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Foricultural Pepartment,

MIDSUMMER.

Around this lovely valley rise The purple hills of Paradise; Oh, softly on yon bank of haze Her rosy face the Summer lays! Becalmed along the Summer sky The argosies of cloud -land lie, shores, with many a shining rift, Far off their pearl white peaks uplift

Through all the long midsummer day; The meadow sides are sweet with hay; I seek the coolest sheltered seat
Just where the field and forest meet-Where grow the pine trees, tall and bland,
The ancient oaks, austere and grand,
And fringing roots and pebbles fret
The ripples of the rivulet.

I watch the mowers as they go Through the tall grass a white-sleeved row; With even strokes their scythes they swing, In tune their merry whetstones ring, Behind the nimble youngsters run And toss the thick swathes in the sun; The cattle graze—while warm and still Slope the broad pastures, basks the hill; And bright when summer breezes break The green wheat crinkles like a lake.

The butterfly and bumble-bee Come to the pleasant wood with me; Quickly before me runs the quail, The chickens sulk behind the rail, High up the lone wood-pigeon sits, And the woodpecker pecks and fits; Sweet woodland music sinks and swells, The brooklet rings its tinkling bells.

The swarming insects drone and hum, The partridge beats his throbbing drum: The squirrel leaps along the boughs, And chatters in his leafy house; The oriole flashes by—and look! Into the mirror of the brook, Where the vain blue-bird trims his coat, Two tiny feathers fall and float.

As silently, as tenderly, The dawn of peace descends on me; Oh this is peace—I have no need, Of friends to talk, of book to read; Of friends to talk, of DUDA to Lean,
A dear companion here abides,
Close to my thrilling heart he hides;
The holy silence in his voice,
I lie, and listen, and rejoice.

—J. G. Whittier.

How to Make Drain Tiles.

ARTICLE NO 5.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE KILN.

BY PROF. R. C. CARPENTER. The construction of a good tile kiln seems to be a difficult matter, judging from the results seen in most of the tile factories. The tile kilns are constructed in a variety of ways and many forms are patented. No doubt there is much merit in the various patented kilns, yet because of the patent it is not deemed best to describe in these articles any but those in common use.

The cheapest of all tile kilns and one that no doubt gives good results in practice is of a kind I never saw, but is said to be in common use in England. It is constructed as follows:

A ditch three feet deep and two feet wide is dug of a circular form, with a diameter from outside to outside, of eleven feet. Radiating from this at places equally distant apart are four other ditches each six feet long. Midway between any two of these ditches are steps or partitions in the circular ditch. These ditches when lined with brick become about 16 inches wide. They serve the purpose of fire holes and flues underneath the kiln.

The kiln proper is built in a circular form of clay that has been run through the pug mill although brick arches are thrown over the ditches that serve for fire holes. The floor of the kiln is made level with the surface of the ground, while the ditches that are to serve as fire holes and flues are beneath. A clay wall of circular form is carried up above the ground or floor line, seven feet. At the top, this wall is made two feet thick, at the ground four feet. It is vertical inside so that its external slope or batir is two feet in seven - A single door two and one half or three feet wide is left in this wall at any convenient point. When the kiln is filled ready for burning this door is bricked or clayed up.

This kiln may be constructed with very few brick as the heat ditches or flues may be lined with clay. After using a short time the whole inside of

the kiln is baked into a sirgle brick. In this kiln the heat arches or places for firing are beneath the surface of the ground, and a ditch or underdrain would be needed if the ground were wet. The top is left open for the escape of heat. A shed, however, should be placed above the kiln to intercept any rain that might fall.

struction of the bottom would be to planned and which has given re-

A kiln of the size mentioned would hold about 12,000, 2-inch tile. After the first burning, it could be burned in about three days, and would cool off in about seven days; so that it might be filled and emptied about once in two weeks.

for burning tile are various but can be grouped as follows.

1st. In the center of a brick kiln. 21. Up draft kilns; made either round or square but with open tops, 3d. Down draft kilns-either round or square but with closed tops.

4th. Down and up draft kilns, made with closed tops, but provided with doors which may be opened if

1ST. THE BRICK KILN METHOD.

Probably no arrangements more wasteful of heat and at the same time so inefficient in its results was ever ininvented as this. I do not think it will be putting it at all too strong, to say that it is impossible to produce good tiles of a uniform quality by this method. Some of the tiles will be over-burned, some will be underburned, and a great many will be cracked. It never will pay a tile maker to burn many tiles in an ordinary brick kiln.

The method of constructing such a a kiln can be seen in any brick yard, and is usually as follows:

A brick floor is laid consisting of one or two courses laid flat wise over the ground on which the kiln is to stand. The brick are laid in the kiln on edge, not on end, each course generally being at right angles to the one below, three brick are laid on one, this leaves a space of about one-fourth long. These arches are laid usually as follows: For five brick in height, the wall is vertical, the top is made by stepping or projecting the next three courses. The brick in the arches are laid with the same space between them as those in the kiln. Iron doors are used to regulate the admission of air and are set one at the end of each

The dimensions of the arch would be about 18 inches wide by 32 inches high. The different arches are usually about three feet from center to center. Outside of the kiln but leaving an air space of about two inches is a wall of brick, laid in clay and clayed over, known as the "scoring wall." This wall is 8 to 12 inches thick. On top of the kiln one or two layers of brick, one laid flat ways and known as "flatting." The scoring and flatting bricks are never well burned, often not at all.

When tile are put in a brick kiln a chamber is left in the center of the kiln, so as to have at least three feet of brick on all sides. In this chamber the tiles are set endwise, putting a smaller into a larger size, thus filling the chamber completely full.

The reason for the brick kiln giving such poor and uncertain results is found in the numerous passages between the brick, which permit drafts of either hot or cold air that cannot be controlled. Sometimes cold air will enter at the top of a kiln making a down draft of cold air in one place and increasing the upward hot currents in other places. The plastering of coats of mud on the top remedies in some degree this latter difficulty but even at best the results are uncertain. The settling of the brick in the kiln invariably results in cracking many tile in the center.

2D. THE UP DRAFT KILNS. These are a decided improvement over the brick kiln, although constructed on a plan somewhat similar. I have already described the construction of an excellent English kiln of this class, and one that I believe can hardly be surpassed either for cheapness or efficiency. Walks which correspond to the scoring walls of a brick kiln are built, they may be either round or square, but they must be thick enough to stand, they should be 12 to 24 inches The important point in the con- thick. A kiln of this kind which I

have the heat flues so arranged as to markable good results has an inside heat all portions of the kiln equally. brick wall of eight inches, a space of States or large regions; and of them outside brick wall of eight inches. A door for filling or emptying must be left in these walls.

The fire arches may be ditches as described in the English clay kiln, but in this country are usually made The methods used in this country for each burning of green brick, three feet high. These arches to give good results should be extended four feet beyond the outside wall of the kiln forming what we shall term outside sub arches. These outside sub arches are laid of brick and clay so as to allow no heat to pass through them, and are permanent. Such kilns are from the ground up 11 or 12 feet high, and if 18 feet by 18 feet inside, will hold 17,000 brick and about \$200.00 worth of tile at common prices. The principal merit of this form of a kiln over the common brick kiln is found in the outside sub-arches. A single instance will show the improvement over the brick kiln method, on a yard where the brick kiln had been in use. The time of burning at first was six days. With a kiln constructed as described the time was reduced to three days. In the first instance the tiles were invariably badly burned and cracked-in the latter instance all were well burned and none cracked. The outside sub arch seems to prevent the cold air from entering the kiln and also to concentrate and direct the heat from the fire.

3D. THE DOWN DRAFT KILNS.

These kilns are probably superior to the up draft kilns both for efficienand economy. They are, however, stly and a complicated kiln to construct, and in this article we will reof an inch between any two bricks in the same layer. The number of layers in hight varies from 32 to 40 usually. The fire is applied in a series of parallel arches each 16 to 18 feet of an inch between any two bricks in the same layer. The number of layers in hight varies from 32 to 40 usually. The fire is applied in a series of parallel arches each 16 to 18 feet of parallel arches each 16 to 18 feet of whole kiln to the same temperfer merely to the principle of action. ature, without the formation of any air currents whatever, and draining the colder air already in the kiln out at the bottom. A flue from the bottom leads to a chimney for the removal of this air.

> 4TH. THE DOWN AND UP DRAFT KILNS. These kilns are provided with dampers so that when the firing from top downward is completed, the heat can be turned on to the bottom of the

kiln and made to escape at the top. These kilns are very complicated, and frequently do not give good results. They are claimed to be of advantage over the "down drafts" only for clay too tender to stand much heat. They are probably not as economical as the down draft kilns and are much more complicated and difficult to manage.

tile will be treated in article No. 6.

Tornado Prediction.

The signal service for the last three or four years, has detailed a man to make special investigation of tornadoes; and to find out, if possible, the cause of their formation, means of predicting them, and means of protecting life and property. When these are known it will add greatly to our feeling of security, and to the benefits we derive from the service; for tornadoes appall by their suddenness, as well as terify by their uncontrollible force.

The officer detailed by the signal services, was Lieut. Finlay, a graduate of our State Agricultural College in Lansing, and he has reached such results, that we may be justified in hoping that in a year or two more, these terrible storms may be predicted with a fair degree of certainty. It is found in short, that when a cold current of air is passing down through the Northern United States, and meets a series of warm winds from the south, the region to the south east of this area of meeting is in a condition favorable for the formation of tornados. This region to the South-east of the area of low barometer he calls the "dangerous octant."

Lieut, Finlay says: "Tornado predictions have been made a matter of daily study from the 10th of March, and the average up to June 1, shows that it has been possible to successfully predict from the morning weather map that no tornado would occur on map that no tornad

that day. On twenty-eight other days tornadoes were predicted for particular eight inches filled with clay, and an the tornadoes on seventeen days occured in or near the specified region. while on eleven days tornadoes occurred in regions for which they were not predicted."

Lansing, July 10.

Enriching Orchards.

If there is any doubt of the fact that judicious manuring of apple-orchards will repay labor and expenses, or that the successful raising of the apple crop depends upon proper manuring, then we may just as well doubt the virtue of manure upon any other crop of the farm. Yet how seldom do we see this estimate given to the enrichment of the apple orchard? And if it is the main object to obtain a crop of hay, this manuring of orchards performs a double service. But how seldom do we see this important part of the farm crops treated thus generously? And then when the crop fails it is attributed to other causes that have no existence, especially the idea that apples won't bear any longer in our soil. Now, the fact is, apples are just as well suited to the soil of Pennsylvania and we may add, to the soil of the Middle States generally, as they are to the soil of any other State or section of the country. We manure the land for wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., every year, or we should not expect a nor should we expect apples in the absence of occasional fertilizing.

Many farmers entertain the idea

that the manure applied to orchards is so much thrown away, which ought to be used on the regular farm crops, and thus habitually neglect the orchard, and then complain that it is useless to attempt to raise apples, as if the soil for such fruit had run out! Experienced growers of fruit, and especially apples, know how fallacious such an idea is; they know that the crop responds to the effect of a dressing of manure as readily, and as surely as does any other crop, and that they would no more dream of neglect-ing their orchard in this respect, than or road scrapings, washings from ditches, good pulverized muck, or commercial fertilizers. In autumn, compost, or well-rotted barn yard manure, with the lumps crushed, is to be

preferred. Farmers who hesitate to enrich their orchards should inform themselves upon the subject from successful fruit growers, not only as to the mode of manuring their orchards, but as to the best varities of apples for the locality, as some sorts, as pears, will do better in one locality than in another though the distance may be only a mile or two .- Michigan Farmer.

Good Rules for the Cheese Dairy.

The managers of the Readfield (Maine) Cheese Manufacturing Company, believing that the patrons of cheese factories are the parties mainly inter-ested in the production of a first-class article of cheese, have published and given to each patron furnishing milk The method of burning and cost of a copy of the following rules, which are as applicable to other factories as the one for which they were prepared:

1. Only healthy cows produce good milk. They must never be heated, or in any way misused or unduly excited.

2. Regularity in the time of milking, and by the same person, secures the best results. Insist on cleanly habits in milkers. Filthiness is disastrous to both producer and consumer. 3. Do not feed your cows upon whey, turnips, or cabbage, they are al-

ways injurious to milk. 4. Only tin pails are suitable to be used by dairymen. All milk should be carefully strained; doing so from the pail through a wire strainer is not sufficient, it should be strained through cloth also. Otherwise the whole will

be injured. 5. There cannot be too great care as to cleanliness in handling milk. All pails and cans should be kept absolutely clean. This is best secured as follows: The pails and cans, when taken new from the shop, must be carefully washed with soap and water. If sour whey is put in the cans, they should first be washed with cold water and then with soap and water. In every instance the pails and should receive a thorough scalding with boiling water, and once a week they should be scoured with salt.

6. Covers should be left off of cans until ready to start for the factory. The milk should be stirred in the cans with a dipper to expose it to the air and remove all animal heat. Cans of milk should be set upon the ground or in cold water and should always be protected from the rain. All milk should be delivered at the factory be-

fore eight o'clock, A. M.

7. Mixing of milk at different temperatures should be carefully avoided.
This practice produces sour milk, and sour milk makes sour patrons. 8. Factory accounts, weighing scales

desire is to make this factory net its patrons more for their milk than they can get in any other way. Its facilities in the location and arrangement of its building and any other way. its building and machinery, in its curing room and abundant supply of cold water are not surpassed anywhere, and having secured the services of an experienced, first-class cheese-maker, it only remains for all concerned to heartily co-operate and satisfactory results are assured. - The Home Farm.

Scouring Wool in the West.

Wool-growers in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico have learned that paying two or three cents per pound for freight on the rich soil held in the fleeces shipped by them is neither profitable to them nor satisfactory to the consignees. The sheep-owners are, therefore, discussing the establishment of scouring-mills at convenient points, as was long since suggested by points, as was long since suggested by the Tribune, as a measure of relief. That there are some objections to this plan is true—there are few plans to which there are none. One objection is that every fleece must be "sorted," so that each of the several qualities of fiber found in each of the several qualities of fiber found in each fleece may be placed with fiber of like quality from other fleeces. This will make neces-sary the services of skillful "sorters," and to such men high wages must be paid. But this sorting must be done at some time, and while wages would doubtless be higher in the West than in the East, the saving in charges for freight would probably pay a hand-some profits over any difference there might be in cost of sorting and scour-ing. Wool thus sorted would, beyond doubt, sell more readily and at better prices than could be obtained for un-sorted wool. In most lines of business it has been found profitable to separate goods in classes to most readily and completely answer the requirements of customers, and there is no apparent reason for supposing the same rule would not hold in case of wool.

In merino wools the shrinkage in an merino wools the shrinkage in scouring is from 70 to 80 per cent, while the less oily common grades shrink from 60 to 65 per cent. Thus on a car-load, of say fifteen thousand pounds of fleeces, the Colorado or New Mexico sheep owner pays say \$450 for transportation to market. Of this sum from \$315 to \$360 is paid for this sum from \$315 to \$360 is paid for hauling dirt, which, rich as it may be, is real y not worth in the wool mar-ket the 3 cents per pound it cost to put it there. As the wool-grower gets really nothing for this soil, except left handed blessings from the broker, the mill owner, and all others who handle the clip, it does seem unwise to pay freight charges commission storage, and cartage on such large quailties of the free grazing lands of the West. For some years eastern States have complained of the rapid filling of the beds of their streams by refuse from their factories, and Chicago has so grown that her furnaces and factories now make more dirt than is needed for filling her once miry streets: therefore there seems to be really no good reason why the wool-grower of the Far West should pay three cents, more or less, for hauling dirt to fill streams and streets where it is not wanted.

The Wide Wagon Tire-Act.

This act stands as No. 179 on the statute book, and was approved June 8, 1883. It will be found to be of direct interest to the great farming community:

SEC. 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact, That all persons who shall have used only lumber wagons on the public highways of this state, with rims not less than 312 inches in width, for hauling loads exceeding 800 pounds in weight, for the year ending June 1, 1884. and each succeeding year thereafter, shall re-ceive a rebate of one-fourth of their ashighway taxes for the year 1884, and in like manner each succeeding year thereafter.

SEC. 2. Any person complying with the provision of section I of this act, who shall make and subscribe to an affidavit that he or she has for the last preceeding year of June 1, 1884, or on the first day of June on any succeeding year thereafter, have used only such wagons with rims not less than 3½ inches in width for hauling leads exceeding 800 pounds in weight on the public highways of this state, shall be credited by the overseers of highways of the road district in which such person resides, with one-fourth of the road tax assessed and levied on the property of such person in the road district in which such person may reside. And any overseer of highways is hereby authorized to administer such oath.

Blood Cake for Cattle.

The use of blood as a food for cattle has, it is stated, been the subject of experiment in Denmark by a chemist, who, as a result, has now invented and patented a new kind of cake, in which blood forms one of the chief ingredients. This new food is stated to be exceedingly nutritious and wholesome, and is eaten with avidity by all sorts of animals, and even by cows and horses, which have naturally a strong dislike to the smell of blood.

Continued on Fourth Page.

The Grange Visitor

BCHOOLCRAFT, AUGUST 1

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J. T. COBB,

SCHOOLCRAFT

The very able article on the fifth page, by Frank Little of Kalamazoo should be carefully read and considered by tax payers, as well as school boards. Is it not high time to raise this im-

portant question? Has the experience of the last quarter of a century justified the theory of our free school system? This article maintains the position we had taken and set forth in THE VISIT-OR in its issues of March 15, and June 15 of the current volume. It is of course very gratifying to be sustained by such good authority, and with such an array of fa ets leading to such logical conclusions. As a whole this system has proved a failure.

The machinery provided to graduate the meager percentage who carry off the honors is far too expensive for the results obtained.

Free schools are for the many and however free, the many only successfully attempt to attain what has long been known as a good common school tion. education, and until it can be shown that more than this, makes better, safer, citizens, this is all that should be attempted in a general way at public ex-

We are glad to see the subject attracting attention, and hope for a full discassion of the subject in the columns OF THE VISITOR,

We give our readers, with pleasure, the article found on another page, under the heading of "Foundations

of Education." It gives the term education a broader sweep than that with which we usually view it and we gladly follow in the new path when guided by the clear light of Mrs. Jayne's good reason and finished sentences. True refermers, aiming at a united reforma- ber 40 had died; 131 had for various tion of body, mind and soul, will feel shrough this lady's earnest words that counties from which they had been for dependent and neglected children? she is whole-hearted in what she says, and that she probed her subject well and indentured; 59 had been adopted; before arraying herself so urgently as 47 were out on trial, and the remainshe does by combined word and deed, ing 255 were then in the school subject against the prominent evils of the to application for indenture. present.

THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR DEPEND-FNT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Coldwater.

permanent foundation.

improvement.

This Commission not only visited ness of the State Public Schools. these institutions of our State, but report, setting forth the deplorable condition of the children in the poor houses of the State.

They said: "These children are the from the pauper class; and it seems greatly enlarged. very clear to us that some provision should be made for them." Growing istence of the State School, children out of this investigation, legislative have been placed in homes as follows: authority for the establishment of a In 1874, 3; 1875, 60; 1876, 44; 1877, 87; and the necessary machinery provided to locate and commence work.

The institution was completed, and children might be sent to the number tages prepared by a generous State for this institution. their reception.

But it is held by all those of large exbe better than a home of poverty and wretchedness, it is not the natural and best place to bring up children. That Be it ever so humble there is no place like home," provided the surroundings are fairly good. Family life is the natural condition of society, and the best. Since the opening of the school, children bave been received by years as follows:

In 1874, 159; 1875, 92; 1876, 104; 1877, 97; 1878, 160; 1879, 106; 1880, 168; 1881, able Superintendent of the State 137; 1882, 150; 1883, 151.

For several years there was a constant pressure of applications from superintendents of the Poor upon the Superintendent of the State School. And the reply came back with discouraging monotony, "Your County has its full proportion here now, and the institution is full to its capacity."

better known and its objects better understood the demand for children has increased and a better business relation between the supply and demand has been established.

Under the law, dependent children, sound in body and mind between the ages of 3 and 14 may become wards of the State.

where the child belongs for examination as to his alleged dependence." to determine his physical condition, Probate makes an order for admission to the State school. These children houses as the language of the law covers a wide field.

"It shall be the duty of the Supertendents of the Poor of each County in the care of children in the Poor Houses, or other children which shall be found in a state of want or civilization is a sort of expensive luxsuffering, or being abandnoed or im- ury, but we do not for a moment think properly exposed, or children in any Orphan Asylum where the officers turn to barbarism. But we find to thereof desire to surrender them to the perpetuate it, there must be a concare of the State, whenever there stant, a perpetual struggle; there must shall be a vacancy for their County in be effort, sacrifice and money. The said School, to bring such children ignorant must be educated, the vicious before the Judge of Probate for said restrained, not for their own sakes examination."

When turned over to the Superinto disposal during their minority by house, and completed, but it is conthe Board of Control of the Institu-

But the school is not a permanent home. In the nature of the case it move dependent children, already a cannot be, but rather a half-way house between something much worse and ings and influences that educate to as to trench upon a man's liberty to should give himself no further trouble something better.

