett. Recitation-Brother D. Crelbert's

daughter. Select reading-Sister M. Shepard of Allen. Questions for discussion-"Economy

on the Farm," opened by Bro. J. Whitney of Allen, followed by Sister T. W. Benedict f Litchfield. Benedict f Litchfield.

"E onomy in the House," opened by Sister E. C. L. Mumford of Moscow,

followed by Bro. D. Crelbert of Mosher-A. J. BAKER.

Lecturer.

Horlicultural Pepartment.

Lo! the world is rich in blessings-Earth and ccean, flame and wind Have unnumbered secrets still To be ransacked when you will, For the service of mankind; Science is a child as yet,
And her power and scope shall grow, And her triumphs in the future Shall diminish toil and woe---Shall extend the bounds of pleasure With an ever-widening ken, Make the homes of happy men.

Meeting of the State Society, at City.

The summer meeting of the State Horticultural society was held in Bay City June 19th and 20th. It was the first meeting of the society in Saginaw Valley and probably from want of advertisement and owing to the hot stormy weather the local attendance was small. There was an exceedingly fine display of strawberries and the papers and discussions were of more than usual interest.

The attention of the peop'e of this part of the State is chiefly devoted to lumbering, and its value for the production of fruits and vegetables is fast begining to be discovered. The soil near the bay is peculiarly adapted to the production of vegetables and small fruits. I never saw a market supplied with fine strawberries in greater abundance than Bay City is.

The first half hour of the meeting was devoted to reports of the fruit prospects. Peaches and grapes in the Saginaw valley are still a failure. Apples and pears promise well except frost late in May. Strawberries, grapes and other small fruits are in-State. In Berrien county there is complaint of apples dropping badly. At South Haven fruits of all kinds promise well except the tender roots reported a prospect for peaches. Apples appear to be a fair crop throughout the State.

The secretary criticised the present fection. methods of preparing the State crop reports, and described a method in use in California in which the prospect is compared with the preceding crop in the given locality.

He called attention to the desirability that the society should make an Orleans which opens in December but no provision had been made for the purpose.

The society offers \$1,200 in prebe held in Kalamazoo.

President Lyon urged the co-operation of all interested in horticulture in the revision of the fruit catalogue to be made the coming year. He will gladly furnish copies of the last edi-

The first paper was by J. N. S. of Kalamazoo, on

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

I prefer a sandy loam thoroughly freed from weeds and grass. Pulverize thoroughly, then make compact and firm. Ashes are the best manure, Barnyard manuse if used at all should be applied the year before. Cultivate in matted rows about 18 inches wide and 31 feet apart, and as long as possible, so as to use a horse to best advantage. Cultivate thoroughly the first season, and not at all the follow ing spring. Mulch the whole surface after hard freezing in the fall, and rake between the rows next spring. The varieties I prefer are, for the general market, the Wilson; for a near market, Crescent; for house use, Chas. Downing.

Pres. Lyon spoke on the application of science to strawberry improvement. Artificial crossing is the most effective means of improvement. Start with a variety which has fixed and well marked characters. Choose one that with the qualities you wish to improve has its others evenly developed. The constitution and other qualities of a new variety depend not only on the parents but largely on the cultivation given while young. The unusual success of Mr. Dowler of Kentucky in producing valuable new varieties is doubtless due largely to climate. Mr. Hathaway, of Little Prairie Ronde is producing some valuable varieties, notably the Bidwell. His plantation of seedlings possess wonderful vigor. There was some complaint by those present that the Bidwell failed to ripen at the tip. Prof. Beal said that cultivation and a change of soil might not improve a wild plant, but that seeds from such would be likely to give varieties some of which would be valuable. Removing the stamens of a "perfect" sort and crossing by hand will prevent the tendency toward pistillate varieties which exist when one of the parents is pistillate. It is possible by crossing and selection to bring about almost any desired change, but as we approach perfection it becomes more and more difficult to make further im-

In crossing plants the product often

provement.

rieties which are self fertile it would peach trees. Our trees are all right appear in the strip left. It has been described a new strawberry pest which had appeared at the college.

C. M. Weed read an interesting pafood seems more necessary for young birds than for old.

Birds probably eat more before leaving the nest than all the rest of their life, and because the old birds take a little fruit now and then we should not forget that the enormous amount tirely of insects. Many present complained of the destructiveness of robins to fruit. They have a bad habit of passing from berry to berry and biting them without eating.

Professor Cook described the new insect enemy which has created so much excitement in this part of the State. It is a species of cut worm sometimes called black slug worm. It is not a new insect but has never been numerous enough to be troublesome before. It feeds on almost everything. It feeds only at night. The professor found them as midnight so numerous that a hundred would be killed at a single step. Of course where there are so many, poisons are of no avail. It is not probable that they will be troublesome more than a year or two.

SWEET CORN.

varieties in blossom at the time of the for sweet corn are the opposite of are they? We hope to hear a reply quires a colder climate and a soil less jured in the South eastern part of the rich in vegetable matter. Potash fer- ested in fruit growing. tilizers should not be used but phosphates instead. Barnyard manure if used at all should be well rotted. This country is specially adapted to of blackberries. No other locality the production of sweet corn and there is no garden vegetable more important. No where else unless it be in Italy does it grow to such per-queen of flowers, over fifty years ago strips an inch apart, and nail three

fected by a change of climate. The Harris, in his classic work on insects cultivation for two or three genera- injurious to vegetation. His descriptions a few hundred miles either tion is as valuable to-day as then and have neither, put in dark closet north or south produces changes is so accurate and clear that I will the coolest place at command.—Counequal to a new variety. A change of quote some of this article from it. soil greatly affects the growth of the It was then injurious to roses in Bosexhibit at the world's fair at New individual plant but has little or no ton it is now very generally distrib-

ng, and for the first season a new I have seen it working at Bay City. miums for fruit at the State Fair to name, but afterwards it cannot be de- and June lay their eggs on the leaves,

ing. Sweet corr is more difficult to and ribs. When nearly full grown tioned on other pages, hand-picking, germinate than field corn. On the average but little more than half the small round yellowish head, with a the grape grower of this month, are the tion to any who will mark any kernels grew, more seed should there. black dot on each side of it, and twen- and mildew. The little insect, which discouraged if it does come up poorly, in a hill will produce several ears.

Fall varieties like the Evergreen, Mammoth and Egyptian are the planted at least four feet each way. pointed warts on the edge of the first The corn should be picked as short a ring, immediately behind the head." time before evaporation as possible. Steaming the corn cooks it quicker and leaves it sweeter than boiling. When the corn is half dry it scorehes easily and should then be placed above the rest to finish off.

"Horticulture for city people," "The Household and Garden," "Rose Culture," Utilizing Fruits" and the "Use and Abuse of Water in Horticulture," were some of the other topics.

Insects.

To all those who are interested in raising peaches we would like to ask a few questions, and we wonder why there has not been some enquiry made to water, was strongly advocated on the longe, and soon puts an end to the mildew. The dusting should be done on a hot day, and two, or at the most three applications, will save the before, in regard to the peach trees in from a standpoint of personal experithis part of Kent county, why the ence? leaves curl and pucker up, and then after a time fall off. It is only a portion of the leaves that do this way that we have noticed; although we have heard of all the leaves dropping

In the latter case the tree generally

Our trees have been set three years, they have made a good, vigorous growth; the first year we did not noand this year they have been quite bad. Some trees are worse than others. curl and pucker as soon as they were quarter of an inch long, with slim were four feet beneath the surface, and body, one pair of silky wings with a little black on them, a small head, looks much like the house fly's head, legs rather longer than the house fly and seem to be hairy or fuzzy, for they hang to the leaves, let the wind blow ever so hard. The color is black on good in marring and breaking, besides resembles one of the parents more the back, and a little light on the than the other- Avoid crossing vari- under side. Why I describe this insect

be better to have a purely staminate until they come, and grow worse while sort to supply the pollen. Jas, Troop they stay, then when they are gone, the trees recover. Of course where the per on "The food of young birds." and branches continue to grow. Some the strawberry often has roots five feet long, but it is a fact, the length varyper on "The food of young birds." and branches continue to grow. Some of a variety of young birds and finds the insect left our trees. This year them to contain almost nothing but they have made a growth of six or insects-chiefly injurious. Animal eight inches at this writing. For this reason, we do not think the trees diseased. Some leaves are only specked act in conformity therewith. with a blister or curl and seem healthy while others are puckered up in all shapes and grow to be twice their natural size before they drop off. Then sometimes we see small twigs wilt and fed to their young consists almost en- lop over; these, we think, have had the juice sucked out, but perhaps we are mistaken. If we had had a microscope we think we could have told whether this insect possessed the faculty or an implement for sucking juice.

Would it not be a good investment for every Grange to own a good microscope? We think it would, and that it would be the means of making our tainly would widen our knowledge of insect and plant life. Now, as we have made one suggestion. pardon if of insects composed of those that are njurious and those that are our friends or those that prey on injurious insects. We, as farmers, are too ignorant on such matters for our own good.

Will some one describe the army worm? Do they attack apple trees, This topic was led by Prof. Tracy a gossamer thread? Some call the melting the sugar that you intend to of Detroit, The conditions required army worm and canker worm the same, questions; every one should feel inter-

Grattan, Mich.

The Rose Slug.

CLARENCE M. WEED.

This pest is no new enemy to the effect on the tendency of the variety. uted over the country. It is a serious It is very easily affected by cross- pest at Lansing and within a few days

variety thus produced comes true to The perfect insects appear in May and die. In a short time the siugs H. W. Davis, of Lapeer, gave his hatch and begin to devour the outer and readily noticed, so that the only experience in growing and evaporat portion of the leaf, leaving the veins fore be planted in a hill. Don't be ty-two short legs. The body is green in some places, rises in clouds above, paler at the sides and yellowish passes among the vines, and appears for if well cultivated even one stalk beneath; and it is soft and almost transparent like jelly. The skin of the back is transversely wrinkled, scarlet. It remains attached to the and covered with minute elevated sweetest and best and should be points; there are two small, triple

> They eat about three weeks from time of hatching, then go in the ground, form a cocoou transform and in two weeks come forth as black four winged flies. There are two broods in a season, the latter passing the trouble. Sulphur is the remedy. This, winter in the pupa state.

> Remedies: Harris recommends whale oil soap, in the proportion of two pounds of soap to fifteen gallons of water. Prof. Lintner recommends are like an old fashioned kitchen belthe use of white hellebore in the same way as for its cousin the current worm. Paris green or London purple are efficient, but may be dangerous. In a paper by John Irvine read before the June meeting of the State Hor-

Agricultural College, June 23.

Where are the Roots?

While fruit growers are aware now that the roots of trees and plants ex-tended to a great distance, still it is difficult to break away from the old habit of manuring about the trunk, trusting somehow or other the fertilizer will be appropriated, and fearing that if spread broadcast it may some way become lost. It will be found and this year they have been soil and this year. or vineyard where the plants will not reach it, and if properly spread it will not be lost. Should it sink into the Last year they began to recover after the 15th of June, this year about the 8th of June, the leaves commenced to observed the roots of apple trees in sand pits extending downwards ten out large enough. We have examined the leaves as close by as we could very many times; could see no insect of any kid on the leaf, except an innumerable kid on the leaf, except an innumerable of the could be a constructed by the roots were as large as a little finger. the roots were as large as a little finger, probably extended ten feet farther. A pile of manure about the base of this vine would have done but little good. Knowing the extent and habit of root growth, it is apparent that man being ought to have an hour or two of it, and in the early forenoon in the trees or vines is not necessary, and is often productive of more harm than tempting profanity on the part of the ists in both. Unless we can have va- fellow that does the mischief with our vated, mowing the grass or weeds that for consumption.

found by careful experiment by Professor Beal that the cultivation within three or four feet of the base of leaves have fallen the leaves will not grow again this year, but other leaves and branches continue to grow. Some a tree has no apparent effect on its ing according to the ease with which they can penetrate. Nothing is more important than to know where the roots lie on the plants and trees we cultivate, and knowing their habits to

Canning Fruit.

