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

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THE attempt to have a cow for butter and beef, is trying to make butter and tallow with the same machine.

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# Agricultural Pepartment.

#### THE FARMER'S WIFE.

O! give me the life of a farmer's wife, In the fields and woods so bright,
'Mong the singing birds and the lowing herds
And the clover blossoms white. The note of the morning's heavenward lark,
Is the music sweet to me,

As the dewey flowers in the early hours, The gems I love to see. O! give me the breeze from the waving tree

The murmer of summer leaves;
And the swallow's song as he skims along,

Or twitters beneath the eaves.

The plowman's shout as he's turning out
The team at set of sun,
Or his merry 'good night' by the firefly's light
When his daily work is done.

'And give me the root and the luscious fruit, My own hands rear for food; And the bread light, and honey white,
And the milk so pure and good!
For sweet the bread of labor is,
When the heart is strong and true.

And the blessings will come to the hearth and

### home, If our best we bravely do."

#### Dignity of the Farmer's Life.

There is a higher dignity than that of poetry or painting, that attaches to the farmer's profession -- a dignity which should make him walk as erect and look the blue heavens as proudly in the face, as any man who treads the earth. No industry to which human hands were set since the first pair were made, is deserving of higher estimation than his; for of all the toilers of the earth he stands in the closest co-partnership with Divine Providence in its realm of nature. See now the conditions of this co-partnership, the capital which each invests in one summer's crop. Here, for example, is a cultivated farm of 100 acres of land. The Creator might have made that land bear stout crops of wheat and other corn, all of itself, without man's help; but He did not, and would not. He condescended to admit man to a partnership with him, in variegating the verdure of those acres, in covering them with waving grain and yellow harvests. He would not let Nature produce any crops for human sustenance without the co-working of human sinews. The wheel of seasons might turn on forever, scattering rain, dew, light and heat, and every germinating influence; but unless it was belted on to man's industry, it would not turn out a sheaf or a loaf of bread. But see what comes of the connection when a pair or two of hands and hoping hearts join their activities to revolutions of that wheel. Generously Nature divides with man the honor and joy of the crop! How she works with all the sublime and mute economies of the season in this partnership of toil! The very shape of the earth's orbit, and all its millionmiled many stages around the sun, as the dew distillery of the evening's sky, are brought to bear upon the production of the fields. See how the light and heat are graduated to these acres of Indian corn. See the temper-, ature that nurses it into the blade then into the stalk, then into the silken setting of the ear. See what purple curtains are hung around the horizon; what drying, jocund, fall winds blow; what a rudy-faced hue glows upon the ripening ears, reddening them to Indian Summer tints as they peer from the white lace drapery that enfolded them! Look at that sight and never let a murmur of discontent stir your lips, when you talk of merchants, manufacturers, or joint-stock companies, or any occupation or profession whatever. Joint-stock companies indeed! What companies of that sort ever formed on earth can compare with f the joint-stock company that carries on the smallest farm? What a firm of active partners we have here! What a diversity of capital is invested in the enterprise! What sympathy and co-working! Where falls one drop from the moistened brow of the farmer, there fall a thousand of ger-

The object should not be to see how much stock you can possibly winter, but how much you can provide with abundance of food.

a id velette.- Laka Lurritt.

FLORIDA expects to raise 3,000,000 boxes of oranges this season,

"There is room enough at the top" The men are few who get sixty cents a pound for butter, ten cents a quart. for milk, and twenty-five to fifty per cent above the average price for fruits, vegetables, and other produce. Yet such prices are obtained in every large market, but only for the top quality of the articles thems sives. It is the pure milk in sealed cans; the wellmade butter from good cows, well fed; the selected, clean vegetables of fine quality; the thoroughly cleaned wheat from selected seed; the large, fine fruit, well packed; the well fatted beeves of superior quality-it is the one gardener in a hundred ever does choice article which commands the top prices, and always sells, no matter how much the market may be glutted. There is never an over-supply of the hignest grade goods. Many farmers say, "It won't pay me to fuss for fancy things." Sufficient answer to this is the fact that the men who do this kind of "fussing" are the farmers who are getting rich .-Our Country Home.

#### Michigan Crop Report for November.

NO. 37.

For this report returns have been received from 736 correspondents representing 556 townships. Five hundred and five of these returns are from 357 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The weight of the measured bushel of wheat of the crop of 1884 is 101 per cent of full weight, or sixty and 60-hundreths pounds.

The area seeded to wheat this fall in the southern four tiers of counties is estimated at 94 per cent and in the northern counties 98 per cent of the area seeded in 1883, indicating a present acreage in the southern counties of 1,225,854 acres, and in the northern counties of 228,205 acres. The condition of wheat November 1 was 107, the comparison being with vitality and growth of average years. Compared with 1883 there is an in-

crease of about one-sixth in the area of clover seed harvested, and of 52 per cent in the yield per acre.

Both the acreage and the yield tatoes are greater than in 1883. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are generally in "good, healthy, and thrifty condition." A few deaths among

cattle from an unknown cause are reported, and 29 correspondents in 16 different counties in the southern four tiers, and 11 correspondents in seven counties in the northern part of the State, report the presence of "hog cholera, or some other swine disease.'

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of October at 203 elevators and mills. Of these 178 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is thirty-seven per cent of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 1,053,957 of which 247,467 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 465,914 bushels in the second tier; 154,-758 bushels in the third tier; 140,586 bushels in the fourth tier; and 45,232 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 29 elevators and mills, or 14 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in August, September, and October, is 3,633,816.

#### Your Grapery.

"An Old Subscriber" asks "What shall I do with my grapery?" Were it mine I would do as follws:—Before winter sets in, I would prune out carefully all of the dead vines, cutting close and clean to the green part of the vine; prune back to two or three eyes. Plow to the vines as close as possible, say three inches deep with a one horse plow. Cultivate next spring, and after the sod is sufficiently rotted, plow back and clean out the centre with a sharp narrow hoe. About the 20th of July or the first of August, plow lightly to the vines again. If this advice is fol owed and the work done in a thorough manner, your "Old Subscriber will, in my opinion, feel pleased with the result .- Michigan Farmer.

An exchange wisely says that rocky forest land had better be kept in woods until the rest of the farm is in the highest possible state of cultiva tion. There are millions of acres of poor land partly cultivated that never minating dews from heaven; and the ought to have been cleared off. combination touches the life of every that which is plowed not one acre in plant and blade with a new vitality 1,000 is made to produce half as much as it would produce if thoroughly tilled and wisely fertilized.

> It is claimed that rats may be prevented from gnawing a harness by mixing with the oil applied, a little Cayenne pepper, say a teaspoonful to a quart. The rats get bite for bite, and clear out before doing any damage, of sugar, or forty pounds to each of the and feeling comfortally im. ...

The common mistake among farmers is not working for big enough stakes. The land ought to be put in the best possible condition and then made to yield to its full capacity. It is not possible for the average farmer to make such yields as a gardner can make from a few acres, but he can try. Peter Henderson says he has sold \$600 worth of early cabbages from a single crop on one acre, that he followed that with a crop of lettuce which he sold for \$140 and the lettuce with celery which sold for \$600. Farmers cannot all live close enough to the city to do so well, nor could they do it with large tracts if they did. Not so well in a single year, yet it serves to show what skill, intelligence and a good sesson can do. Some farmers almost invariably raise good wheat, no matter what the season. Others again raise good corn almost without a failure. These are exceptions that show what can be done by tact, and dispel the fallacy of luck in the growth of crops. No man should be satisfied with anything less than the capacity of his land and no man should be content until that capacity has been worked up to the utmost limit. The claim sometimes set up that any man can farm, is based upon the idea that all a man has to do to get a crop is to put the seed in the ground, without much regard as to the quality of the work. Nearly all the failures that occur may be traced to the same fatal mistake. To produce more and better grain than his neighbor should be the ambition of every farmer and to make more each year from each acre than he made the previous year is aiming none too high. There is latent in the soil much of the element necessary to the growth of crops but the best evidence of skill and wisdom in farming is in feeding crops, with some kind of fertilizing substance, stable manure, inverted sod or some chemical substitute, and using the soil as a means of holding the plant in place, and as a vehicle for the transmission of plant food. That the soil should be thoroughly pulverized so as to yield through away posticle to the consensus. through every particle to the support of the plant, whether the element be already in the soil or fed in by the operator will not admit of a question and must be practiced by the ambitious farmer who aims high and expects to It is a mistaken idea that our failures are owing to ill luck, bad seasons etc. We must set our mark high and then by thorough and intelligent preparation steer for it.

There are several reasons that might be given to show that sheep are the most profitable stock to be kept on our high-priced lands, if judiciously handled. Mr. B. G. Buell, in an address delivered before the sheep-breeders of Michigan said: "They grow quickly and mature early; and with their fleece pay dividends oftener than any other stock, and when individual losses do occur, they are less in value than in the case of a horse or Yet the profit or loss will depend in the main on the class of sheep kept and the attention they receive. The sheep must be of the very best juality, of good size, and of such a build as to insure a hardy constitution, and be well covered in all partwith a fleece of reasonable density and good length of fiber, and as nearly even in quality as it is possible to se cure. With such sheep, and with the reaction that is bound to take place in the wool market in a short time, the flockmaster and every one who owns a few sheep will be insured of a living profit even in our high-priced

The advantages arising from keeping sheep on wheat growing farms are thus summed up by Mr. Buell in

the same address.

1. They are less subject to contagious diseases, for the reason that the flock can be more easily kept insolat-

2. They grow quickly and mature early, and with their fleece pay dividends oftener than any other When summer fallowing is practiced they act as gleaners in clear-

ing fence corners of briars and weeds, and in keeping down annual grasses that spring up on plowed lands. 4. During winter they are still doing their work of converting the surplus straw into fertilizers .- Journal of Agriculture.

THE United States crop report for October says that corn shows a higher average than at any time for five years, but not so high as the remarkable corn years of 1875 to 1879. It indicates twenty-six bushels per acre on 70,-000,000 acres. Wheat will exceed last year by about 100,000 bushels. Threshing is slow and late. Oats will make a crop of about 570,000,000 bushels,

A Washington despatch states that the Agricultural Department estimates the wheat crop for this year at 485,000-000 bushels.

which is a little above the average.

The people of the United States consume annually over two billion pounds

#### A Poultry House For Winter.

We are an advocate of chickens coosting out of doors during the summer months, but a good house for them is an absolute necessity in the the winter, and those who are not provided with comfortable quarters for their poultry for this winter should begin to build at once.

A good chicken house is of more importance than some people realize. It does not follow, because our climate is less cold than in the East, that hens can roost on the fence or in the trees. During the rainy season they need need shelter from the storm, and they

will not lay without it.

It will do very well to let them roost in the trees during the summer season, provided you keep a good dog to guard them, and they do not get strained or injured in flying down from high places. But it is not safe to allow the heavier breeds of chickens such as Brahmas, Cochins, and Plymouth Rocks, to roost more than four feet high, and two feet is much better than four.

Build the house tight about the lower part so that it will be secure against intruders of all kinds, but give plenty of ventilation at the top; have portable nests and roosts, so that they can be taken out and cleansed as often as necessary.—American Grange Bulletin.

It is a common practice of writers to compound adjectives when treating farm life. Thus they describe farmers as "hard fisted," "horny-handed," dirt-regrimmed," the whole range of epithets bearing a sense of contumely. It is no disgrace to a farmer that his hands are hard, that his face is sunburned, for these conditions result from the employment in which his from the employment in which his muscles find ample play under all degrees of exposure, yet in the line of duty. But he need not have a shambling gait, shoulders stooping, arms swinging wildly as he walks, the uncouth and unkempt appearance that too often recur to the mind as a truthful sixture of the typical farmer. It ful picture of the typical farmer. It happens too often that proper balance between mental and physical forces is disturbed, the preponderance going to the physical side. There is no reason why a farmer should have more hours of work than men in other vocaiions, taking the average of seasons, but there are days, even weeks, when farmers must exert all their force, almost to the exclusion of needed rest, because the requirement comes through conditions of nature. They must sow seed in its season or not at all, but the season is short and great stress necessarily comes through the exactions of time. So they must gather the harvest when the sun shines and the grain is ripe, for if delayed the labor of the year is lost. But these are the crucial exactions. In other seasons of the year farmers may have leisure even after executing well all their tasks and performance will be better when rest has proper observance, because flagging energies will be restored and fitness will appear. They need not be boors for there is oothing incompatible between thorough culture in manners, in social observances, in the mind, in all that constitutes high manhood, and the labor which a beneficent Providence has made a condition to existence.-Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

It is a well established fact that a bushel of corn will make ten pounds of pork, while it will make but little over one-haif the amount of beef. It is also an indisputable fact that one acre of clover will make two pounds of pork to one of beef when grazed without other feed. The great value of the grass in producing pork is not understood as well by farmers as it should be. Grass is as much nature's food for hogs as for cattle, and the former will utilize it into greater profits than the latter can possibly do. urge it upon evary swine breeder to give his hogs abundance of grass. It will promote a healthy constitution aud develop bone and muscle with proper flesh. A hog that has been grown principally on grass has a sure foundation for the future

BUTTER is a very difficult article to keep, unless a very low, uniform tem-perature can be secured. Where butter is needed for long keeping, the best way is to make in small and somewhat oblong rolls; wrap closely in well brine-washed muslin cloths and immerse them in brine made from boiled water. These should be kept beneath the surface so that the air will not get to them. A small quantity can thus be had at any time.

J. S. WOODWARD of Lockport, N. Y. says that he has grown early lambs for market for years, but never succeeded in making any money from them until he began growing a supply of roots for feeding the ewes so as to make a free flow of milk. He prefers mangel wurtzels to either turnips or sugar beets in part, because the mangels will keep in good condition for feeding until late in

Next year it is cheese or butter? Select your cow accordingly. A cow may be grand for cheese and poor for butter, or vice versa.

J. T. COBE, SCHOOLCRAFT.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

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American Farmer	01 /	200	\$	8
American Grange Bulletin	1	50	1	
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We respectfully call the attention of our readers to the above clubbing list. It is to your advantage to subscribe in this way and we believe no paper can offer you better terms than we do.

#### THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

We hope the election following so closely our issue of November 1st, did not so engross the attention of our readers that little or no attention was given to our editorial reference to "New Organization," The Citizens League of the State of Michigan" and to the laws of the State relating to the sale of liquor, etc., as found in chapter 71 of Howell's Compilation.

There was also another editorial in the same issue, referring to the general neglect of officers to enforce these laws. On this account and their continued violation by men engaged in selling liquor, there was shown a necessity for law-abiding citizens to undertake the enforcement of law to the end that the boys and young men who frequent saloons shall by a sort of compulsory protection be saved from the evil influences and results which belong to, and grow out of the business of selling alcoholic drink. From this no one need apprehend that the Citizens' League is an organization that proposes to make a raid per se on the business of selling liquor. By no means. The Citizens' League simply proposes that where liquor is sold the business shall be conducted within the limits of the laws of the State and not in disregard and open violation of such laws.

Now that a month has passed since the election and it has been definitely determined who is the President elect, and no amount of complaining or fault-finding on the part of defeated candidates or partisans can avail to change the result, we again call attention to the "Citizens' League.

We see in this new organization an opportunity to put in practical shape much of the temperance sentiment that pervades almost every neighborhood in the State. All readers of the Vis-ITOR know that it has all along given place to articles upon the temperance question, but it has at no time editorially given expression to any views touching political action on this subject. Nor do we now. But we do insist that while it is no more the duty of a radical temperance man to demand that the laws of the State be enforced than it is the duty of any other citizen. yet as temperance men are particularly earnest in their demands for more restrictive legislation, we expect them to give the claims of this new organization careful consideration.

We venture to assume that ninetenths of those who read the law were surprised to find so much law available for the suppression of the traffic. and every citizen after reading the law ought to feel surprised that it is so peerly executed. ..... variations

Having introduced this subject a month ago, we shall refer to it from time to tim until our readers are more

Camilia: with it. Referring to the early history of the Citizens' League we find that a small combination of individual citizens some seven years ago in the city of Chicago began the work of compelling saleon keepers to comply with State and municipal law. The originators of the movement were F.F. Elmendorf and Andrew Paxton. Their special obect as stated, was "For the enforcement of laws enacted to protect the young against the evils of liquor saoens." At a meeting off the Citizens' League of Chicago in Farwell Hall in October last, the Hon. C. C. Bonney said, "The success of the Citizens' League movement is one of the marvels of our time. It has kept more than 25,000 Chicago boys permanently out of the saloons of the city. It has saved from the waste of dram drinking, a wast sum estimated at more than most flimsy pretext, and the prime obtwo millions of dollars in Chicago ject for which courts were instituted, Blowe.

In the seven years this volunteer work has existed, local leagues have been organized and from such have come the organization of State Leagues, Michigan being the last State organination so far as we know.