Said Gov. Bagley, "The State may do everything in its power for these children, still it is not a home—as we know home. The heart is wanting and it cannot be supplied artificially. This home, as we call it, is after all only a purgatory, a half-way house between hell, or the county poorhouse, and heaven, or a happy home."

what has the school done? It had re- class. ceived prior to January last 1,466 children, most of them between the ages of three and twelve. Of this large num-tion than the comprehensive plan born traffic, but grapple with its vices. ber 40 had died; 131 had for various adopted by the State of Michigan, as In this conflict they will fail. reasons been returned to the several sent; 904 had been placed in homes

No one will presume that all these

children have the very best of homes, but the larger part have as good as homes will average the country over. This State Institute is situated one Many of the children are bright, and mile north of the beautiful city of desirable for those who are so circumstanced that a child will go to make By common consent, John J. Bagley up the complement of wants in a is entitled to the credit of originating household. And there are many such the scheme, and by his fostering care families. The demand on the school greatly aiding in establishing it on a for children is all the while increasing. The readiness with which twenty A joint resolution of the legislature children from another state were of 1869 authorized the Governor to ap- placed in a neighbor county, referred point three Commissioners to examine to in the last number of the VISITOR, into the discipline and management of furnishes the best of evidence that the penal, reformatory, and charitable there is ample room for the wards of institutions of the State, and report the State in her good families. The plans and recommendations for their source of supply only need be better known to largely increase the useful-

When Superintendents of the Poor other states, and made an exhaustive come to better understand their legal right to send to the State school the children of vicious parents who deserve and receive county aid, and exercise that right with a judicious rewards of the State, and the State has gard to the welfare of all concerned, the deepest interest in raising them then will the sphere of usefulness be

During the last ten years of the ex-State Public School was had in 1871; 1878, 79; 1879, 115; 1880, 216; 1881, 196, 1882, 175; 1883, 189; and during the first four months of 1884, 114.

It will be seen the number indennotice was given in May 1874, that tured has been increased continually, and the inquiry for children is a promof 150, to occupy the five beautiful cot- ising feature of the future outlook of

But does it pay? This is an important question, and one that could not any other thing could do, that its perience and observation of institu- be answered at the outset. The men people were qualified for self-governtional life, that however much it may who have any knowledge of the institution, are rather scarce who even express a doubt. It is the business of society to take care of itself, and it proves a costly business whichever way we turn.

For many of the facts and figures of this article, we are indebted to a very excellent article read before the State Association of Superintendents of the last, by John N. Foster, the present School.

To know better how well it pays, havwill again refer to Mr. Foster's paper to ascertain something of its cost.

He says; "This school has cost the State since it was ordered, for con struction, furnishing, and current expenses, in round numbers \$323,500. But as the institution has become The property is now worth \$211,500, having a net cost for the care of the children an average of \$35,500 a year.

The average number since its opening is 264 children, which gives all average per capita cost of \$2 35 per week for each child, for clothing, food, education, and all expenses of supervision. Had the entire cost and expenses of the State School been assessed The proceedings necessary to secure npon the tax payers in 1876, it would dmittance to the State School, are leave been 85 cents on every \$1,000 of latter, and slaughter houses are anan application made by a county the assessed valuation of that year, other. Many other things, not harm-Superintendent of the Poor to the but as it was carried through a period "Judge of Probate of the County of ten years, it cost the tax payers 81 cents each year on every \$1.00 of assessed valuation. Upon a basis of \$40.-A farther examination by a physican | 000 a year hereafter for current expenses, and upon the present assessed valif found dependent and not mentally uation of the State, \$810,000,000 the cost or physically defective the Judge of for the State Public School will not exceed 5 cents on each \$1,000 assessed. A per capita tax upon our may not of necessity come from poor entire population would require the payment of 21 cents each annually."

Here then is the cost, but not the answer to the enquiry "Does it pay?" When we cast about us we see that we are taxed for this, that and the other thing, on every hand, so we see our of rejecting it and encouraging a realone but to save society itself from the consequence of ignorance and tendent of the State School, children vice in its midst. The work cannot become wards of the State and subject be undertaken like the building of a tinuous. In kind, we see this work has the character of permanence and we therefore conclude "it pays" to retax upon society, from those surround- tack scores of other moral wrongs, pauperism and crime. Pauperism has choose what he shall drink. We about politics. reached the condition of a profession. Society has so far falled to devise any adequate means to cut off that tendency to a continued supply which comes of natural or hereditary causes and must therefore bear the burden in and crimes are as far beyond the reach some way thus imposed, and that of the constable as are our thoughts worldly wisdom which is prompted or our dreams." by the most active humane instincts will so far as possible seek to elevate But they must attack the crimes of

> Where has or where can there more effectual work be done in this direc- rarely mention the crimes of the helldeveloped in her State Public school

> "You can not make the people rich by act of Congress," says the comfortable classes. No, but stop making them poor by act of Congress, and they will make themselves rich by act of labor.
>
> Wingled (Cong.) Press. - Winsted (Conn.) Press.

PROHIBITION AND PERSUASION.

In the August North American Review, Neal Dow takes as a text for a temperance paper, this sentence:-

"We have suffered more in our time from intemperance than from war, pestilence and famine combined, those three great scourges of mankind."

These are significant words, taken from the lips of Mr. Gladstone, than whom no one is better prepared to pass sentence upon the affairs of his country-warlike, oft times pestilenceswept and famine drained England!

Prohibitory measures are rising triumphant from repeated rebuffs and it well becomes us to give careful consideration to the opinions of such men as Neal Dow, the prohibition champion of Maine, on a subject which is inevitably becoming a leading issue in government matters. He first briefly sketches England's progress. More than 450 acts have been adopted by Parliment toward the intrenching of the liquor traffic. The city of granting license to any who asked for it, on the supposition that to multiply not extend intemperance. On the contrary, the results for evil made the city proverbial for its degradation. When Maine substituted prohibition for license, English temperance men read of it with amazement; so far were they at that time from thinking of prohibiting this gigantic crime of crimes." The London Times remark-

"If the State of Maine persisted in that policy, it would show better than

The example of Maine led to the organizaton in England of an alliance that has finally gained for the people the right of prohibiting the liquor traffic in their several localities. Mr. Dow further gives his exposition of the statement that prohibition interferes with personal liberty. He says:

"In connection with this question of prohibiting the liquor traffic, a great Poor, at its annual meeting in January deal is said in this country about personal liberty, and it is urged by able men, and even by lawyers, that the suppression of the traffic would be an arbitrary exercise of To know better how well it pays, have despotic power, and it is insisted that ing given an outline of its work, we it would be a violent interference with a great trade, involving a vast capital and employing a great many men, and affording means of subsistence to

a great many people.

"While we value personal, civil, and religious liberty as highly as any other people, we understand that there is no such thing as a personal liberty that is inconsistant with the general

Prohibition of any trade is an extreme measure, and cannot be justly resorted to except the public good requires it. Some trades are useful, but dangerous; others are useful but liable to abuse. These are regulated and restrained by license, by which it is sharply prescribed how they shall be conducted. The manufacture and sale and keep ing for sale of gunpowder is one of the former, the keeping and driving car-riages and carts for hire is one of the ful in themselves, are forbidden under certain circumstances. A man may not drive his strong, fast horse rapidly through the streets of a city. Nor may any one set fire to his chimney and burn it out in any city; in the country he may do it. to determine, then, whether prohibi-tion of the liquor traffic may be resorted to justly, it is only necessary to ascertain whether it is or is not consistent with the general good."

Under the same title as heads this review, and accompanying Mr. Dow's emphatic demonstration of the efficacy of prohibitory laws, is another paper by Dr. Dio Lewis, which as strongly, and at greater length, pleads for persuasive means of suppressing intemperance. Dr. Lewis makes strong his position by the distinction between vice and crime. Penalties may be laid upon the perpetrator of a crime, but vices partake of a social nature in such degree as to be beyond the reach of legal restriction. He classes intemperance among social vices. No man commits crime until he directly does offense to another and dee and tweedledum, and he should no legal authority has the right to punish him until such time, or in any tics is left to them, they will attend to way interfere with his personal liber- it with little regard to his interests as ty. Legislatures have as much right a farmer. to see that the present modes of cookery do not become too appetizing and quote a few of his sentiments, but recommend to all a thorough reading nature, we think it much safer to of the two articles entire.

"It is clear to my own mind that the real sources of nine-tenths of our ignorance, bad health, bad morals

Prohibitory liquor laws are indispensible to the temperance cause. In the ten years of its existence to a higher plane the dependent the liquor traffic, not its vices. The failure to make this distinction threat ens the ruin of the grandest revolution in human history. Prohibitionists By a simple change of tactics, civil law would do more in removing intemperance in twelve months, than it has done in a quarter

teration is a fraud, and a fraud is always a crime. Officers can go anywhere in search of a fraud, and all drunkards would cheer on the attack. A vigorous prosecution of adultera tions would paraly ze the whole trade.'

errors and blunders, he says; "The periodicals, edited with brains and conscience, may contribute more to welfare of the State than the entire legislature. Generally, when we read the two or three columns of newspaper report of the doings at the State House, we are ashamed. Their blundering comes in great part of their attempting tasks which lie beyond their

"Then," exclaims the prohibitionist, "you would have us lie helpless on our backs, while millions of our fellow-men go down to perdition." man who can indulge this thought, in full view of that magnificent revoluand that amazing outburst, the Wo man's Crusade-a man who, in full view of these proofs of the overwhelm ing power of moral forces will say that if he can not have the constable to must lie helpless on his back, is a

queer creature. I am an old man, but I expect to temptations among the people would live long enough to see the friends of temperance turn their backs upon the constable join hands and hearts in a grand movement combining the tacties of Washingtonianism, and the Woman's Crusade, and within twelve months fill the most wonderful page in the history of christian civilization.'

POLITICAL DUTIES.

Before our readers get this paper the national conventions will have determined that of the several million citizens eligible to the presidency, but four have any sort of a chance for inauguration on the 4th of March next. Of course it is rather disheartening to these few millions to have their chances thus summarily postponed for four years by the action of a few hundred men in convention assembled, but numerous as they are, we expect they will accept the situation without protest.

With this important matter already placed beyond our reach, in so far as bringing it down to one of four men named by the National Conventions, we now have time to cast about and determine each for himself who is the choice for the official positions that if not as conspicnous as the Presidential office, yet are really of quite as much and sometimes of more importance to the individual voter.

And here the average voter utterly fails to be governed by that law of self side may be looked for. preservation, which in some other directions he so well regards. If he suspects some midnight prowler is likely part of the letter; he cares nothing for to make a raid on his chicken house, he may watch and wait for many a weary hour to protect his rights. But with what utter disregard of all the interests that affect taxation and good government does he treat the primary on one line. Begin the new topic on meeting, the convention, and sometimes | the next line a little to the right. This the election - events that are to de- is a slight matter, but one of great termine who are to make and administer the laws. As laws are made and executed, every man's interests are aftected more or less.

The farmers of Michigan for the last four years have come to better understand, that with all their boasted freedom and strength of numbers, and power with the ballot, that the countries of the old world are better represented in their legislative bodies by the agricultural class, than are the farmers of the United States in Congress. But with that better understanding of the situation they seldom in political affairs start in down at the bottom, to carry into effect their convictions, else we should see them attend the primary meetings of the political parties to which they belong, and in their action have some definite object in view besides the nomination of some have the State, name and number of member of their party who wants

The farmer very well knows that between office seeking politicians be they democratic or republican, there is about the difference there is between tweedleknow that if the whole matter of poli-

Now the farmer who believes the agricultural interests of this country detrimental to health, or to enforce are just as well cared for with one laws for healthful clothing, or to at- farmer in Congress against 25 lawyers and gentlemen of other professions.

From our knowledge of human recognize human selfishness and be held at Kalamazoo September 15th govern ourselves accordingly. we therefore urge farmers to turn out to the primary meetings and do your best to secure the nomination of capable, honest men for every official position, and insist on a fair represenation of farmers in places of trust and responsibility.

Don't however for a moment entertain the idea that a farmer will do, because he is a farmer. In the Agricultural Class there is ability for any to get there this time. position however high, but those best qualified are not the men to rush to the front and press their own claims.

The chronic fault with farmers is to something or somebody-grumble, inists miss their great opportunity in not advise how you shall vote, but rather State Grange, Minneapolis, Minn.

prosecuting adulterations. An adul- insist that you act, and act at all times and places where such action will in any way affect results. Allow no job of work to interfere with your political duties for these are duties both patriotic and pecuniary. Attend caucus, After speaking of the importance but don't attend to simply vote a cickpeople attach to law-makers, and their et prepared by the one-horse politican of your neighborhood, who is the pliant tool of an intreaguing &magogue a little farther along.

Not long since, 21 item appeared in an exchange, siving advice to secretaries of Subrdinate Granges in regard to correspondence. It laid special stress upon the duty of being prompt in answering all Grange letters. The Grange being an educating force, as secretary, you are in a position to grasp all its benefits. See that your quarterly reports are promptly and accurately made out, and tion known as Washingtonianism, that your letters are written with the heading, date, address, body of letter, and signature, all correct in point of position, punctuation, and capital letters. Perhaps people trangress the Liverpool tried the experiment of help him cure his neighbor's vices, he rules of strict propriety, to the annoyance of a greater number, in the matter of direction on the envelope, which every one must read, through whose hand it passes. Through the center of the envelope, beginning well to the left, and giving plenty of space without crowding or fine writing, is justly proper.

As to the hand writing itself, "legibility first, elegance afterwards, should be your rule." There are few, if any reasons, that excuse any one possessed of good nerves, from writing a legible hand. Constant practice, and a nice attention to fine points, may add elegance, but for general use, "read as you run" hand is preferable.

Pale ink should be another outlawed article at your writing desk. Jet black ink never is in poor taste; all other kinds run the gauntlet of putting your correspendent's patience to the test. Nothing is more trying, we had almost said impolite, than forcing your reader to "study out" your faint lines.

The ability to write a business letter correct in all details, is one of the best recommendations an applicant for any position can offer. Business citizens understand this, and doubtless more people are estimated by them through letters, than through personal acquaintance. The very fold of the letter sheet suffices for the passing of fair sentence upon the writers knowledge of proper correspondence. If the folds are on a slant, and with the corners at "hit and miss," little attention to details in-

Too many forget that the business man wants nothing but the business personal excuses, and matter not strictly in line of business.

If it is necessary such things are in the letter, it should be observed that you should not write on two subjects venience, both in business letters and friendly correspondence.

Taken in detail and carried out with ease and preciseness, letter writing is a nice art both in the form, and in the composition and substance. Of the latter we have not spoken in this as we aimed to call attention especially to business writing.

BADGES FOR SUBORDINATE GRANGES

In the VISITOR of June 1st, we gave notice that we could supply the badge for members authorized by the National Grange as a substitute for the regalia in use at a cost of 25 cents each. We have had several orders and the goods so far give satisfaction.

The badge for officers has for its fastening a fine device and costs 50 cents each. All the badges the Grange, beautifully printed in gilt letters. The office is also printed on officers badges. Orders will be promptly filled and

forwarded by mail or express, charges paid.

FAIRS AND PICNICS FOR 1884.

The Eleventh Annual Inter-State Picnic and exhibition under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey and Delaware, will be held at William's Grove, Cumberland County, Penn, to continue from August 25th to 30th.

It was estimated that not less than 75,000 persons were in attendance last year from twenty different Seates. The annual fair of the Michigan And to 19th, inclusive.

The grounds are first-class and the preparations for a good fair will we hope be of like character.

WE see a notice in a city daily that the annual meeting of the Hillsdale and Lenawee Farmers' Club and Horticultural Society, will be held at Devil's Lake, August 7th, and that Hon. C. G. Luce has accepted an invitation to speak. That club always has a big time at its annual meeting, and we hope

THE Minnesota Grange Helper is a neat four-page quarto, printed on good paper, free from typographical errors, never lock the door until after the and well edited. The reading matter is horse is stolen, and then complain of of high Grange order, and as a patron's paper is assuredly worth the 10c. substead of work. It is not our purpose to stead of work. It is not our purpose to editor, Sam'l E. Adams, Master Minn.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

The Editor's Criticism

Mr. Editor and readers of the Visi-TOR: I find it an impossibility to take up a paper without finding its columns filled with more or less criticism. No doubt you all noticed in the last VISITOR how the worthy editor split my jotting in the center with the sharp pen of criticism, and said he did not think very favorably of my way of getting rid of bugs on vines, and that poultry of any kind used to assist the gardener was a dangerous experiment. We do not agree with the editor on this point, for this reason. We always plant cucumbers and many other kinds of vines, and year after year have been pestered with bugs. We have used a great many highly-recommended receipts with but little benefit. This year we put three coops of chickens, (forty-five in number) among the vines, and no bugs have been seen, and I can safely say they have not hurt the vines in any way. I also find the lower half of the Jotting very badly mixed up, words being taken out where they should have been left, and others put in where they ought to be; so changed either by the editor, or by the printer not being able to read my manuscript: Where it reads "cannot celebrate its birthday," it should have read, cannot celebrate ther where it reads, "for mechanical and medical purposes" it should have read. "for medical purposes;" the word mechanical cannot be found written in the "Jotting," and should have been excluded. Also the July 3d, 1884, was not written in the center of the article, which place it was printed. I should not have written a jotting for this number had not necessity compelled me; but we must all take the bitter with the sweet:

I shall look with an eager eye, For the sweet by-and-by. O. F. PLOWMAN. July 22, 1884.

Our defense to the charges preferred by Bro. Plowman is brief. We have this earnest Patron and really do not think we have done him an injury by repairing his manuscript. On the contrary, if his jottings were printed just as he sends them to this office, he would not be proud of his own work. If we print his manuscript at all, we must make it presentable. -EDITOR.]

I dislike to address any lady as an "Old Maid:" but will say to the lady who writes over that signature in July 15 of the VISITOR, that her plan of improvement will not accomplish the results sought.

It is now but little over a century since the systematic improvement of domestic animals commenced.

Behold the results in the Holstein, Jersey, Durham, &c. The human race are governed by precisely the same laws of reproduction. Let rickety, tobacco-steeped and whiskey-soaked young men marry consumptive, dwarfed, feeble young women, and to their children, the "dispensations of Divine Providence," will surely be frequent, and, I add, strictly just. A woman who shows such powers of observation as you do, should change their name, and let me suggest that "Sensible Lady" would sound better than "Old Maid."

Now, "Sensible Lady," I refer you to the report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture for 1883, page 466 and on, to show what can be done in "improving the human race." for the laws governing the transmission of qualities are precisely analogous between the animal and human kingdoms. The quicker we can be made to understand that we have got to work out our own salvation the better it will be for us. Your suggestion that the husband must wait until he is sought by the wife will not work. The contracting parties must have sound minds and healthy bodies if they expect healthy children, and the choice of time will as yet be as completely under the control of parties in marriage, as any other

knowledge of science. I am glad to see a lady get out of the kingdom of bonnets, frills, laces, and for once defy Mrs. Grundy. When men and women discuss this subject with the dignity and earnestness, that its overshadowing importance demands, reform will commence.

Now, "Sensible Lady" you and I have stated what thousands of readers of THE VISITOR wanted to hear, but lacked courage to say. O. TOMLINSON.

A splendid rain yesterday and to-day. Just what was needed, for corn, potatoes, beans, pastures and clover. It will put them all beyond the reach the hands of Blaine or Cleveland. of drouth. Wheat and hay all secured in good order. The yield and quality of wheat will be good, better than was lip hanging down say, we don't care a expected. The price will be low-80 or 85 cents. Oats ready for harvest, them will ever care for our interests. which is somewhat retarded by the This is the feeling and spirit, that prepresent unsettled weather. The straw is bright and the yield will be good. The the old parties—they are displeased white Russian variety bids fair to outyield other varieties. Politics are get-The raking of the characters of the nominees for President and Vice-President has commenced in good earnest, our political wire pullers.

and the indications are that the ordeal

will be severe. We had a grand cele-Now, if the good of society require the them closed every day in the week, month and year? Are these days any from the safeguards thrown around D. W.

July 24th.

Colon Grange, No. 215, is in a prosperous condition, and moving along harmoniously as an incorporated body. We have additions of two or more members nearly every quarter. There is a falling off in attendance owing wholly to the busy season of the year. Our Grange numbers about one hunused in the past quarter about seventy tons of fertilizer of different kinds, bought in car load lots, and thus making a saving of at least fifty dollars in that direction.

The savings, financially, of course, are worth looking after. But that, in my estimation, is only a drop in a bucket compared with the benefit we to inaugurate Grange principles by receive morally, socially and intellectu- refusing to ride on free railroad ally. We have select readings and es- passes. says of every description pertaining to the birthday of our nation. And fur- the farm. In the Grange we have estongued politicians, who never sharpfrom silvery haired farmers who have they had better keep clear of us. Gov. practiced what they talk, and know of the greatest schools of the age M. F. VAUGHAN,

Secretary.

Colon, St. Jo. Co., Mich., July 21. 1884. The old parties are raising a great hue and cry about the tariff and free trade, in order to divert the attention of the people from what is the most been pleased to receive jottings from important and vital issue of the campaign. Every intelligent workingmost important issue is monopoly or anti-monopoly. The American Sen- much injured by dry weather. ate is controlled by, and composed of some of the most unscrupulous monied aristocrats on the face of the earth, who hold their seats by right of purchase of political reform.