All fruit used for canning should be fresh, but not over-ripe. Berries should be firm, and peaches and pears must be canned before they get mellow. It is not absolutely necessary to use sugar when canning. Granulated sugar is undoubtedly the best. Our rule is a quarter of a pound of granulated sugar for every pound of fruit, but for currants and cherries we use a little more, and for peaches a little less. Put your fruit and sugar together in a porcelain kettle, adding a little water if necessary, cook until the fruit is boiling hot clear through, Granges, more interesting. It cer- fill the cans full while the fruit is hot; wipe the top dry and put on the cover; screw down firmly, and as the fruit cools tighten the cover until it can be moved no further. If you notice any we make another. It would be an advantage to the Grange to have a case down to them and let the air escape before you put the top on. To prevent breaking the cans, fill them with quite warm water until they warmed through; then pour out the water, set the cans in a pan containing a little hot water and put in the Fruits that are apt to mush up by much handling, will look better if cooked in the cans. Fill the cans row trench, three or four inches deep and if they do will they spin down with with fruit, pour over a syrup made by use in some water—say from a half a pound to a pound of sugar to a quart those required for field corn. It re- from some one on these important set the caus in the wash-boiler with of water-put on the glass tops loosely, cold water enough to come within three inches of the top of the cans. Heat until the fruit is boiling hot, and then boil fifteen minutes longer. The fruit will settle down in the cans, then take the contents of one or two cans to fill up the rest, and seal up im-mediately. Do not set the cans on the bottom of the boiler. Get John to shape a board a little smaller than the inside of the boiler, bore it full of it was given its scientific name of side to rest on the bottom of the boil-There is no vegetable so much af- Selandria Rosse and described by Dr. er. Set the cans on this board and they will be all right.

Canned fruit should be kept in a cellar or a cool milk house, but if you try Gentleman.

The Grape Vine in August.

Most of the active work of the vineyard is over, still the vines will need some care. The laterals may still need pinching, and late shoots may where they are not wanted, and must be broken off. Most of the trouble-some insects of this season are large, remedy, whether for the large grape-vine caterpillars, or the beetles menof a general dingy white color as it flies, is, when caught and examined, found to be handsomely marked with leaves sucking the juice in its early life, and it is only when it gets wings that its presence is usually noticed. The only remedy that has been suggested for this Leaf-hopper in its winged state, is to carry lighted torches among the vines at night. Mildew appears in the dry, hot days. Pale spots are seen on the leaves, and if the underside of these be examined there upon the first appearance of the mildew should be freely and thoroughly dusted apon the foliage of he vines. Bellows, and have a wide tube about an inch across. The valve hole is stopped by a cork, and the quantity of Flowers of Sulphur being placed in the body of the bellows, through this opening it is brown, when the bellows are worked, like a fine cloud of dust, which settles most three applications, will save the foliage, which otherwise would soon become useless.—American Agricul-

Effect of Sunshine.

From an acorn weighing a few grains, a tree will grow for 100 years or more, not only throwing off many pounds of leaves every year, but itself weighing many tons. If an orange twig is put in a large box of earth, and that earth is weighed when the twig becomes a tree, bearing luscious fruit, there will be very nearly the same amount of earth. From careful experiments made by different scientific men it is an ascertained fact that a very large part of the growth of a tree is derived from the sun, from the air and from the water, and a very little from the earth; and notably all vegetation becomes sickly unless it is freely exposed to sunshine. Wood and coal are but condensed sunshine, which contains three important elements equally essential to both vegetation and animal life—magnesia, lime and iron. It is the iron in the blood which gives them the durability necessary to bodily vigor, while the magnesia is important to all of the tissues. Thus it is, that the more persons are out of doors, the more healthy and vigorous they are, and man being ought to have an hour or two of it, and in the early forenoon in summer.—Home and Science Gossip.

FEW AND WELL CARED FOR.

Girdling Grapes.

It is well known that wiring or girding grape vines, while it injures the vines, causes the grapes to grow larger, ipen sooner, and become poorer quality. Some experiments were made at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in girdling surplus branches, which were to be afterwards cut away, A revolving knife cut rapidly a ring of the bark a fourth of an inch wide, just below the bunch of fruit, about midsummer. This treatment was performed on twelve rows of grapes. The enlarged and early fruit sold for \$36 more than the same amount of the common or main crop, the labor being less than half this sum. No injury has been apparent to the vines so treated, the girdled canes being cut away when done with.

Blackberry Cordial.

Blackberry cordial is a home-made medicine of much value during August as a remedy for diarrhea: To one quart of blackberry juice add one pound of white sugar, one tablespoonful each, of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice. Boil all together for fifteen or twenty minutes, take from the fire and add a wine-glass full of brandy or Jamaica rum. While still hot put in bottles with stout corks, and seal if not intended for immediate use. A tablespoonful three or four times a day is the usual dose, though in severe cases it may be increased to a small wine-glass full.

Layering a Rose Bush.

A writer in one of our agricultural newspapers says that a rose bush may be layered with little trouble, and then tells how to do it. Make a narwhere a good, well grown shoot can be bent into it. After blooming, in June cut a slit in the shoot selected at the point, where it will touch the soil, cane down to the bottom of the treach etc. But we are to-day, the invited and fasten it there with some pegs, and cover it well with soil. By fall it will be a rooted plant, and can be cut blazoned inscription. the solution of away and transplanted.

A Cheap Insect Destroyer.

A correspondent of the Fruit Reorder says he has boiled leaves and stems of tomato plants until the juice is all extracted, and finds the liquor deadly to caterpillars, lice, and many other enemies of vegetation. It does not injure the growth of plants, and its odor remains for a long time to disgust insect marauders.

"Maj. Holsingeb said his experience had taught him that trees will grow one-third larger and much faster if not trimmed.

Certainly they will—that is our doctrine. However, it is not best to defer thinning out the branches until they are so large as to cause an ugly wound when removed, if it is designed to remove them at all. It is a question whether we do not try to help nature too much in shaping the heads of fruit trees. Different varieties of apples for instance have different habits of growth, but we try to make them all conform to one pattern, against which they rebel with considerable force. We incline to the opinion that if a tree trimmed properly at planting (or the year after planting, which is in some respects better) all that is necessary is to cut away such branches as appear to be in the way of the team in plowing, and superflous suckers. some, "you must let in the sunshine to the fruit.' Don't bother yourself about that. The leaves and soil about the roots need sunshine, and when they get plenty of it they will feed it to the fruit. It used to be thought that clusters of grapes must be exposed to the sun but such theories have been exploded. You can trust the tree to get all the sunshine possible if you give t room enough-all its leaves are struggling to reach it.—Green's Fruit Grower.

Correspondence.

Grange Picnic.

In my last communication to you I said you would hear from us again; this time, not to let the readers know that our Grange still exists. but that we held a picnic, (as every Grange should) June 21, on the farm of our Master, John McKay. All the members, their families and a few guests were invited. The tables, set by the ladies, were more than loaded with all the delicacies of the season. It was very enjoyable for the little ones, who put in their time to the best advantage. We had music and several addresses which were much appreciated. Taken all in all, it was a very enjoyable day. In conclusion I will say to every Grange, "go thou and do likewise." SEC.

Bruce and Armada Grange, No. 657.

Children's Day at Mt. Tabor.

At the celebration of Children's day held at Mt. Tabor, recently, Mrs. E. Marsh gave the address of welcome to the little people. From the Michigan Independent, edited by J. R. Hill of Buchanan, and who is himself an ardent Grange worker-we ex-

most hearty welcome. We have thrown our doors ajar, we have asked you to come in and be seated with us around our shrine and enjoy a festivity that is a new departure of the year 1884. My little ones, when you go home to-night ask your pa's and ma's grateful. how many Grange Children's Days

they ever attended.

join, wouldn't you? The better the person, the better Grangers they make; you have seen this in your day and Sunday schools or wherever you have met them, the older ones know this to be the case in the church, in the political arena, or in society in general, so we have invited all of the good little boys and girls to come and spend a day with us here, yes, we invited all for we knew there were no bad ones, or if there were they wouldn't come, for children wouldn't be bad if it were not for bad influences and bad teachings.

Now one of the things the Grange teaches is how to make a grander and nobler manhood and womanhood, and the very best way to do so is to take good children and always keep them good and growing better. Now that is another thing we do in the Grange, we grow our brains; we come here often, we sing, have music from the organ, have recitations, select readings, essays, speaking, etc., we talk about our business, if we know or hear of anything which will hurt us we tell of it, and help one another,

and so grow better every day.
You may be a great deal better
Grangers than we are, and here you
are with your bright childish eyes all aglow, ready to sing and to speak pieces, with your good teachers ready to help you, and how many of you can remember when this hall was built, but you can come right in and enjoy it. You cannot remember the time we had to spend laying the foundation, but you can go right on with the grand work, for it is going right on Will you come again and again and will you come to stay?

This welcome was responded to by Miss Haller, in these words:-

Mr. President, and members of the caternity of Mt. Tabor Grange:— Inovations seem to be a peculiar guests of a civic organization, whose banners are unfurled with the emthe greatest economic questions ever presented. We in response to the welcome we have received, would say we fully appreciate and realize that another inovation has been attempted -that a day has been set apart as a 'Children's Day," and in view of which, we are here in all our youthful mirth and childish innocence, with song and declamation, to return your greeting. To you, veteran gray haired sires and dames, you who in times past, rode to this lake bordered and river threaded Eden, in the old but not forgotten ox cart, who now step into palatial residences and leap over space like the wingings of time, accompanied by sound as of roar of tempest, or echoings of distant thunder, have you placed an estimate upon our heads? Are you willing to judge the future by the past?

Without stopping to review Robert

Fulton's old time steam boat, or George Stevenson's clumsy old engine, or the Morse telegraph, as compered with the ways and means employed by your revered grandparents. Are you willing to enjoy with us the idea in the form of an air castle that when our hoary heads shall tell the tale of us that it to day tells of you-that we may-sheltered and screened in our God-blessed homes of a free country, by the employment of modern methods, freely converse from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope; or step from our doors into what might have the appearance of a huge India rubber overcoat inflated, as you have taught us to inflate our toys and cast them like some magic fairy, or the down of the thistle to become the sport of the breezes, that a voyage across this, the grandest continent of the globe may be like a dream; with breakfast in New England, our dinner on the borders and our supper in the orange groves of California. But lest we

weary you, we cease our dreaming. May we ask you who have so long breasted the storms of life-Why, this lay that you call Children's Why, this pleasant and commodious building, this beautiful hall, with its emblems, and decorations of art? Why this library, that musical instrument, that has the power of enchanting its thousands when touched by a master hand? Why that altar that stands so boldly to our view ornamented with God's holy word, decked with nature's most enlivening blessing, those fair flowers? Why those tables loaded with such as would tempt the appetite of the prince of epicures? Why so many happy faces in such a festivity as this? Is this the motto of the Patrons of Husbandry? Are these the fruits of harvest toil properly husbanded? If so, tell us, and tell us why, and if so, open wide your doors and we come singing, not like the "Yankee" 500,000 strong, but like the Medes and Persians numerically unknown.

Rural Life.

One of the indications of the growth of the genuine love of nature is the fact that people go into the country and stay in it more every year, not beand stay in it more every year, not because a common custom impels them, but because they have a real appreciation of beautiful surroundings, of open sky, and the freshness and healthfulness of out-door life. It is noticeable that the govern lest longer and longer. that the season lasts longer and longer: that people who can defer their return to the cities stay away until the Fall weather has yielded to the blasts of incoming winter. There was a time not long ago when the tide of travel countryward was largely set in motion by fashion, but that time has evidently passed away, and Americans are comtract the following from the pleasant address:

Mr. President, Little Ladies and Gentlemen.—

This isyour day. In behalf of Mt. Tabor Grange, we bid you here a most hearty welcome. We have thrown our doors air, we have asked the sext and appreciation of its beauty and simplicity, is one of the hopeful signs of the age; and if the earlier poets of the century had done nothing else the the century had done nothing else, the fact that they have redirected the thoughts and affections of men to nature would be a service for which suc-

Now if I were to tell you that the Grangers were the best people in the world, you would want your folks to The butter crop of Vermont is estimated to reach 27,000,000 pounds, half a pound for each man, woman and child, in the United States.

Communications.

Physical and Mental Labor.

It is frequently remarked by the illiterate, that the physical labor performed by man is inversely to his education-the more education received, the less labor performed. That such views are contrary to the opinions of the wise and thoughtful is readily conceded.

Practical operations in the world's history have proven the falsity of such statements. They who have read of the decay of ancient States, and have modern times, will be forced to ac- other things. knowledge that the great distinction is owing to the advancement and instrife and tumult.