A National League has been organazed, and, a weekly paper devoted to this special work made its first appearance under date of Oct. 4th, 1884. It hails from Boston, is edited by L. Edwin Dudley, 38 School street.

As we expect to interest the people of Michigan more than elsewhere, we print the first three sections of Article L of the constitution of "the Citizens' League of the State of Michigan." as adopted at Grand Rapids on the 21st of October. ARTICLE 1.

SEC. 1. This League shall be called The Citizens' League of the State of Michigan.

SEC. 2. Its objects shall be the suppression of the sale of liquors to mimors and drunkards, and the enforcement of the liquor laws.

SEC. 3. It shall strive to effect these shjects by enforcing all existing laws and ordinances, prohibiting the selling or giving of intoxicating liquors to mi-mors or drunkards, and prohibiting minors from playing games in places where liquors are sold; by adopting from time to time such other means as may be deemed necessary, or as may in experience be found advisable for the accomplishment of the general purposes of the organization, which is the saving of our youth from habits of dissipation and vice, and by organ zing and fostering, especially in every having the same object in view.

A solid public opinion pressing behind a delinquent officer will brace frim up wonderfully, and there are few communities in Michigan where a few of its solid men can not make a sufficient public opinion to secure a rigid enforcement of law. But this thing will not take care of itself. There must be some definite action waken, and some person or persons must take the initiative, and ask law-abiding citizens to agree to stand by each other in a demand that the laws of the mounicipality and State be enforced by its officers. And this demand must come from some one authorized and Instructed by this combination of citizens to aid in securing evidence against the violators of law, and in demanding its enforcement by those officially entrusted with its execution. It seems to be a prominent feature of Ameri-Gean character to be clamoring for more A. In this many of our people may be compared to a greedy rich man who is far more solicitous to acquire more dellars, than he is to use for his own aniovment what he has.

Under the head of correspondence, The prospective Patron Mr. J. P. Hackett, sets forth the obstacles therin the way of good temperance excepte in times past, finally reaching this conclusion; "Here is where the meed of the prehibition party comes in.'

It seems to us that of the laws parinted in THE VISITOR of Aug. 1, Mr. Hackett has confined his criticism emainly to the first of the several acts there printed, and overlooked the rest.

Now let us look at this matter in a sort of a business way, and not waste any time talking about principles or theories. Instead or arguing, organdaing, and entering the arena of politics to fight for more law, would it not We wiser to organize to enforce the laws we have, and if in the line of experispec we find them defective, we shall be able to show just how they should De amended.

Now if that is what our prospective Brother Hackett is driving at, we are with him right along. But if on the contrary, he is "the head of a temperance organization" that in this war on atemperance is endeavoring to take the Sast ditch of the enemy First, we beg Leave to say, we think that plan is takhold of the wrong end of the lever.

We are certainly in favor of electing officers who are more willing to enforce the laws we have, but this should not be all the object in view. While working to that end we think all good witizens should have their faith in, and Nove for this government of the people by combining together, where officers are derilect of duties and laws are persitently violated, and demanding the enforcement of law by its officers.

THIRTY-NINE counties and cities of Danada have adopted the Scott liquor Well Property

#### LAWYERS' MORALS.

In the Century for November, one of our old hobbies has an endorse nent from its Editor, that is so well stated that we make an extract which is really the summing up a fair and impartial article upon a subject that receives far too little consideration from the press of the country.

The points are well taken, and we should have been glad if the Editor had gone a step further, for to us it seems that the "Popular opinion" with | press. regard to "Lawyers' Morals" extends to and includes the court as well as the

The lawyer is here arraigned and found guilty. But the court, which is a lawyer clothed with authority, in- Briggs. stead of using such authority for the protection of the weak, for the most F. Howe, Alvin M rley. part sits in dignified silence and hears lawyers pervert or suppress the truth, Chase. a low postponments and delays on the to be set aside on the merest technicality. Every one at all familiar with judicial proceedings knows that courts usually allow witnesses, no matter what their standing in community may be, to be badgered and treated discourteously by attorneys without interference. While this criticism may not fall under the heading used, we conclude that this judicial practice is the legitimate growth of the prevalent vicious praetice had by the attorney before reaching the bench. There is sarcasm in the title of the article from which we quote.

"1 A lawyer ought to be a gentle-His function as an atterney gives him no depensation to disregard he ordinary rules of good manners, and the ordinary principles of d concy and honor. Hi has no right to slandr his reighbor, even if his neighbor be the defendant in a cause in which he appears for the plaintiff. He has to right to bully or browbeat a witness in cross-exaimntion, or artfully o entrip that witness into giving false testimony. Whatever the privelege of the court may be, the lawyer who is guilty of such practices in court is no gentleman out of court.

"2. A lawyer ought not to lie. He may defend a cr minal whom he knows to be guilty, but he may not say to the jury that he believes this riminal to be innocent. He may not a any way intentionally convey to the jury the impression that he beeves the man to be innocent. may not, in his plea, pervert or dis r, the evidence so as to weaken the force or one al the meaning of it. He a sworn officer of the court, and his oth should bind him to the strictes verscity. It would be quixotic to exset him to assist his adversary, but his obligation to speak the truth outranks every obligation that he owes to his client. It is notorious that some awyers who think it scandalous to ell a falsehood out of court in any business transaction, lie shameless-ly in court in behalf of treir clients. and seem to think it part of their pro fessional duty. That bar of justice. before which by their professional obligations they are bound to most stringent truthfulness, is the very place where they seem to consider themelves absolved from the common law veracity. Solong as th s infected with this deadly heresy, ve need not wonder that our courts of istice often become the instruments of unright cousness.

"3. A lawyer ought not to sell his ervices for the promotion of injustice and knavery. Swindlers of all types are aided by lawyers in their depredations upon society. The mock broker who operates in Wall street, and strips green country speculators of their hard earned gains by the most nefarious reguery, always has an able lawyer as his accomplice. The gentleman by whose agency a nest of these rascals was lately broken up says: 'The great difficulty in stopping swindles of this class is that the rascals make enough money to be able to employ he best of legal advice, and are, moreover, careful to do nothing which will render them liable to arrest.' This is he testimony of a lawyer, Mr. Ra ph Oakley of New York. 'The best of agal advice can be had, then, in New York city for such purposes. It would be more difficult to believe this if its ruth were not so often illustrated in he stupendous frauds and piracies of reat corporations, all of which are carefully engineered by eminent lawers. Our modern 'buccaneers'-our brave railroad wreckers-are in constant consultation with distinguished awyers. They undeniably have the nest of legal advice' in planning and executing their bold iniquities.

WE are in receipt of "Problems of copy is the 18th number of volume I and its appearance and scientific conen's recommend themselves to our avorable opinion. The subjects dealt with are common practical science of bring science from the clouds to walk touching diseases of animals should with men, and in every issue of their address him directing to Battle Creek, paper were cognize the steps of progress and welcome them to their place.

THE Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, seems to have the quality the name implies. This year they are making a specialty of a new make of meat chopper. The company assure us that they are turning out over 2,000 per week. This indicates that the goods are as claimed, not only new, but have real merit.

THE Citizens Law and Order League of Massachusetts have adopted the following simple expressive Мотто:

STATE GRANGE OF MICHIGAN-TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION.

The following is a list of Repre sentatives as far as reported to this office, elected to attend the next ses sion of the State Grange which will be called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the House of Representatives in the New Capitol building at Lansing, on Tuesday, December, 9, 1884. We give names of representatives so far as reported to us up to the time of going te

Allegan 3.-J. T. Robin, S. C. Foster, G. W. Lewis. Antrim-1.

Benzie 1. Barry 2. - Lewis A. Nichols, John

Berrien 3 -Thes. J. West, Chas. Branch 2-J. H, Russell, C. H.

Calhoun 1.-W. Hutchinson.

Clinton 3-W. T. Tillotson, J. M. Dewitt, C. N. Plowman. Eaton 2,-A. L. Parker, J. G. Wil-

Genesce 1 - Jas. Glass. Grand Traverse 1-C. C. Knowlton. Gratiot 1.-H. O Lyon. Hillsdale 3 .- W. F. Shepard, Worin Barret, Andrew L. Davis.

Ingham 2.-A. S. West, Elisha Mill-Ionia 3 -E. R. Williams, H. H.

English, W. W. Bemis. Jackson 1-J. A. Courtright. Kalamazoo 2-C. C. Duncan, Jas.M. Neasmith.

Kent 4-E. G. D. Holden, W. T. Remington, Norton Fitch, H. M. comes to Lansing, Via White Pigeon, Sleeper.

Lapeer 1.-Albert Bolton, Leclanaw 1. Lenawee 2-Thos. McComb, L. Mc-

Roberts. Livingston 1.-Andrew J. Wickman, Macomb 1-Jno. McKay.

Manistee 1-H. A. Dansville. Mason 1.-Alex. M. Augus. Mecosta 1 -Cyrus F. Richardson. Monroe 1. Montcalm 1 .- Frank H. Dyer. Muskegon 1 .- H. C. Tuttle. Newaygo 1.-D. D. Hoppock. Oceana 1 .- O. E. Huston. Oakland 3.-Geo. W. King, M. P.

Newberry, A. E. Green. Ottawa 2-E iwin Fellows, Ephriam Osecola 1-L. H Gibbins. St. Clair 1-Moses Locke. St. Joseph 2-Jno. H. Hutton, Daniel Pound, Henry Robinson.

Saginaw 1-Sanilac 1-R F. Welwood. Shiawassee 1-D Murlin. Tuscola 1-J. P. C. Horlacher. Van Buren 3 -E. L. Warner, E. Howe, Richard Hale.

Washtenaw 2-Ralph Rice, George Wayne 2-Jas. H. Vreeland, G. A.

Cady. Wexford 1--Geo. Farnesworth REPRESENTATIVES FROM POMONA GRANGES.

Calhoun, No. 3-C. P. Chidester. St. Joseph, No. 4-S. H. Angevine. Oakland, No. 5-A. B. Richmond. Washtenaw, No. 7-P. F. Murray. Woyne, No. 8-Robt. Brighton. Hillsdale, No. 10. Newaygo, No. 11-I. F. Trieber. Van Buren, No. 13. Ingham, No. 14.-Geo. W. Phelps. Kent, No. 15 Ionia, No. 16-E. C. Howe. Lenawee, No. 18-C. R. Lyon. Western, No. 19-Jas. G. Van Skiv-

Manistee, No. 21-I. N. Carpenter. Branch, No. 22. Allegan, No. 23. Montcalm. No. 24-D. G. Fuller. Clinton, No. 25 Kalamazoo, No. 27, Eaton, No. 28-Chas. Chapple. Shiawassee, No. 31-D. D. Culver.

MR PAUL PAQUEN a veterinary surgeon residing in Battle Creek has tendered his services to our readers through this medium. His proposition to conduct a veterinary department in the VISITOR was accompanied with certificates both of character and professional standing. As his name Nature," a paper new to us. This indicates, he was foreign born, is a graduate of the Montreal Veterinary College, and is a member of the Michigan State Veterinary Association and correspondent of the U.S. Veterinary Journal, Chicago. We hope this new nature, with which our people are department may be of positive value generally too unfamiliar. It is the to all Patrons of the VISITOR. Any of work of publications of this kind to our readers desiring information As no charge is made, do not forget to enclose stamp for postage from him to the publisher.

THE Newark Machine Compa ny Newark, Ohio, have removed their factory to the large Cull Car Works of Columbus, Ohio, which has been refitted with new machinery and tools for the construction of Victor Clover Hullers, Grain Drills, Hay Rake, Fanning Mills and Feed Cutters.

#### EVERETT HOUSE Corner of Main St. and Washington Avenue, Lansing, Mich.,

W. H. Packard, Prop. MOTTO:

Terms \$1.00 per day. Five minutes walk from Grand Trunk Depot. Herdies run to this point from the central part of the city. MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE - RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION-HOTEL RATES.

The twelfth session of the State Grange will be opened in usual form atten A M, on Tuesday the ninth day of December in the hall of the House of Representatives, Capitol building, Lansing. Arrangements rave been made with the several railroads touching Lansing by which ill Patrons that attend the State Grange, will be able to return over the same lines, at one cent per mile to he point from which they started. In order to secure the advantages of his one third rate for return passage a will be present at the annual meeting. certificate signed by me must be procured during the session, for presentation to the Lansing treast agent of the railroad over which the holder came. As at each session we answer a few thousand questions about this matter of transportation. We repeat.

Lansing.

Second. To secure the benefit of the return discount, you must continue on the road on which your start, clear though to Lansing, provided that road touches Lausing. For instance, if a person starts at Kilamazoo, on the Central, comes to Albion, and then takes the Lake Shore to Lansing, he will get the reduced rate only back to Albion because the Central touches

Lansing via Jackson. A person starting from Allegan, gr ing to Kalamazoo ever the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and then taking the Central will not get the reduced rate only back to Kala maz o, because the Michigan Central and Jonesville.

Third. Return transportation will be secured at the reduced rates over roads that do not touch Lansing from connecting points with those that do.

Fourth. The return trip must be made over the same route that the party reached Lansing.

Fifth. Persons holding my certificate of attendance, must purchase and use their return tickets on or before Saturday, the 13th, iast.

Sixth. Persons who do not take or do not read THE GRANGE VISITOR, are expected to ask questions that have been answered twice or more times during the Session.

7. All such are expected to subscribe for THE VISITOR at the time of asking such questions the second time. Hotel rates for the week of the sesion have been arranged for as follows: Lansing House and Hudson House, per day \$1.25; two persons occupying one room. Single, \$1.50

The Chapman, Goodrich, Commercial Everett, and other hotels not mentioned at \$100 per day. harge for fires. The Everett will run a free bus to and from the Capitol dur-log the Session to accommodate all who ing the Session to accomodate all who natronize that house.

visiting brothers and sisters.

## SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

The accounts of those Granges whose reports are in for the quarter ending Sept. 30. have already been balanced and are ready for the beginning of a new year. This by no means includes all and we take this last opportunity of once more urging delinquent secretaries to respond at once. Remember that the fiscal year ends December 1 Your honor in a measure depends upon the attention you give to business and your Grange has intrusted this matter into your hands, expecting that you would promptly discharge its duties. Clear yourselves of this charge and make the State report as complete as possible

The following Granges have sent in no reports for this year: Nos: 114, 115, 239, 265, 276, 283, 285, 310, 321, 580, 606, 625, 649. Those not having reported for March, June and September are: and Sec. Baird. 2, 57, 59, 83, 157, 176, 200, 230, 239, 241, 255, 265, 285, 310, 321, 331, 380, 408, 461, 464, 480, 513, 530, 580, 506, 607, 625, 635,

Those delinquent for June and September are: 18, 21, 54, 59, 68, 83, 89, 90, 92, 106, 110, 130, 141, 151, 160, 172, 180, 194, 221, 230, 252, 262, 275, 281, 287, 295, 301, 304, 339, 355, 358, 389, 390, 403, 417, 421, 431, 436, 443, 448, 461, 464, 466, 480, 509, 513, 517, 526, 664, 566, 568,

Those delinquent for September 30, 1884, are: Nos. 7, 8, 10, 23, 26, 37, 38, 39, 40, 46, 60, 63, 67, 73, 76, 78, 96, 107, 125, 129, 137, 140, 152, 163, 169, 185, 186, 187, 190, 220, 223, 228, 229, 236, 237, 246, 247, 251, 256, 270, 271, 272, 274, 278, 279, 280, 283, 289, 292, 293, 298, 313, 320, 325, 336, 338, 340, 346, 351, 353, 360, 361, 376, 379, 395, 396, 437, 441, 458, 476, 495, 503, 511, 545, 607, 613, 624, 628, 631, 632, 634, 636 638, 640, 645, 648, 651, 656, 661.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 21.-Frisbie, who robbed the First national bank of Portland several months ago and was captured in New York and brought back was this afternoon cleared on technicalities.

Do courts or lawyers anywhere make any move to provide a remedy for this constantly recurring weakness in our judicial system? If they do it don't get into the papers. But then, to set aside and weaken the ever present value of technicalities to the profession would be an attack on their own bread and butter, and their education has taught them to a tack other people's bread and butter, and get it, and the thing we have to complain of is, that they are so often unscrupulous about the means used to obtain it; and this technicality dodge is one of the most

TO THE EMBERS OF THE PATRON'S AID SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN: -- Since the adoption of another plan at the last annual meeting of the society in December, 1883, the additions of members to the society have been discouragingly small, and without there is a sudden and unexpected accession before the next annual meeting Dec. 9, our annual report will not give promising outlook for the future of the soci-

Some change must take place, and it is for you to say what it shall be. Under the circumstances, we hope as many of the members as possibly can The time is propitious, for what Patro does not desire to vis. the Capital of he State, look over the Capitol building, and better than all, attend a session of the Michigan State Grange. This alone should attract every Patron who can possibly leave home for a few First. Pations will pay full fare to days, and meet the small expense the trip involves.