The platforms except of You get quite a start," said the officer, "but who pays off the hands?" "Oh, I forgot one of the most imhold their seats by right of purchase from venal legislators. Hence they smothered the bills which passed the 80 million acres of forfeited railroad swallow it, or die. lands, worth at least two hundred million dollars, and not a single measure in the interest of the people has,

REFORMER

In the Postal column not long since a Van Buren County lady spoke encouraging words for the late work of prohibition in that section. Since that time a petition has been presented to the council of Decatur village, asking that the prohibition ordinance be revoked, on the grounds that the trade was materially effected there-by; it was signed by some 50 business citizens. With the phœnix-like spirit of prohibition, the friends of the new order of matters give evidence of their loyality by rising with a remonstrance.

the corporations

The Decatur Republican says:-So much has been said about farmers going elsewhere to trade since Decatur going eisewhere to trade since becaute closed her saloons, that a gentleman living on Little Prairie took it upon himself the other day to make a canvass of school district No. 1. Volinia, with a strongly written paper asking the Decatur authorities to not revoke ordinance No. 20; and out of 131 persons visited 127 signed the paper. This takes in all but three families in the district, who were not visited that day

for lack of time. Ultimate prohibitions are but a matter of time and the exertion of such prompt efforts as the one referred to

The Republicans are jubilant over the action of the Democratic Convention in Chicago, for that gives a free ticket to James G. Blaine to the White House. The Democrats had a golden opportunity to give the people a leader that would have swept the country like a tornado, but they choose to suffer defeat under the old Democratic flag, rather than gain a victory under any other colors. And now the aristocrats, railroad men, and bankers, say that they do not care which is elected-their interests will be safe in And the poor working trash, with hands in their pockets, and their lower d-which is elected, for neither of vade the masses to-day towards both with the men they are compelled to vote for. I wish there might be some ting worse and worse mixed every day. means devised by which the people could show their indignation to the insults that have been shown them by

bration at Paw Paw the 4th. Every- none too soon, for the pastures were and harvesting are progressing finely; body seemed to enjoy themselves. All dried up; the potatoes much in need of drinking places were closed, conse- it; the oats, which promised so well, quently no rowdyism or drunkenness, are light on account of drought; the corn, beginning to suffer, though I saloons to be closed on holidays, Sun- think it is not materially injured; and days and election days, why not keep the plows are idle. But now the farmers feel better, and all their care and toil will be rewarded, partially, at better than others? It would seem so least, and I am satisfied that no class deserve more. I notice that, like myself, your correspondents see the necessity of independent voting, and I hope that they will not only talk it but act, and whenever they see an unworthy candidate, no matter to which party he may belong, spot him. It is positively necessary that we should do so if we expect political reform. We must not deceive ourselves. The average party leader cares only for the people and the country just so far as it is their seldred, who are always ready and willing fish interest to do so. Very patriotic to help the good work along. We have before election are these gents, and, generally, just as selfish after. Let us no longer go it blind, but study each candidate and vote for patriotic and honest men. G. L.S. Constantine, July 24.

> Who for Governor of Michigan? My first choice is Josiah W. Begole. He is the first governor of this State

What Republican Governor has ever recommended to the legislature says and speeches, not from silver- the passage of a law against free passes? If we are going back on the ened a hoe or planted a hill of corn, but first man that adopts our principles Begole has not rode one rod while dowhat they are talking about. As to the ing executive work on a free pass younger members, they have something from any railroad company. Beside to do to prepare and furnish the music, this he wears the royal stamp of recitations, etc. And all in all it is one manhood placed upon him by nature. Farmers of Michigan, show your fidelity to principle, by voting solid for Josiah W. Begole, the first Governor of this great State to make any recognition of your demands.

O. TOMLINSON.

Copious rains this week have re lieved us from the most protracted drought ever known in mid-summer, here on the Lake Shore.

Wheat and hay generally saved in man must see and realize the fact, that good condition, and fields of wheat both the old parties are now controlled threshed show a good yield of the best by wealthy aristocrats, and unscrupu- quality. Corn good. Potatoes light. lus monopolist, and that the main and Rasberries large crop and low prices. Blackberries and strawberry fields

Not much enthusiasm in national politics; all of the platforms, except

In State politics Luce for governor will have a "walk away." A bitter House, restoring to the people some dose for the old rings; but they must

A. C. Glidden has been down here packing the primaries for J. J. Woodman as congressman from the fourth or ever will pass that body until it is district; the right thing to do, and revolutionized by the people, and a Glidden the right man to do it. Postnew party is placed in power, who will recogniz; and maintain the right of the masses against brain for this hot weather. STEVENSVILLE, July 25.

> Mrs. Mayo gave us an excellent lecture on the evening of July first. Those outside the Grange seemed to enjoy it, and I believe all thought it a good lecture. I presume she can do better when feeling well; she was tired that evening having done a good

> deal of speaking during the week. We initiated two new members July 12 and three more applications were read to the Grange, more talk of joining. I think these lectures are working them up by degrees. What we want are well educated and well posted lecturers who have our cause at heart. I believe if C. G. Luce is put up for Governor, all or nearly all of our Grange will support him.

D. J. McDIARMID. Manistee Co.

There is room for more jottings. Haven't you a thought, even if not more than three or four lines in length, that will do somebody good? An item of five lines will find five times the number of readers that an article covering a column will. Jot down your wholesome opinions and fill the Postal column,-ED.

Pine Grove herd, Porter, Cass Co.. Mich., contains over 100 head of pure bred Poland China swine; blood of the Butlers, Corwins, Sambos, and U. S. 1,195 stock, all recorded or eligible to record in Ohio Poland China records. Parties desiring stock can be supplied at reasonable rates. Call on or address Gideon Hebron, Constantine, St. Jo. Co., Mich. Box 300.

Extracts From "Visitor" Letters.

The Grange interest is waking up in this State (Minn.), owing to the vigorous campaign of our Bro. Whitney. He won't let 'em sleep.

Faithfully yours, SAM'L E. ADAMS. (Master Minn. State Grange.)

I like the VISITOR very much, although I am not a Granger. Yours truly,

Oakland Co. D. P. TUCKER. I send the name of an old lady who has been reading the VISITOR at my house four weeks, and is so well pleased with it she wishes you to send it to her

one year, commencing July 1. Fraternally yours, St. Joseph Co, H. N. ADDISON.

Our VISITOR of July 1 failed to reach us. I trust you will send a copy as we

The long-expected rain has come, and would be sorry to lose one. Haying have had nice cool weather for harvest. Berrien Co. J. W. Robards.

> Editor GRANGE VISITOR:-I like your paper first-rate.

I intend to engage in the poultry business. Will you please give me (through the VISITOR) instruction as to how to make a hatcher, and such other information as you may deem important? What is the best food for young turkeys?

Spring crops are looking very well in this county. Wheat is nearly all cut, and will average but little over onehalf a crop, Yours,

Ottawa Co. DAVID COLEMAN. [Will "Old Poultry" please answer this correspondent?-ED.]

Another New Road—A Gilt-Edged Dream of Monopoly-How Our Modern Highways are Built-Improved Law and Finance.

[By request we print the following Anti-Monopoly document. As an expose of the methods pursued by monopolies it has won wide and deserved recognition. We commend it to our readers as an argument against the claims of either Blaine or Cleveland.] Yesterday Constable Stern discovered

in the city jail a map of the United States and some railroad connections which were entirely new to him. On making inquiries he discovered that the map had been drawn by a couple of prisoners and was the ground plan of a big railroad scheme in which the two were interested.

"We propose," said one of them, "to start a new railroad system, beginning at Carson and ending in New York." "When will you begin operations?"

queried the officer. "Oh, as soon as we get out. Now let me outline the plan. We start out with some pins, chains and compasses and make a survey. We announce through the press the proposed Carson, Arizona and Texan line. Then we incorporate and let in a lot of the solid citizens, appoint a committee to go to the financial centres and lay in with a syndicate of bankers to place our securities. They make a satisfactory lay, advertise heavy in the high-toned papers, and the treasury begins to bulge. We get the country excited, the people subscribe for the bonds, and they go like hot griddle cakes; do you catch the idea?"

The constable began to grow interested and needed his head

ested and nodded his head.

"Well, then we apply for a government subsidy, throw a few thousand acres of stock around Congress, get some of the orators to talk about the wealthy country about to be opened up, great natural resources requiring devel pment, &c., and the thing's done. Then we sell the land at five dollars an acre, and push our road right through to Texas.

portant accessories: of course we organize a construction and finance company; as directors of the railroad company we vote unanimously to give ourselves as a construction company, fat contracts; then we sub-contract the construction out to actual contract the construction out to actual contractors a half price, and they pay the hands or not, just as they choose. But these are minor details. Now our next point is New Orleans. We want more money, so we find flaws in the original bill of sale and as we take a horizinal bill of sale, and as we take a hand in electing or money—anything the public want, the Judges they pronounce the title invalid; holders haven't any money to of eject ment to fellows who have improved our lands, and sell 'em again at higher figures. This gives us another raise and then we freeze out the original stockholders, sell the road, buy it in, reorganize, water the stock like the devil and give everybody a chance.

"But the law steps in-"Oh, d-n the law, The law doesn't cover railroids; railroads are too lively; besides, we're putting up a job now to have a majority of our own men in the United States Senate (we've got all the State Senates now) and the Supreme Court, and then we can head off any 'communistic attacks,' you know. When we get our road to New Orleans out of our earnings, our lands, and the taxes we should have paid the Government, what we made on the construction company and the reorganization, Uncle Sam swoops down, calls for his money and threatens to take the road. Well, there's nothing small about us; we say, 'Take the old road; its a busted concern anyhow.' Then he won't want it so bad, you see, and we continue business.

"But how do you freeze out the stockholders?" "Why, we hire the Government Commissioner to make a report and bear the stock. That shakes the holders out and we rake it in in blocks. Then he makes another one you see and the market rallies.'

"But this costs money; you need a good lot?" "Well, we've made a good lot in back freights and sockin' it to the small shippers and the non-competitive points, to say nothing of Construction Company, our lands and freezing out stock-holders."

The policeman had no reply.
"Then from New Orleans we go to "But have you made enough to build the New York road. The Eastern people won't stand the back freight

"Maybe not, but the dear public there are always keen to put up for railroads. The bankers arrange all that, and if it's too thin for the United States they have pals across the big pond who are always ready to help unoad a road on foreign investors for a divide. They are always ready to build the road and let the company run

—and we're the company, you know."
"One splendid racket to work is when stocks are low we buy, then form a pool with other roads, show big earnings, stocks advance, everybody rushes in and we let them boom it up until we think they are high enough, when we quietly unload, pass the word to break the pool, and the lambs are sheared both ways."

"Reilreading is a money making

"Railroading is a money-making business anyway. By givin' the big shippers special rates and slingin' around passes pretty lively, givin' free excursions, subscribing liberally to statemen's benefit funds, and occasionally building a church-perhaps owning a newspaper here and there to blackguard anti-monopolists and lead

public opinion; by pursuing a liberal policy like this we can always make ourselves solid with the ruling classes. Of course this costs money, but as we tax both producers and consumers we reassess all these little expenses on the public, and more too, for the farmers and other small shippers never bargain for rates; steam transportation costs mighty little, and what with new inventions and the growth of the country it's gettin' less every day. That enables us to pay dividends on all the water we put in, which keeps investors quiet and everybody whose influence is worth anything says, what a great and glorious country we have! See what free railroads and a free government has done for us!"

"But what about the 'free and equal' provision in the Constitution of the United States ?"

What do we care about the Constitution! That was made before steam, electricity and corporations came in, and it don't apply now if it ever did."

"We let the masses continue to think, though, that they control everything. On the Fourth of July and at election time, our lawyers and the other fellows we pick out to represent us in the Legislatures take the stump and give the workin' men a little taffy about freedom and equality, the will of the peo-ple, etc., and by the aid of brass bands, fireworks and beer, we get the poor devils so patriotic they're willin' to do most anything; then havin' our own men in both parties to steer things, we keep em about equally divided, and capital comes out on top every time."

"But suppose an Anti-Monopoly party should come up and combine the rank and file of all parties, wouldn't

that trouble you?"
"Well, yes; I think that would; but the people, especially the workin' classes, are such d—d fools, they're always quarrelin' among themselves, and we join the fight one side or the other and

keep 'em broke up all the time."
"Why wouldn't it be cheaper for the public to build their own railroads and other public improvements?"

"Ah, there you are again, but we get over that by holding up to view the horrors of official corruption and centralization of power in the hands of the Government, and as long as we can stave off civil service reform there's no danger of the people owning and running railroads—although they may work the Post Office and the Telegraphs."
"How'd you get on to all this?" asked

the officer.

"Four years in the same cell with the President of an Eastern Railroad, and he occupied his idle hours learning me the business. How did he get in? Why, he forgot himself one day and tried to play on an individual some of the games he'd been workin' on the public, and it not only busted him, but he got fifteen years besides. He's got ten years to serve yet, and he'll watch my career with a tutor's interest." I wouldn't a been here now if I'd

only followed his advice, but when I was getting ready to go into the corporation business I laid in with a road agent up here, couldn't resist the temptation to forcibly interfere with the pecuniary affairs of an individual, and here I am. The corporation racket is the only thing worth working now-a-days; as long as you only plun-der the public according to law you're safe. This is an age of law, and if you're posted you can make more money lawfully than you can any other way. After you can accumulate a competency you can elect or buy your own legislature, make laws to suit and roll it up at the rate of millions a year. It doesn't matter much wheth er its gas or water, steam or electricity, all you've got to do is to claim an improvement of some kind, get a charter, form a company, lay in with other corporations to monopolize something, and you can strike it rich; only it's all got to be done according to law, and if the law as it stands don't cover what you want to do, you must change it before you go ahead."—Carson (Neb.) Appeal

The American Corkscrew Post,

Referring to our advertisement of some time ago in this paper, about these fence posts, and in response to the urgent request of the thousands of farmers and others who have asked it, we have concluded and now announce that for a short time—as we find the demand for the goods urgent, and the hardware jobbing trade too backward about taking in and carrying stock sufficient to supply the demands of the retail hardware trade and the thousands who want our posts-to give all the trade discounts named to the retail hardware dealers and to the public, and to supply them with the goods di rect, until such time as the jobbers take into the channel laid out by us, as shown by our circular and price list. And in order to manage this matter and also the matter of the agents' commission named in our circular, and the copyright clause, we have concluded for the present to do all the business east of the Rocky Mountains at the Chicago office.

T. E. SPAIDS, Prest.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange will be held at Bainbridge Hall, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, August The program will be the same as for

the meeting of last April. ROBERT C. THAYER,

Kalamazoo Pomona Grange will hold a meeting in Montour Grange Hall, at Scotts, Thursday August 21, at 10 A. M. Open meeting in afternoon. PROGRAMME. Essay-Women on the Farm, by Mrs.

A. R. Day of Ross. Essay—Marketing farm Products, by James Mesmith of Vicksburg. Essay—Grangers Political Duties, by Henry Adams of Montour. Come with your questions prepared

for the question box. EMMONS BUELL, Lecturer. Kalamazoo, August 1, 1884.

The next special meeting of Kent Co. Grange will be held at Sparta Center with Sparta Grange on Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1884. MORNING PROGRAMME. (CLOSED

Opening song, Choir.—E. M. Manly, Address of Welcome,—Master Sparta Grange,

Response.—Master Pomona Grange, Song.—Bro. H. G. Holt,

Recess.—Social Dinner. AFTERNOON PROGRAMME, (OPEN

Song by Choir.—E M. Manly, Welcome to Sparta.—Rev. J. H. Maynard,

Response.-Hon. John Porter, Song.—Bro. H. G. Holt, Equal Suffarge.—Bro. S. Mc Nitt, Music.—Miss Nellie Shapley, Co-operation.—Bro. Z. Hinman, Song.—Bro. H. G. Holt, A Chapter of Chronicles.—Mrs. W.T.

Remington, Song.—Miss Nellie Shapley, Essay.—Sister E. Bradford, Song by Choir, The Tariff —Bro. N. Whitney, (Trent

Grange), Song.—Miss Nellie Shapley, Should Farmers be Lawyers.—Hon. Lyman Murray,

Essay.—Sister Slocum, Poem or Personation .- Hon. E. G. D. Remarks of visitors and closing song,

led by Bro. Manly.
E. A. BURLINGAME, Lecturer.

The next regular meeting of the Cal-houn county grange will be held Thursday, August 14th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at Pennield Grange hall. The following questions will be presented and discussed: What do the farmers of this country need to compete with other classes, and how shall it be obtained?

Discussion led by Bro. John Allen, of Battle Creek Grange.

How far may the parent influence the formation of the character of the child in their earlier experience? Question led by Sister Wm. Simons, of Battle Creek Grange.

What can be adopted by the housewife to lessen the burden of cares resting upon her?

Question led by Sister J. Johnson, of Union Grange. Is the use of tobacco a sin? Reported upon by Bro. A. Lee, of Pennfield

Grange. The patrons of Pennfield Grange always welcome in a royal manner all who come, and ample entertainment is always furnished for man and beast. The work of the harvest will be ended, and we trust t see a large gathering of the patrons of the county to a feast of fat things, restful for the body and full of good thoughts for the mental powers, that all may be benefited, and better prepared for the work of life that comes to each one of us.

MRS. PERRY MAYO, Secretary.

Pomona Grange.

Ionia Co. Pomona Grange will meet with Roland Grange, Aug. 6th. A general attendance is desired as arrangements for the picnic on Aug. 20th, are to be perfected. The following assignment of topics has been made for the meeting:
Select reading, Mrs. C. E. Higby,
Banner,—"Women's work in the Tem-

perance cause.' Mrs. E. D. Lambertson, Orleans .-The Farmers' Mission in American

Will. N. Moore, Easton,-"Are agricultural societies the benefit to farmers that they should be?" D. H. English, South Boston-A

general discussion on wheat culture and other seasonable farm topics to fill the time.

E. C. Howe,
Sec.

Newaygo County Grange, No. 11.

In accordance with previous arrangements, the next regular meeting of Newaygo County Pomona Grange will be held at the Croton Grange Hall, at Oak Grove, on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 19 and 20th, with the following order of exercises:
1.—Opening and Welcome,

Terwilliger. 2.—A Public Address, by Mrs. Perry Mayo, of Battle Creek. -"Farm Life-Its facilities for

cultivation of the moral and intellect-ual faculties." Paper by Mrs. L. E. Wright.
4.—"What is an Education? Does a collegiate education (so-called) make,

or have a tendency to make successful farmers?" Paper by Wilks Stuart. 5.—"Does the License Law of this State tend to diminish the sale and use of intoxicating liquors?" Paper by Mrs. J. H. Brando. 6.—The best varieties of Strawber-

ries, time of setting, and methods of cultivation, T. Taylor. 7.—The Middle Classes of Society.

Paper by Mrs. M. M. Scott. 8.—Call of Numbers Three, Seven, Eight and Nine of the last programme.
The opening exercises, followed by
the address of Mrs. Mayo, will commences at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, and a cordial invitation is extended to the farmers of Croton, and of the county generally, to join with us in this work in which all may be mutually benefited. "Come one, come all," we need your

help and you need ours. M. W. SCOTT, Lect. Co. Grange.

Basket Pic-nic.

There will be a basket pic-nic held in Mr. G. W. Locher's Grove, about half a mile south-east of Podunk school house, in the township of Rutland, under the auspices of Barry County Pomona Grange, Thursday, August 7, 1884, at 10:30 A. M., to which all are cordially invited. Mrs. Perry Mayo from Battle Creek, and other good speakers will be in attendance.

C. H. STONE, Master of Pomona Grange. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, Secretary.

Harvest Home Picnic.

The Patrons of St. Joseph County will hold a harvest home picnic on the south bank of the St. Joseph river in the Grove of W. B. Langley, on Thursday, August 14, 1884. Let all citizens regardless of professions, turn out and make this gathering one of pleasure and profit to all.

Among the speakers expected will be the Hon. J. J. Wood man, Master of the National Grange, who will address the people on topics of interest to all.

MARY A. YAUNEY, Secretary of County Grange.

Kerosene as an Insecticide-An Accidental Discovery

MACHINES, LUBRICATORS AND OILS. A can that had been used on a mower to carry grease in, had fallen off the mower or been forgotten on the ground after useing it when greasing the machine. The can contained a mixture of beef tallow and kerosene It remained from hay-time till we were plowing in the fall, and seeing it shining in the meadow near by I sent my little boy to fetch it and

throw it in the furrow, lest it might get in the way of the mower next season. When he got there he stop-ped and hesitated to pick it up. I asked him what was the matter, and he said there was a bees' nest in it. I told him I guessed not. "Yes, there is," he said. At last he picked it up and brought it to me, and sure enough, the can was nearly full of insects, but there was dead and meetly but they were dead and mostly dismembered by decay, but it was easy to see that there were a great many different kinds of insects; some large, some small; all had found one common death by eating of the contents of the can, and how many more had been able to escape from the can to die elsewhere, I know not; but I do know that the grease caused a great destruction among the insects. No doubt a great many of them were of a useful kind; but the thought at once came into my mind, can kercsene be mixed with something that is attractive to the different kinds of insects, and in this way get them to take a little of it? Can some preparation be gotten up that will be inviting to the chintz bug, the May bug, and others of that class of insects? Its odor seems to be the great barrier. I tried to into the house fly to take a little of it does the house fly to take a little of it out of the building.

First, can it be deodorized? Second, can it be made inviting to taste? Third, can it be incorporated with some dry powder, or dry earth, and ground to a dust, and sprinkled on the foliage of plants when wet? It seems to me to give promise of usefulness in some or all of these ways. Who will investigate?

to call the attention of some person

who has the time and genius to in-

vestigate and experiment on the sub-

I am tired of buying the oils and lubricators sold on the markets as machine oils. One gallon, for which I paid \$1.25, cost me over \$100 before I was through with it; in fact, I am not done with it yet in its effects. The oils sold to day are largely waste grease, light oils and crude petroleum, that have a body given them with glue, resin and that kind of stuff. Put it on a machine, run it a while, then let it stand; the light, oily part is governed. is gone and a gluey, resinous, sticky substance remains and frequently I have been unable to start a machine after it has been idle a week or so. I have seen mowers dragged nearly a mile on hard roads before they could started and the boxes filled with kerosene oil at the same time. I have seen binders that would slide like a sleigh, and that on hard roads too, but not a wheel would move, and when they got started they would run so hard that they were called horse-killers; and the consequence is horses give out, machines break, delay is caused, the crops get too ripe, storms come, waste follows, and loss on every hand, except to the villainous scamp who makes and sells such vile stuff. I make my own oils and lubricators, and know their constituents-beef tallow, kerosene and lampblack, if I have it on hand, constitute my lubicator, and lard, thinned with kerosene my oil; they are not as good as genuine oils, I admit, but far bet-ter than what I can buy. How long will the people yet endure

before they arise and demand that nothing manufactured shall be sold without the maker's brand and the extent of adulteration clearly shown on what is sold? It is next to impossible to buy anything to eat, drink or wear, or use in any way, but what is adulterated; we buy adulterated food to make us sick, and adulterated medicine to make us well.