Mental and physical labor, must of an educational system. go hand in hand. A nation can not rise and make any great advancethe reaction, will labor with great her sons and daughters. earnestness to accomplish more in wealth and honor than they did in occupation the people. the past. Physical labor then moves greatness.

Those of mental ability, are those the clouds, shown its identity with the distance. electricity, and sent it buzzing in the shape of messages, with indescribable rapidity across, not only the vast continent, but through the great Atlantic, uniting the two shores; and they are those who discovery and the obtaining of knowlilization by their labor.

Is it necessary that a man should be stupid or uncultivated simply because They were paid according to the ciety. he is a tiller of the soil and has a few bushels of wheat to sell? Needs he to ate, newly arrived from college, awkknow no more? Finding the result ward in work, became one of the em- a foundation upon which future genof a load of wheat is extremely simple; yet many and many are the people who will beast of their being able length, but she was faulty, in that he will become a strength in the land. to do it. They feel proud that they she had short arms. Ere a month Give him an education so that he can and that it is heated to a greater intenpossess this small fraction of an edu-

this minute particle of the great mass

of their load of wheat; and we know regular employed month hands. of a few, although striking exceptions, rule and shall we take them as our guide? Because a few have been great being of men. philosophers, is it necessarily true that we will all be great philosophers? These few exceptional ones obtained their success by mere brute force. They knew no enjoyment; they never realized any satisfaction. Their influence lay entirely in their wealth. Had that been taken away, other people would have shunned them, and looked upon them with disgust. These people never add anything to the society of a community; never can be said to elevate makind. But let him who possesses the stimulus to action, and the power to think, ster within the limits of a neighborhood, and his influence goes vibrating pressed by the rod of tyranny. Why from soul to soul, elevating, and ennobling wherever it touches. One feels cate their children? Because they inspired when walking in the presence know they can never be successful of such a person. Thoughts of the rudest and coarsest, which were formerly indulged in are now put down, while those better and more worthy, will rise up and assert their power. the low, if we are not careful we will partake of their nature.

Truth and right will predominate, knowledge and wisdom will make the deep impressions. We can please by a vain show for a short time. We not wield an influence proportionate can entertain our company for a little to their numbers, and the importance while by the art of story telling. But this is not lasting, the system soon tires of it. As soon as we settle down our calling. The dignity, we might to profounder thoughts the relater of that story is forgotten or is thought of only as a jovial fellow. There must be something substantial, something firm, upon which the mind may live and feed for ages. The human nature is ever a changeful one, ever seeking something new and better; arriving at results more easily and economically.

This man of culture who loves to see others happy, who glories in progress and advancement, if he be a farmer, must necessarily be a progressive one. As he likes to see people orderly, so he likes to see his farm orderly. As he likes to see a system of work in the society in which he lives, so in his works and plans upon is educated, therefore, the great can only be obtained by careful trainhis farm there is a system. As he reason why farmers, as a class, likes to see good roads, well kept or- have not taken the position they ought chards, tidy fences in his travels, so to occupy is owing to the fact ceptions of our own interests, all in part tell the truth, but leave the off.—Oregon Vidette.

and executions.

The principle upon which we should place our foundation is not the amount telligence made since those days of of physical work a man can do but flock or herd, and you followed the or are we to sink back into darkness? upon that firm and substantial basis

among the foremost occupations and without giving a great stimulus to governmental affairs she must be raised men how long before we should have ation and corner stone is laid and the whole people who, taking note of and maintained in that position by

People make the occupation, not the

Agriculture has long been known to forward with the tide of advancing be in the background of other callings. intelligence of the highest order to front. Why is it? Education is at the who have executed the great worldly bottom of it, converting the indolent upon the farm, just so sure will every towards me in his second article, as he enterprises; who have connected the and slothful spirits into resolute ones. enterprising, talented young man be was in the first, and charges me with two great oceans with bars of iron, who | Education is breaking away the barhave brought laughing lightning from riers, and showing the clearer light in

some, that the educated will not do physical work, I will give you this ilhave sacrificed lives for the sake of that they were compelled to keep, in as extended enterprise and as far- believe that He has sufficient skill and edge. They founded the government, young ladies, some of whom perhaps we will retain in the ranks of agricul no intelligent being can take excepestablished schools and advanced civ- had made the same employment their ture our share of the talent of our tion, or, in other words, that the uniwith all us windings and peculiarities. just the influence he deserves in scamount woven. It happened a graducessary that the arms be of good passed away she had gained such These same people will tell that offer upon each presentation the larg- or losing financially, then he will preclude its being inhabited, and we

that makes up man's intelligence is intelligent lead. Though students of to attend to this business for him, he universe, than to give light and heat so worthy of praise, is not that man our agricultural college do very little is likely to be defraided out of his inconsistent who says he desires no physical work and are not toughened just dues. He does not know how to greater knowledge? He certainly is like laborers of the field, yet it is well work to advantage. Some can be farmers and have suc- vicinity announce their preference to hard and are strictly honest, yet they cess in their occupation if they know the students' labor, claiming they will are going down hill financially. Why simply enough to figure up the price do more and grumb e less than their is this: I answer, for the want of edu-

who have attained success without and well, that the intelligent are the if possible, have a complete English being able to read or write. But be- underlying elements in all advance- education, or at least a thorough cause these exceptional ones have ment, the builders of society, the im- knowledge of the fundamentals, readsucceded, are we to lay it down as a provers of culture and the pillars of ing, writing and arithmetic, so that RAY SESSIONS.

Does the Farmer Need an Education?

The mind of man may be compared to a fertile spot of ground, which, when cultivated, produces the necessaries of life; but uncultivated, produces weeds of every kind fit for nothing but to be trodden under foot. Since the mind is necessary for all professions of life, it is as necessary for the farmer to be education to some extent, as it is for the lawyer, the doctor, or the merchant.

It is from the want of education that the farming community have been opdo men of all other professions eduin their professions without an education. As has been stated, for want of an education, the farmer has been and is, a slave to professional men.

There is no good reason why the While we are in the company of fact that a man is a farmer, should act against his acquiring an influence in society, equal to men engaged in other pursuits.

Still it is vain for us to ignore the fact that, as a class, our farmers do of the work in which they are engaged. Certainly it is not the fault of say, the vast importance of agriculture, is becoming universally recognized. We must seek then, for some other reason for the limited influence of farmers; and we have not far to go to find that reason. The simple truth is, that while our farmers have had a just appreciation of the dignity of their calling, they have sadly failed to recognize the dignity of themselves. Men have influence, not according to their usefulness, but according to their

intelligence. Influence depends upon intelligence, and intelligence demands culture. Brain power will not be developed without the use of brain; nor will the so readily led astrayby designing dembrain be used effectively unless it agogues, and this habit of thinking

he does not like to see old rubbish, that we have too long adhered to these remnants of barbarism among main part untold, in such a way as poor fences and tumble down sheds the false opinion that no special cul- the farmers will pass away. They will to partly deceive the reader. They about his own buildings, but will con- ture or education was required to make be like the noisome mist that some- show that this comet at each revolutrive with all the ingenuity of man a good farmer; no special brain power times hang over a beautiful landscape tion shortens its period about 21/2 hours, to arrange these objects that they will needed; no education required to before sunrise, hiding the beauties of and that in time, it must reach the sun be convenient and pleasing to the eye. make a man successful as an agriculthe scene from the view, and filling and be lost forever, and on this flimsy The principle of economy should turist. Hence it has too often been the air with the seeds of pestilence and foundation they base the destruction pervade every portion of our plans the case that the farmer, when choos- death, yet when the sun breaks forth, of the solar system and of the universe. If results can be arrived at more any one of them manifested more than light of education once shed its full about this comet, and I hope Brother economically by means of a little ordinary mental power, to decide that strong beams of enlightenment into Strong will not ask me to prove it, for mental exertion than by going at the boy was too smart to be allowed to the minds of the farmers, and all these any one who knows any thing of aswork doggedly with mere physical waste his energies and bury his talents mists that have arisen from the marshforce, would it not meet every one's on the farm. In this way many a es of barbarism, and covered many of statement. Encke's comet is a very We do not claim that a man can calling, in order to make a third class government from our view, will as without a telescope, and is of no more plow and drag any better than a dolt doctor, lawyer, or merchant. So long quickly disappear. Looking at it in consequence in the solar system than by having an education. But he can as this false idea prevails we may exwitnessed the rise and progress of do as well and is far ahead in many pect farmers to remain pack horses of sion of the Grange to educate and elsociety, and fail to take their true po-

To illustrate, suppose you had a plan of selling off every year the choicest young from that herd, how If agriculture expects to stand long would it be before you would Great Master of all the earth, speed have a poor fleck? If you drive away a poor set of shepherds?

As surely as farmers, either by words or acts, put such a seal of disapprobation upon their own calling, as to imagine that it does not require She is now gradually coming to the make a first-class farmer, or that first-class intellect is out of place driven out of the employment. They using the tactics of Robert G. Ingersoll. will not engage in any employment Bro. Strong and I need not be unfriendthat does not require the exercise of ly because we differ in sentiment, the To show the fallacy of the beliefs of intelligence and superior mental best men in the world differ. I shall power. But let the impression once think none the less of him if he tears prevail in society that the farm de- my theory into a thousand shreds. But lustration. A weaving establishment mands the exercise of as much men- I think we would differ less if he unwas owned by a large company, who tal power as the legal, medical or any derstood my theory better. I am a carried on such an extensive business, other profession, and that it calls for Granger, and "have faith in God" to continual employment, one hundred seeing sagacity as commerce, then wisdom to build a universe to which life work, hence were well acquainted country, and the farmer will have

The question to solve is how shall we attain this end? How shall we lay globes as it can contain. With this ployees. To weave rapidly it is ne- erations can build? We answer, by education. Educate the farmer and count his own gains and losses. So complete mastery of the trade as to that he can tell whether he is gaining tory furnace." This would utterly they desire no higher attainments. If est amount of the best woven goods. know what he is doing; but so long mortals can see no other use for the Thus it is in every employment, the as he has to depend upon other men

> worthy of remark that farmers in that | We have many farmers who work cation. Then to what extent should In conclusion, then, it may be said, the farmer be educated? He should, all enterprises for the good and well he may make his own calculations

and attend to his own business. A farmer should also have a certain amount of literary education, that he may enjoy the pleasures of literature. A thorough knowledge of the rules of an art doubles the pleasure received from it. Education reforms the judgment. and improves the understanding. Tell me not then, that an education is unnecessary to the farmer.

us, is it right that the farmer should be deprived of the privilege of enjoying those blessings?

It is wrong and it is injustice to our cause to argue that an education is non-essential to the farmer, for it is denying him rights and privileges. Do not double the cords on sun has been radiating heat into space our hands, but let us strive to break during the whole course of his existhem, and in so doing we will build up our own profession, and become a just as well as Mr. Strong does, and way, no farmer should be without this strength in the land.

Educate, and elevate. To civilize a people we must educate them, ac- he thinks the sun is a ball of incandescustom them to think, and exercise cent heat, inherent in itself, and, like a may be cut out and put into a box, and their mental powers, till they obtain heated furnace, the nearer you get to it when the box is full label it A, and the breadth sufficient to let a great truth the hotter it is. My theory is, that the so little, that they never expand wide most magnificent world to live on, that cut out and pasted into scrap-books. enough to take a whole truth in at it is a generative body, specially deonce, and they always have narrow signed by the Wise Creator constantly save worlds of fretting, and we would views, for a portion of their truth is not to generate a fluid, or ether, which be-

the truth, but often times an error. and think as they read, to talk and think light and heat by friction. Thus the would we have the same questions askas they talk, to listen, and think as wise Master Builder who never makes ed through the same paper of no more they listen. We must teach them to any thing in vain has made the sun to than four weeks difference in think more, study more, use their answer a double purpose-to support dates. brains more. Nine-tenths of the reading done at the present day is simply emptying the contents of the book or paper into the mind of the reader, without any attempt at selection or flects the greatest wisdom on the Cre-

The consequence of such reading is, that the mind becomes filled with a is there, is as available as an uncatalogued book in a great library.

When farmers think over and digest what they read, they will not be ing from youth. Educate, elevate.

With true views and correct con-

ing pursuits for his sons, was sure, if how quickly they vanish. So let the Now I wish to make a short statement first class farmer has been lost to the the beauties of our country and our small comet, and never can be seen evate the farmers.

Shail the future progress of the agriculturists be forward toward the light Brother and Sister farmers will you work in this matter? If so may the the good time when the nation shall ment in science, literature, and art, assert her rights in the control of our from the farm all the noblest young indeed be a free people whose foundbuilt upon the surest of all foundations, that of agriculture.