J. T. Cobb, Secretary, P. A. S.

"ALL work and no play"-well you know the rest, and it applies to men and women who have been dilligent in business all through the long summer days, and busy weeks of autumn if they are satisfied to plod on and on, turning not to the right or left for recreation and enjoyment. No better scheme can be adopted to break the monotony of the labor of a year, than to attend a session of the State Grange.

Many of those who have proved this statement will prove it again in the same way; and we hope some of those who have never visited the State Capitol will indulge in this recreation his year. All those who can afford it and most all can) should not beat hemselves by staying away.

LADIES please consider our offer of the "Womon's Century" and THE VIS-ITOR in another column. Without hesitation we can recommend this magizine to you. For purity of read ing, and crisp fresh entertainment, we have never seen its equal at the extremely low price, at which it is offered by us.

#### Resolutions.

[Preamble and Resolutions offered, and adopted by Van Buren County Pomona Grange, No. 13; at its annual meeting October 30th, 1884, and or dered sent to VISITOR for publication.] WHEREAS, The laws of the State of Michigan, regulating the liquor traffic do not protect the parties who are the actual sufferers under the law, but misappropriates the money arising from the tax by giving it to corporations as an inducement for them to uphold and

to so change the law regulating the With all these favorable conditions liquor traffic, that the proceeds of the we hope to see a large attendance of tax on the business shall be paid into the county treasury for the support of the poor of the county; and in ca e there is a surplus the remainder shall be used to maintain the criminal law.

W. W. BASS, J. C. GOULD, ISAAC MONROE, Committee.

of Agriculture at their meeting at Lansing arranged for the following Farmer's Institutes for January 1885. January 12 and 13 at Monroe-Representatives from the College-Dr. Kedzie, D. Grange, President Abbott, and G. Carpenter.

January 12 and 13 at Plymouth-

F. S. Kedzie. January 15 and 16 at Flushing—Representatives from the College—Prof. Carpenter, Prof. Johnson, Sec. Baird and Dr. Kedzie.

January 19 and 20 at Albion-Representatives from the College-Prof. Beal, Prof. Harrower, Prof. Carpenter, January 20 and 21 at Paw Paw-Rep-

resentatives from the College-Prof. Mc Ewan, President Abbot, Dr. Grange and Mrs. Merrell. January 21 and 22 at Manchester-Representatives from the College-Prof. Johnson, Prof. Cook, Prof. Harrower,

and F. S. Kedzie.

There is to be a public discussion of the aims, purposes, and modes of action of the Citizen's Law and Order League, which has lately been organized here on Wednesday evening next, Nov. 26, the programme of which will appear in the papers of next week. The league already numbers more than a hundred of our best citizens and many more have signified their intention of joining.-Kalamazoo Telegraph.

THE Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held at the court house in Ann Arbor, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. December 1, 2, 3, in acceptance of an invitation from the Washtenaw Pomological Society. The headquarters of the society will be at the Cook House. Entertainment will be furnished all members of the society by friends.

OUR Prohibition friends should not forget that we now have positive prohibition as regards selling liquor to minors and drunkards and as to selling it on Sundays and holidays. If we cannot enforce the laws when we have the most reasonable half of pro hibition, what hope is there for an enforcement of the law when we have total prohibition.—Evangelist.

An American who went into business in Paris and advertised on the fences was fined \$50 by the courts "for annoying the vision of the public." VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY PAUL PAQUIN, V. S., BOX 2453, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Full answers to all enquiries will be given in this column without charge. Applicants for information should carefully state symptoms, give age, colar, kind, sex and special conditions if any exist.

Enclose two-cent stamp for postage on answer sent to the Editor of this department to the publisher.

To the readers of the Grange' Visitor: - ! feel greatly honored and proud o appear before you as editor of the Veterinary Department which Mr. J. T. Cobb has decided to establish in this paper-the official organization I think of many agricultural societies. Let me assure you before I say another word that I will endeavor to prove myself worthy of the confidence the able manager has placed me in.

Born and brought up on a farm, I have from my youth taken pleasure in studying the different branches of agriculture. Away on the beautiful hills of the Ottawa, among the majestic evergreens that adorn its hill sides, and in the shade of the ancient monster poplars that surrounded my home of yore, I was taught the first rudiments of natural history. Surrounded with magnificent scenery I watched the different phases of vegetable and animal life; studying with interest the philosophy of natural laws. I there received my first inspiration of the magnitude of God's creation; and it is there also, that quietly performing the duties of rural life, I felt its sweetness for nearly a score of years. Therefore, dear readers, it was perfectly natural for me to seize with eagerness every little opportunity to help this cause of agriculture (as I have done), and it is perfectly natural for me now to be happy to open a column for Veterinary Science--which I may say is a branch of sgriculture, in so worthy a publication as the Grange VISITOR.

To nearly all of you I am a stranger. I am as the politicans say, a dark horse. Well, good readers, time will make us better acquainted. All I have to say in regard to my professional standing is this: "I do not possess an inexhaustible store of knowledge, but with the little I know, I shall be pleased to serve you through this paper (or otherwise." I shall answer in this department all reasonable questions upon veterinary subjects to the best of my ability." This is all that is done by veterinary editors of Live-stock Journals etc, and I pledge myself to do it also. But is this all that you have a right to expect dear readers? I say no.

A concientious and more or less educated man of the veterinary art can do more if his time is not all taken up by in the State Legislature be instructed his professional duties, and this is what I intend to do.

The educated veterinarian is by his classical knowledge, the equal of most scientific men, and he is certainly the equal of the human physician. I do not say this to exalt myself in the estimation of the people, nor do I say it to magnify the profession to which I belong; but I say it because I know it to be so, and if my space was not limited Lansing, Nov. 26.-The State Board for this article I would prove it now. Only this I will say, to support one of those assertions, that is, in regard to the comparison between human and veterinary medicine, it is this: "We veterinarians have to deal with patients that cannot speak; they cannot tell us Representatives from the College—Prof or point to us where they feel their Cook, Prof. Beal, Prof. Mc Ewan, and pains and indispositions and therefore pains and indispositions and therefore to treat them intelligently we must necessarily be thoroughly acquainted with anatomy, physiology, pathology. etc. etc., and hence, the numerous and complicated symptoms of each and every disease, while the physician has the advantage of having his patients explain their ailments to him.

Now, to come to the point I was treating, I say, it is not only in prescribing for the ailments of the different order of animals that the veterinarian by his scientific knowledge, can be useful to his fellow-man, but it is besides in pointing to him, in instructing the public in the nature of the many diseases that are common to man and animal, and transmissable from animal to man, and those that are contagious from animal to animal,etc.; and it is also in that noble work in which every man and woman should take part. "The prevention of cruelty to the lower order of beings." All those points are within the scope of veterinary science, and therfore besides answering questions, I shall touch them each in turn.

Hoping that by the fulfilment of this plan, the readers of the "GRANGE VISI-TOR" will be benefitted. I remain very respectfully yours, PAUL PAQUIN.

NANTUCKETERS have had a habit of being born at various distant points on the globe. Cause, father and mother on whale ships. Port made; child born possibly Valparaiso, Honolulu, Rio Ja-niero or mid-ocean. The birth entry of some Nantucket children reads: "Born in latitude 30 north, 42 west from meridian of Greenwich, a son,"

The supply of postal cards this year will cost the Government \$232,000, and it will require \$7,300 to pay for their distribution and the expenses of the

#### POSTAL JOTTINGS.

It is a good time to make beds for lettuce and parsnips sowing the seeds. Set onions for early use. If you have asparagus, be sure to fork in a good supply of rotted manure before the ground freezes.

The tailot should be held sacred. and the leader who serves his country

best serves his party most.—Ex That's the doctrine we have been preaching for a long time. An out and out partisan neither believes or practices it and more's the pity. The man may be a patriot who always votes the straight ticket, but if he is it is hard to reconcile his practice with his professions. -ED.

You intimate that your friends have been finding fault with you and some of your correspondents. Perhaps they had better let us know their grievances through the paper, so that we who think you are all right in your manly defense of political honesty, may have a chance to act on the defensive, that is, if it is not too late. In the late elec tion it has been conclusively proven say you brothers and sisters. that good citizens will be true to themselves and vote conscientiously. Yours Respectfully,

Constantine, Nov. 20.

party bondage? To abuse and disen- the ashes as long as the lye will turn Republican stupidity .-- Journal.

The Granges of Montealm as reder and most of them growing somewhat. Some ill fe ling has been en gendered during this campaign, which it is hoped will be healed by time and sober second thought. It is an unfortunate fact that notwith. standing the teaching and talk about farmers voting for farmers and being represented by those whose interests are identical they come a long way from doing it, Party with us seems present vote.

J. P. SHOEMAKER.

As I read a call for more jottings, I thought that as I had never read a jotting from North Branch Grange in the VISITOR, perhaps a few words from a member of this Grange would be interesting to my fellow Patrons. We have managed to build a hall. Although it is not quite finished we have it so that we can hold our meetings in it, and look forward with pleasure to the time when we shall have it finished and thoroughly equipped for Grange purposes. We have had a beautiful fall in this part of Michigan. The farmers in this vicinity have their corn all taken care of, and are busy fall plowing, some have finished. Wheat is looking uncommonly well, the insect having done no damage as I have heard of this season.

JOHN D WILLSON. Lapeer county.

I have thought of making the same suggestion that Sister Mayo has but concluded if each Grange should raspond, THE VISITOR would have to be enlarged; however, I should like to se the experiment tried. The campaign is ended at last, the sun shines, and the world still moves, and so does our Grange. We are having very interesting meetings since the cyclone of politics is past. Last week we had a sort of a fair at our Grange, fruit, veg etables, and wheat bread premiums were given. To-night we will exhibit butter, corn bread, pumpkin pie and honey; after the premiums have been awarded the whole Grange are invited to partake, and a right merry time we shall have. We enjoyed the first fair so well, wo thought a series of fairs would double the pleasure and help revive the Grange.

AUNT KATE. Grattan, Nov., 20, 1884.

You said you were discouraged about the jottings. Dont give up yet, perhaps more will write from now on. It has been a very busy season. I want to ask you if you don't think it would be better to have the tax law changed so as to have all of the taxpayers go to the treasurer's office than to have him going half a dozen times after each little bit. It seems to me that each man knows when he has got money to pay his taxes, and that he ought to go to the treasurer and pay it. Now all of the larger tax-payers go and pay their taxes and the dribs. Would like to hear what oth- year is again upon us. Fall work this time but remember two years is fly. All crops the last harvest excel-

winter evenings are coming and let us will meet soon; every Paron shoul! It is of more importance to know how all these would seem to sustain the the need of a prohibition party comes try and make our editor happy, if jottings will do it.

READER.

Keeler is one of thies of the oldest ing 90 lbs. and Bangor one that weighs 136 lb 3. also a pumpkin weighing 160 lb . Where are our reporters from th(s) enterprising towns. Keeler has not excelled in these commodities to our knowledge; but we Republicans whipped into the line and helped to elect Burrows "just the same."

Cards are out for two weddings and one more soon to be; this to let ye editor know we, as a people, are not entirely without good works. Health is universal. Farmers have secured most of their crops. Some have plowed and even salted down their land, as well as their hogs. The Grange still speaks through its live members with no uncertain sound; we predict the Grange will yet become a political organization, from necessity. What

Nov. 11.

Bro. J. T. Cobb: -Will you please send me some blank quarterly reports as I find we are out. I like to read It is nobody's business how the Pro The Visitor very much; I regret very hibitionists voted except their own. much that one cannot have it weekly; They voted in the late election as some of the jottings are very interestthey thought best, and they had a ing, and others are amusing, but that right to do it. This is a free country is all right, for if they were all alike -in name. Every citizen votes as he we should soon tire from the monotochooses, except the colored brother in ny. Sister Howard asks if some of the South, and the Republicans want the Sisters will tell her how to make his enfranchisment securel- All soft soap. Now I always have good right. Why do they abuse the prohi- success when I have good hard wood bitionists for breaking away from old ashes to leach the lye from, and I use franchise the negro is a Democratic an egg upon the end when put in the crime; to abuse Prohibitionists is kettle; put the lyein a large kettle, and put in all the grease that the lye will stand and let it boil, and if the lye is strong enough you will have nice, ported to the last county Grange show | thick soap. I usually put one teacup that they are in good working or- of pulverized resin into a tin pail kettle of soap until hot.

Yours Fraternally, MRS. Z. HEATH COVERT. Alton, Kent Co., Mich, Fov. 24 1884.

The manner in which THE VISITOR has handled political matters during the last two months is encouraging. Nothing is more plain than if some of the leaders of political parties are not checked in their determination to Boston, Mass., for the November num- efficient work in the future than in cil a new inspiration came over him stronger than material interests judg- control the political affairs of the ing from what is now known of the country, that it will not be long before 159 entitled "The Universal Wind the rights and interests of the people Mill." Respectfully and fraternally yours, will be entirely ignored, and the offices will be held by the wealthy, and they only.

The means that are used to control conventions and carry elections, are gerous practices which prevail to an alarming extent.

I suppose some of the radicals of the republican party do not favor the durable if properly constructed. course of the VISITOR; but I believe a large majority of the readers of the VISITOR believe the Editor was right and will stand by him in his efforts to secure justice among the people.

FARMER.

The beautiful November days have been well improved by the farmers in Branch county, a larger per cent of the corn being husked and fodder stacked than usual at this time of year. Stock looks well to go into winter, and wheat fairly well, though not quite as large as usual. The season of thanksgiving draws near. Are we enumerating to ourselves the many things we have to be thankful for? Are we counting the mercies and blessings showered upon us by the Creator and rendering thanks in our hearts daily, exemplifying onr thankfulness by doing kind acts and carrying a cheerful countenance to bless those we daily associate with? or do we growl and whine that prices are low and election gone wrong and the country going to destruction as fast as the wheels of time can carry it? Brother and sister Patrons, as a good old colored woman once said, "Count your mercies and be thankful." SISTER ANN.

The world moves. The result of the election is known at last. The republican party go to the wall. a general rejoicing by the opposition. Some republicans with long faces are cursing St. John, claiming he "did it." others say they don't care. The proud Alger has been endorsed by the farm. ers and Grangers of this State, who are now endeavoring to digest the meal, of crow they gulphed down when they voted for party, not principle. Some of them must be awful sick, and we would recommend that they apply a plaster composed of farmer's rights, and representation to their disordered stomache. Our splendid fall weather is over; cell winter and tax paying treasurer has to run after the little time the most trying period of the ers have to say about it. We failed nearly completed; wheat on the to get our farmer governor nominated ground looks well, some complaint of

November 24th, 1884.

If people generally throughout the country were honest in deal, would do unto others as they would like to have others do unto them, would be reasonable, consistent, temperate in all things would obey the laws of health, would be satisfied with a reasonable amount of property and wealth, would use such property and wealth as wisdom and good sense would advise and dictate, there would be ten times the amount of real happiness and pleasure among the people that there is at present.

The majority of people are pursuing course in life one way or another which defeats to a great extent their own interests the happiness and comfort they and others might enjoy.

Some make slaves of themselves. until they drop into their graves, to become rich. Others cheat and rob people of their honest earnings in various ways to become millionaires; some, are slaves to fashion. Their first prayer in the morning and their last prayer at night is something fashionable to wear: and millions of selfmade human slaves are poisoning their systems violating the laws of nature bringing upon themselves disease, suffering, misery and premature death,

Bro. Cobb:-The time was when a said to be enhanced in value from several hundred to as many thousand dollars, more than otherwise it would Pomona which was well received. have been, by having living water Music, essays, and select reading, re either as springs or non-over-flowing hearsals, short speeches, and the disstreams. These generally render more or less, land unfit for some purposes, Financial Out-look in the Future for superfluous water; and people are fast ably discussed, all seemed pleased learning to recognize the value of with the day's work in the Grange wind power for watering their ani- The Grange closed in due form. The mals, Pure water must be recognized next meeting of Hillsdale Pomona as an important factor in feeding Grange will be held at Jonesville in stock, Let all who desire a perfect, the Hall of Fayette Grange for the yet in expensive wind power accomstamps to the Popular Science News of officers that Pomona may do more ber, 1884; and read the article on page the past.

Also, can the editor of THE VISITOR run the fanning mill, grindstone, or feed cutter, etc,; and it certainly has the merit of being cheap, simple and then the word "anti-monopoly" re-

E. W. A. Madison, Mich.

In the Visitor of Nov. 1., we were gratified to see expressed in the edi torial columns, such clearly defined, sensible views of the perplexities of the liquor question, and are confident all temperance people must heartily second such sentiments, however farther their more radical opinions may incline them.

er degree than those of Chicago, where the Citizen's League originated and has worked so effectively, is decidedly in favor of success wherever in our State a few business men put their shoulders to the wheel, and roll from their community the mockery quirements. of law. It is only success that suc ceeds, and "all speed to that time", suggest, that each reader of the VIS ITOR can do remarkable temperance years, and they generally prove faithwork by calling artention to the ful to the party trust etc. liquor laws as printed in the first Nov. number. Not alone on temperance principles, but as a law-abiding, and eral results of the election. law loving citizen it becomes a duty to see that a knowledge of this almost universally disregarded chapter of the neighbor to join the society, statutes be better known than it is now by the majority of the people of the State. In truth, one who from his present knowledge of the law appreciates its stringency on this subject, will be found to be an exception and not the rule.