John March. Lafayette Co., Wis.

Special Report on Cattle Men.

HON. D. V. STEPHENSON.

United States Surveyor-General for Iowa and Nebraska, Plattsmouth, Neb

DEAR SIR: Having just returned from my surveying work in North-western Nebraska, under my contract No. 18, I deem it my duty to make you this special report.

The whole country embraced in my

contract is occupied and run by capitalists engaged in cattle raising, who have hundreds of miles of wire fence constructed to inclose all desirable constructed to inclose all desirable land, including water courses, to form barriers for their cattle, and prevent settlers from occupying the land. They also represent that they have desert and timber claims upon the land they have inclosed. Then their forces they have inclosed. Upon their fences they have posted at intervals notices as fol-"The son of a bitch who opens this fence had better look out for his scalp.

The fences are often built so as to inclose several sections in one stock ranch, and the ranches are joined together from the mountains clear around

to the mountains again.

Persons going there intending to settle are also notified that if they settle on land the ranchmen will freeze them out; that they will not employ a man who settles or claims land, and that he cannot get employment from any cat-tle men in the whole country. They tle men in the whole country. They will not even allow their men to take Government land.

To my surprise I found the whole country, embraced in my contract, to be well supplied with excellent timber; on the spurs and mountains pine trees, fit for sawing purposes, 400 feet long, besides ash, cottonwood, elm, boxelder, and birch. The valleys are well watered with beautiful streams of clear water from the mountains: plenty of water to irrigate the whole country if irrigation was needed. The valleys are long and wide, and well adapted to produce cereals and vegetables without irriga-tion. I saw the finest wheat, oats and barley raised here in small quantities, and never saw for and never saw finer potatoes, onions, cabbage and melons than I saw, ate, and

made to raise a crop the result exceeded the expectations. One man, James Mc-Chesney, this fall sold over \$1,000 worth of onions. This man took a squatter claim, and the cattle men, after failing to intimidate him, bought his claim and let him stay there and raise whatever he likes; so he claims the land.

The valleys are very rich and fertile, with a luxuriant growth of fine grasses.

My chief object in addressing you in this manner is to report the wholesale destruction of valuable timber on the government land of this whole region by the cattle men who pretend to own and raise it. There are acres after acres of bare stumps, which, but a short time ago, were growing timber. There are thousands of logs, cut during last sum-mer and hauled out to accessible points to be used for building fences, corrals, handing chutes, and houses in Nebras-ka and Wyoming. And all of which I respectfully submit, and will more fully report and explain in my field notes of

GEO. W. FAIRFIELD,
Deputy United States Surveyor for

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Nov. 26, 1883. Keep the Stables Clear of Flies.

Now when the season for flies is coming on, we want to protect our stock in the barn—especially horses. One of the greatest hindrances to thrift during the hot weather is the annoy ance caused by flies. This is true both in field and stable; out of doors we can not by any considerable degree control them, but in the latter we can. The

well sweetened with molasses, but did out of the building.

not succeed, and my present object is Large numbers of flies may be desroyed by hanging up a small bundle of motherwort or a small willow bush suspended by a string from the ceiling. prinkle it with buttermilk and the lies will be attracted by the smell, settling in large numbers on and in the bush. At night a wide-mouthed may be held under the bush and string cut, when the whole will drop into the bag and the flies may be des troyed in any convenient way. If the stable is funigated by burning dry cow dung the flies will also get out double quick, as they are utterly un-able to tolerate the pungent odor of the burning dung. Don't keep your windows and doors shut.

A. H. HENDRICKS. Wisconsin.

Height of a Standing Tree.

Any person however ill informed, might easily get at the exact height of a tree when the sun shines, or during bright moonlight, by marking two lines on the ground, three feet apart, and then placing in the ground on the lines nearest to to the sun a stick that shall stand exactly three feet out of the soil. When the end of the shadow of the stick exactly touches the furthest line, then also the shadow of the tree will be exactly in length the same measurement as its height. Of course, in such a case, the sun will be at an exact angle of forty-five degrees. Measurements of this character can be best effected in the summer, when the sun is powerful, has reached to a good height in the heavens, and when the trees are clothed with living green so as to cast a dense shadow. To many to whom this idea may not have occurred, it might be made annually a matter of interest thus on warm summer days to take the height of prominent trees, and so to compare growth from year to year.

On the Farm

Mowing Bushes.-When the weather is not suitable to make hay, it is not good plan to utilize the time by cultivating crops, which needs to be done when the ground is not wet, but the bushes in the pastures can be cut to good advantage. We know it is not the practice of many farmers to cut bushes before August, believing that if cut then they will not sprout; but this is a mistake. Many kinds of bushes may be cut annually in August for fifty years without killing them. If bushes are to be killed it is important that they should be cut early, say the last of May, then in July, and again in August. In this way by cutting close it will require but a few years to kill them all out.

The averages of milk per cow for the United States are: 1850, 167 pounds; 1860, 175; 1870, 206; 1880, 233. It should be remembered, that aside from any deficiency in the enumeration, there is a small amount of milk sold from farms for town use, in 1850 and 1860, which was not included, and for the four periods the quantity used on the farm is not reported. After a careful analysis of data bearing on this subject, I would estimate the total average yield per cow as follows: In 1850, 275 gallons per annum: 1860, 288; 1870, 312: 1880, 340 gallons, the range by States being from 125 to 475 gallons.

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1863.

Northwestern sheep men have all along given more prominence to mut-ton than do the flockmasters of the old sheep-raising States, and now that wool is getting so low it is not strange that they are paying increased attention to the carcass. A high class of mutton comes from that country, too, and the tendency is rather toward improvement than deterioration. It is claimed that Colorado alone will market 300,000 wethers before winter, besides 100,000 lambs.

The Texas Wool-Grower says: If Texas sheepmen find slow sale for their wool and are pinched to make sell and Superb are promising and very both ends meet in consequence, they have the consolation of knowing that they are not alone in a tight place. During the past two months business matters have tightened all over the country, causing wealthy men to scratch close. Sheep raisers need not be discouraged.

Many farmers in Minnesota have combined and have already raised enough money to suild eleven elevators. They are trying to render then

selves independent of the railroads The returns to the department of agriculture estimate the wheat crop at raised in the bad lands of Nebraska 350,000,000 bushels. The May average during this trip from which I have just is 94, against 83½ for the same month returned. Whenever an attempt was a year ago.

Horticultural Pepartment

JULY.

BY LEIGH PRESCOTT.

Right overhead, a blazing sun; Here underneath, a torrid noon; The very cattle pant for breath, The brook has hushed its lively tune.

No windwave stirs a single leaf, The meadow-grass lies parched and dry; From lower slopes we see the heat Rise trembling towards a cloudless sky.

The distant click of sharpening scythes Is hushed' and underneath the trees The wearied mowers wipe their brows, And stretch their limbs in well-earned ease so still, the very cricket's jump

Is heard among the new-mown grass; So hot, the very stones would sweat,
And drops stand on the brimming-glass

The tired dog, with panting tongue,
The dozing cow, with half-shut eye,
The mowers' empty water pa il,
Seem silently to say—July.

A few Hints for the Garden.

In the Horticultural Department of THE GRANGE VISITOR, July 1, I noticed an article on the Cabbage-root fly. This root-fly or magget which works on the roots of young cabbage, turnips and radishes is, indeed, very destructive to plant life; and when any one knows from practical experience effectual remedies in destroying this, or any other pest, I think it their duty to give their experience to er back in proportion to the larger others. My husband has been a market gardener for several years, and this trouble among cabbage is known among gardeners as "club-root." The milk and kerosene remedy may be good and no doubt is, but let me tell you of a simpler remedy, which Mr. Warner has already used with the best results. and that is, only salt and water, at the porportions of one quart of salt to five gallons of water; after the salt is thoroughly dissolved it is ready for use, pour about a teacupful of the liquid on each plant, repeat the operation every two weeks until the plants are a month or so old; this is good to sprinkle on any kind of plants troubled with maggots or root insects besides it is an excellent fertilizer.

For the striped beetles we use the old time-tried remedy, of dusting the vines when the dew is still on them, but we are a little more favored than others in this, as we live near the East Saginaw water works; get instead, a barrel of soot which the fireman clears off the bottom of the boiler. It is so light, it seems to cover the whole plant completely, and when the sun and winds dry the plants the soot does not dry off as easy as ashes do.

Another pest, and one with which I had to contend with only yesterday, was the "rose slug." I have a fine specimen of the General Washington rose. All at once the plant presented the appearance of being burned or scorched by the sun; the leaves shrivled and dried; I knew the cause at once, and picked off and destroyed all the slugg picked off and destroyed all the slugs have not it at hand, which stated that put into circulation, will pro ough drenching once a day with the following liquid; 1 pound of whale oil soap to 8 gallons of water. Continue this for a week. If the plants are very young be more sparing in the use of this liquid, as it might injure the delicate growth.

Another nuisance in the flower garden is a certain kind of ant that eats peony buds. Dust the buds with insect powder, or pyrethrum, and they will disappear. Another mode of disposing of these troublesome visitors, is to lay fresh bones around the plants, and they will leave everything else and is a serious obstacle, although I have attack these. When thus accumulated they can easily be destroyed by dipping in hot water.

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

Raspberries and Blackberries.

In our state we have a most successful market grower in Evart H. Scott, of Ann Arbor. It is said of him by growers that compete with him in the markets, that he always gets a little better rates than the market reports indicate as the prevailing prices. We have drawn from him the following words concerning his practice for grow-

ing raspberries for market:
"A person starting out in the culture of raspberries should select a rather nigh, rolling piece of land. I prefer a stiff clay loam, moderately rich, to any other soil, for the reason, mainly, that in time of drought it holds moisture better than a lighter soil. If the piece selected is not well drained, I should before setting a plant have it well

After selecting location the next thing is the varieties to plant. Of the red I would recommend Turner and Cuthbert. The Turner is a moderate ly early berry, very hardy, bright color, and a good flavor. The Cuthbert is a little later than the Turner, of a larger size, hardy, and sells at the highest mar-ket price. Of the new varieties Han-

Of the black caps I would recommend Souhegan and Tyler for very early, and Gregg for late. There is a variety which I have thoroughly tested that is a wonder in its way, and I refer to Shaffer's Colossal. The plants are propagated from the tips, and their fruit is red, becoming purple when very ripe. I have found it the best

canning raspberry on my place.

When plants are received, if not ady to set out at once, heel them in round.

Mark off the rows either with a onehorse plow, or by running a line and digging holes with a spade. The rows should be at least five, nor more than six feet apart, and the plants set from

Be careful and not set the black cap varieties too deep, especially on heavy soil. The crown of the plant two or three inches below the surface is about

The red varieties can be set at the same depth as they were taken up. press the dirt firmly around each plant, drawing a little loose dirt around afterward. I have found spring by far the best time to set plants; if set in the fall, mulch with some coarse material and mound the dirt over each plant to keep from heaving. Now keep the soil well cultivated, the oftener the better, until about the first of August the first year; after that do not cultivate after fruit begins to ripen. For working among the rows I use a common spading fork; it does not cut the roots, but pulverizes the ground well. Hold it in a perpendicular position and work it around; do not put under and raise the

When plants get about two feet high pinch the tips off; this makes them grow branching and less liable to be twisted and broken by the wind.

As soon as possible after the fruit is all picked remove the old canes and a portion of the new ones leaving the portion of the new ones leaving the strongest for bearing next year. For removing the canes, I use a piece of steel about the width of a pruning knife blade, curved into a hook and fastened into a handle about two or three feet long. This is the best instrument for the purpose. Very late in the fall or early in the spring cut back from one quarter to one-third of back from one quarter to one-third of the new growth. For this purpose I use a pair of steel shears the blades of which are about one foot long and about one to one and a half inches wide, fit-ted into light wooden handles—with this tool a man can do a large amount of work. Cut the smaller canes farth-

In marketing select the man or firm, which upon careful inquiry you find most reliable. Then if you pack your fruit honestly, which you should make a point always to do, and raise choice fruit, which you can certainly do if you give it proper care, you will reap a good

harvest,"
Wishing also to get something for our beginners from Mr. Scott's experience in blackberry culture, he gave in re-

sponse to inquiry a note as follows: "For blackberries select a high location. Heavy, well-drained soils are much preferable to light soils. Use the same care in the selection of varieties, setting of plants, thorough cultivation, and pruning as in raspberries. Rows should be from seven to eight feet apart, and plants should be set two and one half to three feet in a row. Do not set any tender varieties. Snyder and Taylor's prolific I have found the hardiest I have tested. The Snyder is quite an early variety and enormously productive. For that reason the canes must be thinned and pruned closely. Taylor's Prolific is later and of fine

quality.

The blackberry if kept in proper shape and well cared for, is very prolitable-even more so than the rapberry -From Primer of Horticulture.

Plum Culture.

For rot in plums I know of no certain remedy. Hundreds, yea thousands of bushels of plums have rotted in northern Michigan in the last few years. The idea that they rot only where they hang on the tree so as to touch each other is incorrect; I have known them thinned so that they did not come in contact, yet they all rotted: picking the fruit as soon as the rot appears on it, does not appear to do any

soon as it commenced to rot and then placed in a pail of water to prevent the spores of the decayed fruit from rising and lighting on the fruit remaining upon the tree, carried away and burned or deeply buried in the ground, tree and fruit be liberally sprinkled with lime, that it would prove a certain remedy for rot. It also stated that the spores contained in the decayed fruit, if left under the tree world if left under the tree, would cause the fruit to rot the next season. I have noticed that when the fruit rotted once on a tree it continued to rot year after year. If the above should prove to be a certain remedy for rot, then I know no reason why plum growing may not be made a success; if not, then the rot never known it to appear until after several crops were raised.—From Sec'y Garfield's Primer of Horticul-

Potting Plants.

The soil to be used should be a mixture of leaf mold from the woods, sand and good loam, a little powdered char-coal being an improvement. A piece of broken pot should be laid over the drainage hole, then enough soil put in so that when the ball of earth is placed in the pot, there will be about an inch of space from the surface of the soil to the rim of the pot. Fill in the soil all around the ball and pack it moderate ly tight. Finally give the pot a tap on the bench to settle the soil. After all are potted, put a spray nozzle on the sprinkler and give them a good watering, shading with newspapers two or three days during sunshine until reestablished. Never use a large seized pot for a small rooted plant. If you do the soil will sour, and the plant sicken and die.—[Farm, Field and Fireside.

"An English writer," says the New York *Tribune*, "enjoys the songs and twitterings of birds in the garden, and their destruction of slugs, etc., until the fruits begin to ripen, when they are driven off by using some common, cheap firecrackers, the noise and smoke of which alarm and keep them away. A few must be used quite early in the day, and a freer discharge about 3 or 4 P. M., when they again desire to feed They soon learn to prefer peace, safety and wild berries.

Now this Englishman commits a fraud on the birds. He invites them to sing for him, and destroy his slugs and when they partake of a ripe cherry he explodes powder under their noses Why not treat the birds with the same fairness due other friends who come to amuse and help you? Certainly if our birds serve both as musicians and policemen we should take pleasure in seeing them make a good breakfast out of the cherry trees, the only method of payment which is acceptable.

For fertilizing salt, address, Larkin and two and one-half to three feet in a row. Patrick, Midland City, Michigan.

Michigan, which is usually regarded as having the most advanced col-lege in the country, has a special instructor in hor iculture, who has no other duties. Two-thirds of the day is given to class-room work; three hours field work daily in the orchard and garden is required from students during the junior year. More atten-tion is given, however, to the botanical and technical work than to fruit growing. Almost nothing has been done in the way of experimental work or to the testing of new varieties of fruits, more attention being given to vegetable growing than any other branch of horticulture. The department is liberally supported by the college, the annual expenses in excess of receipts being about \$4,500.—Journal of Agriculture.

THE EFFECT OF DARKNESS UPON FLOWERS.—An English experimenter planted a hyacinth bulb in October, 1882, and as soon as it commenced to sprout, remove it to a perfectly dark but well ventilated place. In March, 1883, a stem of dark purple flowers was produced, the leaves of the plant being totally colorless. In October, 1883, the same bulb was again planted, and was grown in the light through the Winter. It has flowered again this year, and the flower cluster is the whiskey ring and the lords of lagsmaller and less deeply colored than that which came forth last year in the darkness.

If Congress would give a little thought to weights and measures, and pass a bill rendering obligatory in all system of weights and measures, it is confusing and annoying, and in misery that follow in the wake. degree promotes misunderstandings encourages frauds. - American Cultivator.

We have heard considerable talk about farmers growing fruit for stock. John Jones planted apple trees for stock. He dug holes in a meadow and stuck them in. Pasturage ran short and in August he turned in forty head of cattle. The stock had all the fruit. or trees) enjoyed it hugely and seemed to thrive on it. Scarcely a tree was left. Another farmer turned his sheep into a fine bearing orchard. The bark of the trees appeared quite nourishing to them, and they ate it with good relish. Planting fruit for stock is a success in this locality.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The shaft of the Washington monument lacks only forty feet of the point where the pyramid of the roof will begin. The work is progressing at the rate of nearly four feet a day. The wall at the upper course is now only a little over two feet thick. The foundation has thus far been compressed about an inch and a half with the addition of about 200 feet of shaft. This settling has been so nearly even that the greatest deviation from an exact level is measured at one of the corners by a thickness less than that of a horse hair.

MORE ONE AND TWO DOLLAR BILLS. When the Treasury department eased printing \$1 and \$2 notes, for lack of an appropriation, there were on hand several hundred thousand sheets of these notes in a partially finished condition. It is now found that enough of the present appropriation is available to pay the expense of finishing the partially printed sheets, and Secretary Folger has given orders to have the work resumed. The number of notes which will be amount to no less than \$2,000,000.

It is not enough that a man here and there attain to wonderful power in the effective use of thought, because his force will be insufficient to move all his fellows, but when they too, left him and are living with their relahave increased development, gain is at tives some distance from New York. once apparent, available strength greatly augmented.

enlightenment is toward good, and there is therefore great encouragement for hope that the world in the next generation will make great advances in all the material blessings for which human effort is expended.

A FEW pictures properly placed on the walls of a Grange room may add very much to the appearance, making the room cheerful and bright, if the pictures are properly selected. It is a serious mistake to estimate the value of a picture by its colors, and as a general rule it may be assumed that gaudy displays on canvas or paper are coarse or tawdry when judged by art stan-dards. What is required is that the representation be true to life, or nature true to the subject. This is really the best criterion of value.

The daily life into which people are born, and into which they are absorbed before they are well aware, forms chains which only one in a hundred has moral strength enough to break when the right time comes -when an inward necessity for inde-pendent individual action arises which is superior to all outward conventionalities. Among the new applications of cot-

ton is its use, in part, in the construction of houses, the material employed for the purpose being the refuse, which, when ground up with about an equal amount of straw and asbestes, is converted into a paste, and this is formed into large slabs or bricks, which acquire, it is said, the hardness of stone, and furnish a really valuable building stock.

A Connecticut lawyer has sued one of his clients for a bill of \$440 for service rendered. It appeared that the client's suit has involved a sum of \$50, and had been continued through twenty-one terms, on each of which the lawyer charged a twenty dollar term

THE first problem in all education is to awaken an appetite in the pupil; many teachers only succeed in awaking disgust. One man can lead a boy to school, but a whole faculty cannot make him learn.

In a libel case tried in New York last week, a witness declined to be sworn, but gave his testimony "on the honor of a gentleman."

WE owe one-half of our success in this world to some circumstances, and the other half to taking the circumstances on the wing.

Correspondence.

July Fourth Celebration.

Fraternity Grange celebrated the Fourth of July in their Hall in a pleasant, and we think a profitable way. Believing it unwise to go abroad when we can have a feast at home, we arranged for a dinner which proved to be ample for the ocasion.

The children of the Patrons were out in force, and when seated at the table, they looked the picture of the future Grange gatherings.

The after dinner exercises consisted of music, recitations and impromptu speeches, having a bearing upon the past, present, and future of this great Republic. At the table we discussed the position of the Republican party on the temperance question. The majority of the members favored giving er beer. They favor the prohibition party and will vote for it at the next election, regardless of giving the publie helm to the Democrats, and pensioning the rebel soldiers. Even all the States a uniform and consistent this would cost far less than it does to would do a good work. As it is now imbrute the millions by means of the the standard, or rather lack of standard grog shop, and exercise the woe and

Fraternity Grange sends greetings to the Order of Patrons, loaded with best wishes for its prosperity; for we see in it the education of the oppressed; the conservation of the grandest and noblest thought of the age. S. P. BALLARD.

Ottawa Grange, No. 30, celebrated its 11th anniversary on the 7th of June by having a Children's Day; and it was a grand success. Sister Perry Mayo gave

an address in the afternoon, and in regard to her lecture will say that we have had Thompson, Holbrook, Woodman, Mickley, Whitney, Luce, Woodward, Bristol, Whitehead, Moore, and Thing, but Sister Mayo gave as good satisfaction as any of them, and that is saying considerable.

CHAS. W. WILDE, Sec.

A Scene in Real Life.