S. L BENTLEY.

Hill's Astronomy.

"Simple denial is poor proof."—William Strong.]

I think Bro. Strong is not as pleasant verse is the expression of the perfections of God-therefore, all the heavly bodies must be inhabited, and universal space replenished with as many sentiment I can not endorse the theory of Prof. Winchell, nor of Bro. Strong, that the sun is a ball of fire, whose fuel consists of planets, comets, etc., sity "than can be obtained in a laborasun to serve, in the economy of the to a few planets and satellites in the solar system. "And it is well known that the sun is 520 times larger than all the planets and satellites combined." Now a simple illustration will show the utter fallacy of such a theory. Suppose suites of rooms, all fitted up in the best of style for the occupancy of refined, intelligent beings, and in order to warm these several apartments, he purchases a furnace 520 times as large as the mansion locates this a half a mile off, and supplies it with sufficient fuel to heat all the rooms in this grand edifice. Bro. Strong, Prof. Winchell, or any other man of any mind, would say that such a person should be sent to the asylum for lunacy. Well, what do you think of God for committing just such folly? Dare we ascribe to the All Wise God, contrivances, that we would pronounce Dick says that such folly is greater or refer to we can index it under its able Patrons. Since God has so wonderfully blessed than making a machine larger than the proper letter and state just where we city of London, and applying to it can find it. sufficient power to turn it round, in

never has denied it. The difference paper. between Bro. Strong and me is this,-in. Many farmers use their intellects sun is as cool as a cucumber, and a ing thrown into space, and coming in wonder where that piece is, I saw in wonder where that piece is, I saw in the paper the other day." Neither the paper the other day." vegetable and animal line, and to furnish light and heat to all the planets. And I leave it to the sensible readers of THE VISITOR to say which theory reator. But Bro. Strong says I do not prove any thing, and I have not yet pile of rubbish, and the little good that thing; he only repeats what others have said. I can prove to the satisfaction of any unbiased mind all the statements I have made, but this sheet is too small for lengthy arguments. Encke's comet has been referred to resisting medium which retards all to pay them unjust taxes. prove the end of all things. They both with a lash for labor's back is not far

tronomy will admit the truth of my cific Ocean. Its periodic time is about three years, and it never travels beyond the orbit of Jupiter.

It being a wee bit of a thing, and located in the midst of the planets, with the sun for its perhelion, and sometimes Jupiter for its aphelion point it is liable to varied perturbations. Prof. Encke and others computed the elements of its orbit, and found that it was slowly but surely approaching the sun, that its periodic time was rations, hence, thus far have had very shortened 21/2 hours for each of ten consecutive revolutions, or about one discussed Reagan bill, which may be day in thirty years. But where it made said to bristle not only with specific aphelion point near the planet, Jup- less specific pains and penalties. If iter and that planet held the comet leaves the proposed commission withback nine days, so it lost in one revo-lution nine times as much as it had latter is, that it confers upon it an exback nine days, so it lost in one revogained in ten revolutions. Here is cess of power. Under these circum where the great law of compensation comes in, which the Great Ruler has able legislation upon the subject at all, system. But this fact Bro. Strong and his educated colleague, can not see, for want of sufficient faith in Him, whose

works so gloriously reveal his wisdom. I am afraid Bro. Cobb will scold me for this long article; but I must thank Bro. Strong for his kind invitation to visit him at his home in Kalamazoo. I know I should enjoy the visit, for I have always been more than delighted in the society of those who know more be to see those grand sights on the barren side of the moon, which "I have never dreamed of:" but will he tell me about the other side of the moon which is six miles nearer the center of the have lost an opportunity to gain the orb than this side is, and will be tell me about the "waving grain, and pastures green and running brooks, and of the dominant parties fail to insert there?" If Bro. Strong "has any thing more as to the above matters, his battle will be with" the wisdom of the Maker and not with me.

CORTLAND HILL.

Index to References.

Undoubtedly there are many people who would desire to refer to articles they have read, but are unable to tell our shores only to reach and fill the a wealthy prince should build a large where to look for them. My method coffers of the Standard Oil Company, and elegant mansion, with a hundred of overcoming such difficulties is simple and convenient, and as it may pos- low. Enterprise after enterprise has sibly help others out of a trouble, I will been overtaken, dismantled and left to perish. The cries and curses of give it for their benefit.

book, head pages for as many letters cisco Chronicle. as are in the alphabet, if you wish a page to the letter, or use a page to two letters, or two pages to one letter, to suit the convenience, with, say, "Index better to make divisions of this subject as it is too complicated) then find any thing that we wish to save,

For instance, I turn to my book headorder to roast a leg of mutton at the ed, "Index to Diseases of Animals," and under B, I find "Black Leg in But Bro. Strong says; and he quotes Cattle, Rural New Yorker, June 14 Prof. Newcomb's astronomy), that "we 1884, p. 386", I go to my Rurals, which all know (excepting Mr. Hill) that the I always keep on file, and turn to that date and find what is said about the disease. Many of my references are in tence." But Mr. Hill knows that fact the Rural New Yorker, and, by the

If the papers have to be used, and cannot be kept on file, then the pieces next one, B etc. I think it a very convenient index, even if the pieces are

This little labor, I am sure would not so frequently hear the remark, "I

RAY SESSIONS.

No man expects to get the services of railroads for nothing, and there will be always some drain from the country on that account. But it is the unjust and unreasonable gains of wealth Vanderbilt has to which we object. discovered that he has proved any two hundred million dollars, Jay Gould half as much, and so on down through scores of New York million-These men never earned that aires. amount of money. They have not inherited it. They have simply extorted it from the people of the United States by the power which they hold in wrecking railroads, charging highby Bro. Strong and Prof. Winchell to er rates of transportation than is just show that space is pervaded with a and by compelling the whole people

This thing can be, and must be moving bodies, and will eventually stopped, or the king on horseback Congress and the Railroads.

Congress is beginning to discover has the question of regulating the rail oad system by some kind of legisla ive prescription, not yet definitely d fined, is a much more serious undertaking than the average statesman at first supposed. It has intricacies and difficulties of detail harder to deal with than the slavery issue, pension bills, river and harbor improvements, or any of the knotty financial problems that have come up for solution since the war. It requires a more comprehensive and analytical order of mind than has been requisite perhaps for any or all of these; but whether the requirement can be fully responded to, it is too early as yet to pro-nounce with confidence. Meanwhile, there are almost as many devices for meeting the case in the senate and house as there are doctors and lawyers in those bodies. The question admits of the proverbial multiplicity of counsellors, but we have yet to witness the proverbial wisdom. Thus, the House Inter State Commerce Committee proposes a federal commission, but without any power to enforce its suggestions or recommendations; its model in this respect evidently being the New York State commission—a body which performs the function of amere adviser, and which the railroad corpolittle respect for. On the other hand, we have the long pending and much its eleventh revolution, it turned its rules and regulations, but with not the objection to the former is that it stances, it may be assumed that if there is to be an intelligent or desirprovided for the balancing of the plan- the basis for this must be somewhere ents, and the endless perpetuity of the between those extremes. It would be unfortunate if the question were to become in any way identified with partisan politics, or made an issue on behalf of particular interests. There was some disposition to turn it in that direction in the earlier stages of the agitation, when the Granger fever ran high, but, happily, that has apparentbeen superseded now conviction that, as it is an economic question in which the whole country has a direct interest, it must be dealt with, if dealt with at all, with the utmost discretion, and on high than I do. And how pleased I would national grounds.-Commercial Bul-

The nominating convention which fails to put a solid anti-monopoly plank in its platform, will find they confidence of the intelligent voters of the country. Neither party can afford to omit such a plank, but should one birds of song that may be possible a strong anti monopoly plank and thereof." If Bro Strong that any thing the other does so, then the defeat of the monopoly party, for by that name it will be known, will be a foregone conclusion. Let both parties come out plainly, advocating anti-monopoly principles, and the greatest endeavors of "the greatest monopoly of the age" to secure the nomination of Henry B. Payne will be defeated.—Independent

Millions of money have floated to and then to be used in purchasing increased means of laying competition wrecked men have gone down in the The plan is, take a common blank sea of successive failures.—San Fran-

Bro. Easton Rises to Explain.

BRANCH Co., MICH. Mr. Editor:-We have used the Pato Agriculture." (although it would be trons' Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint, and can say that it makes a smooth elegant finish, and all who use it will be more than satisfied. The paint was place the letters alphabetically at the delivered to us ready to use, in nice pages thus headed. Whenever we pails, freight prepaid. The Patrons' find any thing that we wish to save. Paint Works are managed by honor-Fraternally,

A. W. EASTON. Purchasing Agent. [See advertisement.—Editor.]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMASOO. TIME-TABLE -MAY 18, 1884.

WESTWARD.

vr 1	A. M.		
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives,		9	40
Evening Express,	1 00		-
Pacific Express,	1, 3		-
Day Express,			
EASTWARD.			
	A. M.		
57: 1 4 78	0 17		
Night Express,	3 17 6 45		
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves,	6 45		
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Mail	6 45	10 12	00
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives,	6 45	10 12 1	00 03 45

Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:16 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring pas 12:45, P. M.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE, Standard time-oth meridian GOING SOUTH.

se as attack slake	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Fr.
e, Grand Rapids, r, Allegan r, Kalamazoo r, Schoolcraft r, Three Rivers r, White Pigeon r, Toledo r, Cleveland r, Buffalo	9 42 " 10 17 " 10 45 " 11 12 " 5 32 P M	5 15 " 6 15 " 7 24 " 7 52 " 2 17 AM 6 87 "	11 55 " 1 45 Ph 3 37 " 4 50 " 8 17 AN 6 45 PM

NY&BNY&C Ex & M Express. Way Fr. 11 41 PM 12 01 AM 12 10 PM 6 32 " 6 32 " 8 55 AM 11 17 " 10 22 " 8 22 PM Ar. Schoolcraft___ Ar. Kalamazoo__

Ar. Allegan ___. Grand Rapids_. All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line, M. E. WATTLES,

Ladies Pepariment.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

When on my day of life the night is falling, And in the winds from unsunned spaces blow I hear far voices out of darkness calling My feet to paths unknown.

Theu who hast made my home of life so pleas ant, Leave not its tenant when its walls decay O Lord Divine, O Helper ever present, Be thou my strength and stay.

Be near me when all else from me is drifting, Earth, sky, home's pictures, days of shade and shine, And kindly faces to my own uplifting, The love that answers mine.

I have thee, O Father! Let thy spirit Be with me then to comfort and uphold. No gate of pearl, no branch of palm, I merit Nor street of shining gold.

Suffice it if—my good and ill unreckoned, And both forgiven through Thy abounding grace,
1 find myself by hand familiar beckoned
Unto my fitting place.

Some humble door among Thy many mansions Some sheltering shade where sin and striving cease,
And flows forever through Heaven's green expansions. The river of Thy peace.

There, from the music round about me stealing,
I fain would learn the new and holy song And find, at last, beneath Thy tree of healing The life for which I long.

MY SUNBEAM

There are two sunbeams on the floor, Two sunbeams fair to see; And one belonged to skies above, And one belonged to me. My sunbeam lifts her tiny hand, Her playfellow to grasp, When io, a shadow! and a beam Eludes my darling's grasp.

Yet once again it comes; and see, It lies now here, now there; It kisses baby's dimpled cheek, And nestles in her hair: Makes golden every little curl Upon the golden head. Till, like a dream, again its light From baby's side has fled.

Oh! wondering baby eyes, which weep At shadows left behind, Fear not, the cloud will lift, and you The vanished beam shall find. Look! even now upon the wall It climbs, then tumbles down To shine at baby's feet ere it Once more her head shall crown

God grant, dear little one, that heaven Its bright beams may lay Upon the paths your feet may tread Throughout life's little day. Full many a beam of purest gold Your hands will strive to clasp, Full many a shadow stern will snatch The sunbeam from your grasp.

But even ere you cease to grieve, Behold the clouds roll by, And where the shadow dwelt before A hundred sunbeams lie, Look always for the brightest spot, As you through life shall go, and hope that faith shall fill your heart With heaven's purest glow.

-Mary D. Brine, in Independent.

Wine is a Mocker.