EXECUTION.

North Michigan. Another season of corn planting and corn raising has come and past and the business of husking and saving is now in order. It is no great art to husk corn and pitch it into the crib, but it is a good farmer who can save and secure his corn in good condition for the winter and for the following season. Securing seed for the next planting season is of prime importance and should not be unheeded and neglected at this time of the year. The last three years have taught the farmers of Mich-

attend who can afford it; progress and to secure good seed, than it is to plant view of the traveling Chinaman as to in. the good of the Order demand a relit. Two known methods have American honor. vision of the manual, abridge it "boil been tried and proved to be good. it down," one half. Annual sessions As soon as the corn is selected, of the National Grange should be place it near or over the fire for a few towns in the State; notwithstanding abolished and use the money thus weeks, or until the kernel and cob is outery of each new breach of trust. coldest weather and not be injured The second plan is to bury the corn for seed in a bin of oats and let it remain until spring. The oats will absorb the moisture, and prevents any sudden and severe changes of weather. Farmers, you will find these methods the cheapest way to buy seed corn in planting time.

During these long winter months, would it not be to the advantage of farmers to inform each other of the best plans for raising corn and annihilating crows. The crow is becoming a serious pest in our cornfields.

T. N. TRAVIS. Summerton, Nov. 12, '84.

Early the next morning after election I found mys if and wife on the road for Pittsford, where we arrived at ten o'clock, we were directed to the Christain Church where we met a goodly number of the members of Pittsford Grange. After a few moments spent in warming, for the day was quite cool, and a friendly shake and a short visit, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master. After an hour and a half session, the announcement was made that dinner was ready in the Grange Hall. We found the table of Pittsford Grange loaded down with by the use of the greatest curse on earth, intoxicating liquors.

good things prepared by the Sisters of Pittsford Grange. The feas being passed, and thanks returned to the Creator for his blessings, we soon found ourselves again seated in the farm of 80 or 160 acres of land was church and the Grange in session. Music by Pittsford Grange. Sister Powel read the Welcome address to cussing of the question, "What is the election of officers. All are requested

R. W. FREEMAN.

I am a little tired of the real workascertain from reliable sources whether ings of the Grange. Every Grange the mechanical principles involved in ought to discuss a question in meanthe article named is open to a patent ing something like "Resolved, that isfaction of every one; and then the in the U. S.? Cannot the State the prime object of the Grange is National Grange called him to a highcontrary to the principles upon which Grange furnish funds to ascertain? home society." It would be in order er seat, the highest in their gift. And the government was founded. The We think any man might easily erect at the present time, and every male for all this high honor in a great measpeople must rise up in their might one on the barn over the "bern floor" member flored one dollar who don't ure J. J. Woodman is indebted to that and demolish these infamous and dan- that would furnish ample power to speak on the subject. Then the word accomplished lady who said to him, ought to be for entering the O.der. "Jonathan don't send the telegram to-"Machine" to be repeated ten times night." peated about nineteen times; then the male members repeat "barrel campaign" three times; then each ought to infuse a little dynamite in their vest pockets and explode it at the proper time to illustrate the explodity of the "Machine" etc.

Patrons will talk, talk, talk, about when election day comes they are so forgetful of these curses, as to vote their political ticket as straight as it was made. Now, I'll te pleased to The fact that the Michigan liquor find a member who will admit that of the provisions of this act, may be laws are explicit and severe in a great- he voted as he wrote in the VISITOR. Deliver me from the Machine," and vote for Alger in the same breath. Bro. Luce was capable and prominent enough, but he didn't have as large a which information shall be filed with pocket-book as Begole, and so Alger the proceedings in any previous examwas nominated as possessing all re-

You vote for Alger, and the excuse is half a yote for Begole. Now that say, thousand of Michigan's noblest is a political excuse, and won't be acand best men and women. Let me cepted with Patrons. All such will be but straddle the fence every four fact, that the Prosecuting At orney Perhaps W. B. J. is right; at least I

am not sorely displeased with the gen-

Now is the time for the Patrons harvest. Each ought to encourage his

There is a story of a Chinese traveler who, when asked what had struck him as most remarkable in the United States, replied, "the lack of honor." It would be well if the natural resentment of Americans at such an impution could be fortified by facts and statistics.

The repudiation of public debts by communities large and small; the recent unprecedented number of breaches of trust on the part of managers of igan the absolute necessity of having ties; the rings of financial adventurever can be; and the liquor faction only a short time, let us work together lent, but prices remain low, money perfect seed for planting, and the great era discovered to be in secret collusion never mean to enforce them as long as

But the situation assumes even a that the financial disasters that overtake certain institutions, sometime reveal the fact that the officers have merly been unfortunate in such speculative misappropriation of funds as is not uncommon in similar causes.

the Michigan State Grange will have closed its labors for 1884. I have been closed its labors for 1884. I have been looks well, and is superior to any paint used in this season. Fraternally, coming, counting even the days, anticipating a good time with so many whom I have seen before or heard of through THE VISITOR. The first State Grange I ever attended, was held in Grand Rapids in 1874, and I have attended every session since but Woodman the first time, and every Grange. time that he was elected Master. And I shall not soon forget the impression his manly appearance made on my mind the first time I saw him. When Master Luce was at my house last winter he related a little episode Woodman. At the time of the election Bro. Woodman was at home on meeting a full attendance of members in desired. Where granges have not prohis farm in Paw Paw, and one evening while attending to his cheres at the barn, a messenger handed him a telegram, informing him that he was elect- low members of other granges of this ed Master of the State Grange. He county. took the telegram to the house, and office and telegraph back that he declined the honor tendered him. But the Dewitt. good woman said, "Jonathan don't send the telegram to-night-wait till morning, it will do just as well." And so he waited, and she was up early in either by surrounding banks, mire, or Farmer ?" The question being very then brought out his best suit, and told her husband to take the first train for Grand Rapids, and perhaps when he come to see the brethren assembled there he might change his mind in regard to being Master. He did as his wife advised him, and when he reached Grand Rapids, and went into pany their address with ten cents in to be present. Let us elect a good set Luce's Opera Hall, where nearly a thousand Patrons were sitting in counand instead of making excuses he walked right up to the altar, took the obligation, and was conducted to the Master's chair

He filled the position for six years with honor to himself, and to the sat-

CORTLAND HILL.

To Editor of Grange Visitor:-- I see in your issue of Nov. 1st the enactments of the Legislature regarding the adulteration and sale of intoxicating liquors and was yery much interested, Being a farmer, and the head of a temperance organization, I was the different curses of this nation, and thinking of getting up a petition for a similar law, when I found I was forestalled by similar enactment.

But this seems to be deficient as (Sec. 7) "Prosecutions for a violation of any commenced by information of the Circuit Court of any county by the Pros- tled and prepared to receive it ecuting Attorney [of the county in which the offence shall be committed, ination before any justice of the peace, and the proceedings after the filing of the information, or information and proceedings as aforesaid shall be the same as in other criminal cases."

The deficiency seems to be in the must furnish information in the Circuit Court. Now, experience has taught us that a Republican or Demccratic Attorney would not commence such a case; if they did the old prohibitory law would have been enforced, and not a dead letter on the statute book, and if they had there would have been a jury packed for acquital the same as trials under said law.

Again, who is to be the inspector of said liquors alleged to be adulterated? Perhaps some saloon-keeper or his friends. In such a contingency the law would be inoperative, and if a citizen should be allowed to bring a complaint, and the Attorney condescended to notice it, would you have to give bail for costs that would assuredly be flung back by a packed Jury.

No, Mr. Editor, perhaps we are ignorant, but it looks to us as if there would have to be a party to elect the banks and other corporations; the officers that control the machinery of countless defalcations by trusted em- the Courts, or we would be wasting our ployes of private business firms; the time prosecuting liquor dealers. Still growth and recklesness of speculations if a competent and honest inspector the number of suits on the part of the | could be had, the law would be wort) general government to recover funds trying in some localities, but it is the from delinquent public servants; the standing croak of the old parties that sordid character of much of our poli liquor laws were never enforced, no and nominate him next time. Long carce and high. The State Grange loss incurred by not having good seed. with legislative or executive officers— it remains in power. Here is where

Now, respected Sir, the Columbia Tuscola County Grange kindly sent me more sectious aspect, when we consider your paper and I certainly think it o that notwithstanding the newspaper unequaled excellence, and I fully apsaved, use it in Grange missionary perfectly dry. Then it will endure the There is rarely an adequate punish. of farmers. Perhaps you will ask why preciate the needs of an organization ment inflicted upon anything save the I do not join, and I will answer that I most flagrantly criminal action; and mean to ride the goat until he bawks before long if the brethren do not black ball me.

Respectfully Yours, J. P. HACKET C. [Continued on Sixth Page.]

Mr. Editor:- I have purchased considerable of the "Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint" for my townsmen, but hare Before another issue of The Visitor delayed writing until I got the opinion of my painter. He says the paint is all right—spreads well, coats well looked its labors for 1884. I have been

Windsor county, Vt.

#### NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Eston Co. Pomona Grange, No. 25 will hold its next annual meeting at Charlotte, Wednesday, D.c. 17, 1884 Will elect officers and do such other one. I was present, and voted for J. J. business as may come before the All 4th. degree members are invited.

JOSEPH SHAW,

-The annual meeting of the Kalama 200 county Pomona Grange will be held at the Grange hall of Arcadia grange im the city of Kalamazoo on Thursday the that occurred at the first election of J. 4th day of December, at 10 A. M. As the annual election of officers occurs at this vided for an anniversary meeting at their own halls here is presented a good opportunity to celebrate with their fel-

Programme of Clinton County Potold his wife what the Grange had done, and said he would go down to the Wednesday December 3d, 1884, is as Address of welcome, Bro. J. M.

> Music. Essay, Sister Riley Rice.

Biography, Sister Conn, Music.

Selection, Sister J. Keiser. Historical Selection, Bro. W. Ennest Song, St. Johns Grange Choir. Essay, Bro Myron Brown. Selections, Sister Libbie! Andrus,

Sister Viola Pike. Song, South Riley Grange Choir. Recitations, Sister Nettie Smith, Bro. Dow Lyon

Historical Address, Bro. Cortland Question: How can this, the closing

month be made most profitable to us as individuals and as a Grange? F. W. REDFERN, Lecturer. Branch County Pomona Grange will

nold a meeting with Butler Grange on Thursday, Dec. 4 h. The Grange will be opened in the 4th degree at 10 A.M., and the regular business transacted.

Picnic dinner at noon. Afternoon session will be an open meeting and all interested are cordially invited to attend and participate. in the discussions.

The following is a program of the literary exercises. Address of welcome Grange.

Response by a member of Pomons. Grange: How can the Grange beused to supply the social needs of the farmer and his family? By Mrs. K. K. Suitable amusements for winter

evenings by Mrs. A. S. Roe. Recitation by Miss Nancy Spencer. What shall we do for the good of the Order? by S. S. Reed.

A young gentleman's opinion of sultable amusements for winter evenings, by Arthur Lincoln. How can we advance the Temperance Cause by Grange work?

John McNett. How the Incubator panted out, by Ellison Warner. The exercises will be interspersed

with music under the charge of Butler Grange choir. After the open meeting the 5th degree will be conferred on those enti-

Brother and sister Patrons who can conveniently do so turn out and fill Butler Hall to overflowing and make this anniversary meeting one long to be remembered.

EMILY HORTON, Lec.

The annual meeting of Newaygo-County Pomona Grange, No. 11, for 1884, will be held at Hesperia Grangehall, Dec. 17th and 18th, commencing on Wednesday the 17th at 2 o'clock,

The unfinished business of last meeting, reports of officers and committees, the election of officers for the easuing year, and the usual business pertaining to the annual meeting will be followed by essays and discussions in the following order. 1. Reports from State Grange-D.

D Hoppock and F. Treiber. The Practical Farmer-Paper by W. S. Merrill.

The one best breed of cattle for all farm purposes," W. S. Hillman, and Neil McCallum.

4. The opportunities and possibilities for moral, social and intellectual. improvement, that should be within the reach of the farmer," By what means can we best secure them for ourselves and our children?-Papers

by Mrs. James Mallery.
5 "Corn is King," T. H. Stuare and E. R. Clark. 6. "The Pioneers of Newaygo County," A poem by Mr. M. W.

Scott. 7. Is the "Eight hour aw" for la-bor practical on the farm? W. W. Car-

ter and Jared Macumber. 8. "Do we as an organization employ co-operation to the best advantage?" L. Reinoldt and Oscar Blood.

8. How can we best educate the farmers' boys for practical farmers? Nelson Smith. A cordial welcome to all. Let every

one come prepared to help contribute their mite towards making up our 'feast of reason' that all may be shle to gather up wise teachings, and wholesome lessons for the future.

M. W. Scott, Lec. Co. Grange.

# **Borticultural Bepartment.**

#### A LEGEND OF THE FLOWERS.

When God from chaos dark and wild Called forth this home of ours, Like some fair star, this young earth smile But, ah! there were no flowers.

Then, from her pearly throne of rest He called a seraph fair, With lilies pale upon her breast And amaranths in her hair.

Lowly before the throne she knelt, Her white wings drooping low, While, from her dear Lord's lips there went This message calm and low.

"The brightest gems that heaven yields The buds from God's own bowers, Go, bear them down to earthly fields Oh, Angel of the flowers!"

With snowy wings unfurled. 'Till loaded with her weight of love. She touched this lower world, Then, flung them wide, and watched them fall

On hill, and vale, and dell, "Go forth," she said, "God's darlings, all Thine own sweet story tell," Whisper of hope, and joy, and peace.

Into Earth's weary ears, To suffering bring a sweet release, The wine of joy, for tears. And so, to those who will but hear, In sorrows dreary hours,

Will float, like music soft and clear,

The whisper of the flowers, But ah! man walks this lower sphere Wrapped in the clouds of time, And earth-bound souls, can never hear The flower's silvery chime.

Only those hearts whose inmost shrine Is close to God's own throne. Can catch that melody divine The flower's sweet undertone.

-M. C. S.

#### The Cuitivation of Flowers-Its Influence on the Home.

lover of these beatiful creations of In- cheered by the kindly remembrance. bler. It teaches industry, patience, know how a little wreath of fragrant and hope. We plant and sow in hope, leaves, or a tiny bouquet, tenderly never fail. It is a pleasure that an undefined manner, comfort to the brings no pain, a sweet without a mourner's heart. snare. True, we sometimes fail to re- But to those who never cultivate or alize our hopes, but these failures are care for them, these little expressions usually partial, and not unfrequently of friendship and sympathy are uncaused by our own neglect or misman-known. Let none consider time population doubled in twenty-seven wasted when spent in the society of years, the wheat area doubled in us to study more carefully, and obthese children of nature. It is but farms in 1880, and but two millions in serve more stricty nature's beautiful the seed-time that will produce a harand then success, as the result even of poses and higher aims. Let flowers

ties which must be studied. In this smile of an old friend's face, is the age of free literature, there is so much smile of bright, sweat flowers. that only costs us the reading, it would seem that we might easily know all about a subject so simple as the culture of flowers; yet experience is the only true teacher. The book of nature is open, but its wonderful beauties and mysteries are revealed only to the careful student. To the shelving upon which to show fruits. ever-busy, hard-working farmer, anything like an elaborate study of the help to observers. beautiful alone is not to be thought of, few general favorites, should be included among the necessities in every far
4. Exhibitors of collections should ed among the necessities in every far-

mer's home. Then do not think it is for the

women and children alone to do all the work, and enjoy all the pleasure to be desired, from anxiously watching the growth of some choice plant, of a tasty exhibit with these convenor the unfolding of some rare bud, and the unbounded delight when it exceeds our expectation. For there is nothamong the small things that make up every day life, that sends such a cheerful glow through the house-hold, as to have father and "the boys" glad of an hour to spend with us in the garNothing that sends such a thrill den. Nothing that sends such a thrill of pleasure to the heart of mother, wife or sister, as when they are interested discussing the merits of some of our favorites, or are proud and happy to wear a little button-hole bouquet as the list of awards. the result of our mutual love and labor. That we may more directly note the influence of the culture of the flowers on mankind, and we ask on nomenclature give the desired inyou who are older, to think back formation on cards made for this thirty or fifty years ago, when the country was new, the people poor, and to the securing of exhibits by amateur every energy must be exerted to keep growers of plants and flowers. "the wolf from the door" Then flower culture was unknown. The people hard working, honest, and true, were also usually rough and uncultured. As time passed, their untiring years ago, when the country was new industry was rewarded by fertile, well cultivated farms, with smiling fields of waving grain to meet the eye at insect enemies, blight, rust, etc, were every turn. Comfortable homes have nearly unknown. But now such sayings are far from true, and we are betaken the place of rude log cabins. and plenty crowns the board.