"That is a sad sight" was the expression made by a dry goods jobber, as he pointed to a man holding conversation with some of the salesmen. "I have just given him two dollars, and he is now levying contributions among his friends. Five years ago he was one of the most prominent salesmen in one of our largest wholesale houses, and his salary and commissions on his sales brought him ten thousand a year. He saved up-money until he had about fifty thousand dollars to his credit.

"He, like many others, when he had ing for the purpose of drowning his sorrows, and as a result he lost his sit-His brain in time became uation. crazed by the use of alcohol, and he went to a lunatic asylum. He has been out only a few weeks and there he stands a wreck before reaching mid-dle age. His wife and daughter have

It was truly a sad sight. The man Of course power may be directed to broad white brow, and a pleasant face. evil but the tendency in this age of Yet there he stood begging for alms had naturally a splendid physique, a among the salesmen he knew in other days, and very near the store where formerly he was so prominent a figure.

What a lesson for sober reflection, and what a moral does this wicked manhood convey. Speculation deso-lated a home and separated a family, drove the husband to drunkenness, to a lunatic asylum, and finally to beggary. What the end? Too often, alas! a lonely, friendless death, and a pauper's

This is but another dark chapter in the history of thousands, who, in the greed of sudden gain, risks all that life olds dear. The days of trouble and nights of pain that follow, who can picture? The storms of agony that sweep over the soul when fortune flies, are too bitter to be voiced in language. Despair alone can echo the misery of the bruised spirit.

The dew of the morning and the splendors of high noon, that seemed

so full of promise, have faded in the storm, on whose darkness no bow of promise gleams.

A Tax Payer.

"Please, sir," said a man at the station who said he was a farmer, but who looked more like a tramp; 'please, mister, won't you lend me a dime? I live out in the country apiece, and will give it to you when I come in again. Ye see, I hev come to town to pay my taxes. and I find myself just ten cents short. My brother owns a farm just at the edge of the come to the come in the country in t town, but I hain't got time to run over there 'fore my train goes. Give me a dime and I'll bring you in the biggest watermelon grown on my farm

when they get ripe."
The station agent lisened to the old chap's request, and finally passed over the dime. But he didn't seem satisfied. He kept watch of the farm-er, who had started off briskly toward the court house. The station agent watched him. He slipped into a saloon. The agent quickly followed. The farmer was just wiping his mouth.

"Here, you," cried the indignant agent; "I thought you wanted that dime to pay your taxes." "That.s what I did," replied the tramp; "just paid the last installment. Bin payin' all my taxes that way for a good many years. I wonder what the country is coming to—it keeps me poor to pay my taxes. Will you—" But the station agent had gone.—Chicago Herald.

Communications. The Beauties of California.

[California Correspondence.] "The mountains look on Marathon,

And Marathon looks on the sea.' So may we say of the surroundings of Los Angeles. Standing on one of the foothills, at the eastern edge of the city, far above us in the background rise the mighty Sierras; with here and there some towering peaks still covered with a mantle of snow, reflecting in dazzling whiteness the rays of a midsummer sun. With the mercury at 85° in the shade, our senses regaled with delicate perfume, and tropical groves surrounding us, we wonder how the snow can remain on that peak, that seems so close on our left. But we are told, that though apparently near, it is sixty miles away; and its summit 3,000 feet above our heads.

On our right runs the low range of the St. Vincent mountains. Striking out from the Sierras, they have marched onward to the sea, and not only met it but the leader has ventured out into the very depth of the Pacific; and there reposes a giant landmark to the mariners of the coast, and the waters beating on its majestic front. are broken and fall to one side into the semicircular bay of Santa Monica.

Only seventeen miles distant by rail, from Los Angeles, a climate that hardly varies 10° in the whole year, from gnats, mosquitos, and other insect pests, a fine heach and excellent bathing facilities, render Santa Monica one of the most delightful sea-side re-

In its remoteness from civilized centres, it offers to the invalid, the tourist, the pleasure seeker, a Cape May, a Newport or a Long Branch, with the additional advantages that that dread Arbiter Custom, has prescribed no formulas for expenditures, though first-class hotels about the white tented beach show that old Californians delight in camping out. With the coming of summer, home on the sirocco swept plain, and confines of the desert, becomes a weariness unendurable. They must go camping either to the mountains or the coast. And nature here in all her grandure, softly, hopefully, lulls to rest every business, perplexity and anxiety, and healingly braces up the exhausted energies. No excursionist returns without grateful memories of Santa Monica.

It is this proximity of mountains and seas, that contributes to that superiority of climate, that has gained Los Angeles the enviable reputation of being one of the most favored cities in the world. And assuredly it has a climate almost incomparable.

The lofty mountain barrier, sentinel like, watches and repels every adand public spirited tax-payers in cities vance of its foe, the desolating north winds, over its favored valley of tropical whose other expenses being comparatively light and insignificant fruits; while the vast expanse of the Pacific ocean, with its gentle cooling breezes, counteracts the heat of an corps of high-salaried teachers, estabalmost vertical sun, and relieves the lish a high school department to edtemperature from the oppressiveness felt in more inland places.

There are, undoubtedly, locations where, for a few weeks at a time the climate may be more desirable than this; but as an "all the year round climate," I do not think this can be surpassed.

Jupiter Pluvius seems to have been unsparing and impartial in largesses to the country in general, during the last winter and spring, and California rejoices in her deeply stored superabundance. The rainfall of the last season was the greatest known since 67 and its benefits will be felt not only this year, but for the next two years to come; as the springs and other irrigating sources have been so abundantly replenished.

Although strawberries, cherries, and a few other fruits, have long been in the market, yet the fruit season proper will not open till about the middle of the month. There will be a large crop of peaches, pears and plums; and grapes will yield more heavily than for years.

However, in accordance with the inevitable law of compensation, the immense amount of good done by the rain towards fruits and gardens, was but partially shared by the crops. Large tracts of wheat have been injured by rust; and a heavy shower

tions in red, white and blue; and the total enrollment and the graduations stars and stripes, not only proudly waving from every conspicuous point; but becoming animate in the slower stars and stripes, not only proudly than twenty years ago.

Judge Mills, at the recent banquet but becoming animate in the glorious panorama of national enthusiasm, I happily contrasted their triumphal beauty with those dark years of our republic, when civil strife spread its pall over the land. I recalled that night of time in my experience, that seemed ages in duration; where no Fourth of July with song and shout grades. and banner ever same to kindle the fires of patriotic Quenched were the fires, desecrated the altars. The scene brought to mind the diverse expression of patriotic feeling, from two of

and apprehension darkened every hour, when the contest seemed doubtful when patriotism was vacillating.

The one declared, that should the Southern Confederacy triumph, in sheer mortification, he would seek a land where the English language was unknown, and forget that he had ever spoken it. The other, in her affection for the "lost cause" would scorn to live under the government of the United States, but would go to California.

C. S. COBB. Los Angeles, July 7th, '84.

High Schools as a Branch of the Public School System.

Hon. J. W. Breese, President of the board of education of Kalamazoo, in presenting the diplomas to the high school graduating class of 1884 said:-"A thorough English education, deep and broad, is the foundation to build

upon. Vast sums of money are annually raised for educational purposes, and this money should be discreetly used in giving a more thorough and complete English education, and to lay the bed rock of American ideas.'

These words so concise, yet comprehensive in their meaning, have a deep significance. They strike at the very root, and suggest the only legitimate scope, and true aim of a proper and practical public school system.

In the beginning, free schools were advocated upon the theory, that the advocated upon the theory, that the welfare of society and of the state chased from the Duponts in this counwould be subserved and directly promoted by a reasonable education of the masses, particularly the children of (65° being the average;) entire freedom the poor; that education tended thrift and good morals; and ignorance was fruitful in crime and pauperism; that the cost of tuition acted as a bar, depriving many children of the poor from any school advantages whatever.

An intelligent and generous public, by legislative enactment declared that they would be taxed to educate these children in the primary English branches so that they would be better fitted to earn an honest living and in a higher sense appreciate the prerogatives and obligations of good citizenship.

But was it the aim or determination of the founders of free schools to provide a full academic or collegiate course of instruction for the people, free of

Does the high school department—a most expensive branch of public instruction—as now organized in the public schools in cities and the large villages, in any perceptible degree in-fluence or promote the objects for which the public schools were design-

A high school is certainly a costly appendage, availed of at best by a mere fragment, so to speak, of the great body of the pupils, whose schooling ends in the primary, and at the farthest, grammar grades.

Although receiving their equal share of the public school funds, no rural town undertakes to maintain a high school; but that exalted privilege is ucate a mere handful of resident pupils; at the same time opening wide the doors of these "temples of learning" to admission of non-resident pupils, at the nearest nominal cost for tuition.

It would seem, that in no true sense is there a public necessity for a high school to be maintained by tax in Kalamazoo.

There are other institutions in our midst amply endowed, and admirably adapted to the work of educating such of our pupils as desire to take a more complete course; and for the average tax-paying parents of such pupils, infinitely cheaper than to be taxed year after year to maintain a free collegiate

department in the public schools.

It is said, that the great bulk of the taxes are gathered from persons of moderate means, professional men, mechanics, laborers, whose aggregate valuation does not exceed five thous-

As a rule, while they are taxed to educate in the high school a very small precentage of the children of usually well-to-do people who can devote the necessary time, their children cannot be spared to complete a full four years course in the high school.

If the high school theory is a sound one, and its maintainance promotes public interests, then, as a rule, all the pupils entering the public schools should complete the full course and graduate. Would this be desirable upon general principles, and would the provide by willing to provide by illings. people be willing to provide buildings and teachers for nearly three thousand resident pupils? As it is, an exclusive privilege is availed of by a select few,

at the expense of the many.
On the other hand, we are evidently on the 17th of June (a phenomenon almost without precedent) destroyed many thousands of tons of hay.

The Fourth of July was celebrated with due patriotism. As I beheld the thronged streets, the elaborate decorations in real white and the word that our people do not appreciate, or cannot avail themselves of a privilege so generous ly accorded them by the tax-payers, the board of education, and the managers of this department—for, although our population has increased from 6,076 in 1860 to over 15,000 in '84, yet the total enrollment, and the graduations

> and reunion of the alumni of the Kalamazoo high school, said:

> "That a high school education is not essential to business success." There is every reason to conclude, that the popular belief is in perfect accord with the sentiments so candidly avowed. Furthermore, it is safe to affirm, that not two tenths of all the pupils enrolled, ever pass the primary

Now besides the building and the contingent expenses connected therewith, more than three thonsand dollars annually are appropriated out of the public treasury to pay salaries of high school teachers alone. There were

my old neighbors during that trying eleven graduates this year.

Would it not be better to use this ordeal when the thick gloom of dread money in raising the standard and has ever appeared in the Century.

widening the scope of the higher primaries and intermediate grades; so that our boys and girls who cannot attend school but a few years at longest, shall realize in a greater degree that proficiency and advanced scholarship that shall qualify them for the substantial and arduous duties of life? FRANK LITTLE.

LAMMOT DUPONT'S CAREER.

Worth \$13,000,000 when Killed-Running a Blockade to Supply Russia with Powder

Mr. Lammot Dupont, who was killed on Saturday by the explosion at Thompson's point, is said to have been worth \$13,000.000. He had a controlling interest in the manufacture of nearly all the high explosives that were made in the United States and Canada east of the Rocky mountains. Ten million pounds of these materials were consumed in the country in 1882, the Repauno company's works at Thompson's point producing one third of this amount. He is credited with having organized a combination of all the makers of high explosives.
When negotiating with the Panama canal company for the powder to be used in that work he guaranteed to supply twelve ton of Atlas powder daily if that amount were needed.

One of the most daring achievements recorded in the history of the present century is one of which he was the central figure. During the Crimean war the Russian government ran short of powder, and the explosive was required to continue the defense try, and was placed in a steamship lying off Baltimore. The British had frigates posted in waiting outside the Chesapeake. After seven feints the Fogg & Dust, criminal lawyers, shinwatchers were eluded and a chase begun across the Atlantic, through Gibraltar and up the Mediterranean sea. With remarkable good fortune the vessel passed through the Bosphorus With remarkable good fortune the vessel passed through the Bosphorus and into the Black sea unchecked; but when nearing the place of contention the English warships hailed the the English warships hailed the stranger.

Young Dupont was at the helm him-self, and insisted that the vessel pro-ceed, not heeding the signals of the warships. Two broadsides were fired into the vessel, but she was able to steam ahead and steer through the rocks and was beached inside the Russian lines. This daring adventure saved the cargo, for which the Russian government paid the sum of \$3,000, 000. Throughout the civil war the family rendered distinguished services to the government, and at the very beginning of the rebellion Mr. Lammot Dupont was placed in a posi-tion bywhich, through his energy and genius, the country was suprlied with the means of defense for the ensuing

When it became evident that the rebellion was not to be suppressed in a single campaign the government began to consider what means it had for supplying powder to the vast armies to be put in the field. Mr. Duwas called to Washington to consult with the president, and his eatimates fairly startled the cabinet by revealing to them a great danger ahead in the highly probable exhaustion of the supply of saltpeter.
From England alone could the re

quisite amount be obtained, and Mr. Dupont sailed for Liverpool with the necessary credentials, personal and financial, and made his way with all tered many obstacles, attributable to the timidity of the secretary of the the treasury, who, after promising an ample supply of funds, had failed to make good all his engagements. In this emergency the patriotic envoy concluded, on the responsibility of his own house, an arrangement with Brown Brothers & Co which placed at his command a sufficient sum. But the greatest difficulty was yet to be encountered, for Earl Russell's government refused to allow Great Britain to be deprived of so much saltpeter, and Mr. Dupont returned to America.

Another consultation of the cabinet was called, and, when all were bewildered by the difficulties of the situation, Mr. Dupont made the suggestion that, in the event of another refusal, the American minister should be instructed to demand his passports and close the embassy. This, it was understood, was to be stated merely as an alternative, for its moral effect, without any immediate intention of put-ting the threat into execution. President Lincoln accepted the suggestion, and Mr. Dupont, returning to England, had an interview with the prime minister, who, on learning the danger of an interruption of diplomatic relations, begged Mr. Dumont to forbear communicating with Mr. Adams for a day, and next morning called upon him at his hotel to tell him that the council had been communicated with by telegraph, and the consent of the government obtained to the export of the saltpeter. A number of vessels were at once loaded, and fortunately got away with their cargoes the very night of the arrival of the news of the capture of Mason and Slidell. The premier on hearing that the vessel had sailed expressed his satisfaction and privately assured Mr. Du-pont that he was at liberty to state confidentially to Mr. Lincoln that scarcely for any cause would England at that period go to war with America.-Philadelphia Record.

The Cincinnati papers remark that, though the court house and most things else are lost, including or, a jailful of murderers have hon-

To insure respect for the law we must make law deserving of respect. To stop the masses from attempting outrages against wealth we must insist that wealth shall not commit outrages against the masses.— N. Y.

THE Midsummer Holiday Century will contain "A Glance at British Wild Flowers" by John Burroughs and Alfred Parsons the artist. It will be one of the most decorative articles in illustration and most charming in text that How The Law Encourages Crime.

Is he a respectable citizen?

There is such a thing as an honest ings that would otherwise be irksome and long. What if the professional gamoler join the social game with the purpose in view not of amusement,

establishment outside of a room devoted especially to gambling that, learning his character, would not kick him out, and incidentally break his head besides?

Well, here is what is usually mentioned as the noblest of the professions. It isn't the noblest by any means-any more than is the profession whose main purpose it is to fight with weapons and to kill men most skilfully, numerously and expeditiously. There is nothing distinctively noble about either of them—they are merely necessities resulting from the corrupt tendencies of the undeveloped man, and they toil not, neither do they spin, so far as actual value is concerned. Here is this legal profession, which respects itself and tries to be honest and good. There enter upon it scores of men whose only purpose it is, not to vindicate the law, but to cheat it, to render it inoperative, to make it a by word and a laughing They say-these sharks, these scoundrels, these gamblers in the honesty which tries to make laws in behalf of justice-that it is the first business of a good lawyer to destroy the law, and for some extraordinary reason the bench respects them and treats them as if they were not rascals. There is no burglar who does not make ing in the light of his dark lantern. There is no murderer who has not Fogg & Dust written upon the coward the firm name of Fogg & Dust, as an agency, born of the devil and all ini-, to save him in case he is caught by the law. Everybody knows the natural re-

sult of long familiarity with crime. The old policeman learns it to his shame. There is not a town constable who has served for five years who has not compromised with felony a dozen times. If police departments are not corrupt as a whole, it is here. are not corrupt as a whole, it is because they have been in place but a brief period, or because of the unsuspected leaven contributed by an unconsciously honest authority who has yet to learn his opportunities. The criminal lawyer is encouraged to bad action from the beginning of his career. The law says he must defend his guilty client to the best of his ability. It pardons him if he cheat, lie, twist, outrage, strangle, misrepresent. It enforces upon him the privilege of making the law seem to be no law at all, if it do not happen to be law in favor of the criminal whose guilt no man doubts. What is the tendency of that encouragement? Must not the criminal lawyer inevitably abandon his profession or become a criminal himself? His pay is in stolen money. It may be in money ged with the blood of murdered men. If is associates in business matters are hard men, and the law directs him to treat them with respect, lest it right to do so, that finally he looks upon crime merely as a means to his own fattening, and that as he grows rich and shrewd he comes to believe that the more criminal he himself is the more it is his right to pat himself on the back and to congratulate himself on the absence of that simple conscience which once instinctively told him the difference between right and

Strikes For Farmers.

wrong?-N. Y. Graphic.

A writer in the Ohio Farmer complairs of the buyers in certain milk selling districts as follows; "Every year the strings are drawn a little closer, and each year the share taken by the buyers is larger and larger. They set the price of milk, change it as often as they see fit, and never say as much as 'by your leave.' The latest thing is to date their milk notices back ten days instead of forward three." This is another little swindle of one class of the dairy middleman, almost on a par with dairy middleman, almost one process without some honest opposition. the price of milk, change it as often as watering milk or concecting butterine, and the farmers of any community are fools to submit to it. We hear much of labor combinations, nowadays, and of strikes—often ill-advised and working more injury than good—but if there ever was a body of men who ought to combine for self-protection it is the farmers. They already have their organizations-town, county, and Statein the form of farmer's clubs, and county and State agricultural societies, and it would seem that a little healthy agitation of the subject of the abuses of middlemen would be productive of some good. It is urged that the buyers have divided up all the territory, and that a farmer must take his milk to a certain factory, or not take t anywhere. That means organizaion among the buyers. Now let the farmers combine, in this territory, and "strike" some fine morning, and see how the buyers and the factories will like it, The milk can be made into cheese and butter at home, so it is not lost, and if the farmers were strong enough, and their organizations big enough, they would soon be able All things considered, it is the curious of reflections, and it most curious of reflections, and it ought to strike the men who made up the mob deaf and dumb.

this de the case when it is considered that to bring milk from a distance by rail involves transportation expenses, which doubtless, would amount

> Greed, greed, greed, was at the bot-tom of the recklessness that ruined were all so intent on getting money that they never stopped to inquire about the means. The devil has no not?-Buffalo Express. such other bait for the souls of men as the almighty dollar.-Burlington (Ia)

Lavish Expenditures for Elections.

Is a criminal lawyer a good lawyer? It is well understood that millions of dollars are appropriated from the pub-lic treasury for uses that have as their game of cards, and it hurts no one and ultimate purpose political effect. These pleasantly whiles away many even-ings that would otherwise be irksome propriations for public buildings, junketing trips for congressional committees, and other ways where the money is not so glaringly wasted perhaps, but none the less real waste. The Governpurpose in view not or amusement, but of cheating his confiding and unspecting fellow citizens? Ought he ment has taken on the habit of extravagance. In the public offices at Washington there are hangers on placed in position with the sole purpose of drawing salaries, men who are cared for because of political service, inexcusa-ble waste of public moneys, millions dissipated by the political parties for sinister purposes. There is nothing like frugal management, for the public There is nothing mind is demoralized on the question of expenditures, and we are therefore compelled to pay millions upon millions upon the ions for which no return is made, the money being squandered in violation of the principles on which the Republic was established. It is hardly too much to say that the administrator of public affairs is in every department intimately connected with lavish uses of money for political ends. Even the elections long since ceased to be free, because enormous sums of money are used to influence results. We do not say that the public moneys are so used, nor do we entertain that opinion, but ambitious politicians pour out money with amazing freedom in their efforts to attain position or advance party because with success they interests, establish hold upon the public treasury. Is it possible that all this can be correct? If not, the Republic itself is endangered.-Husbandman.

Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska is to be congratulated upon having such an hon-est, fearless and able representative in that stronghold of the monopolists, the United States Senate. Senator Van Wyck is not afraid to call things by their right names, and he is able to do it in a parliamentary way which can nonplus even such a skilled parliamentary tactician as Senator Edmurds, who last week undertook to shield the arbitrary action of the Senate Judiciary Committee in arrogating to itself the authority of Congress to regulate the relations ex isting between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Government Having exposed this high-handed piece of business, Senator Van Wyck showed that he had every desire to give the Judiciary Committee a chance to right itself and withdrew the matter, for the time being, from further discussion. There has been too much Star Chamber Committee work done at Washington for the public good, and the service of such representatives as Senator Van Wyck in exposing them are simply of priceless value to the community. If our legis-lators were all like him there would If our legisbe fewer hundred millionaires and fewer tramps in this country.

Gresham and McPherson.