This subject, although old, is always a live one, and the oft repeated story is worthy of repetition at all times, and on all occasions, as long as there is a tainly a question that is entitled to sedrunkard in the land to be reformed, rious investigation. And even when a father's sorrow to be obliterated, a we take a financial view of the matter. mother's heart to be healed, a wife's every man who pays taxes can not fail tears to be dried, a helpless child to be cared for, or as long as there is a man his consideration. in the land who is engaged in a traffic tolerated, though not made respectable by the laws of our State, wherein the conduct of individuals. If an inhe is permitted as often as an opportudividual should stand by and see a nity is afforded to deal out to his fellow man a deadly poison, hurrying permit a life to be taken, without raishim on the broad road to death and destruction, and robbling his wife and his children of that care and sustenance, his fellow men his conduct would be which nature, and nature's God have so bountifully intended for all their children.

have sung of the golden age to come. Imagination has pictured through the vista of future years the same delightful period. And should this time which wise men have anticipated, the delirium tremens successfully now, bards fancied, the righteous prayed for, in consequence of the utter prostration and the devil dreaded, ever arrive, there may then be an excuse to cease the strychnine so generally used in the hyda-headed monster, intemperance.

But it is our duty at present to wage a vigorous warfare, and with such nine inspections of the various varieweapons as we can command either old or new, let all true soldiers enlisted in the righteous cause of temperance, so bombard and undermine the nefarious forces of King Alcohol, that his death, funeral, and burial, may be chronicled a long time before the

I propose to confine my remarks on this occasion, to the greatest and most is spirit, when it should have had palpable viciation of the laws of God, of nature, of prosperity, honor, honesty, civilization and humanity, that the pages of either sacred or profane history give any account of

The manufacturer of intoxicating liquor thinks it strange when any one presumes to even hint that he is engaged in a disreputable business and yet he well knows that the product of his distillery will scatter ruin, degradation, and death broadcast over the land. He well knows that the work in which he is engaged is productive of want, beggary, vice, crime, and misery. Still he continues the business, amasses a fortune, becomes rich in silver and gold, dwells in a costly mansion furnished in dazzling splendor, his wife and his daughters are attired in the richest of garments, and decorated

abundance was drawn indirectly from moral nature as will enable them to ly when asked by a bright, sparkling two ladies did not have any manu-trouble it takes to prepare meals in a and whose families are stared squarely in the face by the emaciated and sickly

establishment, was reared upon the out-come. downfall of human beings, and at the expense of immortal souls.

He made beggars and paupers, filled our alms-houses, crowded our insane asylums and penetentiaries, and his onthe laws of men did not prohibit the globe. manufacture of whiskey, and therefore he had a legal right to secure a fortune in the pursuit of a business that the moral sense of every intelligent individual would distinctly admonish him was wrong. He manufactured his liquor to be consumed. He knew it would be drank. It was his desire that it should be drank, that he might have a ready market for all he could make. His mind can be clearly read. His wishes are apparent. He does not conceal his aim. Money is his god. He would make it honestly if he could; but he must make money. I leave it for my hearers to say whether he is guilty.

If there is a sight any where in the broad universe of God calculated to make angels weep, nature lament, decency blush, justice frown, and demonds smile, it is the sight of a wholesale or retail dealer in intoxicating liquor. It requires a harder heart, a more caloused conscience, a more corrupt disposition, and grosser nature to deal out the deadly poison, then is required to produce it, hence the dealer has acquired a lower position in the scale of degradation, while at the same time in the eyes of the moral law he is no more criminal than the distiller, who is regarded by the world as respectable because he is able to revel in the riches which flowed into his coffers in consequence of his pandering to the weakness of human nature.

The policy of the entire legislation in force on the statute books of the State of Michigan at the present time on this subject, is unmistakably calculated to manufacture dru kards. And this state of affairs is the result of political chicanery, legislative thimble rigging, and chiefly for the want of a requisite number of worthy men to represent the good people in the legislative chambers who are ready and willing to stand up for the right, who ask no favors, and are at all; times ready to deal heavy blows against those who are endeavored to extend the province of rum sell-

We have no difficulty in finding laws to prohibit murder, arson, larceny, robbery, burglary, and many other offenses of a lesser grade, and why it is that this great crime, which in seven cases out of ten, is the primary cause of all these other crimes, is allowed to be committed with impunity, is certo see that the question is worthy of

Municipalities are subject to the same moral restrictions which regulate murder or a robbery committed, and ing an arm against the assassin, there is no question but what in the eyes of looked upon as culpable. And yet the policy of the great peninsular state permits and allows a crime to be commit-Prophets have foretold, and poets ted in comparison with which all other crimes are insignificant. Is not the State of Michigan guilty?

The physicians of public institutions say that it is almost impossible to treat of the nervous system of drunkards by hostilities, and grant an armistice to the manufacture of liquors. A chemical inspector of liquors has announced that he made two hundred and fortyties of spirits, and that he found a great portion of them concoctions; that there was not one gallon of pure brandy out of a hundred, the imitators useing corn whiskey for a basis and various poisionous acids for a condiment.

Speaking of whiskey, he adds that in his inspection he has found only seventeen to twenty-nine per cent of alcoholfrom forty-five to fifty, and some of it contained sulphuric acid enough to eat a hole through a man's stomach. Thousands of hogs have been known to die at the distilleries from the effect of strychnine used in the preparation of whiskey, they having feasted their ravenous stomachs on the slops. This being true, no man is safe in belonging to any class of drunkards, and is surely guilty of a great crime for indulging in the least in the use of intoxicating

liquor. I am well aware that it is a hard bat-

seller, and the drunkard. But humanity says, carry on the battle, that a bright future awaits the human race, that the wheels of time are slowly but surely rolling us around to that period when this common enemy

the poor victims of inebriety, many of respect themselves, their families, pretty girl, when if an elderly person script with them. Two ladies used

countenance of nakedness and starva- its advocates who were superior in ter, fashion and renown of his splendid opposition, and none could divine the

But the God of nations-who sometimes for a purpose which we can not comprehend, permits for a time a wrong, but does not long suffer it to exist-rose in His majesty and forever ly excuse and plea for all this was, that obliterated it from this portion of the

The same God lives, and is abundantly able to forever blot from earth the withering and blighting curse of intemperance. And I firmly believe, and would remark in this connection that the enfranchisment of women is not far in the future; that the same watchful Providence, who recognizes no distinction among the children of earth, but who sends the rain alike on the just and the unjust, will raise up another Abraham Lincoln, or some other just and upright man to proclaim the edict that henceforth women may vote, hold office, and assist in making laws as well as in paying taxes, and she shall be henceforth and forever free. And I would say without diverging from my subject that if the people of the State of Michigan were represented in our legislature by a reasonable percentage of women, you would see some laws that would enable us to commence a reformation of the large army of rowdys and drunkards, and which would also make it very uncomfortable for rum sellers.

All along the stream of time we are able to find remarkable incidents bringing out the capabilities of woman, and the last thirty years have fully demonstrated that intellectually she is fully equal to man.

Is there a single legitimate reason then why she should not possess the right of sufferage?

But the gods help those who help themselves. We shall watch and wait, and in the mean time continue to work and entertain no doubt, but that the period will arrive wherein will be inaugurated a perpetual reign of justice and equality.

Let us all, brethren and sisters, work earnestly in this good cause that the sun of temperance may soon reach its meridian heights, and shine bright and clear, steady and unchanging, pouring its genial rays not only on the State of Michigan but on the renovated world. Then shall a new covenant be established between man and his God; and angels sing as they sung to the waiting shepherds on the plains of Palestine, "Peace on earth, good will

My Annual Summer Trip.

If ever there seems one more convenient time, than another, for a farmer's wife to go from home to seek recreation, rest and freedom from care, it is in the leafy, beautiful month of June, ing to my idea, marred the symmetry; pointed to make an investigation on the subject and see whether the girls ton, has a patent for an improved the busy season of having and harvest has not arrived, when the housekeeper must tax both mind and body to prepare tempting food and a variety too, to prop up the failing app-tite incident to long days, hard work and hot

This spring house cleaning had dragged wonderfully, worse than usual and an uncommon amount of dairy work had taxed my time and strength to the utmost, until a release from care and work, and a trip somewhere, was a necessity as well as a luxury, if I expected to keep the household machinery in good order and perform my duties with any degree of faithfulness. Accordingly I arranged to visit my only daughter, recently married and living in Kalamazoo, at the time when the Commencement exercises occur at the Baptist College. On the morning of the 4th of June I took the train on the Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. as far as Durand, one gentleman received two prizes. waited ten minutes there, changed to the Grand Trunk as far as Battle Creek, waited thirty minutes then took the Central railroad for Kalamazoo arriving at 2 P. M. tired, overcome with heat and terribly dusty.

Here let me digress somewhat. I the time of the session of the State Grange, which occurs at a time of the year unfavorable to good impressions of the town and its surroundings. It has been either rainy and closing of their school life as far as the mean—and another generation won't the streets and sidewalks muddy and College is concerned. Will "Grace" sloppy, or else very cold and snowy, and I was glad to go ahead and neither turn to the right or left, for materially improved concerning Lansing as viewed from the cars in sumwas our traveling companion bound for the same destination and as she was social, jolly and full of fond anticipations of the good time in store for tle to fight the rum-maker, the rum- her, expecting to meet dear friends enjoyable, made especially so as her kindness of heart prompted her to and ask all the important questions concerning our route. Perhaps you are ing." Four ladies and three gentle-

would ask the same questions, he would them partially. To me it seems ap-Slavery once existed in this beautiful answer in monosyllables and indiffer- propriate for a lady to hold her manuland. It was a great crime, but it had ence, or with an air—"I should think script even if she does not need to use a person of your age would know it. But perhaps that is because I have numbers and power. A small band of when, where, and how, you ought to been accustomed to seeing it. All the luxuries, the pomp, the glithonest men commenced a determined go," so I turned the questions over to my lively friend.

are familiar with the attractivness and space forbid. beauties, and business facilties of Kalnot know anything about it, only that of dresses people wear or whether we lage," but in April it was incorporatiness of Things" that day. All the ed a city. It may well be termed "the young ladies, but one, wore white or impressions, and what little knowl- very prettily. Some wore jewelry, edge I gained concerning it.

The census four years ago gave credit for fifteen thousand inhabitants. To me they all were appropriately at-I have not heard the result of the present census.

There is much wealth, emulation, and justifiable pride among the citizens speaking yet took her place with her They seem to vie with each other in class, receiving beautiful floral offerkeeping their lawns and premises in order, and making their homes attrac- Bachelor of Philosophy was also contive. A great deal of money is expended in elegant residences. One

The prominent men of the town are facilities for the public as well as to they take them to each one for whom their own interest. The citizens gave they were intended.

get as cold as possible in the cellar, a very nice thing to set on the supper table? We must have our cucumone firm twenty thousand if they would establish a carriage factory in the place.

The people are literary, having a public library of ten thousand volumes, well patronized, and a Ladies' Libary Association which has a magnificent building well furnished with books and music.

Ladies spend one afternoon each week in literary entertainment, and listening to first class lecturers. The Baptist College and young ladies Seminary on the Mount Holyoke system, are located there, and the High School and different ward schools, are said to be equal in management to any in the State. They are a church-going peo ple, having sixteen churches, and judging from the congregations the three Sabbaths I attended as many different churches, there were not many vacant seats.

The junior exhibition of the Baptist College is held the day before commencement, because there are so many visitors from a distance who wish to attend both exercises. The Freshman class occupied the time the fore part of the day, Tuesday, June 17th. It was a contest for the Sherwood prize, six gentlemen and four ladies took part in the contest. It consisted of orations taken from ancient authors The ladies compared even with the gentlemen in most respects, in others, causing them to appear to make too or whether they have all great an effort, when, if they had modulated their voice to a deeper compass time they have delivered orations, and essays, till their senior year they will

On the afternoon of Tuesday the junior prize contest came off. Three prizes were to be awarded; the Stinch field, Cooper, and Tupper prizes-I think they were so called because of those names mentioned in connection with them. These prizes were given for original essays committed to memory, and delivered. One for the best or the lovely bang his lady wears, beessay, one for best delivery, and one for all the necessary qualities combined in the make up of a good oration she had wanted the forehead covered Probably all worked equally hard; minister does, for I've noticed two or perhaps those who failed to win, burnt three times, when he had girls to more midnight oil, put forth more en- baptize, he could hardly find a spot ergy, yet failed to come quite to the on their foreheads big enough to put his fingers on, and it did seem to standard assumed by the judges.