With the advance of civilization and improvement, a desire for self-cul- ago when our tools were of the ture and a love for the beautiful in simplest and rudest kinds not much nature and art have gone hand in hand; until to-day nearly every farmer's home is, not only as good, but skill and brains to use these improved as beautiful and as tastefully arranged as he can afford to make it. Music. books, pictures, birds and flowers are indispensible. And who shall say, of pine in her forests.

flowers have not formed an all important part in the transformation of man and things around us?

thoughts of the heart pure, the life for flowers, watch them, study their rather than population that creates habits and best means of culture, and wealth. Paupers do not enhance habits and best means of culture, and not be influenced by their purity and ta use better language, and unconsciously, perhaps, the desire for a persistence in labor. Who can stand and feast the eye on a bed of pansies like a sea of upturned hand that made them is divine."

expressive only of perfect purity, She flashed through space, like some fair dove and speak an impure word; or think whose life no mother love or wife hope ever entered. To such a one grant pity and not censure.

From the earliest history of man we have ample proof of his susceptibility to influence, and that not alone ated great measures, not alone to some a ated great measures, not alone to some a very limited extent. Fifteen tremendous upheaval of public senti-ment, that has for the time converted was far less than at present, less than ment, that has for the time converted usually peaceful communities into a went to all other countries exclusive of social volcano, but, "Like the still Great Britain and ber dependencies. quiet fall of the silent dew of night" touching of the hat, a smile, a kind compared with the volume of our conword, a tear of sympathy with one sumption. We exported in 1883 prowho is draining to the dregs some cup of sorrow, a word of encouragement to one who is tempted or tried, have been known to wield an influence for good not easily computed. Often too, the gift of a simple flower has dried the tear on childhoods cheek, caused the eye to sparkle, and wreathed the face with smiles. The beautiful custom of sending bouquets to friends is every year gaining favor. Not only The culture of flowers is one of the few pleasures that improves alike the mind and heart, and makes every true is the eye gladdened by feasting on the rich colors, or peculiar markings of some rare blossom, but the heart is an exceptionally large national showing. Other countries the colors of finite love, wiser, and purer and no Happy indeed, is he, who does not and patiently wait, with faith in the laid by kindly hands over the still rainbow promise that harvest shall beautiful forms of our dead, sends, in eaten up by an army of carriers and

Thus we gain first wisdom, vest of purer lives, with nobler pur-

MRS. JOHN STRONG.

Lessons from the State Fair.

BY CHARLES W. GARFIELD.

Among the lessons of the fair were: 1. Tables are infinitely superior to 2. A clasp in which to hold the name card well above the fruit is a great

3. Either the fairs should be held nor would we urge you to attempt a longer, so that people will not income so flower garden on a large scale, but, a large numbers on a single day, or accommodations for a large crowd to see and small plot devoted to the culture of a study the displays without hindering

> have their fruit so packed and lists so made out that their exhibits can be put in shape in at least half a day after reaching the ground.

> 5th. Every possible convenience should be given committees for rapid and systematic work, and the securing iences is a problem well worth the study of fair managers.

6th. Exhibitors should have made such a study of the premium list as to know exactly their places of entry and procedure before they reach the grounds.

7th. All unworthy varieties should be should de made conspicuous to observers and committees. 8th. Committees can not afford to

make awards without placing upon record the argument which led to their decision; the same to be printed with 9th. A place in the hall should be devoted to those seeking names of fruits where all such can be placed under proper supervision, and the committee

especial purpose. 10th. More attention should be given

A person often hears the expression "That education is wasted on one who only tills the soil for a living." That remark was nearer the truth perhaps and when the virgin soil would yield abundant crops almost without care on the part of the husbandman, and ginning to realize that "knowledge is power" on the farm just as surely as any where else in the world. Years intelligence was required to use them. To-day some of finest machinery made is on the farm; and the farm needs tools to the best advantage.—Cal. Pa-

Louisiana has about 18,000,000,000 feet

#### Labor and Industry.

The fact of industry and wealth, in FIRST OF HE SERIES OF PROSECUthe history of nations, show that accu-It will require no logic of mine to mulation, thrift, national wealth do prove to you that if we can keep the not depend on mere numbers as one might suppose from a careless readwill be correspondingly so. It seems to me impossible for any one to care less that population enhances prices is at best a half the truth. It is industry prices, nor idiots, nor tramps cause a rise of "rent." The increment is pro-The increment is prosweetness, to cherish purer thoughts, portionate, not to members, but to productive force in action, degree in skill,

So labor that is unharmonous and higher and better life will be realized. unequal in its distribution among the industries is unrenumerative. If nearly all workers are in agriculture there faces, that it takes no very great stretch few other comforts or appliances of may be an abundance of food, and but of the imagination to make seem very civilization, and little money to pro-human, and not feel at least that "The cure any. Agricultural nations are and that made them is divine."

He who can look into these faces,

proverably poor. In India 70 per cent are engaged in agriculture, yet its products have been estimated at a value of \$8 per capita; in this country 44 per cent, are so engaged, and agri-cultural production averages \$64 for an unholy thought must be one into every man, woman, and child of the population. So it is everywhere in Europe as well as in less favored quarters of the globe.

Should we so unequally distribute labor so as to be compelled to sell grain to buy dry goods, there is a bar to the disposal of a large surplus in the fact that few nations can afford to buy, through great men who have origin- or to pay for it if bought, except to

Again, while our agricultural sur-plus is greater than that of any other little things, small courtisies, a polite country on earth, it is insignificant ducts valued at three hundred and sixty-two million dollars, and the same year had to pay from this sum two-hundred and forty millions for food and drink imported, besides large additional sums for transportation and commissions. When we remember that these exports are reckoned at sea-board prices, and that farm prices are only half or two-thirds as much, the difference between shipments and receipts is small, if not insignificant, compared with the value of the home consump-tion. After paying for imports of foods large national showing. Other countries balance far more nicely their litthe exchange of food products. There must be such a distribution of labor not sell the stuff over their counters, here that the farmer can get a fair price for his productions without hawking them around the world to be forwarders.

#### Advances in Production.

It is true that our production has advanced with wonderful strides. While equal to the product of four years in Europe. The supply of wheat per capita was only 4.33 in 1849, 5.5 in 1859, look up in every place through this 7.46 in 1869, and 9.2 in 1879. We might Every species of plant has peculiaribeautiful world of ours; for dear as the swhich must be studied. In this smile of an old friend's face, is the would be folly to do it. The area in wheat is now 38,500,000 acres, and 12,-000,000 acres are cultivated in excess of in Liverpool, in competition with the grain of Russia, of South America, of Australia, and of India. It is sent 1,500 miles by land and 3,500 miles by sea, and from California more than half round the world, to compete with the half civilized fellahs of Egypt and the slavish ryots of India. It is a competition unworthy of American freemen and utterly unnecessary, being caused by bad calculation in the distribution of the crop areas, for while we export one-third of the wheat production, we import one-seventh of all the barley consumption, and \$100,000,000 worth of sugar at foreign valuation, which brings, \$150,000,000 in our local markets in addition to the costs and profits of refining here. This inequality of production is the result of temporary conditions, which, it is hoped, the good sense and sound judgment of farmers will remedy in the early future. The pioneer farmer is far less a farmer than a speculator. At present he is engaged in land speculation, appropriating acres from an unoccupied domain queath posterity, possibly a little reduced in productiveness, but certainly largely enhanced in price. And he finds it convenient to grow wheat year after year till the weeds choak out all growth, with little labor and no cultivation, to get the ready cash with which to construct houses and barns, build fences, buy plows and reapers, and more cheap land. At a later day the pioneer, or his successor, will be quite as progressive as the advanced cultivator of the older settlements.

> The New York Evening Post says: The expenses of a congressional canvass have in most districts come to be very high, and hence there is every year a greater tendency toward giving the nominations to rich men, who are sometimes lit for the place and sometimes not. \* \* No election in American history has ever been preceded by such an incident as the Field-Gould dinner at Delmonico's the other night, followed as it was by the subscription by a band of millionairs of an amount of money which could not possibly be used for honest purposes in the five days before the vote, or indeed, in the two months before the vote." The most of this money undoubtedly comes from corporate sources. They first get men who are satisfactory to them nominated by both the great parties, and then they contribute impartially. The New York Sun says Mr. Vanderbilt gave \$150,000 in behalf of Cleveland, and it is currently reported that he subscribed in an equally liberal way, through Chauncey M. Depew, to the republican campaign fund. Mr. Gould has testified openly that he gave to both parties impartially, his only requirement being that the recipients should be "friendly men." The same legislative committee before which this testimony was given stated in their report that the evidence showed "the reckless and prodigal use of money wrung from the people to purchase the people's representatives and bribe them when in

#### After the Bogus Butter Men.

TIONS BEGUN BY THE DAIRY COMMISSIONERS.

Summons have been served upon Frederick Lindsley of 520 Grand Street, and Benjamin Hyman of 34 Ridge Street, New York, to appear and answer to the charge of selling substances resembling butter, the sale of which the act of April 24 last expressly prohibits, making it a misdemeanor. The misdemeanor is punish. able by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500, or not less than six months nor more than one year's imprisonment, or by both, for the first offense, and by imprisonment for one

year for each subsequent offense.

The arrests of Hyman & Lindsey are the first that have been made in New York under this act, though others, both in New York and in Brooklyn, are imminent. Assistant State Dairy Commissioners Van Valkenburg has the matter in charge. He was appointed to office on May and took the oath of office on July 11. Fault has been found with him by the newspapers of the trade, and dealers in butter for his supposed delay. He has been working up cases and will soon have a large batch before the courts.

"It is the intention of the State Dairy Commissioner, Mr. Brown, under whom I act" he said yesterday, to push things until the trade in butterine, ioleomargarine, and other bogus butters is wiped out. We have agents actively engaged in working up cases in New York and Brooklyn, and up the Hudson River. It is difficult to get positive proofs of dealings in the forbidden commodities, and the only way it can be done is to purchase a pound of butter here and there at the retail stores, and then submit it to chemical examinations. E. B. Walter, of the school ofmines, is the chemist for the butter tests. Prof. Martin, of the school of mines, looks after the milk, the same law fixing penalties for the adulteration of milk that covers the question of bogus butter. I have charge solely of the prosecutions for the sale of and that is anchored on holding bottom fraudulent butter, and am instructed to spare no pains or expense to root out the trade.

Oleomargarine and butterine are sold the retail dealers by the wholesalers at from 13 to 15 cents a pound. The retailers dispose of it generally as butter at from 25 to 20 cents a pound. I should suppose that the retailer must know what he was buying, and ask for it openly. We have reabut dispose of it by their delivery wagons to their regular customers."

From this time on, arrests will follow rapidly, and many cases will soon be in the courts.

The mock-butter men, it is said,

#### hold that the law is unconstitutional. -N. Y. Sun.

Harpers Ferry to be Sold. Har er's Ferry, with all its historical surroundings and valuable accessories, is to be sold on October 21st by the United States government at public auction to the highest bidder, pursuant to an order and decree of congress. The property comprises six hundred and forty acres of land and a valuable water power, which was purchased by the national government from the State of Virginia ninety years ago. the wants of the country, the produce of which must be sold abroad, mainly in Liverpool, in competition with the In 1794, during the administration of visited in person. At his recommendation congress made the purchase and John Brown, of soul marching mem. the night of October 16, 1859, fighting all day of the 17th, seeing his sons and half a million I operate: the other milfinally; on that evening returning to the little engine house as a last strong- at our door hold, where the forces gathered against him the next morning, captured him and his two remaining men, killing one outright' wounding the other, and after piercing the leader of the band with their bayonets; reserved him for the hangman, who did his work the following December 2, at Charleston, turning the remains over to the sorrowing widow the same day at Harper's Ferry. Less than two years later the echo of John hand in the play, while the profession-Brown's blow was heard at that very spot where the arsenal and its valuable arms and machinery for the manufacture of more arms, were captured by the Confederates without a blow. The place was recaptured by the Union troops afterward, but not until the more valuable machinery had been carried off to Richmond for use by the Confederate government in the manufactue of arms. It was recaptured by "Stonewell" Jackson in 1862, just before the battle of Antietam; later by the Union forces again. The fortunes of war left it a wreck; the buildings were burned and demolished, and nothing is now left to recommend of the old buildings and the little engine house where John Brown made his last stand, which by some means escaped the general destruction about aires. it, and now stands near the railroad station, labelled in large letters "John Brown's Fort." An attempt was re-cently made by a few Government of-

> way and Congress ordered otherwise and the tail goes with the hide. who, as a citizen or as a public servant, has filled his station in life worthily is the most deserving of the support of honest men for further

THE leading threshing machine man in this country is G. W. T. Carter, of California. His three "outfits" have

#### Confessions of an Old Sharper.

You say I'm a wall street sharper. eh? You mean to ask, I suppose, if I would beat a man if I had the chance cheat, swindle him? It's a plain question, sir. Yes, whenever the chance offers. Where would I be in the Wall street racket if I didn't? Be left, sir, if I were not "on the skin," as you put it, with the rest of them. It is a cut-throat racket, from II to L, sir, and the man too squeamish to use the knife had better try bunko for a season.

Beat a friend, would I? My dear

sir, you are quite green in regard to Wall street, aren't you? We know no such thing as friendship here. No man here—no Wall street broker or operator will plead with the street broker. tor-will plead guilty of anything but the grab game between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., however he might plead earlier or later. No sir; we know no friends here. It is diamond cut diamond; dog eat dog, sir. A man in the Wall street ruck who wouldn't beat his father, or brother, or sister even, had better not take a hand in it. He had better set up as a great moral show all by himself, and go about preaching to the benighted. There are men here who would put on a face of injured innocence were you to ask them if they ever fleeced a lamb; but you can discount that injured look down to zero. If you can find a broker, doing a commission business exclusively, who will not sell you out to gather in his commission before your margin melts; who is not well up in jugglery—that is a good word, and ready at a moment's notice for any little stroke of keen financeering—that is another good Wall street word, covering a multitude of swindles—find one who does not act up to these occasions and you find a fish out of water. The "street" has been my stamping ground for years, but I don't know where to catch such a fish.

Do I believe there is an honest man operating in stocks in Wall street? Yes, as Wall street goes—but Wall street honesty is peculiar, you know—unique, sui generis, I may say—oh, very peculiar. You mean a man of double-breasted, squared-toed, steel-clad, honesteel, squared-toed, steel-clad, honesteel, squared-toed, steel-clad, honesteel, squared-toed, squared-toed, steel-clad, honesteel, squared-toed, steel-clad, honesteel, squared-toed, squ breasted, squared-toed, steel-clad honesty, so to speak; an honesty that has no entangling alliance with prevarication, equivocation or tergiversation, and never drags anchor; in short, that knows no rebate whatever under any circumstances. No, sir; nothing of the name in Wall street than comes within sixty points of it. What there is of it is of a very elastic nature, stretching readily from forty to sixty points below the per of honesty down to 0. Un low the par of honesty down to 0. Understand me, that the noblest Roman of them all does not scratch above the forty-point line of the thermometrical scale of honesty, the true article tower ing sixty points above him. I think I may fairly claim for myself ten points -when the transactions are large, and I can afford to indulge in luxury. some small transactions, even, where the entire rake would amount to not more than \$500, I have scored, say, thirty-five points, but indulgence like this would soon ruin a man in Wall

street, sir. What is that? Don't we ever let a man win? My friend, how do you work a big gamey trout or salmon, when you have hooked him? Do you commence to haul him in rapidly, hand over hand, as you would pull up a lumbering cod: No, you play him, don't you? You give him line now and then, humoring him in his dashes; now reeling rapidly or playing out as he rushes toward or away from you. You tire him out, half or wholly drown him, and land him at length a victim of your wiles. This is how we work the trout in Wall street, sir. We play'em; give'em line at times; let'em dash in and shoot off—they're hooked firmly—and land'em at length.

Have I made it pay? I should smile, sir. I have made it pay better than an arsenal was built there, which stood until destroyed during the late unpleasantness. It was there that John Brown, of soul marching men. ory, struck his blow for the freedom of the slaves, capturing the arsenal on the night of October 16, 1859 fighting all day of the 17th, seeing his sons and dear friends shot down about him, and lion I've settled on my wife, so, if the worst happens, the wolf won't come in

Do I really consider Wall street operations a gamble outright? I do, and the biggest of all gambles. Other sorts have their cliques; this gamble attacks all classes, and is death to all except professionals-it is our business, you know. Parsons, deacons, bank presidents, cashiers, lawyers, trustees, guardians, town treasurers, merchants, editors, clerks, wives and widows, with money of their own or in trust, take a als rake them in.