Gen. Gresham, the postmaster general, was subordinate in command to Gen. McPherson, whom he greatly loved. When Gresham was before Atlanta, just a day or two prior to its fall, he was wounded badly, a shell carrying away the fleshy part of his leg above the knee. He sent word to Monage above the knee. above the knee. He sent word to Mcthe rights of his murderous client be infringed upon. What must the speed to London. There he at once applied to Peabody and the Barings (then financial representatives of the United States in London), but encounted States in London), but encounted speed to the states in London, but encounted speed to the speed to the rear. McPherson to the character of the criminal lawyer into the speed to the rear. McPherson to the total to the rear. McPherson to the speed to the rear. McPherson to the total to the rear. McPherson to the speed to the rear. McPherson to the speed to the rear. McPherson to the total to the rear. McPherson to the speed to the rear to he could be further moved, he was put into a baggage-car on a stretcher, and alongside a coffin which was put in the car before he reached it. He heard the men about him talking sadly, and caught the remark that "It is too bad the general is gone." "What general?" the general is gone." "What general?" asked Gresham. The men expressed surprise that he did not know whose dead body was so close by his side, and shocked him by telling him that it was that of McPherson, who had been killed andhad overtaken him onhis way to the rear. Gresham reveres McPherson's memory, and a New York congressman, who found him sitting in McPherson square, near the Arlington, a day or two ago, looking at the statue of the brave man, tells us that Gresham frequently stops as he goes that way, and looks upon it as he recalls the story of his life and death. - Washington Cor. Rochester Union.

gress without some honest opposition. The first volunteer from Connecticut, Joseph R. Hawley by name, spoke on the subject in the United States Senate the other day. Here are a few sentences from his speech:

I heard a very great soldier say not long ago what I will substantially repeat, and which indicates my doctrine. Nothing can be proposed to help a disbled, wounded, suffering soldier, or his widow or his orphan, that I will not sustain, and nothing can be proposed to pension an able-bodied man that I will sustain. Every man in this broad land owes his labor, his property, and his life to his country upon demand at any hour of day or night through his whole life, and 2,000,000 of men very cheerfully offered all this. They are not beg-gars, nor do they desire to bankrupt the country to which they offered their services for which they are ready to die They do not ask us—it is not the real voice of the soldiers of this country that we shall add \$180,000,000 to the an nual taxation. Those dollars come ultimately out of the poor men than they do from the rich men. Disguise it as you please, the burden filters down un-til it rests upon the labor of the country. The soldiers do not ask us to pension list which, when added to the existing pension list, will be \$2,000,000. to far more than the difference in price demanded by the producers. Wouldn't a good, healthy strike by a large body of mad Grangers be a funny spectathey will tell you that they do not ask that able-bodied, well men shall be pen sioned simply because they enter into the service of the country. fish, Eno, and the Grants. They thanking God for the ability to go again, and they are not beggars. Is not that sound talk? If not, why

The public functionary's author-

The American farmer toils late and early to raise crops, and is first and last the tool and victim of the colossal transportation monopolies whose pow-er over-shadows the land. He gets for his crops a fraction of what they are held at the seaboard, and he kisses the hands that rob him. Gambling houses in grain, known as boards of trade, merchants' exchanges and chambers of commerce, make fictious prices and play with the food of the nation and the hungry of the Old World for stakes, as blacklegs with dice. When the gamblers have made their play with the material, the transportations the transportation companies come in for their share, which is all they can get. At Buffalo the elevator ring, the scalpers, the insurance men, the parasites of every kind, get their hands upon the breadstuffs and take their tolls. Follow a bushel of grain from the farm to Liverpool, and you find that all along the route hordes of find that all along the route hordes of non-producors, parasites of the non-working kind, prey upon it beyond any legitimate need.—Buffalo (N. Y.)

Shall we have the Tombs for the man who steals an overcoat, and all Canada for a man to range in if he robs the people of three millions? A different measure has for years been applied to the crimes of Wall street from that applied to the spoils which the wretch carries up Rat alley. For the man who steals an overcoat a ride in the city van without an opportunity of looking out of the window. man who steals a large estate, splendid equipage dashing through Central Park. There is an impression abroad that the poorest way to get money is to earn it. A plain young man gets tired, and although he gives up his situation he has more money than he ever had. If he can escape the penitentiary three or four years he will get into politics and have fat jobs. When he gets so far along he is safe—for perdition.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

If during a long voyage at sea one passenger should save up a cask of water, and the general supply at length became exhausted, and the ship's company were nearly crazed by thirst, the possessor of the only water aboard could sit by his cask and say, aboard could sit by his cask and say, "Hands off unless you pay me a dollar a drop." It would be his property. As the water monopolist on the ship has a right to use his own to the best advantage for himself, no matter have much entering there may be how much suffering there may be about him, so the millionairs may continue without end to levy tribute from the people merely because they have acquired the power to do so. What monstrous doctrine to preach to a community, the most of whom are struggling (Cal.) Mail. for a living!-Stockton

The North American Review for August contains an article by Justice James V. Campbell on "The Enroachment of Capital" which will command the serious attention of all readers. Richard A. Proctor treats of "The Ori-Richard A. Proctor treats of The gin of Comets," and succeeds in presentclear that persons who have little or no acquaintance with astronemy can follow his argument. "Are we a Nation of Rascals." is the startling title of an article by John F. Hume, who shows that states that states, counties, and municipali-ties in the United States have already formally repudiated, or defaulted in the payment of interest on, an amount to bonds and other obligations equal to the sum of the national debt. Judge Edward C. Loring finds a "Drift eral Government to issue paper money, and in the opinion of the minority of the same court rendered in the suit for the Arlington property. John Haw-thorne writes of "The American Element in Fiction" and there is a symposium on "Prohibition and Persua-sion," by Neal Dow and Dr. Dio Lewis.

Oscar Speaks.

Mr. Editor: The Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint manufactured by the Patrons Paint Works, proves to be the best body, brightest colors, and most lasting of any paint Patrons have used around the country.

Fraternally, OSCAR ARENZ. [See advertisement-Editor.]

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

Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves,	4 42	P. M.		
Evening Express.	1 00			
Pacific Express,	2 27			
Day Express,	11 3	1 45		
EASTWARD.	petor?	241		
Night Evarage	A. M.	P. M.		
Night Express,Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves,				
Day Express, New York Express, Atlantic Express,		7 45		
Atlantic Express,				

except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:18 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 10.45 p.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detro ER, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago. J. A. GRIRR. Ge

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE, Standard time-90th meridian.

GOING SOUTH.

NY&ONY&B Express. Ex & M Way Pr. Allegan ___ Kalamazoo Three Rivers.
White Pigeon.
Toledo Cleveland ___

GOING NORTH. NY&BNY&C Ex & M Express. Way Fr. 11 41 PM | 12 01 AM | 12 10 PM | 6 32 " | 8 55 AM | 11 17 " | 10 22 " | 8 22 PM | 5 12 AM | 21 10 PM | 6 30 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 45 " | 10 4 Ar. Allegan ____ Grand Rapids_

nect at White Pigeon with trains or M. E. WATTLES, pt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo

Ladies Department.

BLACK IN THE BLUE OF THE SKY.

An artist one day at his easel stood And sketched with his pencil free,
The gold of the meadow, the green of the

wood,
And the purple and gray of the sea.
A child looked over a little way back,
And questioned the artist, "Why
Do you mix with your colors a touch of black,
When you paint the blue in the sky?

"Only because I see it my child; I am painting the sky as it is;"

And he softly said to himself and smiled: "It is one of earth's mysteries: Not the lily itself wears a perfect white; Nor the red rose an unmixed dye; There is light in shadows, and shadows in And black in the blue of the sky."

There are films over nature everywhere, To sooth and refresh our sight, For mortal eyes were not made to bear The dazzle of shadeless light. Our consolation and our complaint-Awaking both smiles and sigh; here are human faults in the holiest saint There is black in the blue of the sky.

What then? Are the skies indeed not blue Lilies white, nor the roses red? Shall we doubt whether ever the crystal dew Drops pearls on the path we tread? We may dwell where there is no blur in the air, No veil over death. by-and-by.

But good is good, always and everywhere, Though black may steal into blue sky. We have read from the leaves of an old-fash-

of One in the glory unseen, Whose gaze the poor seraphim dare not brook Before whom the heavens are unclean: And the hope of immortals is in the thought Of a Truth and a Love so high That possible evils sullies them not— No black in the blue of the sky.

"MAKE HOME HAPPY."

More than building showy mansions, More than dress and fine array; More than domes and lofty steeples, More than station, power, and sway Make your home both neat and tasteful, Bright and pleasant, always fair, Where each heart shall rest contented, Grateful for each pleasure there.

There each heart will rest contented, Seldom wishing far to roam, Or if roaming, still will ever Cherish happy thoughts of home. Such a home makes men the better, Sure and lasting the control, Home with pure and bright surroundings, Leaves its impress on the soul.

Foundations of Education.

HARRIET B. JAYNES.

Speaking of the three periods of Wendell Phillip's life, preparation, struggle, and victory, Joseph Cook says: "His preparation extended from his birth, or rather, from some generations before it, to the Boston mob in 1835."

To Mr. Cook's statement add similar views of eminent scientists, regarding hereditary, adding also results of the observations of thoughtful humanitar.ans, and we have a foundation stone for practical education.

Wendell Phillips began his carreer with a prepared life, an inheritance of ancestral merit of the highest type. To this was subjoined "his boyhood in the historic streets of Boston, his education in a cultured home, and Boston schools. Harvard university, and his study and initial practice of law." It is plain, except to the superficial observer, that the stepping stones of his true progress in education, in fact, the corner stone, were laid by several antecedent generations. His, was the rich fruitage of ancestral seed-sowing.

This thought of inheritance, with its twin sister hygiene I wish to emphasize as the basic principle in all broad upward progress in education. Mere motion is not progress. Certainly onesided motion is not right progress. When we think of the eighty millions of dollars and upward, expended in our country last year for education, mostly mental-body and moral, largely left out, we can understand that motion may be a waste of energy, a loss of ground.

Progress has been defined as "motion from a fixed point, and towards a detinite goal." No past is so great that it contains all the truth, no future so beautiful in anticipation, so rich in to be well born, to come into promise, so grand in hopefulness, that the world with a proper balance of does not rest upon its past. And looking from one toward the other, we find no time for reverent truth seeking, for persistent abandonment of sin, physiological and spiritual, but the living present, the vital now. As workers of to day it is our privilege to utilize, not only the wisdom, but the errors of the mind came the question, "Why not to past; by the principal of selection to fatherhood as well?" And as quickly aid not only the "survival of the fittest," but by a wise reading between the lines to help in the regeneration of the unfittest. The progressive thinkers of the present educational epoch, have Pentecostal inducement of the Holy made the fixed point of our definition, hereditary, with its fostering sister, hygiene; and the definite goal, a sound mind in a sound body; a regenerated soul in a pure temple.

The imagination must be held in leash as this ideal future with all its beautiful possibilities, its restful poises fires the soul; for, with all the scientific deductions of the last few years, with all the demonstrated truths of the harmony of physical and mental development, with all the multiplied efforts of gifted, intelligent workers to till the human soil, and sow information broadcast, between now and then lies stinct, reaching out vaguely into the -not an unbridgeable gulf-but a darkness of ignorance, but in the crysgreat progressive step. We catch the prelude notes of the music of the grand educational march coming to our ears from the kindergartens where, "Dame Nature" is busy with her babes culti-

training every physical power, quickening the perceptions in their ing to this fact and rallying to the reswork of observing, comparing, and contrasting. One of the truest signs of progress is the recognition of years of child-life, is the most vital period for the formative work of a true education. Plato saw this and said: "The most important part of education is right training in the nursery." Froebel's work is a beautiful embodiment of Plato's idea. One of his favorite notions is "that education as culture has to do with children as human with circumstances favorable to their free development, to be trained by purpose being to take the oversight of children before they are ready for school life; to exert an influence over | boast of Americans that they their whole being in correspondence with its nature; to make them thoughtfully acquainted with the world of nature and of man, and to guide their heart and soul in the right direction.

Another note of cheer and progress is that observant people are coming to see that the education in the people's schools is lacking in certain vital elements. In the words of another: "They fail to provide for a true physical culture, which, since health is the capital of life, is the prime endowment of every human being. They fail mostly to provide any industrial training. (We are happy to add just here that the seed schools of reform in this direction are planted.) Nearly all men and a large majority of women must earn their daily bread. In the absence of this practical training all ranks of labor are crowded with incompetent hands." And the household is not the least sufferer. We hope the great things from the kitchen gardens and training schools connected with our National Woman's Christian Temperance University.

Still another hopeful indication of progress is the effort of scientific philanthropists to teach the practical Bible lesson that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generations; also that the virtues and graces of the parents descend as a benediction upon their posterity. This brings us back to our fixed point.

A thoughtful physician has said: "People are much inclined to ridicule the press, as they term it, over the adherence to hygienic laws. It is deemed a great deal too much trouble to keep these bodies in good order. Yet they are expected to be always prepared for activities. The machinist who would thus use the most ponderous and enduring machine would be considered a madman." It is said that nothing less than three generations of right living will cure the race of its defects and deformities, unless we adopt the Lycurgan law that none but healthy, mature persons shall become parents to be feared the business of the censustaker would languish. That this patchwork of existence which we seek to endure with more or less of resignation is not the pulsing, joyous life of our God-given heritage most of us know to our sorrow. "Real joy of existence has evaporated from the most of humanity before they come into this world," says Dr. Anna Ballard. Oliver Wendell Holmes has quaintly said that "Some people need to call the doctor two hundred years before they are

The terrible result of disregarded physical laws is the inheritance which comes to most.

Do you say "We know all this dark side; it is the remedy we wish to hear about?" We know of no remedy now, but right living and a more careful reproducing of the race. Constitutions, like poets, are born, not made. "The first consideration in child-life says an eminent physician, is forces ready to combat the forces from without, that are ever seeking to overcome this equilibrium." A speaker at our State institute of heredity and hygiene said, "This generation, more than any other, looks to motherhood for the salvation of the race." Quickly to my followed the answer, "Because the time is not yet come. Because the grand uplifting of mind, soul, and purpose. the baptism of courage and action, the Ghost, with its accompanying tongue of fire, which came to woman in 1873-4, as the earnest of the proclamation of emancipation of humanity from vice and crime, have not yet fastened with a soul grasp sufficiently strong upon man to break the shackles of policy, the greed of gain, the lust of appetite. A second time must salvation come to man through woman." And so I saw with clearer vision that to motherhood is entrusted (humanly speaking) the physical salvation of the race. Its brooding, tender yearnings are not to be left to grope in the twilight of intal light and purity of scientific, moral and Christian knowledge are to be embodied definite plan and action, looking for specific results. It is not mere theory but demonstrated fact, that a

may be overcome. Mothers are awak-

The subject of hygiene dates back to the twilight of mythology. Its history the fact that infancy, the first seven begins with the tower of Babel. Hygiene is based upon climatical, chemical, microscopal and biological knowledge. It brings health, long life, happiness. The hygiene text book is not yet written: for hygiene is something back of bad water, back of bad air, bad food, improper clothing, foul surroundings. It transcends chemistry, transcends microscopy. It is more than biology. plants, which are to be surrounded It is good birth. Alas! if Diogenes with his lantern sought in vain for a wise man, will the philosopher of the means suitable to their nature. Its present, with his lamp of science, be more fortunate in his search for a well born man? We hope so (?) It is the not who were a man's ancestors, but who is the man. Science is more aristocratic, or, if you please, more just. She asks what were his ancestors, and what in-

heritence they bequeathed to him. Our judgments of people would often be greatly modified could we glance back along the lines of thought and action of their progenitors. The universal execration of Guiteau might be attempered with at least pity when we learn that his mother in feeble health, overtaxed with care of an eccentric, irritable husband and a number of children, feeling herself unequal to an additional burden, bent all her thoughts for the first three months of Guiteau's existence to the accomplishment of his destruction. His father's erratic temperament, with his mother's three months' continuous thought of murder culminated in the monster who bereaved our nation. The boy Pomeroy is another instance

of cursed by his inheritence. During

his ante-natal life his mother had an unnatural desire to see flowing blood, visiting abatoirs for that purpose. Can we wonder that the result of this ignorant satisfying of such an abnormal craving was a son who kills people for the pleasure of seeing blood? An English gentleman, a member of parliament, being in a financial strait, committed forgery to tide himself over his difficulty. He had no intention to injure the man whose name he used, nor did he. He met the paper before it matured with a self-congratulatory feeling that good not harm was the result of his act. Nature gave a different decision. During the period of intense anxiety incident to the planning and executing his crime, a son came into being, in due time was born a beautiful boy, with an unstained name, the fond father said to himself as he hugged to his heart with pride the deed which had saved his financial credit. The boy verged to young manhood, the center of his father's fondest love and ambition, when a pall of more than midnight blackness fell forever upon this father's cherished hopes, shrouding of children. In that case the second his soul with life-long remorse as he generation would be healthy but it is learned that he had bequeathed the fearful inheritance of an inveterate propensity for forgery to his much loved son. Without murmuring, he impoverished himself to pay the forged paper, acknowledging in the bitterness of his sorrow that as he had planted so he must reap. Kleptomania is often without doubt, the baleful fruitage of strong coveting on the part of the mother. It is said the babies of English beer-drinking mothers are never sober. We all have had abundant evidence of the transmission of appetite for stimulants and narcotics, and thank God, we have, also, indubitable evidence of the transmission of sturdy virtues of mind bent toward the right of hearts facing the sunlight of truth Memory has been scientifically de-

fined as retained impressions on nerve ganglia. Then every human faculty is a reserved ganglionic impression. Protoplasm is the simplest combination of matter which will produce life. We are a mass of a protoplasm; each cell is susceptible to various influences. An influence exerted upon a parent cell is transmitted to its subdivisions and progeny. Hereditary is protoplasmic memory. A sad thing it is to have a child cursed by its protoplasmic inheritance. But it is an inspiration to know that while the scratch on the green rind of the sapling is seen in the gnarled, knotted oak of after years, so also is seen the result of the prop and the band, and the sunlight to the bent swaying shoot in the tall fair tree of later growth. Inheritance is mighty but environment is also powerful.

Hygiene is the preservation of health in its broadest sense, physical, mental moral, the cleanliness of hearts as well as of hands." It includes a knowledge not only of the functions and proper care of the body, of foods and their preparation, of clothing, exercise, prevention of diseases but of our daily habits of mind as well, of everything that will tend to make our bodies what they were designed to be, fit temples of the Holy Spirit, our minds healthful and vigorous, our souls in accord with the kingdom of God.

A knowledge of ourselves body and mind is the foundation of true educa-

The Midsummer Century will contain another illustrated short story by Ivory Black, the author of "Rose Madwhich appeared in the May Century. This is entitled "An Effect in Yellow," and is also a story of Bohevating every sense into refined exercise; large portion of inherited tendencies mian artistic life in New York.

The other day I was obliged to wait

for an hour in a store while the good, man was intent upon some adjustments to a plow. I sat and quietly watched the many who came in to purchase or "just to look," or be looked at. I could but notice the contrast; some came because they wished to buy, asked for what they wanted, bought it and went about their business, as life seemed to them to mean business. More than half of this class were men. Then there were some who knew not what they wanted, but seemed to depend upon the clerks and friends to decide for and assist them in their purchases. They had no minds of their own, and when their purchases were made, were not satisfied but were ready to find fault with clerks and friends for the decisions they rendered. Some came with a regularly made out bill of particulars, and bought exactly what their bill called for, even to the half and quarter of a yard, some came and asked for things that they seemed to want but nothing suited them, even though the polite clerk showed them piece after piece of the object sought. "This was not just what they wanted; that they rather liked, but the price was too high." "One was too thick and the next too thin, too wide or too narrow, anything but just right. They would call again," and the polite clerk quietly bowed them out, and as politely said "call again," though we thought he meant "just come when I am out, please." Then come the woman who thought herself good on a bargain, who saked the price of an article and then said, "I can never buy so much as that; I can get it for so much less elsewhere. I will give you so much for it," naming a price somewhat less, and then for fully 20 minutes she would banter and haggle though the proprietor very gentlemanly informed her they had but one price and could take no less. Then came the timid little girl that mamma sent on an errand, she whispered so softly for what she wanted, and then looked shyly around for fear some one heard her. We knew she had been admonished not to loose her parcel or her money for she removed every thing from her pocket and put her money in the very lower corner, grasped her parcel tightly in one hand, and her little brother with the other and went her way.

One thing impressed itself upon me. So few counted their change; they took what was given them and thought it all right. Nearly every man counted his change, but hardly a woman. I could but think of a short lecture that a teacher gave her pupils. She made a practice of giving a short practical lecture every Friday afternoon, and one was upon shopping, and I think I shall never forget it.

Always know what and how much ou want to purchase can. If the article is for yourself use your own judgment as to its suitableness, as you ought to know better than any one else what you can afford. Be cautious about giving advice to your shopping companions in their purchases, and never ask for what you do not want, for no lady will be guilty of such a breach of good manners,simply from idle curiosity to look at articles. Always pay for what you buy, and count your change.

MRS. PERRY MAYO. "Our Girls."

I have just read in your issue of July 1st "Aunt Kate's" article, with caption as above. Ah, yes! she knows, and by sad experience, caused by poor health, many of the ills that afflict not only 'Our Girls," but humanity in general. She has told a little of the causes, the remedies, and sounded a note of warning that all should heed, and may profit by it if they will observe, try to learn and practice. None can know so well as those who have had some experience.

What is applicable to our girls in regard to habits that are detrimental to health, may and does to a great extent apply to our boys, and older people, both men and women. All should strive as best they may to learn how to live in order to enjoy life at its best and longest.

We are too apt to rely on those who have set themselves up as teachers and healers, thinking because they have made it their business they know it

They may know better than others, but their efforts are often of little avail, because people in general know so little of how to render assistance by helping themselves,

In order to be competent, to teach children the right ways, parents must know and must put their knowledge in practice.

Young people need social amusements, but parents often allow them to that careless and unrestrained extent that is detrimental.