Wednesday, June 18th, was the most interesting day, namely, commencehave never been in Lansing only at ment. And here let me pause to inquire why it is called Commencement Day, when, in fact, it is the closing Father's name there, if they were all up of the school year, and the graduations of the Senior class, and the

please answer this question? At an early hour all who wished ia seat, wended their way to the Baptist sight seeing. But my impressions are church; they who were tardy were obliged to stand. The exmer time. A young lady of our town of its large audience room. It was ercises were held at the church because beautifully decorated with vines, flowers, and house plants. Prof. Harrison led the chorus accompained by piano music. He had trained and classmates, my ride was very till they sung together seeming as one Voice. They were all fine singers and Nightingale going about in bangs! it was a lovely sight to behold relieve me of all care of our baggage and a grander one to hear them sing with the "spirit, and the understand-

I would like very much to give you the subject and some of the beautiful Very many who read THE VISITOR ideas of each one's essay but time and

> others only flowers. The one exception wore black silk and no "bangs." tired. One young lady, who had recently met with a severe affliction in her father's family, was excused from ings and a nice book; the degree of fered on her.

Heretofore it has been customary to grand, beautiful residence in process of throw floral offerings at the graduates, erection has already cost thirty thous- but the day before the exercises and dollars, and is not near its com- commenced President Nelson arose and said he did not wish any one to throw flowers. Ushers would pass enterprising, liberal, and public spirit. up and down the aisle with wire based, and look to the interest, ad- kets and receive what the friends felt vancement and increase of business pleased to bestow on the class, and

Afterwards the class arranged themselves in front of their president and received their diplomas and then followed benedictions and advice. Never before have I listened to such an im pressive, heartfelt ceremony, such deep, inspiring words. He seemed like a kind and loving father addressing dear children as they were about to leave their home. As he referred to their college life and his pleasant associations with them, the thought occurred to me "How can they help but become the grandest of men and women? It does not seem possible that these seven young people can be other than intelligent, noble and christian, and the world be the better for their having lived in it."

The events of that day will be indelibly written on their hearts as with the point of a diamond, never to be erased by time or unfortunate circumstances. It was a beautiful event of their lives and of great interest to the large crowd of friends who witnessed it.

There are other things I might write or at some future time, but commencement exercises become stale if too much time is suffered to elapse before telling them to others.

Where Are Your Foreheads? Selected by Myra for Witch Hazel.

nowadays really have any foreheads, or whether they have all "gone off," like Pat's gun, with a bang! A sensible writer in The Intelligencer or depth of tone, it could have been they used to do. And ladies, also, of says that men seem to wear them as heard equally as well. But by the advanced or advancing years. But as I go to the city daily, and see in the streets, and in the cars and ferryhave attained perfection. Two gen beautiful girls, I am constantly boats, whole bevies of bright and tlemen and one lady received equal wondering at, if not admiring, the ingeauity displayed in covering up, hiding and practically getting rid this crowning feature of the human face divine. What it has done, or what change has passed upon it, that it should be so ignominiously expelled from sight, I am unable to discover or imagine. Time was when a lover the men who gave the prizes, as I neard might have been as much enraptured with his mistress' fair brow as with and music. her beautiful eyes, but now he can only sing, if he can sing at all, the fascinating frizz, the delightful fluff

Five gentlemen contested. Two out of the five failed to receive any prize, grow there, like the beard on a man's chin. I wonder if you like it any better than I do? I don't believe the trouble him a little. Perhaps I oughtn't to say it, and yet somehow it sets me to wondering how the angel it speaks of in the Book of Revelations could find room to seal the servants of God in their foreheads, or write their covered up like that.

hind which her forehead long since

disappeared.

I am very much afraid we've seen the last of them—the foreheads, I have any, unless a change comes very quick. You know these scientific men say that a faculty or organ that is constantly disused—I believe that's it—tends to disappear altogether. And why not a feature too? I can't bear to think of all the beautiful foreheads covered with hair growing down to the eyes, can you? And yet, what's to hinder I don't see, if the hair is deliberately and steadily trained to grow there. The old artists knew better than we, not to take the regality from the feminine face by hiding the brow under a mop of hair. The beautiful Madonnas of Raphael and Murillo have brows of queenly loveliness. And imagine Florence

Hints for Warm Weather Cooking.

And he fully understands that all this will have their friends attain such a swer questions promptly and courteous- graduating class. The gentlemen and ance in warm weather, from the propriately performed by them.

broiling kitchen on a 90-degree day. I think Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell is not far wrong when she styles the cooking stove and sewing machine "the two Molochs on which many of our American woman are sacrificed. It is the summer season in particular that the kitchen work "tells" on the woman of only average strength.

What shall we do to lessen its evils? One way which helps many is to do up as much of the day's cooking in the cool of the morning as is possible. Run through your mind as well as you amazoo; yet there are others who do tells us we need not care what kind can the three meals to be prepared when you first arise. Settle it well it is a large town in our State. think it is becoming or not, I am fire shall be utilized. The big bakingbefore you begin just how the kitchen Formerly it was called the "Big Vil- going to mention my idea of the "Fit- fire will boil various vegetables and the meats, which take long to cook, and make the big pudding which may be set aside to eat cold at supper. Where garden of Michigan." I will give my cream colored "Nur's veiling" made a hearty meal must be had at night, double the supply in the dinner kettles and warm up the remaining portion for a substantial supper dish. A big platter of the dinner stew set on cold will greatly lessen the demand on your "breadstuff," which is so much harder to prepare. Everything that you can prepare in the early morning seems "twice done." It gives such a restful feeling as you go about the day's work to think that the last meal of the day is provided for; that time when the "last straws' seem to be piling on your shoulders, and when the anxious shoulders, and when the anxious worry, "What shall we have for supper?" seems to be the very climax. I seems to be the very climax. I know the old experienced housekeeper will say, "Why, that is the way we always do." Of course it is. I am only writing for the young and inexperienc ed ones. I have wondered if it was not a mere

matter of fancy and habit that we think a dish of cold vegetables unsuited for the table. Is not a nicely prepared dish set away and allowed to bers and sliced tomatoes fresh from the ice if we can; why not a dish of cold lima beans, new potatoes, string beaus and peas? After a little trial should we not find them very appetizing in hot weather, and a great saving on baked flour in its many forms? Surely they would be quite as wholesome as the stereotyped bread and butter which usually make the basis of the supper—whatever other concomitants there are. This is only a theory with me, but I mean to experiment on it in a small way. If I lived on a farm I think I should try and get up a sentiment in its favor on a large scale. I know a merchant who was so addicted to this habit that his wife always set on a plate of cold boiled potatoes for his supper, whatever else might be on the table. I believe more "cold victuals" in hot weather would be a gain to all the household.—Christian at Work.

FACTS FOR WOMEN.

MRS ELIZABETH KARR has written a book of instruction for lady riders which she calls "The American Horsewoman."

MRS. ELIZABETH RUSSELL has been appointed to have charge of the Woman's Department of the jail in the District of Columbia.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL is in Edinburg, where she will bring out the autumn a volume entitled "Three Visits to America."

MRS. CARRIE B. KILGORE, after being refused by three courts, finally been admitted to the Philadel. phia bar by the decision of righteous Judge Thayer. EMMA SELIGMAN, of Irvinton, N.

book-cover. KIDDERMINSTER carpet weavers in

England have struck because a certain firm has added the weaving of Medicis velvet to the weaving of carpets, and has employed women in this new in-

THE admission of women to all the privileges afforded by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology adds one of the foremost institutions in the country to the list of those which have adopted co-education.

MEXICO has a school of arts and and trades for women, numbering 368 pupils, ranging from twelve years to women of middle age. Sewing and all work suitable for women are taught as well as drawing, painting

THERE are now forty-eight lady students in the Harvard Annex, and it is the testimony of some of the Harvard professors that the average scholarship of the class in the Annex is above that of the classes in the College.

MRS. POMROY, the Florence Nightingale of the Army of the Potomac, who was recently laid to rest with impressive ceremonies at Mt. Auburn, left an interesting book, entitled "Echoes from Hospital and White House.

THE Legislature of New Mexico has just passed an act to protect the property rights of married women, which it would be well for some of our Eastern States to copy. Mrs. Governor Sheldon was largely instrumental in its passage.

MADAME ROWALESKI, Professor of Literature at the Stockholm University, has begun a course of higher algebra, and is carrying it on with success. It is the first time that a lady is teaching in any European university the higher mathematics.

MRS. E. T. HOUSH, Editor of "Women at Work," announces the following creed—"We believe reverently in Christianity, respectfully in man, devotedly in woman, and lovingly in children; and that children need to b; better cared for, woman better encouraged, man better helped, and God better honored.

Bee culture is woman's work, and thousands of the gentler sex who now waste their time in the fabrication of "crazy quilts," or some other useless articles of "fancy work" might easily make enough money to cloth them-selves with, and contribute delicious honey to the family table, by looking after a few hives of bees. The quick with jewels of the costliest character. In that period when this common enemy of mankind shall be routed; when men comprised the number of the This seems to assume double importion is so laborious that it may not be appropriately performed by them.

Ponths' Pepartment.

POWER.

"Strive; yet 1 do not promise The prize you dream of to-day
Will not fade when you think to grasp it,
And melt in your hand away; But another, and holier treasure You would now perchance disdain, Will come when your toil is over And pay you for all your pain

Wait; yet I do not tell you The hour you long for now, Will not come with its radiance banished, And a shadow upon its brow. Yet, far through the misty future, With a crown of starry light. An hour of joy you know not Is winging her silent flight.

Pray; though the gift you ask for
May never comfort your fears—
May never repay you for pleading—
Yet pray, and with patient tears;
An answer, not that you long for, But diviner, will come one day; Your eyes are too dim to see it; Yet strive, and wait, and pray.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:-As I read the many, many names of boys college, I cannot but rejoice that so many of our coming men and women are receiving at last, schooling.

Just now, schooling seems to be the fashion. But we can not class it with our sensiless fashions, for will it not eventually lead to education?

These youth, whose educational advantages greatly exceed those of their grandfathers, will their future work be greater and grander for it?

I often picture to myself what they are going to do. In fancy I see many of the dark stains that disfigure boasted civilzation, bleached white by their united : fforts.

But even while claiming they go forth better equipped for their life work than their ancestors, I rememher the nature of some of the legacies that will fall to them and feel it is well. Then a familiar voice adds: "And could they take with them the determination, sturdy morality, definiteness of aim and physical endurance of their Puritan fathers, it would be better," and I can say amen.

Grace asked in last issue, "And what could Aunt Prue have said" Only this: "What would the department do without Grace? If the other contributors would only come as often."

There was a little word in the last number about cooking, and it reminded me of a brief "Sermon to Girls on Cooking" that I read in the Woman's Journal which I will give

Cooking classes have been popular among fashionable young ladies of late years; but there is no cookingwhich quite equals in its orportunity for excellent information that which you may find at home. Presuming that I am talking to a girl who has just left school, I advise you dependence in knowing how to make perfectly light, sweet, substantial bread. Then try your hand at biscults, muffins, corn bread, toast, and all the different forms into which bread-stuffs may be blended. Toast seems a simple thing enough, but it is frequently so ill made that it does not deserve the name. Gruel, a necessity of the sick room, is often a hopeless mys tery to women who have the vaguest idea of how it is evolved from the raw material. After you have mastered the bread question, try meats and vegetables. Any bright girl who can comprehend an equation, or formulate a syllogism, can overcome the difficulties which beset her when learning to cook. Lucent syrups, golden cakes, delicately browned bread quivering jellies, melting creams, and the whole set of material things glori-fied, because made for love's sake, and for the good of one's dear ones, are fit expressions for any woman. The charm of this accomplishment lies in the fact that it imports to its owner a gratifying sense of nower: it bestows on her, too, the power of blessing and resting those she loves best. Wherever the cook goes she takes her welcome along. One may tire of the sweetest singing, of the loveliest poetry, of the finest painting, and of the most witty conversation, but of good cooking never. Yet I would be sorry to have you contented to be only a cook, only a domestic machine. That is not my meaning or intention. Be artist, poet, inventor, and well bred women; be the most and the best that you can, and add, as a matter of course, ability to keep house well and to do all that good housekeeping in-

I wonder if you girls all agree with this writer, or do you believe in leaving cooking to the cook.

The doctor does not study law, nor the lawyer study medicine. Would you apply the same rule to the art of cooking?

AUNT PRUE.