We are all unanimously "on the skin" We are a number of souls with but a single thought, a gang of sharps that "beat" as one, to quote the poet par-tially. Why, they've even got us down fine in England. Labouchere, the editor of Truth an old dabbler in stocks rounds up the Wall street herd in this

fashion: "Railroads in America are made to enable directors and others to plunder shareholders. The shares are merely counters, invented for purposes of gambling. Each railroad is in the hands of some railroad gambling king. By arrangements between themselves, the visitor to the many tragic scenes enacted there, except the foundations or depreciate the shares of any particular railroad. This is how the enormous fortunes have been made, which throw into shade those of European million-An American railroad king considers that he has a perfect right to make money out of his best friend, and if he can do so by betraying him, this increases his pleasure. If any one were to protest, the king would reficials to reserve a part of the property that was most interesting in historic ply that the game of speculation has its rules, and that like brag or poker, its essence is to deceive friend and

THE worst man will frequently more if I talked a month. By the way, make the smoothest promises, and the when you have a bagatelle of fifty best test to apply to all men is the scriptural one: "By their fruits ye shall know them." In politics, as kite for a season on Wall street, call on in everything else, it is better to trust me; I will guarantee to turn your those who have shown themselves money over in three months. To my-worthy of confidence, and the man self? Oh, you are suspicious, sir!

> PHILADELPHIA lawyers are alarmed by the fact that there has been a diminution of 50 per cent. in lawsuits in that

California. His three "outfits" have threshed 160,000 bushels of wheat this season, and yielded a gross income of \$150,000 to the fund for the election of

#### Business at the White House.

One of the leading secretaries at the White House tells me that the business of the Executive has increased largely since the days of Lincoln and Grant. "Up until the time of Hayes," says he, "hardly a scrap of paper was kept here to show what the President did or why he did it. Now we keep a record of everything and we make a point of answering every letter. Notes are kept of the contents of all important letters received, and by our records here, in case of an appointment, we can tell just why and upon whose recommendation the appointment was made. In case the appointee turns out badly the President is relieved of the blame and it is thrown upon those who recommend him. We receive a great many letters that should go to the various departments. Some poor woman in a distant part of the country wants a pension. She does not know anything about the pension bureau, and the only person in the Government with whom she is acquainted is the President. She writes to him. Of course her letter is referred by us to the pension office, and it is the same with other letters of the same class. As the executive office is carried on now it is absolutely necessary to have a good force of clerks and the day has passed when Presidents can ask every other person they meet to come and have a chat with them at the White House.—Cleveland Leader.

#### Round Shoulders.

First, suspend two ropes with ring handles from a doorway, and swing by the arms three minutes at a time three times a day. This will cure round shoulders within three months. Second remove both bolster and pillow from their usual place under the head when one is sleeping, and have one or both placed under the shoulder blades. This brings the head a little below the level of the dorsal region, and curves the spine in direct reversal to the curves of the round shoulders, and as during sleep, relaxation of the spine enduring sleep, relaxation of the spine ensues the posterior spinal muscles are permitted to recover some of the contractibility they lose during the day if supports be not worn. During the day let the patient recline upon the front of the body lying at full length, as children do, and resting on the elbows. This fayorite resting on the elbows. This favorite position with children should be encouraged, as if steadily practiced it is a sure prevention of deformity. This position is one of the greatest helps to symmetrical development in children Selected.

#### Prevention of Noise.

To those who carry on operations reuiring much hammering or pounding, a simple means of deadening the nois of their work is a great relief, methods have been suggested, but the best are probably these: 1. Rubber cushions under the legs of the work bench. Chamber's Journal describes a factory where the hammering of fifty coppersmiths was scarcely audible in the room below, their benches having under each leg a rubber cushion. 2. Kegs of sand or sawdust applied in the same way. A few inches of sand or sawdust is first poured into each keg; on this is laid a board or block upon which the legs rest, and round the leg and block is poured fine dry sand or sawdust. Not only noise, but all vibration and shock is prevented; and an ordinary anvil, so mounted, may be used in a dwellinghouse without annoying the inhabitants. To amateurs, whose workshops are almost always located in dwellinghouses, this device affords a cheap and simple relief from a very great annovance.

THERE is some agitation, at Milwaukee and other cities, in favor of the technical in preference to classical education in the city schools. The arguments in favor of the change, from a utilitarian standpoint, are unanswerable. The object of popular education is, or should be, to prepare the pupil for the active arena of life, in which, outside of one or two professions, the most thorough knowledge of Latin and Greek will be found of no possible use. Industrial training, on the other hand, prepares the mind for the real business of life, and the duties which devolve upon ordinary men and women. The school-life of the average child is too short to waste time on the ornamental parts of education, and, to nine out of ten, it will be found of more utility to teach the laws of motion than to set them to poring over the pages of Pindar or making comparisons as to the respective merits of the metrical beauties of the Illiad and the passionate verse of Anacreon.

Speaking of schools a suggestion—deportment. Why not instruct children carefully in manners? something that should receive attention from parents at home, but hardly less in the schools. A boy can begin to be a gentleman long before the down grows on his face, and so can a girl be ladylike before she casts off short dresses. All this is a matter of instruction. It is true there are in children intuitive preceptions of proprieties, but even these need development, and they may get it in schools as well as in home teaching. Deportment for children had more attention many years ago than now, and a return to the old way would be very pleasant to contemplate. Of course it is not assured that teachers in schools should organize classes in deportment. They need not teach dancing, but they can instruct in good manners and it should be exacted of the teacher to teach and the pupil to learn. If this were the general rule, young people would be the gainers and every progressive step would add a charm to youth to be preserved all through life. -Husbandman Elmira, N. Y.

THE child who never sees a book 'except a school book will not be likely to grow up with taste for reading. Therefore have books in your homes; not merely a bible, and a dictionary, and a sham history of our country, and a book on the diseases of cattle; but good, pleasant, healthful books which the children will love to read, and which will train them to love good reading. Such books will of course cost you a little, but it will be an investment that will bring you returns, a hundred fold.

THE Armstrong well in Pennsylva-nia is flowing 7,500 barrels of oil per

# Communications.

PLANT A HOME.

Young beginners in life's morning, Don't forget the rainy day; Sunshine cannot last forever, Or the heart be always gay. Save the dime and then the dollar, Lay up something as you roam, Choose some blossoming spot of beauty, Some fair lot and "plant a home.

You, too, who have babies around you, Coming up to take your place; Give them something to remember, Homestead memories let them trace, Would you feel the pride of manhood, Let the sun your dwelling greet, Breathe the blessed of all freedom, Own the soil beneath your feet.

You, too, who perhaps have squandered Life's fair morn-'tis not too late! Start at once to woo bright Fortune, Rail no more at so-called Fate. Sow the golden seed of saving. In the rich and quickening loam, Spend your last days not with strangers, Enter Heaven's gates from home,

#### Educating the Masses.

The task of educating the masses has ever been to statesman, philosopher, and philanthropist, a very difficult one For in that corporate body, or school of the people, there are so many different minds, so many different text books and teachers, that an attempt to harmonize and successfully instruct such a school is well nigh impossible. Where it is left to each individual to do as he pleases, to go to school, to study, or to be idle, to work or play, just as he feels inclined, it is one of the hardest tasks to instruct or reform. Then in such a school, for all the world's a school, there is so much bad teaching both by precept and example, so much to unlearn before progress can be made, that educating the masses seems to be a very slow and almost hopeless undertaking. This is the reason why reforms always move so slow. For it is only the educated mind that progresses. It is the spirit of intelligence that animates and pushes on reforms. Men's ideas must be changed before they will change. When Albert Spencer declined a seat in parliament, he gave as his reason that he could do more good as a writer outside of parliament trying to instruct the people than he would as a member working inside of parliament. "For," says he, "we are approaching a state in which laws are practically made outof-doors, and simply registered by parliament; and if so, then the actual work of legislation, is more the work of those who modify the ideas of the voters, than of those who give effect to their ideas." In fact, as matters now stand, it is beginning to be doubtful whether Parliament and Congress sit at Westminister and Washington. or in the writer's study, or the editorial rooms of the leading journals, so thoroughly is everything debated, "before the authorized and responsible debaters get on their legs." Consequently it is clear that we must improve the electors if we would have good laws. Now, if our ablest writers and speakers were the only teachers that the masses have, we would have a better government and better laws. But our instructors, as regards talent and moral worth, are of every hue and complexion, and they are as numerous as the fregs of Egypt. For almost every man has an important opinion that he feels justified in holding mankind by the button while he is expounding it." Or, as Lowell says: "We are in a world of daily, nay, almost hourly journalism, where every clever man, every man who thinks himself clever, is called upon to deliver his judgment point-blank and at the word of command on every conceivable subject of thought, or on every inconceivable display of human want of thought there is such a spendthrift waste of all those commonplaces which furnish the permitted staple of public discourse that there is little chance of beguiling a new tune out of the one-stringed instrument on which we have been thrumming so long." Apparently everything has been said, and mankind is now merely busy in combining and comparing what has been uttered, and repeating it over again. And a great part of what is said makes men worse instead of better. There is too much of the spirit that drags men down, and not enough of that which lifts men up. True, we have begun the work of education at the lower strata of human life, we have established schools among the negroes and the Indians, and among the heathen Chinee in California. This is right and great good will come of it. Yet the sorry that one sees almost every day in the year, pouring into Castle Garden from Europe, and from thence scattering all ever this broad land, retards and makes more difficult the cause of educating the masses, and hinders nationai progress in this country. Doubly do we need the corrective influence of education to properly fit these immigrants for American citizenship. The foreign immigration to this country in one year is enough to form a new State. We have now Germans enough among us to constitute a new Germany. And so, of other foreigners. Large parts of many of our leading oities are heathen with a low foreign element. One of our lake cities has

five to twenty times that number of a mixed foreign population. Our home missionary society stands aghast at these accumulating difficulties in their field of labor.

Says a late historian: "If ever any people were corrupted by an influx of different habits, manners, morals and customs, we are in danger. If a sudden increase of wealth, luxury, effeminacy, extravagance and dissipation, ever corrupted any nation we are in danger. If it is possible for artful and designing men to assail the virtues of the lower classes, to sway the weak and unwary by their ambitious schemes, to impose upon ignorance and simplicity, we are in danger." This is the worst view we can take of our country. But the American people are equal to the task; their wisdom and of a writ, and if obstacles are opposed virtue, their higher, nobler and more enlightened civilization will give perpetuity to our institutions, elevate all to good citizenship in the best government known to man.

#### A Word in Reply.

Mr. Little in his article on "High Schools" in the VISITOR of the 15inst says that he submits to the intelligent reader whether John D. Pierce, in the following passage, says any thing the officer, for when he has so escaped about a liberal education:

"Common schools are truly republican; and the great object is to furnise good instruction in all the elementary and common branches of knowledge for all classes of community, as good indeed, for the poorest boy of the State, as the rich man can furnish for his children with all his wealth." Now will Mr. Little take our Supreme Courts rendering of the above passage? Else that court's comments on this passage they say it means—"To give to the poor the advantages of the rich, and enable both alike to obtain within the State an education broad and liberal as well as practicable. Furthermore, John D. Pierce said in the Convention of 1850, when the subject of teaching the languages came up, "that he would not adopt any provision by which any knowledge would ments of the public good. A constable be excluded, that is from the common school. He had taught Latin in the common school, and if the people wanted it, it should be taught. Judge Chas. W. Whipple said in the same convention that where he lived, French and Grammar were taught, "and that it was a most valuable improvement of

the common school system." In regard to the Kalamazoo case, we would simply say that the decision of the Snpreme Court in that case, forever set at rest the question as to the legality of the public high school.

That Court says-Where the doctrine (the attempt to suppress the publie high school) was broached to us, we must confess to no little surprise, that the legislation and policy of our State were appealed inner door or force open a lodger's to against the right of the apartment. State to furnish a liberal education to the youth of the State in schools brought within the reach of all classes. This is clear enough, as regards the liberal education in question, and as to the legality of the public high school throughout the State. Still Mr. which overhung it; but if the owner Little thinks that the supreme court of the chattle be the least in fault, he the masses and the world. Let Grange held that they would not "determine the question as to the legal existence of the high school cited." That is the Kalamazoo High School. They did determine, that after thirteen years it must be considered as legally organized with the other public high determine, that after thirteen years schools of the State. Hence the "Kalamazoo suit" was lost.

As regards Mr. Little's stricture on what we said about, "Those little school houses scattered here and there over the land, etc.," we do not dispute his right to his own opinions in that matter, and we only refer to it now, to show what ignoramuses some of our eminent statesmen and scholars must be on that subject, for we merely gave expression to their sentiments in the passages he ridicules.

#### A Still Tonguc.

An old experienced Wall street banker remarked in course of conver-sation a few days ago, "That a still tongue was often a fortune." The idea he wished to convey was that men who talk too much expose the secrets of their business. A silent man is generally the safest adviser; he thinks before he speaks and weighs well his words.
Some men are as ready with their

opinions as a hungry man is for dinner all that is required is the opportunity to air them. Others are so voluble they tell all they know about their own business and their neighbors as well, specimens of immigrant humanity Generally you can take the measure of an inveterate talker as it is wind and froth. On the other hand the man who holds his tongue is not easily fathomed. "Still water runs deep," but little noise and friction while the shallows foam and fret with constant

> As a rule a silent man is methodical, painstaking, careful. He weighs words and pounds accurately. In business he makes no fuss or parade; he transacts it, however, with diligence and prudence. Brag and vanity are twins, together they were born and together they will die.

California's State Superintendent of Public Schools has recently decided that the Chinese children can not become pupils of the public schools, public education being intended under the constitution of the State, only for those who can become citizeus. There are nearly 1,500 Chinese children in San Francisco alone. When a Trespass on Lands May be Justified under what we have designated as a or Excused.

BY JUDGE PARRISH.

I have said, elsewhere, that the law encloses severy man's land with an ideal, imaginary inclosure, and the act of a stranger breaking through it is trespass. To a certain, in any case, whether the law surrounds a particu lar description of property with an en-closure, is to consider whether the owner may encircle his estate with a substantial visible fence. If he may, then any unlawful entry upon it is a trespass, for which an action will lie. And yet there are cases where a man may justify or excuse an entry into and upon the lands of another, even to the extent of tearing down his fences and breaking open his doors.

An officer may enter the remises of another, against whose person or property he is charged with the execution to his progress, he may throw them down. His authority in the execution of his writ is different as the process is civil or criminal. In a civil case, unless authorized by statute, the officer is not justified in opening, even by unlatching, the outer door to a house, although it has been closed for the very purpose of excluding him. The reason assigned for this rule is that, otherwise, the family within doors would be exposed to robbers from without. But this privilege is qualified by the circumstance that the party whose arrest is desired has not escaped from he is guilty of a wrong which author izes the breaking open of an outer door to retake him, provided the officer is in immediate pursuit.

This privilege, protecting the outer door from being broken in a civil case, is limited to the owner alone, and will not scieen the person of another who, with the owner's assent, flies to the house for protection from a civil process, nor such a stranger's goods, which have been so removed into the house. But the case is otherwise when the stranger or his property is there in good faith and without fraud, collusion

or connivance.

When the process is ef a criminal nature, the officer is justified in breaking an outer door, the owner having no such privilege or immunity from invasion, because the general interest of the commonwealth requires that criminals should be arrested and the law put in force; and in this, and all other cases, the convenience of a private individual must yield to the requiremay, therefore, break open an outer door of a dwelling house to arrest one

within who has committed a felony. It must, however, be borne in mind that the law never sanctions acts of violence, when its commands can be enforced by the adoption of lenient measures; so that, if an officer finds an outer door fastened, where he is autorized to enter, he should, in the first place, demand that it be opened, and on refusal or neglect of those within to do so in a reasonable time, he is justified in breaking it open. An officer cannot justify breaking open an outer door of a dwelling in the night time, at common law, for any other cause than treason or felony, or to preven an affray, riot, or other crime.

When an outer door or window is open, the officer may enter through it to execute a civil writ, and having and suggestions: once lawfully entered, he may in every "Since reading case, when necessary, break open an

may enter the land of another upon blown down by a storm, and has fallen on the adjoining land, or his fruit has fallen into it from a branch cannot lawfully enter, as in the in stance of a man letting a chattle fall from his balloon while traversing the air over another's farm.

The owner of cattle may enter the owner allows them to remain there after he has had notice, he cannot then enter, for then they are there such debt is not due or payable there, but till the debt is due the creditor has no such right.

Every traveler has a right to enter a common inn at all reasonable times, provided the nost has sufficient room and accommodation, which, if he has not, it is for him to declare. The law requires him to accommodate all trav elers, without distinction, unless the applicant has, by his conduct, rendered himself unfit to be taken into the house, as where he is intoxicated, or is afflicted with a contagious disease.