Dancing may be pleasant and proper amusement, but is often perverted to that extent that it becomes very pernicious. More often than otherwise, it is indulged in to that extent that the physical energies receive a shock from which they never recover. And intemperance and vices

I believe our young ladies have it in their power to do as much, if not more for the cause of temperance than all our laws, if they will utterly refuse to accompany a young man to a party if

beverage, and especially if he carry a whiskey bottle in his pocket. I tell you, girls, you have it in your power to do a greater work for temperance in this way, than all the laws

vet tried. And to the young men I would say, in your social amusements, avoid all places where public devices for gambling in any form are practiced, and make the business of liquor selling unpopular and unprofitable, by keeping entirely away from them at all times, and as for yourselves do not learn to drink and you will not wish to. Let all, of whatever sex, age or employment, try every day to learn and teach something that will help make people honest, industrious, temperate, charitable; shun everything that has a tendency to lead to habits that are bad; seek to know and practice that which will help all to do and enjoy whatever will tend to the most and best enjoyment, and make the world better by having done that which will improve us all.

Grattan, Mich.

To "Witch Hazel."

I should have responded to your criticism ere this, but I was not at home when that number was received. And then, again, you came after me with such a "sharp stick," (your pen) that it nearly took my breath away. But I have recovered my wonted equilibrium, and accept your criticism in the same kindly spirit you sent it out, really believing you did not mean more than half you wrote. I imagine you are like many others, talk on either side of the question to suit the demand. Your thrusts did not penetrate my coat of mail. "Be sure you are right then go ahead," and I took for my shield the opinion of the majority of people whose opinion is worth retaining. I am glad I succeeded in stirring up a bee in somebody's bonnet. MYRA.

How The World is Filled with Made-Over People.

"Wanted- A girl to make over." The above appeared in the advertis-ing column of a city paper. It is so indefinite that the reader is left to imagination as to whether the girl is wanted to make over as a wife, or a seamstress, or merely to serve as model for some one whose training, prejudices, bigotries and ambitions are seeking for an educational outlet. Every day some young man is look-

ing for a girl to make over. While she is his sweetheart she is simply perfect, but as soon as the honeymoon is ended the making-over process begins. It has its regular formulas, one of which is like this:

"Did you make those biscuits, Helen?"

"Yes, dear; they're not quite right, but I am going to improve on tnem.' I supposed you knew how to make bread when I married you." "Why, Charlie! didn't I want to

wait a year on purpose to learn how to cook, and you said you never cared what you eat, and didn't want to marry a cook, and all that?" "Pshaw! never said such a word. Give these bullets to the cat and kill

her. I'd give anything for one of my mother's tea-rolls." "Well, dear, I will write to her for

the recipe. I-I-ll try hard to learn." But a man who finds fault with one thing will find fault with another. It does not occur to the young hus-band that his mother is 50 years old and a farmer's daughter, and that he married a school-girl who is as different from the mother-stripe as he is from the father-pattern. He is just capable of expecting her to make sausage and soft soap as his mother did. Eventually he makes her over into a nendescript that is neither a companionable wife nor a comfortable housekeeper. And his highest praise is the mission of fault-finding.

David Copperfield tried the makingover process on sweet, sunny little Dora, his childwife. She tried to live up to his kitchen and market requirements, but was glad to die and end a condition so unsatisfactory.

Children are perpetually required to make over. An original child is run in a groove, fitted to another soul. It is dwarfed and expanded at the arbitrary will of parents, until it be-comes an epitome of its father, mother, uncle or cousin. These Gadgrinds of learning incline the twig in their way, give it their limited sky to reach, and when it is no longer a living branch of air and sunshine and riotous life, point to it as the dry stick of their grafting. The world is full of made-over peo-

ple. A great number went early to their graves, discouraged with the demands made upon them.
"What shall I do to cure my young daughter of laughing and looking in

the glass?" wrote a mother to a celebrated divine. And the answer came: "Let her alone. Time and sorrow will cure her of both, all too soon." A popular novelist has depicted a scene between a husband and wife, where the wife wishes to take a

journey for her health. "You don't want to travel," says the considerate husband. "It will disagree with you; traveling always disagrees

She urges a sea-voyage,
"You will be sea-sick—a sea-voyage
always makes me sea-sick." Etc. etc.

Made-over people, like made-over clothes, are weak and unreliable. It s no sign because John's father is a shoemaker or a farmer that John will be. He might do worse, but he may do better. At any rate he has a right to ascertain his own value and do that best fitted for him. "Blessed, thrice blessed, is the man who has of the worst kind are often contracted found his work, says Calyle. "Let at our public balls."

It is a responsibility the thoughtful, capable soul will shrink from, that of making over a human life. narrow, unwise, bigoted theorist is always willing to try his hand, on the principle that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." aware that he uses intoxicants as a

The Pest of Flies.

An Iowa lady writes to a journal concerning her exemption from flies, as follows: For three years I have lived in town, and during that time my sitting room has been free from flies, three only walking about my breakfast table, while all my neigh-bor's rooms are crowded. I often congratulate myself on my escape, but never knew the reason of it until a few days ago. I then had occasion to remove my goods to another house, while I remained on a few days longer. Among other things removed were the geraniums and calcolarias, which stood in my window, being open to its full extent top and bottom. boxes were not gone half an hour when my room was as full of flies as those of my neighbors around me. This, to me, was a new discovery, and perhaps it may serve to encourage others, in that which is always a source of pleasure, namely—window gardening. Mignonette planted in long, shallow boxes, placed on the window sill, will be found excellent for this purpose.

How to Keep Cool.

The food and drink most suitable for summer use can be quickly named. Use a mininum amount of fat and heated food, but take care to use the most nutritious, and diges ible substances that can be commanded. Heated foods are best used at breakfast time. Perfectly mature fruits used raw, or fruit not quite ripe cooked. Cold boiled ham, tongue or beef, good bread and butter and good cold milk makes suitable summer lunch. The milk may be at times substituted by cool lemonade. The two should, however, in no case be used together. The clothing best adapted to hot weather s loose garments of woolen fabrics, notably flannel. This for the reason that the material just named aids the evaporation from the surface of the body before referred to. Wiping the face hands, and arms with a cloth wet with cold water, followed by drying these surfaces gently, is at times very grateful.

Simple Remedies for Common Ailments.

A pinch of common salt dissolved in water will relieve a bee-sting.

Pains in the side are most promptly relieved by the application of mustard.

To cure sneezing plug the nostrils with cotton wool. The effect is instantaneous. Broken limbs should be placed in a

natural position, and the patient kept quiet until help arrives. If an artery is severed, tie a small cord or handkerchief tightly above it

until the physician arrives. Seven or eight successive applica-tions of the white of an egg will prove

most efficacious for a burn. A good powder of snuff which will cure catarrh is made of equal parts of gum arabic, gum myrrh and blood

Burns and scalds are immediately relieved by an application of dry soda covered with a wet cloth moi

to dissolve it. To cure earache, take a pinch of black pepper, put it on a piece of cotton batting dipped in sweet oil, and place in the ear and tie a bandage around the head, and it will give almost instant

relief. If your hands are badly chapped, wet them in warm water, and rub them all over with Indian meal; do this several times, and then in the water used to wash off the meal put a teaspoonful of

pure glycerine. An excellent liniment for toothache or neuralgia is made of half an ounce each of oil of sassafras and oil of origanum, one and a half ounces of tincture of capsicum, and a half pint of alcohol. Apply to the face on a flannel

A Picture of Mrs. Gladstone.

[London Cor. Boston Herald.]

Let me in passing, speak a word of Mrs. Gladstone. We are always curious to know something of the domesit is of great men, and wish to know if the wife has any part in the husband's success. It is always said that Mrs. Gladstone has been a help-mate indeed. And one would be led to this opinion from the sweet wifely, motherly expression of her countenance. Mrs. Gladstone does not look older than an American lady commonly does at 50. Her hair is almost black, and her face is almost free of lines and wrinkles. English women of the last generation dress hideously, as the majority of the present generation do. And Mrs. Gladstone, in respect of dress belongs to both past and present. She always looks dowdy. One can not get over the feeling when seeing her that she is of bourgeois origin. If one did not know her one would as sume that she belonged to what is call-ed here the "shop-keeping class." When she came into the chapel on

Sunday she was really a curiosity. Her face is uncommonly sweet and spiritual. Her smile tells the story of a true and gentle heart. But—why should any lady dress so barbarously? The puffed-out hair, the big, ill-shaped bonnet, with the old-fashioned spotted veil; a long, rather dusty, velvet cloak with wide fur trimmings and ungloved hands, did not seem suitable to the face. During the service when Mrs. Gladstone removed her cloak, she put on a light, coarsely-knitted worsted shawl, and then to me the picture of odds and ends seemed complete.

A Hired Girl Wanted!

"Not by me; since using Zoa-Phora I can do my own work. It is Woman's Friend indeed." So say scores of women to-day. See advertisement in another column.

Sold by all druggists.

Ponths' Pepartment.

SOME ONE'S SERVANT GIRL.

She stood .here leaning wearily Against the window fram Her face was patient, sad and sweet, Her face was patient, sad and sweet,
Her garments coarse and plain.

"Who is she, pray?" I asked a friend;
The red lips gave a curl--
"Really I don't know her name:

She's some one's servant girl." Again I saw her on the street, With burden trudged along, Her face was sweet and patient still; Amidst the jostling throng, Slowly but cheerfully she moved, Guarding with watchful care
A market basket much too large

For her slight hand to bear A man, I'd thought a gentleman, Went pushing rudely by, Sweeping the basket from her hands But turning not his eye; For there was no necessity Amid the busy whirl For him to be a gentleman To some one's servant girl.

Ah! well it is that God above Looks in upon the heart, And never judges any one By just the outer part. For it the soul be pure and good He will not mind the rest, Nor question what the garments were In which the form was dressed

And many a man and woman fair, By fortune reared and fed. Who will not mingle here below With those who earn their bread, When they have passed away from life, Beyond the gates of pearl,
Will meet before their Father's throne With many a servant girl.

A Bit of Local Scenery.

Aunt Prue and Cousins:-As I entered the dining-room Monday morning, appetiteless and languid, I was greeted with "Let us all go the lakes this afternoon."

A more stimulating suggestion could not have been offered, and I readily as-

One o'clock found us ensconced in an easy carriage behind a horse familiar with the uneven road before us.

In a very short time we had left the village behind and below.

As we gradually ascended we felt the air grow perceptibly cooler and a light breeze sprang up, doubtless from that exhaustless "cave of the winds," which was decidedly refreshing after the stifling heat of the town.

that seem a sea of molten gold as the jugular and debris. bright sunlight glints the rustling

gave no signs of fatigue, notwithstanding his load was no featherweight, and the time he had made could not be denominated slow. Suddenly we come to a halt. The highest point on the road is reached and we must pause to enjoy the

We turn and look back and there below lies the valley "on either side the river" dotted with groves, fields of growing and ripened grain, farm buildings and villages with here and there an isolated church spire; beyond the dimly outlined hills that fade away and are lost in the hazy hue bent by the

distance. But we do not linger long, now we descend, now we climb, but not so rapidly as before, for one of our party has fallen asleep and must not be awakened. A little farther and we notice a silvery glimmer through the trees at our left, a turn in that direction and the lake lies a present reality before us.

The inviting shade of the lawn of the Lake House, the rustic seats and hammocks are a welcome sight. Here we will rest while the sun has dipped a little lower before we loosen yonder anchored boat.

How the water sparkles! A silvery sheet the sunlight makes of it. I close my eyes just a mo-

ment, such brightness blinding. The laughter and shouts coming from the grove back of the hotel prove that some of our party are not idly dreaming. But I dream on, conscious only of the pleasant sensation of a swaying hammock.

I must have slept, for such grotesque sights as I saw seldom visit me in waking hours.

A noisy summons from the boat about to shove off dispels all dreamland visions, and we are soon gliding away from the shore.

Fish are caught, songs sung, an adjoining lake visited and the beauties of the setting sun admired as it slowly drops from sight. Then a row in the twilight back to the hotel where a tempting supper awaits us.

As we pass out of the grounds on our return trip, I hear some one instruct the driver to take the north road.

And a picturesque route it proved to be by moonlight. There was a minature "Watkins Glen" that deserved the encomiums lavished upon it. And of course there was a bottomless pool. As we passed it, the woods on all sides shutting out the light of the moon and innumerable will-o'-the-wisps flashing above it, made it seem werid and desolate. For a moment I fancied myself an unwary, benighted traveler being led by Jack-with-thelantern into its slimy depths.

As we emerged from the wood the aromatic odor of the Yarrow along the road-side reached us and its dense coryms of white flowers were visible in the moonlight. It recalled that the postage was 28 cents.

quaint rhyme our grandmothers, when they were maidens gay, used to repeat on Saturday evening as they placed a leaf of the weed in their slipper.

"Good evening, good evening, Mr. Yarrow, I hope I will dream of my true love to-night, And see him at meeting to-morrow."

Then my thoughts turned to that other Yarrow and the words of the poet:-

"Let heifer and homebred kine partake The sweets of Burnmill meadow, The swan on still St. Mary's lake, Float double, swan and shadow, We will not see them, will not go
To-day nor yet to-morrow;
Enough if in our hearts we know,

There's such a place as Yarrow. The lights of the village can now be seen and in a few minutes we are at

As we separate for the night all express themselves well pleased with the day's installment of their summer vacation. HELEN MAR.

A Test of Pronunciation.

Who of the cousins will send smallest number of mistakes made in read-

The following rather curious piece of composition was recently placed upon the blackboard at a teachers' institute, and a prize of a Webster's Dictionary offered to any person who could read it and pronounce every word correctly. The book was not carried off, however, as twelve was the lowest number of mistakes in pronunciation made:

"A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally him-self to a comely, lenient, and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and coral necklace of a chamele on hue, and, securing a suite of rooms at a principal hotel, he engaged the head waiter as his coadjutor. He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptional calligraphy extant, invit-ing the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificable to his desires, and sent a polite note of refusal. On receiving it he procured a carbine and a bowie-knife, said that he would not now forge fetters hymeneal with the queen, went to an isolated spot, severed his jugular vein and discharged the contents of the carbine into his abdomen. The debris was removed by the coroner."

The mistakes in pronunciation were made on the following words: Sacrilegious, Belial, bronchitis, exhausted, finances, deficit, comely, lenient, docile, Passed fields redolent of freshly cut clover, fields of growing corn, and fields that soom a see of motter gold as the ingular and debries

Teach a girl to be thorough in what-Still climbing up, but so gradually and so smooth the road, our horse many to itself. A smattering of any to itself. A smattering of any to itself. thing is always dangerous. Learn less but learn more thoroughly, should be the rule for a girl's education.

SELECTIONS.

The student's author-Reade. The Western farmers'-Bacon.

The Cincinnati favorite-Hogg. The giant's author-Longfellow.

The fisherman's author-Crabbe.

The base-ball player's author-Field-

The telegraph operator's author-

The real estate dealer's author-Holmes.

The favorite of the ague districts-Shakes-peare. New York city has 7,326 butchers

bakers and grocers; and 10,000 liquor dealers. A Baptist lady in Texas devotes to the Lord's cause all the eggs laid by

her hens on Sunday. Our very manner is a thing of importance. A kind "no" is often more

agreeable than a rough "yes". According to the returns of the Census Bureau in 1880 the United States has become the second copper producing country in the world.

He who performs his duty in a station of great power must needs incur the utter enmity of many, and the high displeasure of more.—Atterbury.

Wood-cut illustrations in the campaign papers serve one good purpose, at least—they act as a terrible warning to keep many a good man out of poli-

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, was absent for one day recently for the first time during twenty-nine years of ser-vice in the Congress of the United

We shall doubtless have a very wet summer—if we may judge from the rapid evaporation of "water" now going on in Atlantic Cable and Western Union shares .- N. Y. Times.

No one will ever shine in conversation who thinks of saying fine things; to please, one must say many things indifferent, and sometimes very bad.— Francis Lockyer.

Of the road of life one milestone m In the book of life one leaf turned o'er! Like a red seal is the setting sun On the good and the evil men have done-Naught can to-day restore!

Enthusiastic English tourist in Scotland to a native coachman-"And is that indeed the house in which Rob Roy was born?

Native coachman-"Eh, sir, an' it's jist ane o' them."

The report of the Senate Post-Office Committees on the subject of postal telegraphy, shows how the cost of telegraphic correspondence has been increased by the swollen capitalization of the Western Union Company, and the benefits which will accrue to the country through the measure proposed.

The Mayor of Boston sent two packages exactly alike in weight and contents, a few days ago. One of them was bound to Paris, France, 3,000 miles or so away, and the postage on it was twenty cents. The other was destin-ed for Worchester, 40 miles distant, and

Love is indeed a transcendent excellence, an essential and sovereign good; it maketh the heavy burden light, and the rugged path smooth; it beareth all things without feeling their weight, and from every adversity taketh away

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, refuses to receive intoxicating liquors for transportation points within the state of Iowa, unless a certficate authorizing to sell is produced, as required by the prohibition law of

Let's oftener talk of noble deeds, And rarer of the bad ones, And sing about our happy days,
And not about the sad ones.
We were not made to fret and sigh, And when grief sleeps to wake it; Bright happiness is standing by---This life is what we make it.—Ex.

The postoffice department has established a postoffice at the Agricultural college, and R. G. Baird has been appointed postmaster. This office was obtained through the offorts of Senator Conger, and is for the convenience of the faculty and students.

The bane of life is discontent. Who has not found it so? We say we will work so long, and then we will enjoy ourselves. But we find it just as Thackeray has expressed it. "When I was a boy," he said, I wanted some taffy; it was a shilling—I hadn't one. When I was a man, I had a shilling; but I didn't want any taffy."

"Well, I'll not try and set however unreasonable you a "On the contrary, I will en

In England the mails are used for the transmission of nearly every speally does the express business of the

Indolence is a sort of second nature with many of us, which takes a great deal of will power to uproot and supplant. Not being compelled by stress of circumstances to do a thing, becomes with us a sufficient reason why we should not do it till we allow necessity to become the only spur that can goad us to action.

Faith in a sublime truth, loyalty to a great purpose, will make the faces of men shine like the sun, and their raiment white as the light. These true souls are the normal examples of our humanity; and we are but shapes and forms, and not men, if we do not aspire for a life like theirs.

If we agitate freely and discuss freely with the largest libertyof speech and the noblest use of logic, every question that concerns us as a people, I believe we shall somehow solve it in safety. But if we attempt to repress discussion, or tangle great deal which you know very well, counsel with sophistry, we shall only render the Gordian knot more intricate. till by and by some mean Alexander comes along and cut it with his sword.— Rossiter Johnson.

The State-this State and every other ought to protect by law its children against the exaction of excessive hours of labor, even though the intemperance and greed of unnatural parents should uphold such exaction. We would enact that no child under four-Horace Greeley.

There is a man in the Sullivan coun-The fisherman's author—Crabbe.

Years the debtor has been jailed, refusing to accept his freedom under any not listen to the proposition for re-lease until the debt is liquidated. In the five years of his incarceration the debtor has cost the county nearly \$2000. for board. The officials are in a dilemma as to what course to pursue to rid themselves of the county's unwelcome and costly guest.—Justice.

The Evening Leader sharply condemns the state of things in Grand Rapids by which in effect saloonists are told to go ahead with their law-breaking, and criticizes the judgement of the officers who select these juries on liquor cases. There is a general outburst of indignation all over the state against the defiant saloonmen who set at naught the laws of our commonwealth. Politicians serve them in the selection of juries and the result is disheartning. There is a day of retribution near at hand for these timeservers and law-breakers, if we rightly interpret our exchanges, and correctly read the purposes of our citizens.

When our stock companies conceal nothing from their stockholders which they are entitled to know as partners in the business, when they pay in dividends only what they make, be it little or much, and are conducted honestly and openly, and without reference to stock manipulations, then the managers will have nothing to fear from bear rumors. They will themselves tell all there is to tell, and all the investor needs to know in order to buy and sell with confidence and with intelligence. Bears cannot frighten a intelligence. Bears cannot frighten a man into throwing away a house because they tell him it is worthless.—N.

The big stone which is to be the foundation of the Bartholdi statue pedestal is the largest artifical one in the world. It is 91 feet square at the base, 67 feet square at the top and 52 feet 10 inches high. It has tunnels and a shaft piercing it in three directions, Various smaller holes are drilled through it. It is made of broken street in the same of the same and the same are drilled through it. is made of broken stone, sand, cemen and water. The materials were mixed together in the consistency of brown sugar, poured into place and rammed down till the superfluous water was squeezed out; the rest became the water of crystallization in the chemical change which made one stone. About 20,000 barrels of cement were used.

There is not a single paper in all the land which has interest in this Order that will not joyfully accept the labor of arranging communications in their proper form to present to its readers And there are thousands of farmers whose forms in writing are as proper and complete as are seen from more practised hands. The difficulty is in beginning. Let those persons attempt the work here suggested and accept the judgement of their fellows rather than their own depreciating estimate. Every agricultural paper is made better by the contributions of farmers who have practical wisdom to communicate. What means shall be employed to enlist effort in this direction?

Setting People Right.

"I hardly see why you worked so hard, George, to convince that man he was wrong, when it was of no impor-tance to either of you. You offended him and needlessly heated yourself this July day, and I can't possibly see the gain.

"It provoked me to see a man so stu-pid and prejudiced. I tell you, John, his arguments were not worth a straw. If he was not so stubborn he could not help but see I was right."