Hints to Home Reading.

Cousins of the Visitor:-Although a stranger, I thought it possible that I circle. I was much interested some time ago, in reading a letter from Aunt can we combine intellectual improvethought a great deal, I would very much like to say something on it

It seems to me a very important one ters. Having had some opportunity have little cause to blush for your igfor observation, I have made a point norance.

of noticing the comparative intellectual attainments of young people from the country and those from town; the results of my observation are something as follows: The town youth are better read, have more culture and refinement (to use two very convenient words with very indefinite meanings) and are better acquainted with the branches of learning taught in the schools; but with very few exceptions have no idea of original thought, very few habits of observation and attention, and poor memories. On the other hand the country boy (or girl, for that matter) has done considerable independent thinking on the subjects which have been presented to his mind. Strange as this may seem, I think this may in some part have arisen from the fact that many of his teachers have been verypoor and he has had little respect for them or their statements. Another reason is, that he has fewer subjects to occupy his mind; consequently has been able to expend a greater amount of mental force on each.

The country lad has much quicker and better trained habits of observaand girls that have just finished the tion and generally a rather better memprescribed course at high school and ory than the city boy. I think the general verdict of teachers is that of country and city youth of nearly the same age and place under the same circumstances, those from the farm are behind in what is commonly called "book learning" but bring to the work of acquiring it more thorough methods and better disciplined minds, and soon overtake and surpass those who were in advance.

> Now the important question arises, how, without the advantages of schools shall the young men and women on the farm, having very little leisure time except it be in the long winter evenings. gain not "book-learning" in the commonly accepted use of the term, but a real education which shall place them as nearly as may be on a level with him who has made a business of getting an education. First I should say, and I should emphasize it as one of the most important things, do not read "dime novels," "sensational story papers," or any of that class of literature. Although, not at all an old person, yet I have seen more injury, mental as well as moral, produced by this one cause than by almost any other. Second, do not attempt to do too much at a time. A little well done is much better than good education may be gained by reading. This does not mean saying over day?" mentally the words in a book, but understanding, thinking, remembering, and reflecting on them. It is a little remarkable how many celebrated men have gained their education in a great part in this way. One of the most remarkable examples is Scotland's plowman poet, Burns. Another is George Stephenson, the inventor.

The whole realm of history lies open to the would-be explorer, a much more inviting field and more thoroughly to make use of your leisure in taking traversed in this way than in the lessons from your mother. There is schools. First, the history of our own an absolute, spleadid feeling of incountry, then of foreign lands, England, France, Germany, Russia, etc., as convenience or interest may dictate. Then biography! How the history, civil and political, of our own country clusters about the great names in our land;-such names as Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Lincoln, Garfield and a dozen others that might be named. In England their names are legion. From Alfred the Great to the poet Tennyson-soldiers, statesmen, and above all, authors. This line of reading will soon become more interesting than the wildest works of fiction that any dime novel

writer ever gave the world. Of course the whole world of poetry and fiction lies open to the reader. Let me give you a hint from my own experience, you who have never read much "solid" reading and find it dull: find out all you can about the author, get acquainted with him, not merely on bowing and speaking terms but so that he becomes a friend. Ransack the dictionary, the 'cyclopedia, anything and everything to find anecdotes about him. Trust me, when you try again to read one of his books, he wont be half as dull. Even the classics are not sealed now-a-days to the English reader. Good translations of such classical works as commonly occur in a college course may now be obtained and nearly as much satisfaction derived from them as from the originals.

All this time the reader has been unconsciously but surely improving himself in English grammer, rhetoric, and a habit of speaking and thinking in good and well chosen language.

In these days of cheap books and free libraries, there is no reason why every one should not be, at least, moderately well read. It doesn't take long to read a book, try it. Spend half an hour a day if you have time-as you probably have. And, boys, do without the new might find a kindly welcome in your carriage, and girls, do without the new dress and cloak, if you can't get the books in any other way. It will pay Prue in reply to the question, "How in the end. Read with some object in in the end. Read with some object in where the voter has miles to go, he your mind, with the idea of gaining simply takes the whole family instead ment with profitable daily labor?" As some definite knowledge of some this is a subject on which I have certain person, place, or thing and "stick to it," till you have accomplished what you undertook, and when you come to be president (as all the visitors in your school when you were little especially for farmers' sons and daugh- boys, promised you should be) you will

"Good Advice."

After reading a book or an article, or an item of information from any reliable source, before turning your attention to other things, give three minutes' quiet thought to the subject that has just been presented to your mind; see how much you can remember concerning it; and if there were any new ideas, instructive facts, or points of especial interest that imressed you as you read, force yourself to recall them. It may be a little troublesome at first until your mind gets under control and learns to obey your will, but the very effort to think it all out will engrave the facts deeply upon the memory, so deeply that they will not be affected by the rushing in of a new and different set of ideas; whereas, if the matter be given no further consideration at all, the impressions you have received will fade away so entirely that within a few weeks you will be totally unable to remember more than a dim outline of

Form the good habit, then, of always reviewing what has just been read. It exercises and disciplines the mental faculties, strengthens the memory, and teaches concentration of thought.

You will soon learn, in this, to think and reason intelligently, to separate and classify different kinds of information; and in time the mind, instead of being a lumber room in which the various contents are thrown together in careless confusion and disorder, will become a storehouse where each special class or item of knowledge, neatly labeled, has its own particular place and is ready for use the instant there is need of it.

Although the words of the above advice were addressed to the readers of the St. Nicholas they will apply well to older heads than the commonly accept- location and organization appointed, ed admirer of that engressing maga-

zine. Too frequently people who have passed their youthful days, cease to remember they are "never too old to learn," and the unavoidable consequences are, they stagnate. They assimilate no new mental food and are only carrying can incorporate, and yet be adapted to down to old age dwarfed minds, as methodo anticipated requirements of mentos of the intellectual attainments Detroit, the task of drafting the bill of the world at the time "when they were young." nstead of a well exercised habit of thought, gained by processes similar to the above admirable one, their minds absorb the petty details of neighborhood gossip and follow the tiresome routine of enervating chitchat.

What is more pitiful than the sense of a mind so weakened by lack of digestible mental food that it retains nothing but the sloppy contents of a a great deal attempted. Third, a really dish of street pratings, and whose boon companions "tell the tattle of the

> By carefully seeking the habit of thinking and talking of what you read, build a firm structure about the visionary frame work that has been all that was retained from your reading. Read thoroughly, talk thoroughly, and diligently search for profitable topics both for thought and conversation, and of trifling trash and detrimental slurs on a neighbor's good name.

Which the Citizens of the Far West Fre Proud.

"When discussing the question of how women suffrage works in Wyoming Territory, you must banish from your mind all notion of sex," remarked Mr. William T. Shaffer; "for the franchise recognizes no distinction whatever," Mr. Shaffer, a Pennsylvanian by birth, is now editor of the Chieftain, Mr. Shaffer, a Pennsylvanian at Evanston, Wyoming, only about 100 miles from Salt Lake. "There is," ne continued, "exactly the same requirements for both sexes. They must be 21 years of age and citizens of the the United States, native or naturaliz-

"Is the privilege popular among you and generally taken advantage of by the women?"

"Why, certainly it is popular. If the question was put to a vote to-day in the territory, I don't believe there would be a dozen in favor of a change. But your Eastern folks can't fully realize how it works and the practical benefit we get from the system, because the only idea you can form of a pollingplace includes a lot of pushing and disorderly ward bummers, howling from sunshine to sunset, and visiting the neighboring gin-mills every few minutes for champaign ammunition. The ballot is quite as important a feature of our Government as religion or education, or the courts. Why not carry it on in the same way? Why not surround the polling-place with the same orderly influences that surround the courts and the schools? Make it respectable, decent and respected. No sane man can explain why the important function of citizenship should be singled out for a Donnybrook 'Hoorah,' and turned into a riotous travesty on

"How do the women vote?" "Well, we have two approaches to the polls, one for the people on foot and the other for carriages, On election day every available team is engaged by the contending political parties, and yet you can't find more respectful and good-natured chivalry anywhere that is shown in getting the ladies out to vote. It's a regular New that Year's holiday. The workers are told just what time to call for the fair sex and they are gallantly driven to the ballot box through the carriageway, deposit their tickets without getting out and then go home. Oh, yes, they challenge just like men for under age, non-residence or non-citizenship. So it works in towns. As to the country of the boys—only a few more in the spring wagon, that's all. No other difference in the principle and its practical application? tical application. long has woman sufferage

been in vogue there?" "About fifteen years, nearly every since the territory was established, and

venturers, such as herders, cow-boys and prospecters. They are here to-day and gone to-morrow, have no interest whatever in the territory, unless it happens to administer at once to their If they remain in any one ocality long enough to vote, the man who has come to stay permanently settled on a ranch, and has everything staked on orderly government and good legislation, stands a slim chance at the ballot box with these irresponsible parties. Now the man who comes to settle 'for keeps' generally brings his family with him, and it was in order to protect this class and give them a chance for security through the polls that the Legislature granted women also the right to vote. Brigham Young was shrewd enough to see that the same principle applied to Utah would give Mormonism a tremendous advantage over both internal and external foes, and the experiment, as all know, has met with such wonderful success that Utah goes right along maintaining a quiet defiance to the prejudice of the entire country and the most adroitly framed laws that Congress can invent. "Do you believe in universal suffrage

for women?"

"I certainly would if all localities presented the same features of the case as Wyoming, but they don't. In large cities, like New York, it would prove a failure, no doubt, for the double reason that the best women would not avail themselves of the privilege, and that the worst element certainly would. The circumstances are to ally different in the far West."-Special Correspondence of The Press.

THE Detroit Museum of Art enter prise is suffering no unnncessary delay. When the \$40,000 for the land to be used as the site bad been subit was found that no adequate state law existed under which to incorporate. An unavoidable delay until next session of the legislature, which begins upon the first of next January, affords the needed time in which to mature a suitable bill. As the law must be a general act, under which was committed to Hop. Geo. V. N. Lothrop and Hop. Wm. A. Moore, than whom there is no higher legal authority in the state. When this act shall have been make a law, which can probably be done by the first of next February, the finance committee will be ready to raise the \$100,000 for the building. This should be done by obtaining a great number of small pledges, so that the Museum of Art will belong to the people and be conducted for the people in the broadest sense possible. The \$50,000 gift of Mr. James E. Scripps will then be available in securing the beginning of the collection of art objects, which should be selected with the utmost discrimination. It is doubtless premature at present to agitate it, but the suggest ion has been made, that the rooms in the museum to be devoted to art classes, should be placed at the dis posal of the Michigan university for their art department.—Detroit Every Saturday.

If the object of our prison system is so shall you tear away the weedy bonds of triffing treak and the weedy bonds of triffing triffing treak and failure. In spite of it, that class numbers not less than sixty thousand in the State of New York. One in every seventy of the population is in jail, has been in jail, or is on the road to jail. If its object is the reformation of the effenders, it is a failure. Twothirds of all our prisoners are in prison for a second or third offence. That is, we have made one or more attempts at their reformation, and have failed. That the failures are needless is evident; for in Belgium, where the prisons are administered for justice, not for money, the percentage of old offenders in the jails is less than one fifth. That this difference is due to method, not to character of population, is evident; for the Elmira Reformatory in this State, the ne penal institution which is administered for reform, not for profit, eighty-four per cent of its discharged convicts give evidence of permanent reformation.— Christian Union.

> WHY is it that no two stove pipes are built of the same size? Like people's faces they are all similar but no two alike. The fact that iron pipes offer considerable resistance to being squeezed into a smaller hole than they were made for, accounts for the original nal antics of the man who puts up a new stove in a hurry, and imagines himself handy at the job. The man who invented stove pipes has much to answer for. We look back regretfully to the age of log burning hearths, built in massive chimneys, around which our forefathers smoked, and fought over again skirmishes with ye gentle savages.

What a Farm Hand Can do.

OAKLAND CO., Mich.
To the Editor:—WORTHY MASTER:—
I want to say to all Patrons that I have used the Ingersoll Rubber Paint on the outside of my house, and am very much pleased; it is perfectly beautiful, and any one, though not a paint-er can make a fine job. The paint does not set quick, but flows in and fills up all marks of the brush, hence a farm hand can make as good a job as a painter can with the common lead paint.

My neighbors all admit that there is no humbug about the Patron Paint, and I think I am but doing my duty to the Order in thus writing.

Fraternally,
C. C. STEVENS.