A man may be justified in entering upon another's premises by reason of having what the law terms a license from the owner so to do. This license may be express or implied. A license is express where, in direct terms. it authorizes the entry-as when, for inwater authorizes his neighbor to draw water from it. An implied license is one which, though not expressly given, may be presumed from the acts of the owner of the premises—as where a man knocks at another's door, and it is opened, the act of opening the door licenses the other to enter the house for any lawful purpose; but if the opening of the door has been obtained for an unlawful purpose, the party will be a trespasser.

Where a man has lawfully entered the premises of another by virtue of an authority of law, as by virtue of a process of court, and then abuses his right, he becomes a trespasser from the beginning, for he is then considered as having intended from the beginning to commit a trespass, and he is not looked upon as a servant of the law-as if a constable or a sheriff. having an execution authorizing him to sieze the defendant's goods, takes the person. As a general rule, whenever an officer makes an entry and violates his duties, as by taking property to which he was not entitled, or before he is entitled to do so, or in a manner not warranted by law, he becomes a trespasser from the beginning. Where the authority is derived not from the law, but the entry is made high upper limb.

license from the proprietor, the consequences are not the same as where it is made by authority of law. The party giving the authority by his act sanctions all other acts incidentally necessary to at ain the end for which it was given. If the privilege is abused, the party abusing it becomes a trespasser, not from the beginning, but for the excess only.

In some suggestions on the industrial economy of the country, entitled "Farm and Factory," I have said that-

The domestic trade of a country is always its principal commerce. In this country the foreign trade probably represents scarcely \$1 in \$20 of the grand volume of mercantile transactions. It might be less without the slightest in-convenience to a human being, the importer alone excepted. With an area bounded by the two great oceans of the globe, and touching the domain of everlasting ice on one side and that of tropical temperature on the other, there is little need to go beyond its boundaries for anything. This continental area includes a range of elevation occupied in agriculture of 7,000 feet, giving variety of climate and production without regard to latitude. North Carolina and New Hampshire have a range of 6,000 feet, and California still greater difference of latitude. North Carolina produces rice and wheat, figs and apples, and can supply both ice and sugar for its insidious yet popular potations of peach brandy. The productions of the United States range from lichens to lemons, and include the fruits of all zones, from gooseberries to guavas. With these resources of soil and sun, of coal and iron, of gold and silver, of water for transportation and for power, of mind and muscle, of skill and genius, how stupid the folly of desuetude, how abject the shame of inanity, how injurious the crime of idle-To go thousands of miles for that which we can produce from our surplus labor would be burning the candle at both ends and drifting into the dark-

ness of national poverty,
"Our population doubled in 27 years from 1853. from 1853. It will double again, it is estimated by Prof. Elliott, in 30 years, in 1910. Assuming 35 years and 40 years for subsequent duplications, the population will be 400,000,000 in 100 years from the present date, or nearly one-third of the present population of the world, with a consuming power, there is reason to believe, of nearly half the world. This is the field, rather than a foreign one, which American agriculture is called to fill in production and distribution-a field broad enough to satisfy the largest ambition."

Should it require two centuries instead of one to reach this enormous figure, the field would be large enough to nearly monopolize the results of American labor.

"There is ground for belief that with growing symmetry in our industrial levelopment, with culture of brain and leftness of hand, there will advance by equal steps, an agriculture replete with skill, abundant in yield, varied in production, and remunerative of labor beyond the present dream of the rural class. There are signs of such progress which should attain such fruition. The rate of advancement will depend much upon the intelligence and action of the farmers of America." J. R. Dodge.

A Worthy Master of a Grange con-tributes to this column comments

"Since reading 'Grange Thought' I am little ashamed that the space for 'suggestions for the good of the Order,' in our report to the Master of The owner of goods and chattles the State Grange was left blank. You say enter the land of another upon say: 'There is yet time to offer sugthey are placed and remove gestions to the National Grange for rovided they are there without the good of the Order.' Let National ers, and it is believed by many of them which they are placed and remove gestions to the National Grange for his fault—as where a man's tree is and State Granges impress Subordinate Granges with the importance of living up to and carrying out the principles of our Order. The press and self-interest are the levers that move principles, Grange literature and 'Grange Thought' be introduced into

every family and hamlet in the land." The most useful exercise for a Master of a Grange in the discharge of the land of another to retake them, where duties that attach to his high office is to stimulate by all suitable means thought among the members of his Grange, for the exercise of thought increases its scope, augments its power and extends the usefulness of the person whose mind is so developed. The through his fault. A creditor has the right to enter the premises of his debtor to demand a debt, even though. It is but an aid to those who seek progress, and its efficiency depends in large degree up in the use made of it by its readers. This Worthy Master in his contribution shows that he has clear percep ion of duties, and with earnest purpose to perform them his influence will be a blessing to his follows—From the Husband and Silve sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile from the Missour River to the Pacific Compress gave five sections to the mile five section for the mile lows -From the Husbandman, Elmira,

CREDIT has ruined a great many farmers and will ruin more. In commercial affairs it is useful, but it may be abused easily. The true way for a farmer is to avoid its use as far as he can without injury to his business Still, there are occasions when it is absolutely necessary for him to employ credit. He must exercise good judgment in order to prevent entanglement in the meshes of debt. After a man stance, a man owning a spring of has been deeply involved, and by persistent struggle has freed himself from all claims against his property, he rarely needs advice or instruction concerning the wisdom of keeping free, for the penalties he has paid are very sure to have left their impress and made him cautious about incurring others and the consequent struggle for freedom again. An old rule tersely expressed, as good to-day as it has been at any other time, is "Never buy what you do not want because it cheap." The most common way to abuse credit is in buying articles simply because they are cheap, and thus exhausting means, so that credit at last has to be employed when all one has to buy immediately becomes dearer. Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

> Governor Jarvis told the North Carolinians in a speech the other day that they had enjoyed this year some thing never before seen since the Declaration of Independence -"The State Government run for one whole year without drawing a dollar from the pockets of the people." This was accomplished by the sale of some unproductive public property.

THE wise turkey is looking up a

The Famil Doctor.

A fastidious convalescent may be deluded into taking more nourishment than he knows of or is willing to take by having a yolk of an egg stirred in his morning cup of coffee. Beat the egg very light.

If a baby is hoarse at night take a small piece of oil silk, rub a little lard or animal oil of any kind over it, and fasten it next to his skin, over the chest. It may be pinned with small safety-pins to his wrapper.

A writer in the Druggist's Circular

offers the following remedy for earache, which he says, after repeated trials, never fails to afford almost in stant relief: "Olive oil, one ounce; chloroform, one dram. Mix and shake together, then pour twenty-five or thirty drops into the ear, and close it up with a piece of raw cotton to exclude the mixture."

A very simple and effective cure for cinders in the eyes is simply one or two grains of flaxseed. These may be placed in the eyes without injury or pain to that delicate organ, and shortly they begin to swell and dissolve a glutinous substance that covers the ball of the eye, enveloping any foreign substance that may be in it. The irritation of cutting the membranes is thus prevented, and the annoyance may soon be washed out.

THE BLOOD.

While the daily fo d, of whatever articles it may be composed, is mysteriously transformed into blood, in the vital laboratory of the digestive domain, that bl od to constitute the material from which the muscles, bones, nerves, every tissue of the body is composed, to have pure blood we must take pure blood, not tainted meats, rancid butter, putrid swine's fl.sh or lard, recking with disease, not held described by the same of the state of the blood we must take pure blood, not tainted meats, rancid butter, putrid swine's fl.sh or lard, recking with disease, not held described by the same of the same not half-decayed fruits and vegetables, not indigestible pastry, made so by the generous additions of lard and grease in general, not wild game which has been kept till it is so far decomposed and "tender" as to nearly fall apart, not oysters, undressed, con taining all of the excrements—a scavenger at best—but honest, plain and natural food. Another important condition is the breathing of pure air by which the blood is purified, while the pores, a very important means of carrying off the waste of the body, should be kept carefully open, free and active. And since liver, kidneys and bowels are among the prominent organs of purification, carrying off the poisons of the body, it is important that the removal of all obstructions should receive due attention. These purifying means are far more active than all drug medication, none of which purifies the blood, as is generally supposed by the masses, chemically but, if at all, by promoting digestrolly but, and by the all but all tion and exerction. Of all of the ab-surd ideas in reference to the medical means of purifying the blood that connected with the use of ardent spirits. I regard as the most baseless, while alcohol, in whatever form it may be employed, is an acknowledged poison, antagonizing every function of the system, producing commotion whenever it comes in contact with any sur face, its stimulating effects being at-tributable to the violent efforts of the body powers to expel the foe, the invader, in the shortest possible time, causing irritation and weaknessthe re-action after stimulation-I am unable to see any philosophy in its use.—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

#### The Steel Age.

The steel nail is now receiving conthat it will eventually entirely supersede the iron nail. Outsiders who do not depend on nail making think that steel nails are the best. Especially is this so among carpenters, builders, and mechanics. In flooring and other building operations where hard pine is used, working men say that steel nails are worth 50 per cent more than iron, and contractors who wish to do their work well are willing to pay an additional price for them. The iron nail can not compete with the steel in the South, where hard Southern pine is used, and it can not be long ere this new industry will as sume a magnitude hitherto undreamed of. We are passing out of the iron age into the steel age. In fact we passed out long ago, if we believe the politicians—only they spell it "steal."

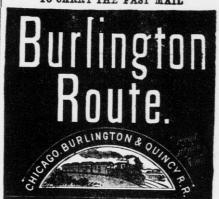
How our Public Lands have been Wasted

In 1862 there was passed the Pacific they came again and asked five sections more to the mile and got it. This was the first grant, by a party vote. They had not yet gotten enough and they came back the next year and asked for a gift of from \$16,000 to \$48,000 per mile—and got it. No, they didn't give it, they loaned it. They asked for permission to mortgage the road for \$95,000,000 and subordinate the bonds of the government for this mortgage—and got it. To-day there are barely 6,600,009 acres of arable public lands. When your children go west they will have to buy land of the railway corporations. There was a land grant which had become forfeited. and which was worth millions upon millions, but the great corporations will manage to cheat the government and people out of it.

An old saw runs: "You cannot eat your cake and have it, too." Remember this, young man, when you dissipate time and energies, waste oppor-tunities and engage in sowing wild oats. You cannot make a character that will entitle you to the respect of your fellows in later years unless you begin now. There is no argument against amusements, sports, enjoyments in their proper time and place but when they become the business of life they are out of time and out of place. "You cannot eat your cake and place. "You cannot eat your cake and have it too." If you will take everything that offers in the way of pleasure and neglect useful work your cake will be gone and the time will come when you will have deep regrets that you have wasted opportunities .-From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

The first edition of the November Century, containing the opening paper in the War Series,—General Beaugard on "The Battle of Bull Run" was the largest ever printed.

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#### TO THE GRANGERS OF OTSEGO

AND VICINITY.

We, the undersigned, the committee appointed by Otsego Grange, No 364, to whom was referred the matter of arranging and perfecting plans to carry out the proposition of Messrs. Norton and Lester to establish a store in the village of Otsego, upon a basis similar to that of the Grange store in Allegan; would say that we have made the necessary arrangements with said firm and they are now selling goods at actual cost, adding to each purchaser's bill 6 per cent as profit. They, the said firm furnishing their own capital, and paying their own expenses. Therefore, we would respectfully suggest and urge all Grangers to give them, the said Norton & Lester their hearty support, as without, such support they cannot sell goods at the profit proposed.

H E PHELPS,
M. ELDRED,

AETHUR T. STARK Committee TO THE PURCHASING PUBLIC. We have now commenced selling goods on the Grange plan, and sell goods at cost, adding six per cent to purchaser's bill, and sell for cash only. However, for a short time we

will sell goods to any person or persons. whether a member of any Grange or not, at the same rate, but only for a limited time after which persons will be obliged to either join the Grange or purchase trading tickets of us.

Very respectfully,

NORTON & LESTER.

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Fine Wall Paper, Window Shades, Room Mouldings,

Artists' Materials

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Special designs furnished and Estimates given for interior decoration, and all kinds of stained and ornamental Glass work.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAROO

TIME-TABLE -MAY 18, 1884. WESTWARD.

lamazoo Express arrives, ening Express, ific Express, il	2 27	9 40
EASTWARD.	,	
th Express,  amazoo Accommodation leaves,  amazoo Express arrives,  y Express,  w York Express,  autic Express,	6 45	
ew York, Atlantic and Pacific Ex	presses	daily

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

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Det J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent, Chicago, O. W. Russels, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time-30th meridian GOING SOUTH.

	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way P
Le, Grand Rapids  Ar, Allegan  Ar, Kalamazoo  Ar, Schoolcraft  Ar, Three Rivers  Ar, White Pigeon  Ar, Cleveland  Ar, Buffalo	9 50 " 10 19 " 10 45 " 11 10 " 5 05 PM 9 40 "	5 16 " 6 20 " 6 52 " 7 22 " 7 50 " 1 25 AM	7 30 12 50 Pb 1 55 3 42 4 5( 8 20 A)
GOING	NORTH.		
	NY& B Ex & M	NY&C.	Way 3:

# Jadies' Department.

#### KITCHEN CONVENIENCES.

Read at the October meeting of Calhoun County Grange Battle Creek Oct. 16, 1884 ] Kitchen conveniences, -What are they, you ask?

To tell you need not prove a very hard task. Though what they must be dependsaltogether On who is to make, and to use them and whether

She is one who can be quite contented with little.

Or must have patent dust pan, and new fashioned kettle, With everything modern from ranges to se-

And all the so-called labor saving machines, Now I heard, when a child, of one so conten-

ted, That, poor though her kitchen, she never lamented.

For all that she asked was an old fashioned skillet.

With plenty of pork and potatoes to fill it. And when they were cooked she the skillet could use For any good purpose she happened to choose,

To brew. or to bake, to boil or to stew, Wash the feet of the children, and wash their clothes too;

She needed no cupboard and dishes to fill it, For all could be done with that wonderful skillet. But in these modern times a few women sy

blest, As to be quite contented unless they be the best Of all the inventions thus labor to lighten, To make this work pleasant, the dark blues

to frighten, The need we most feel as we come to gray hairs

Is some one to help with our housewifely cares With strong arms, sturdy back, and heart will

ing and true, Who is glad of the work, and the pay for it,

Yet in these days so few are possessed of this treasure. There is all the more need, we should have the

full measure. Of all the assistance that science can give To aid us in living, is trying to live.

Now every one knows who has studied mankind,

That when we would have them both cheer full and kind, There is nothing so patent with saint or with

sinner To favor this end, as a rightly cooked dinner, Yet this wished for end can never be gained Ualess proper tools we first have obtained,

No doubt you have heard some women called sloven When the fault all the time was a cracked

smoky oven. For each housewife well knows, she fails in the making.

Nine times out of ten the fault is in baking, With these facts in mind you will not think it strange

That the first thing we claim is a stove, or & mange,

With an or tue fixings belonging thereto

To bake or to boil, to broil or to stew, And then, with plenty of well seasoned wood, We will give you your dinner both wholesome and good;

More, each well ordered kitchen in a little alcove

Should have in hot weather a gasoline stove; Just try it in some of these sweltering days And be quickly convinced that the gasoline pays,

And the good wife will husband what life is in her And not exert herself while watching the din-

Then, with ironing day ninety-two in the

shade, The gasoline stove is a treasure, indeed! Both hard and soft water, the health to insure Should be always convenient, abundant and

pure. For doctors all tell us that when fevers slaugh-

ter The fault very often is found in the water. A small handy closet some corner should grace, Where coats, hats, and mittens, boots and rub-

bers have place; For nothing annoys the good housewife much

more

Than to have all these things on her nicely mopped floor. On the wall near the stove, a small basket is

planted, Where holders and wings should be found

when they're wanted. That the cook may be saved many moments of fluster.

Nor wear out her apron for holder and duster. There are many small items that I might re-

But 'twould tire your patience to mention them all.

Such as broom, and broom-holder, röller towels, door mats,

And last, but not least, the good old house cat. For whenever there's any new mischief afloat, Poor passy stands ready to act as scape-goat Missing pies, broken dishes, lost cream, and al that,

It is very convenient to lay to the cat, Since much of our time must be spent there at

The kitchen should be both convenient and pleasant, We would have all these wants well supplied to the en l.

And every cent in it good natured. and then If our sphere be the kitchen, we'll try to well

And vie in contentment with her of the skillet-

#### Life, its Work and its Rest.

Since the development of this earth sufficiently for the maintenance hearts as well as on their shoulders, of man, labor has been a necessity. Mother Lature has kindly furnished double burden, they utter only comus with a productive soil, the life-giv- plaints and vinegar-like comments. ing sun and rain, and seed for the harhands, life could not be sustained.

be, should all follow their example. and farmers and their families are really beginning to believe they are you come to it." somebody, and of some consequence to the rest of the world. They are lear aing through the Grange that they have time and talent to inform the nselves and improve their condition in society. All true Patrons real'ze that time spent at these meetings is not thrown away; but that while it is a pleasure and recreation, it is also a valuable school; and its natural tendency is to elevate their social standing, and to educate them in many things, of which heretofcre, they have been fearfully ignorant.