"But why did you want to set him right? What if he does choose to go but the moon in all his daings it won!"

by the moon in all his doings it won't hurt him or any one else. Where a de-lusion is harmless let a man enjoy it if he wishes. A man may be very ignorant and have great errors of the understanding, and yet be a very good man. It does not affect his moral worth, though he may be held in less esteem for it. Mr. Haynes is a perfectly upright man, and an excellent neighbor, and as untiring as the sun about his work. For my part, I like to be on good terms with my neighbors, and I never needlessly run against their sharp angles. In fact, George, when we come to think of it, don't we all live in glass houses? I own up to a good many weak points, and I am thankful my friends are as

"Well, I'll not try and set you right however unreasonable you are."
"On the contrary, I will endeavor to

hold myself open to conviction until I am sixty; after that I expect my convictions will have crystalized like Mr. cies of merchandise. Fish, game, meat, butter, eggs, fruit, cream, and all other farm products are transmitted through the English parcels post at very cheap rates. In a word, the British Post registration of the every specific products are transmitted through the determination to set everybody rates. In a word, the British Post registration of the every mote out of our brother's products are transmission of hearly every specific merchandise. Fish, game, meat, Hayne's. But candidly, George, you will always be getting yourself into trouble if you go about the world with the determination to set everybody right on trifles. It is not worth while to pick every mote out of our brother's eye unless we are uncommonly skilled oculists. Ten to one we may do more harm than good. Where persons are even morally in the wrong it needs skill and adroitness to win them over. We must often take them by guile as it were, or rather unawares. There is a great power in a soft answer, even to sharp-voiced people, and it is the height of good policy. I like to bring out the best side of people when I can, and hold them to it. It is better and far pleas-

anter all around.
"Make friends as you go along, and it will be worth more than money to you many a day. Old Mr. Haynes will never come to trade with you when you set up for yourself, unless you get back in his good graces. It is easy to listen civilly to his views of science, if they are not very profound and if they are not very profound, and where you differ you can express it quietly, if you need to, and never give offense for nothing. Some one says, "In order to get on well with the world you will need to listen patiently to a and which is told you by those who know nothing about it."

The Extinction of Deer.

It is stated by Engineer Phillips, (late of the Northern Pacific Railroad) that no fewer than 20,000 elk, antelope, and mule deer are slaughtered every winter in Minnesota, Montana, and Wyoming alone. There is every prospect that three of the noblest game anwould enact that no child under four-teen years old should be required to work more than six hours per day, none under eighteen more than eight hours per day, and none under twenty-one more than ten hours per day.—

pect that three of the houest game an-imals on the American continent will soon be entirely extinct. Elk, which formerly ranged from the Middle States to the Pacific, are now never found east of the Missouri River. Twentyfive years ago they were plentiful in Kansas and Nebraska, but civilization has driven them into the dense and unty jail on an executiou issued by a creditor. The debt was \$25. For five Northern Territories. The hide hunters the debtor has been jailed, retion. The average price of an elk skin circumstances, while the creditor will not listen to the proposition for retwelve elk in a herd before they get out of range. Mr. Phillips affirms that, be sides the slaughter or the animals named, in the year 1882 more than 25,000 buffaloes were killed for the traders between the Yellowstone and the head waters of the Little Missouri.

If there if to be sport in the Great West in the future, those interested will be compelled to move for legislation which will give protection to game in the Western States and Teritories. Otherwise there will be very few elk. buffalo, mule deer, or antelope left to hunt in five years.

The Mississippi.

Some idea of the vastness of Miche-Sepe as the Indian calls the Mississippi may be gained from a statement which I quote from a recent article.

"Its length from Lake Itasca to the

Gulf of Mexico is more than one-eight the distance around the world; its basins exceed a million square miles".

Nevertheless no idea of beauty can be attached to the lower part of this Father of Waters, and its low-lying banks; even the majesty of its breadth is lost sight of as one glides through it, brown and turbid, and watches waves of liquid mud roll from the bow of the boat. Dickens has told us of the sluggish, filthy river, whose turbid and loath some waters brought disease and death to the poor settlers of Eden. But though he in no way exaggerated the foul appearance of the water, and be-lieved in calling it filthy he was correct, it is probably more free from act-nal filth than many a river of bright running water.

A Highly Elevated Railroad.

The Pike's Peak railway, which will be in operation next, year, will be the most notable piece of track in the world. It will mount 2,000 feet higher than the Lima & Oroya railway, in Peru. It is now in operation to a point over 12,000 feet above, the sea level.
The entire thirty miles of its length will be a succession of complicated curves and grades, with no piece of straight track longer than 300 feet. The maximum grade will be 316 feet to the mile, and the average grade 270 feet. The line will abound in curves from 500 to 1,000 feet long, in which the radius changes every chain. -Scientific American.

Literary Notes From the Century Co.

The story of the romantic life of General Sam Houston, who was in turn United States senator, Cherokee chief, general in the army, and first president in the Texan republic will be told in the August CENTURY by Alexander Hands, who has been assisted in the preparation of his paper by the family of the "hero of San Jacinto." Two portraits of Houston, one from a miniature showing him as a Cherokee chief, will accompany the article.

Better to Wear Out Than Rust.

The late Prof. Samuel D. Gross at a dinner given to him in Philadelphia, on April 10, 1879, said: After fifty years of earnest work I find myself still in the harness; but although I have reached that age when most men, tired of the cares of life, seek repose in retirement, and abandon themselves to the study of religion, the claims of the study of religion, the claims of friendship, or the contemplation of philosophy, my conviction has always been that it is far be ter for a man to wear out than rust out. Brain work, study, and, and persistent application have been a great comfort to me, as as well as a great help; they have en-hanced the enjoyment of daily life, and added largely to the pleasures of the lecture room and of authorship; in-deed, they are always, I am sure, if wisely regulated, be conductive both to health and longevity. A man who abandons himself to a life of inactivity, after having always been accustomed to work, is practically dead."

Where "Plumed Knight" Came From.

There are many inquiries as to where this phrase —"plumed Knight"— came from. Bob Ingersoll when he nominated Blaine at Cincinnati eight years ago, called him a plumed knight. Fitch, the eloquent Nevada orator, once used the phrase and Dappis Kear. once used the phrase, and Dennis Kearney's private secretary stole it and put it in a speech that Kearney delivered in the East. Probably it was Mac-aulay's lines which afforded both the inspiration;

"The King has come to marshall us, in all his armor drest, And he has bound a snow-white plume

upon his gallant crest."
And a little further on the ballad thus referred to King Henry:

'A thousand knights are pressing close behind the snow-white crest, And in they burst, and on they rushed, while like a guiding star,
Amidst the thickest carnage blazed the helmet of Navarre."

Philanthropic Enterprise -- New Asylum and School for the Feeble-Minded at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Having had twenty-five years' experience in organizing state and public institutions for this class of persons, I have established a new asylum and school at Kalamazoo, Michigan, which is now open for the admission of pupils and inmates.

The school is now in operation and pupils can be admitted at once.

The establishment is organized upon the "COTTAGE PLAN" There are two cottages now, in addition to the main building, and other cottages will be added as needed

added as needed. Special attention will be paid to the classification of pupils, and better facilities will be offered for individual instruction than can be given at the

crowded public institutions. Great care will be exercised in the election of pupils.

The property in use is one of the most de ightful places that could be found, after a search of several months for a desirable location. Above malarial influences and with

abundance of fruit and pleasant surroundings, the establishment is elegant in all its arrangements. Any person who knows the name or residence of any feeble minded person or child, in the State or County, will do a favor to them and to the undersigned, by communicating the same to my address. Applications should

e to DR. C. T. WILBER, Supt. (Late Superintendent Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.) Kalamazoo, Mich.

The Newark Machine Co. will Rise at once from its Ashes.

The Newark Machine Co., of New ark, O., whose factory burned on Saturday morning, July 5th, consumed a large number of clover hullers, grain drills, rakes, monarch fans, &c. A large force of men are new at work building clover hullers, grain drills, &c. They are getting out material at the B. and O. shops at Zanesville, and John H. Thomas & Sons, Springfield, who have kindly tendered their factories, at which places they are getting out woodwork for clover hullers, &c. and expect to have some on the market by August 1st. They have received many letters and telegrams from different manufacturers throughout the U.S. offering them aid in any way. The firms that have heretofore supplied them with raw material, have telegraphed them offering anything that they may have that could be used in the construction of their implements at low prices and long credits. Their insurance is about \$250,000, distributed among sixty-one first-class companies in this country and Europe, and the adjusters are now there and at work, and expect to finish the whole thing soon. The Company has commenced building one shop, 125 feet by 40 feet. two stories high, and 300 fect of shed ding to be used for workshop and paint room, and they expect to be ready after August 1st to fill any orders in their line of goods.

A Cincinnati woman, Mrs. Eliza Blakenly, whose husband drank him-self to death, has obtained a verdict for \$5,000 damages against " Chris" Green, a saloonkeeper, in a suit under the pro visions of what is known as the Adair liquor law, which makes a saloonkeeper amenable to the wife of a drunkard if he continues to sell him liquor after being warned not to do so.

A Michigan match making firm has just introduced into its establishment a circular saw exactly 60 inches in diameter. This is probably the largest in use. Fifty-two teeth project from its rim. It is now revolving at the rate of 675 revolutions a minute, and is capable of making a 10 inch to a 12 inch or the restriction. making a 10 inch to a 12 inch cut with each revolution.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Flour, dull and weak. Wheat, opened %0%c lower, later stronger and recovered the decline; very quiet trading; No.1 white, nominal; sales, 136,00 bu. No. 2 red Aug. 96@96%; 224,000 bu. Sept. 50%@97%; 180,000 bu. Oct. 98%@93%; 48 000 bs. Nov. \$1.0021.00%; 16,000 bu. Dec. \$1.013@n\cdots; 8,000 Feb. \$1.05. Corn, dull; mixed western spot, 51@83%; futures, 60@63%. Open better, quiet; western \$7@46. Pork, p-changed. Lard, stronger; steam render-4, \$7.35

DETROIT. July 25.—12 m.—Wheat, firm; cash, \$1,01\forall; July, \$1 01\forall; Aug., \$2\forall bid; Sept., \$2\forall bid; Oct. \$93\forall bid; No. 2 red. cash, \$90\forall : Mich. red \$90; Aug. red \$90\forall : Sept. \$90; No. 2 white \$90 bid. Corn, No. 2, cash, \$6\forall bid. Oats, No. 2, white, \$8\forall : No. 2, \$4\forall :

| Flour. Wheat. Corn. | Shipments. | 3 4 11,700 | none | 14,250 | none | Toledo, July 25.—Wheat, quiet, steady; No. 2 cash, July or Ang., 87%; Sept. 89; Oct. 90; year 87%; No. 2 soft 91. Corn, nominal; high mixed 56%; No. 2 cash and futures, 55%; rejected 53%; no grade 48. Oats, nominal; No. 2 white, 37%; cash or July, 35.

CHICAGO. July 25.—Wheat firm; 82% cash July; 82% Aug.; 84% Sept; 85% @85% Oct. Corn, higher; 54% cash July. Oats, higher; 30 July. Pork, steady; \$24.00 July and Aug. Lard, steady; \$7.00 July.

Groceries.

New York, July 25.—Butter, firm; western, 8@20; Elgin creamery, 20. Cheese, firm; %@94. Sugar, quiet. Molasses, dull. Rice steady. Coffee, steady. Tailow, dull; 61-16@63-18. Western eggs, dull; 18.

OHICLGO WHOLESALE PRICES—TIMES REPORT.

Sugar, stand. A. 7

grannlated... 7.1

Dried apples ...64.674

Potatoes ...\$1.50@2 15

Eggs, fresh ...15@154

Wool, fine md'm.\$1@32

Live Stock.

TEACHERS WANTED-10 PRINCIPALS 12 Assistants, and a number for Music, Art, and Specialties. Application form mailed for postage. SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU, 15july84 1y

Professor Kedzie's Letter to the Alabastine Gompany.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Lansing, April 19, 1884.

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, and has no tendency to soil the clothing by and has no tendency to soil the clothing contact, as whitewash and calcimine will.

am satisfied with Alabastine.
Yours faithfully, R. C. KEDZIE,
Professor of Chemistry.

IMITATIONS AND INFRINGEMENTS. Some cheap attempted imitations of Alaeastine 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. Commom calcimine appears to be a very fair finish when first put on, but no one claims

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Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Most persons have an ambition to carry a gold watch case, and yet few people know how a watch case is made, or the vast difference in the quality of them. In a Solid GOLD WATCH CASE, aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of the metal is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved nortions in place, and supply strength. The surplus is not only needless, but undesirable, because gold is a soft metal and cannot furnish the stiffness, strength and elasticity necessary to make the case permanently strong and close-fitting. The perfect watch case must combine gold with some metal that will supply that in which the gold is deficient. This has been accomplished by the James Boss' Gold Watch Case which saves the WASTE of needless gold, and INCREASES the SOLIDITY and STRENGTH of the case, and at the same time reduces the cost one HALF.

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(To be continued.)

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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.

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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 4c.

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Strong and Indestructible Fence at Less Cost than with Cedar Posts. The Eureka and Eclipse—Ameircan Corkscrew Fence, without any post holes to dig or staples, hooks, pins or tools, etc, Costs, with barb wire at 8c., \$294.00; costs with wire at 6c., only \$260.00 per mile. A carload will fence 10 miles of rails and The intermediate posts reduce the cost. A better fence than the New York metal fence, which costs four times as much. The locks on the posts to be closed after the wire is strung, by one stroke of a hammer. Not over one-tourth as many posts needed as in a board fence. No ground lost by shade. If weeds gather, set fire to them in the spring, without injury to the Fence. Wood posts were well enough for temporary was and while the most posts were well enough for temporary was and while the most posts were well enough for temporary was and while the most posts were well enough for temporary was and while the most posts were well enough for temporary was and while the most posts were well enough for temporary was and while the most posts were strucked.

Wood posts were well enough for temporary use, and while iron was dear, but the time has now come when iron must fence our farms and railroads. It is cheaper by far, besides being indestructible. No post holes to dig. Frost has no leverage.

The cuts represent the Eureka and Eclipse fence posts, made of one solid piece of wrought iron, with venter posts between and braces at ends, corners and gates. Any laboring man can build the fence. We challenge the world (Europe included) for cheapness, durability and strength. One man can screw the post into the ground, a cam follow with the wire, a boy places the wire on the posts—in the locks.

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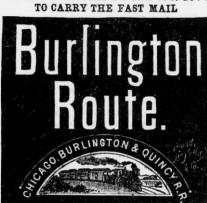
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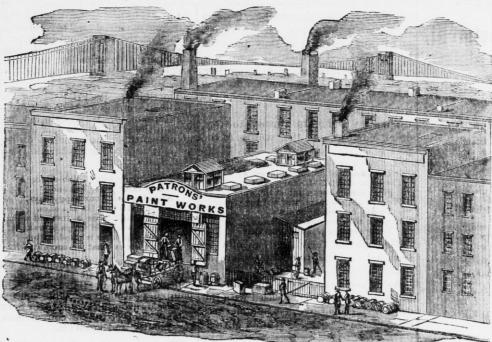


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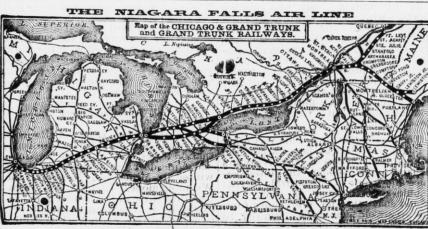
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CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

TRAINS WESTWARD.—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.			TRAINS EASTWARD, CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME						
STATIONS.	No. 2. Mail, Ex. Sun.	No. 4. Day Express. Ex. Sun.	Daily.	No. 8. B Creek Pass'g'r. Ex. Sun.	STATIONS.	No. 1. Mail, Ex. Sun.	No. 3. Limited Express Daily.	No. 5. Atlantic Express. Daily.	No. 11. Valp'so Accom. Ex. Sun
e. Port Huron _ " Imlay City " Lapeer	6 35 AM 7 50 " 8 15 "	7 50 AM 9 12 "	9 30 "	5 19 " 5 43 "	Le, Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale	10 06 "	3 21 PM 4 13 "	8 30 PM 9 23 "	5 20 PM 6 20 "
Flint Ar. Det., G. W. Div. Lev. Det., D. G.H.&M.		9 55 " 8 25 AM 8 32 "	8 35 "	4 30 44	" Valparaiso " Haskells " Stillwell	11 50 " 12 07 PM	5 25 "	10 40 "	7 45 PM
" Pontiac " " Holly "	7 55 " 8 50 " 9 40 "	9 20 " 9 53 " 10 27 "	9 83 "	5 35 " 6 20 "	" South Bend_ " Grangers " Cassepelis	1 30 "	6 44 "	12 10 AM 12 51 "	
v. Durand	9 45 "	10 30 " 11 32 "	11 06 " 10 45 " 11 50 "	7 05 "	" Marcellus " Schoolcraft _ " Vicksburg	2 45 " 3 08 "		†1 16 " 1 36 " 1 46 "	No. 7. P. H. Pass'g'r
" Charlotte Ar. Battle Creek Lv. Battle Creek	12 40 PM	12 06 PM 1 05 " 1 25 "	12 22 AM 1 03 " 1 23 "	9 08 "	Ar. Battle Creek Lv. Battle Creek	4 00 "	8 35 " 8 55 "	1 40 "	Ex Sun.
" Vicksburg " Schoolcraft " Marcellus		2 10 " 2 20 " 2 45 "	2 17 "		" Charlotte " Lansing Ar, Durand	6 01 " 7 25 "	10 15 " 11 06 "	3 37 " 4 15 " 5 23 "	5 32 " 6 09 " 7 40 "
" Cassopolis " Grangers " South Bend_	No. 12.	3 09 "	3 19 "		Lv. Dur., D.G.H.&M. Ar. Holly, "Pontiac, "	7 25 " 8 05 " 8 45 "		4 25 " 4 56 " 5 35 "	9 15 °° 9 53 °° 10 40 °°
" Stillwell " Haskells " Valparaiso	Ex. Sun.				Lv. Det., G.W.Div.	9 50 "		6 25 "	11 45 "
" Redesdale " C,RI&P Cros r. Chicago	7 05 "	5 25 " 6 48 " 7 45 "	7 15 " 8 10 "		" Flint " Lapeer " Imlay City	9 25 "		6 00 " 6 35 " +6 53 "	8 25 " 9 12 " 9 34 "
r, omoago	0 10	1 40	0 10		Ar. Port Huron_	10 40 "	1 26 "	7 50 "3	10 40 **

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

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

Where no time is shown at the stations trains will attached between the stations trains will a Trains do not stop, the stations trains will a Trains do not stop for passengers are stationary and the stations trains will a Trains do not stop for passengers are stationary and the stations trains will a Chicago & Company and the stations trains will a Chicago & Company and the stations trains will a Chicago & Company and the stationary and the stationary

ot stop, † Trains do not stop for passengers except on signal. All Chicago & Grand Trunk trains are run by Cen-

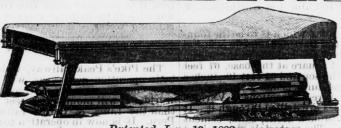
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Way Freights leave Schoolcraft, Eastward 5:35 p. m.; tral Standard Time, which is one hour slower than Westward, 10:05 a. m., except Sunday.

Manager, General Manager E. P. Keary, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich.

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

-SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF-



Patented June 13, 1882, Valetreter

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

It is so constructed that the patent sides, regulated by the patent adjustable tension cords, form the most perfect spring bed. The canvas covering is not tacked to the frame, as on all cots, but is made adjustable, so that it can be taken off and put on again by any one in a few minutes, or easily tightened, should it become loose, at any time, from stretching.

It is a perfect spring bed, soft and easy, without springs or mattress. For warm weather it is a complete bed, without the addition of anything; for cold weather it is only necessary to add sufficient clothing.

The "BEDETTE" is a Household Necessity,

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

-PRICE:-

36 inches wide by 6½ feet long, \$3.50. 30 inches wide by 6½ feet long, \$3.00. 27 inches wide by 4½ feet long (cover nor adjustable) \$2.50.

For Sale by Furniture Dealers Everywhere

\$2.50 GOLD PIECE GIVEN AWAY.

IN ORDER TO REDUCE OUR STOCK OF

MEN'S OR BOYS' SUITS

\$12.00!

\$12.00! \$12.00! And Upwards,

A \$2.50 Gold Piece! A \$2.50 Gold Piece!

Our \$12 Suits are selling everyhwere for \$15 elsewhere for \$18 " \$20 " \$25

Besides the above prices, we give a \$2.50 Gold Piece with a \$12.00 Suit!

\$2.50 Gold Piece with a \$12.00 Suit! 旧 We also cut them over to fit you.

All Suits below \$12.00 we have reduced from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per suit.

A Lot of IMPORTED JERSEY SUITS for Boys, Reduced to \$1.95.

SAILOR SUITS, \$1.65. ALL WOOL SUITS, \$3.50, 3.65 to 7.95.

MANILLA HATS, \$1.38; worth \$2.00. MANILLA HATS, \$1.50; worth \$2.50. GAUZE UNDERWEAR, 13c.

Reductions in Every Department! REMEMBER:

With \$12.00 Suits and upwards we give a \$2.50 Gold Piece.

WE CIVE A \$2.50 COLD PIECE WITH A \$12.00 SUIT AND UPWARDS FROM NOW UNTIL AUGUST 1st.

GRAND RAFIDS



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

Our Buyer's Guide is issued in March and September of each year and will be sent free to any address upon receipt of postage, 7 cents. It is a book of 216 pages, 8 ½x 1 1 ½ inches, with over 3,300 illustrations of articles we handle, also prices and descriptions of all the goods we sell. Invaluable as a book of reference. Let us hear from you.

Respectfully, MONTCOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. BUGGY SHAFTS

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RATTLE, RATTLE! RUBBERS "NO GOOD."

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