[See advertisement.—EDITOR.]

The scene of "A New England Winter," the two-part story, by Henry James, which will be begun in August CENTURY, is laid in Boston, the heroine being a Brooklyn girl, and the hero a Boston artist just returned from Europe.

A Northern Man in Virginia.

WAUSAU, Wis., April 28, 1884.
D. RECTOR, Esq., Colby, Wis.:
Dear Sir—Yours of the 25th received. I the law was passed for this reason; mail you advertisement of lands for sale in A new country like that will naturally that section of the country. I bought my be infested with a lot of transient ad- place through C. D. Epes, and found him

straight in every respect, to whom I would recommend you in selecting or locating a place. I would further say, that to go to Vicginia, while you can buy on credit, a person ginia, while you can buy on credit, a person should pay for what he gets, and be in shape to do what he wants to, without fear or favor; that is, keep out of debt or obligation. A person able to do that, can't help but do well. The climate is excellent, truit of all kinds in abundance, I might say spontaneous: market for all a person has to sell, equal to any in America. What I have seen and know of the country, I can't but speak in the highest praise of it. I know that one-half of the energy and perseverance necessary here to make a living, will make a man a lord in Southside Virginia. A person will say, How can that be? The answer is: The devastation of the ber The answer is: The devastation of the war has left the people penniless, without anything but land, as to property. The negro element is quiet and submissive, and affords cheap labor, and when a person gets affords cheap labor, and when a person gets used or familiarized with them, they are no detriment. I find them useful and I hope

Should you desire any further information before you go, come here and see me, and I will tellgyou all I know. All I can say is, that I am more than well pleased, and if there was a half-dozen thrifty Northern neighbors close to me, I would be more than satisfied. Lands, in prices, vary, as to the buildings; some of them you will find from mansions to hovels. In looking over the country on the different places, the lands some of them in outtivation, others turned out since the sur-render—in my opinion it is a country that in few years must be recognized as one of the stin the United States. I do not wish to coax any one down there but I am satisfied that as a choice retween Dakota and Minnesota, or Virginia, the first is a hell, the other Yours, &c., John C. Clarke.

Mr. John C. Clarke of Wis., bought a farm of me in Virginia. Mr. D. Rector of Wis., wrote to him for information. The above leter speaks for itself. Mr. Rector has bought here and is much pleased.

Respectfully, COPELAND D. EPES, Nottoway Courthouse, Va.

THE MARKETS

Grain and Provisions. LIVERPOOL, July 14.—1:30 P. M.—Wheat, new western winter, steady 7s 8d; new No. 2 spring, firm; 7s 4d.

firm; 78 4d.

New York, July 14.—Wheat, opened \$\&@\%c\ higher; later declined \$\&@\%c\; trade quiet; No. 1 white, nominal; sales, 160,000 bu. No. 2 red, Aug., 98\&@8\%; 325.000 bu. Sept., 98\&@9\%; 240,000 bu. Oct., 99\&@9\%; 160,000 bu Nov., \$101\@100 bu. Oct., 99\&@9\%; 160,000 bu Nov., \$101\@100 bu. Oct., 99\&@9\%; 160,000 bu Nov., \$101\@100 bu. Oct., \$1.03\@1.13\%; 16,000 bu. 12\u00e4u, \$1.04\@20.15; 24,000 bu. Feb., \$1.06\@1.06\% Oorn, lower; mixed western, spot, 48\@1; futures, 60\@60\%. Oats, dull, \u00e4u lower; western, 37\partial 43. Pork, dull; mess \$16.50. Lard, dull; steam rendered \$7.40.

DETROIT, July 14-12.00

DETROIT, July 14.—12:00 m,—Wheat, steady; cash, \$1.01½; July, \$1.01½; Aug. 93¾; Sept. 94 bid; Oct. 95 asked; No. 2 red, cash 89 bid; Aug. 90¾ bid, 90½ asked; No. 2 white, 89%. Corn. No. 2 cash. 54 Oats, No. 2 white, 35; No. 2, 33½.

New York, July 14.—Butter, firm; western, 8@20; Elgin creamery, 14@20. Cheese, firm, % @8% Sugar, firm. Molasses, quiet. Rice, quiet. Coffee, steady, Tallow, steady; 6%@618-16. Western egg., steady; 18. CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 14. — Hogs, receipts, 19,000; moderately active; 10\(\text{2015c}\) lower; light, \(\frac{\$4}{15}\)\(\text{20}\) 500; rough packing, \(\frac{\$4}{15}\)\(\text{20}\) heavy packing an shipping \(\frac{\$5}{25}\)\(\text{25}\)\(\text{25}\)\(\text{25}\)\(\text{25}\)\(\text{25}\)\(\text{25}\)\(\text{25}\)\(\text{25}\) ports, \$6.50@6.90; good to choice, \$6.50@6.90; good to choice, \$6.50@6.90; good to choice, \$4.90@5.90. receipts, 1,000: common to fair, \$2.50@3.50; go to choice \$3.75@5.00.

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

In buying a silver watch case great care should be taken to secure one that is solid silver throughout. The cap of most cheap silver cases is made of a composition known as albata, which is a very poor substitute for silver, as it turns black in a short time. The backs of such cases are made much thinner than those of an all silver case, being robbed in order to make the cap thicker and get in as much as possible of the cheap metal. Another important point in a silver case is the joints or hinges, which should be made of gold. Those of most cheap cases are made of silver, which is not a suitable metal for that purpose. In a brief period it warps, bends and spreads apart, allowing the backs to become loose upon the case and admitting the dust and dirt that accumulate in the pocket. The Keystone SilverWatch Cases are only made with silver caps and gold joints.

In our long and varied experience in handling watches, we cannot but acknowledge and give our testimony that the Keystone Solid Sliver Watch Cases are the best made to our knowledge. Having no soldering they remain homogeneous, harder and stiffer than they would be were they heated for soldering, and have more resisting power against pressure than any other cases in the market. MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO. Send 2 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Phila-delphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made. 8

Professor Kedzie's Letter to the Alabastine Gompany.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
Lansing, April 19, 1884.

To M. B. Church, Manager:
DEAR SIR,—The Alabastine put on the walls of the Chemical Laboratory more than four years ago is in as good condition and bright in appearance as when first applied, save where water from a leaky roof has injured it, The Alabastine seems to grow harder with age, making a firm and coherent covering. age, making a firm and coherent covering, and has no tendency to soil the clothing by contact, as whitewash and calcimine will. I

am satisfied with Alabastine.
Yours faithfully, R. C. Kebzie,
Professor of Chemistry. IMITATIONS AND INFRINGEMENTS.

Some cheap attempted imitations of Alabastine are being offered in some places to Alabastine dealers, under different names and at very much lower prices than Alabastine could be sold for. A CHEAP, INFERIOR MANUFACTURED WALL

FINISH can be made so as to impose on the public with less chance of detection when first used than most

ANY KIND OF ADULTERATION. Common calcimine appears to be a very fair finish when first put on, but no one claims that it is durable. Manufactured only by THR ALABASTINE Co.,

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

TEACHERS WANTED-10 PRINCIPALS 12 Assistants, and a number for Music, Art, and Specialties. Application form mailed for postage. SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU, Chicago, Ill. Mention this journal.

Michigan Female Seminary, Kalamazoo, Mich.

On Mount Holyoke plan. Location delightful. Board and Tuition, \$172 per school year. Fine Library, Cabinet, Telescope and Musical Instrument. Much attention given to the English language and review of elementary studies. Fall term begins Sept. 4, 1884. For Catalogues address, Miss M. H. Spragur, 15july6t Principal:

DAIRY QUEEN CHURN.

The easiest Courn to run in existence, requiring 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 Characteristics. satisfaction. Every Churn guaranteed. Send for Price List.

Dairy Queen Churn Co., 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,
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 to

The State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

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

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

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

CALENDAR.

For the year 1884 the terms begin as follows: Spring Term February 18 SUMMER TERM. May 20
AUTUMN TERM. September 2

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

R. G. BAIRD, Secretary,

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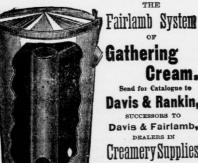
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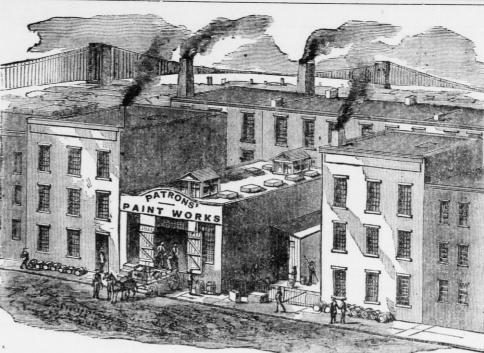


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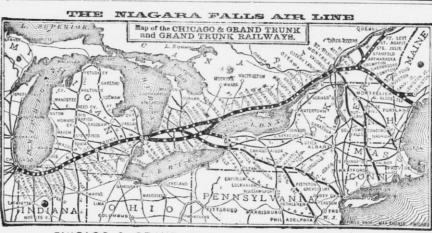
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STATIONS,	No. 2. Maii, Ex. Sun.	No. 4. Day Express. Ex. Sun.	Pacific	B Creek Pass'g'r. Ex. Sun.	STATIONS.	No. 1. Mail Ex. Sun.	No. 8. Limited Express Daily.	No. 5. Atlantic Express Daily.	No. 11. Valp'so Accom Ex. Sur
e. Port Huro " Imlay City " Lapeer " Flint	7 50 " 8 15 "	7 50 AM 9 12 " 9 55 "	8 10 PM †9 05 " 2 20 "	5 19 "	Le Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale	10 06 "	3 21 PM 4 13 "	8 30 Pb 9 23 "	5 20 Pr 6 20 "
Ar. Det., G. W., vv. Det., D. G.H. Pontiae Bolly T. Burand vv. Durand Charlotte Tr. Battle Cr. Vicksburg Schoolcraf	Div. 650 " 755 " 850 " 9 40 " 11 00 " 11 40 " ek 240 PM	8 25 AM 8 32 " 9 50 " 9 53 " 10 27 " 10 30 " 11 32 " 12 06 PM	8 35 " 9 83 " 10 11 " 11 06 " 11 50 " 12 22 AM 1 03 " 1 23 " 2 17 " †2 28 "	4 30 " 5 35 " 6 20 " 7 05 " 7 20 " 8 28 " 9 08 " 10 20 "	" Valparaiso " Haskells " Stillwell " South Bend " Grangers " Cassepolis " Marcellus " Vicksburg Ar, Battle Creek Lv, Battle Creek " Charlotte " Lansing	12 07 PM 12 42 " 1 30 " 1 50 " 2 16 " 2 45 " 3 08 " 3 22 " 4 00 " 4 20 " 5 24 " 6 01 "	8 10 " 8 35 " 8 55 "	12 10 AM 12 10 AM 12 51 " †1 16 " 1 36 " 1 46 " 1 40 " 2 35 " 3 37 " 4 15 "	7 45 P. No. 7. P. H. Pass'g'i Ex Sun 4 35 A2 5 32 " 6 09 "
" Marcellus " Cassopolis " Grangers	No. 12.	2 45 " 3 09 "	3 19 "		Ar. Durand Lv. Dur., D.G.H.&M. Ar. Holly,	7 25 " 7 25 " 8 05 "	11 06 "	5 23 " 4 25 " 4 56 "	9 15 19 53 11
South Ber Stillwell_ Haskells_	Accom.	3 50 "	4 08 "		" Pontiac, " Detroit, " Lv. Det., G.W.Div.	8 45 " 9 50 "		5 35 "	10 40 " 11 45 "
Valparaiso Redesdale C,RI&P C	6 20 AN 7 05 " ros 7 40 "	5 25 " 6 48 "	5 52 " 7 15 "		" Flint " Lapeer " Imlay City	8 15 " 8 58 " 9 25 "	11 35 " 12 07 AM	6 00 " 6 35 " †6 53 "	8 25 " 9 12 " 9 34 "
r. Chicago		7 45 "	8 10 "		Ar. Port Huron		1 26 "		10 40 44

No. 4 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals.

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

Nos. 3 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Chicago and Port Huron, Detroit, East Saginaw Bay City, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

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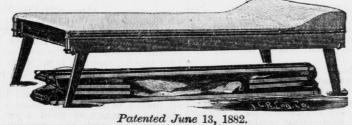
to add sufficient clothing.

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We also cut them over to fit you.

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