But although manual labor is a necessity, it is only a part of life's great work. There are urgent demands for the work of reform pressing on every hand, and most important among these, and before which all others seem trifling, is the great problem of temperance reform. The rum demon walks fearfully through our land defying all legislation, all prayers and entreaties. From this scourge, no part of our country is exempt. How much longer shall the cry of

anguish and pleadings for the suppression of the accursed traffic be unheeded and the powers that rule in is nothing new to be said upon this question, but there is something new to be done. In my opinion, just so long as intoxicating drink is manufactured, just so long will it be drank. and I can see no way out of this di lemma, except through total prohibition, both in manufacture and sale.

officials and law-makers. numbers every day, and although, as which is vicious and exciting. and while we realize the pressing de childhood. mand for work on every hand, well for rest? Each day and hour brings there is really no rest this side the like pictures. grave; but to the diligent and faithful, who braves and bears meekly, shall be given the promised reward, according as he has wrought, a peace

that is lasting, and an eternal rest. MRS. A. S. PROUT.

#### Fretting.

The peevishness of many people can be compared to nothing but the rasping grate of a coarse file. The stubborn edges of their uncompromising wills collide harshly with everything. They breath the air of displeasure and readiness to fault find What a barren spectacle their hearts must be, with no brightenings at happy prospects for others, no nourish ment drawn from the milk of human kindness and only stunted plants of social life from which is severely clipped every fresh shoot that presumes to start and the lines grow deeper in the soured visage at each unwonted exercise of feeling. How many women let the ceaseless duties of their lives weigh heavily on their until, too discouraged to lift the

People judge material or qualities vest; but without the aid of human of character by the measure known as "good for." They want no new How seldom do we contemplate the inventions in their kitchens or on wenderful part in this great drama of their farms unless it is good for some- streets of Paris as licensed venders. | theoretical character.

The second secon

life performed by the hand. It mat thing; no untried hands are welcome te a not how great the invention, or to their work except they prove good how complica ed the science involved for it, nor no imported stock is stabled by the brain, human hands must be on their premises that is not good for the power by which one and all of what the old would bring. Now, we these are brought into practical use. often wonder if our good friends Indeed, the name is the ever obed ent would measure the fret, fret, more servant of the brain. As in thought or less heard everywhere by this yard we wander over the beautiful earth, stick, how many "good fors" they and view the magnificent works of art would find in it. It is a foolish and fashioned by man's hand, who can inexcusable habit to "wa'er miseries be read by every American citizen in say that labor is not exalted? There and hoe up comforts; for sorrows are the United States. And yet how has always been a certain class who visitors that come without invitation, many there are who could not apprecilooked upon the tilling of the soil, as but complaining minds send a wagon ate it, then, again, there are many the lowest and most degrading occu- to bring their troubles home in." pation. Such minds are too shallow They had better swallow pills without to perceive what their destiny would biting the sugar coating; drink the They would all cry "give, give," when the cup at one gulp without sipping generation of Americans by ministers there would be nothing to give. in its bitterness. Pervert the taste by of the gospel, by both clerical and lay Breat must be earned by the sweat of the sweets of cheerfuluess, and such instructors of the youth, by all who the brow, and any service, however good temper as will brook no hin- have public influence or private aumenial, if it be a necessity, should be drance to a constant supply. Many a thority, is -a sense of honor !- Century considered honorab'e. The Grange person would be freshened and removement is fast bringing about a stored to lost youthful voice and look revolution of thought in this respect by following with diligence the old maxim, "Don't cross a bridge until pect us to support and work f r him,

#### Children's Reading.

God has been very boun'e us in his good gifts to us this past season. Grains, yegetables and fruits have been bestowed in great abundance. The work of caring for them, disposjams, and canned fruits. Vegetables are cared for, and app'e; are barreled and put in the cellar. These will fill the demands of the dining-table; but that other table, the table, round which the family all gather in the long winter evenings, the sitting-room table, have we, with as much forethought provided for the wants of that. ticular objections to Cleveland as a Have we renewed old subscriptions, or decided on new monthlies and weekboth the old and younger members of upon its starry flag. the family for the coming year?

If not, it is now time to attend to it. My attention is called to this from seeing in the VISITOR for November 15th, the clubbing offer for papers, high places look calmly on. There and I wish to put in a plea for the children, or rather, for a paper for them. lantern should not be lighted or filled Do not neglect to select one adapted to their wants.

of our weeklies, not excepting even niting the straw or hay, with the More ruined homes and broken hearts in the Obio Farmer. Western Rural, sufficiently high to be out of the way fr m this than all other causes com- Rural New Yorker, and New York of heads and fork handles. Hang the bined, and yet it is treated as a minor Tribune, and it is often said, lantern on good deep hooks, or on affair. Time enough for this when all the children can read these, nails driven with the heads slanted other important matters are disposed Yes they can, but will they, upwards. Now is just the time to look of. But what shall we expect, when Do they do it without other prepara- after this matter, for it may save valuthose in high authority and executive tion for it, or inducements to lead able stock provender and good buildpositions, set the example before the them? But give them a paper or ings. world of wine dinners and drunken what is better still, provide them a ness, the truth of which is beyond way to earn the money for one, and faithfully in the past to secure an ex re-read the old ones as they will no united petitions shall be heard and ity" we call stomach, and if we de

a party, they are at present defeated, The desire for good reading, such they are in the r ght, and in the end is not created in a moment, it is the less field for labor in this direction; cultivated and trained from carliest good of the Order.

And what better way than to put may we ask, where is the opportunity into the ittle hands such papers as Babyland, Our Little Ones or The its allotted cares and duties, its sor- Nursery, with their large, clear type, rows as well as joys. For many, short, easy words, and beautiful chi d-

Even before they are large enough to read even these simple stories, I would take them, and read to them and show and talk about the pictures. There is no object teaching more impressive than pictures, and none more pleasing or easy for a mother to give.

These will lead the way to such reading as will be found in Harper's obliged to enlarge THE VISITOR. Young Feople, a most delightful and entertaining weekly paper, with its its Session Nov. 13. The day was loveinstructive articles on natural history, ly, the roads nice, and the crowd astravels, biography and historical tales told in such a fascinating ed by greeting and hand shaking. way they have lost their usual dryness and stupidity. The Youth's Companion a weekly, and the Wide-Awake, and St. Nicholas monthlies. even the older members of the family can read with profit, if for no other reason than to learn how facts rather than fiction may be presented in an interesting way to the young.

The list might be extended to many others, for the press has seen and felt the demand for suitable reading for the young, and it has been amply filled. It remains for us each to reap the benefits by our own special endeavors.

The old saying, "I can't afford it." must be changed to "I cannot afford to do without it."

THERE are more than 100,000 women

#### POSTAL JOTTINGS.

J. T. Cobb; Ed. Grange Visitor:-Knowing the interest The Visitor takes in the Farmer's Institutes, I enclose the announcement for 1885.

> Yours Faithfully, R. C. KEDZIE.

I think Bro. Woodman's annual address in the last number ought to young folks who can. O. S. HOTTON.

There is little doubt that the thing bitter draughts, if needs be, but drain that most needs to be preached to this

> Editor of Grange Visitor: -Sir: I wish to know how C G. Luce can exand the interest of the farmer when he works and votes for the ring candidate. Yours,

R. E PERRY. Master Cambria Grange, No. 74.

Having just read in the Jotting's Column of your excellent paper an invitation to all to write, I would like ing of the surplus, and storing away to usk some questions. Why do we for future use is nearly completed. I never hear anything from Cascade? doubt if there is a housekeeper among Is there a Grange in the town, and if the readers of the GRANGE VISITOR, there is, why do residents of the but has her store-room full of all that town never mention it? Who are is needful in the line of pickles, jellies, the officers of this presumal e Grange?

New resident in Cascade.

Mr. Editor do you think that the Republican politician's and ringsters have come to the conclusion that the Prohibitionists mean business as well as the whiskeyites. We have no pardemocrat, but we mightily hate to see that element in power who tried to

J. V. A. Ashton, Mich.

The luxurious pipe should not be taken, or at least lighted and indulged in, or around the barn. The in the barn or stables during the night. If by accident the light get extinguish-I know there are children's columns, ed, take the lantern out to some safe and youth's department in almost all place where there is no danger of igour own Visitor Some of the n are match, before lighting. Do not set particularly good, such as are found down a lantern; always hang it up T. N. TRAVIS.

Have been a reader of the GRANGE contradiction? And right here is have it come in their name, and it is VISITOR for several years and reading where the reform must begin with our their very own, that fact alone has a postal jottings Nov. 15, I soon came to charm above all others. They will look Grange thoughts and then before me Many brave souls have labored forward to its coming; and real and appeared the oft repeated sentence, What suggestions have you for the ecutive who would aid them in this other paper in the house. The men- good of the Order?" The thought ocgreat work; and their labors are not tal capacity of a child's mind is equal curred to me that if every tiller of the les; for in the near future, their to, or exceeds that "bottomless cay- soil, his wife, sons and daughters would join the Grange, and when two recognized. The prohibition element not furnish good nutritious food for years should roll around, all join is gaining strength and swelling in it to feed upon, it will seek for that hands, nominate and elect true, sensible and temperate men to all the offices, (let the old parties with their their representatives live for further as will instruct and create a thirst whims and corruption go to the dogs) work, and will not be put down, for for more enlarged and deeper thought, enact just and righteous laws and see that they are duly and faithfully exright will prevail. There is an end growth of years. The habit must be ecuted methinks it would be for the

> J. W. ASH. Ashton, Mich., Nov. 18, 1884.

In working at a ditch for P. Van-Fleet, several mastodon remains were found. Molar teeth weighing six

How many of us will quietly accept the opinion expressed by Bro. Cobb that there is not sand enough in al that there is not sand enough in all ice against any Doubtless, however, the Patrons to fill a page with Jot the Exposition will bring about a still tings. When there are so many things of vital interest to us, why not pour in such a flood of Postals, that he will be

The Pomona Grange of Lenawee held sembled joyous and happy, is evidenc-

A good programme was prepared by Wortyh Lecturer Sister Lutton, and well carried out, and the 5th. degree conferred in the evening. A delegate Grange.

IF every reader of the VISITOR who is interested in having the paper widely circulated, and the cause it advocates succeed, would get just one subscriber, the circulation could be almcs; doubled in a short time.

There is not a paper published in the State of Michigan that contains as much good, common sense, practical reading matter for the money as the VISITOR.

The kind of information is entirely different from what other papers conand girls who make a living on the tain. It is more of a practical than

It is a little surprising that a paper that advoca'es the interests of the 'amer so ably and earnestly should not be better supported by that class.

It contains a class of information that every farmer in the Sate of Michigan ought to have. If farmers generally would work as well for their interests in many ways as do monopo lies, they would succeed much better than they do.

Patrons, let every one who reads the VISITOR resolve that we will each obtain one or more subscribers, and thus extend the influence of this valuable paper

Every true patriot must rejoice at the close of one of the most exciting bitter partisan, and seandalous political campaigns ever known in this country, and according to Dr. Burchard rum, Romanism and rebellion have triumphed. According to other bigoted partisans, the government has been rescued and saved from the control of the worst, most unscrupulous and corrupt elements of the Republican party. Every candid, patriotic man who loves his country better than any party will be willing to give the incoming admiristration a fair trial and judge it by its acts instead of trying to prejudice the people against it in advance, possibly it may be a great improvement upon the legislation of the past ten years by inaugurating great reforms in years by inaugurating great reforms in scious and lolipops, the interest of the people and rescuing the control of the government from the hand of monied aristocratic monopolists who are running the government in their own interest regardless ment in their own interest regardless apron out—
of the rights of the people, at all events

Just the queerest and the dearest little schoollet us accept the result in humble sutmission to the Divine will, hoping for

REFORMER.

Ingham County Pomona Grange met with Alaiedon Grange, at the a day as this so late in November house of Bro. O. E. Stillman of Al- seems almost phenominal. As mild aiedon, on the 24th, of Nov. Meetir g was called to order by Worthy Master lacks the vivid coloring for the trees lies, to satisfy the desires and tastes of destroy this government and trample and opened in the fourth degree for tian hues. Many of them are bare the transaction of business.

Order, came the election of a delegate brown branches. to the State Grange, which resulted in the election of Geo. W. Phelps of shading my eyes from the too direct Cedar Grange. Bro. Phelps is worthy rays, myriads of its ets cross and reand well qualified, and will well repectors my line of vision, and I wonder resent our interests in the Grange do they know how near are the bleak Legislature.

Stillman and Adgell.

key and Tobacco," were to the point, and keep it. But it cannot be, ladies.

a brief history of the Order with its If by some unknown magic, some practical workings, and some of its charm. I could retain this day just as results This closed a very interest it is and summon it at will what a ing meeting and every one voted the treat I would give my friends in the time well spent. The next meeting will be held with

Delhi Grange on the first Wednesday Summer day as you would the gas, of January. Officers for the coming would be decidedly gratifying, but I year will be elected at that meeting. fearthere would be no burning off. E. H. ANGEL.

#### One Effect of the Exposition.

Richard Nixon writes from New Orleans to THE CENTURY for December about the New Southern Exhibition. He concludes as follows: 'To say that the exposition will have

softening effect upon the lingering animosities of the war is to imply that such animosities still exist-an implication that the Southerner is loath to admit. There is nothing so potent as prosperity to wipe out resentment. The more prosperous the Sou h has pounds each, and a large bone have grown, the less disposition has she been found, and further search will be been found, and further search will be to consider her injuries, and to-day standing on the eve of her great festival to which she has invited the nations of the earth, she would resent the imputation that she harbors malbetter knowledge and higher respect ing to the department "again and among the various sections of our com-

#### Make \$20.00 for Christmas.

The Publishers of the Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for December among whicd is the following:

We will give \$20.00 to the person telling us which is the middle verse of the New Testament Scriptures ( not the revised edition) by December 10, 1884. Should two or more correct answas elected to represent us at the State divided. The money will be forward wers be received, the REWARD will be ed to the winner December 15, 1884. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, fo which they will receive the January Monthly, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published. and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address Rut-LEDGE PUBLISHING Co., Eaon, Pennts

> How long can this process of accumulating millions be carried on without positive danger to the State and to the people? The old ship of State will be come topheavy with accumulated wealth, and will topple over into the sea of anarchy unless a peaceful social revolution can avert the disaster.—

# Bepartment

#### A DEAR LITTLE SCHOOL-MA'AM.

With her funny little glasses you'd have thought her very wise If it wasn't for the laughter that was peeping from her eyes;

Just the queerest and the dearest little schoolma'am ever known, ma am ever known, Whose way of teaching boys and girls was

certainly her own 'I give my brightest pupil," in a pleasant tone she said. sne said,
"A little corner by himself to show that he is

And, to spare the tender feelings of the dullest boy, I put All the others in a circle so you can't tell which is foot.

Whenever any pupil in his lessons doesn't miss, I encourage his endeavors with a penny sugar-And, since this slight upon the rest might too

severely fall,
I take the box of kisses and I hand 'em wound to all. "I've asked them what they'd like to be a dozen times or more, Andeach, I find, intends when grown to keep

a candy store; So thinking that they ought to have some knowledge of their trade, I've put a stove in, just to show them how it's

Enthusiastic? Bless you, it is wonderful to see How interested in such things a little child can

be, And, from their tempting taffy and their luto open shops.

And, with a nod that plainly showed how free she was from doubt, She deftly smoothed the wrinkles of her snowy

ma'am ever known, Whose way of teaching boys and girls was really her own!

- Malcolm Douglas, in the Christmast St. Nicholas.

Dear Nieces and Nephews. - Such and happy as an October day, but no longer flaunt their gorgeous Egypwhele a few have a handful of pale Besides, the usual business of the yellow flutter is still ellinging to their

As I stend in the bright sunlight rains and winter snows. "As near as Afternoon session was an open one. to-morrow," I fancy a voice murmurs, Bro. W. E West of Capitol Grange. But no, I will not have it so. It was read a good paper which brought only the twitter of yonder birds happy ont a lively discussion by Bro. Cook, in this brightness without a thought King, and Stillman, and Sisters of to-morrow. Yet even now he rises and with a sal sweet trill flies south-Next followed a recitation by Miss ward. I watch the tiny floating speck Nettie North, which was well deliv- until it disappears. Then I am conered. An essay by Mrs, Phelps, sub- scious of a desire to grasp all this ject, Temperance, and an essay by warmth and beauty, before it too Mrs. A. C. Lawrence, entitled "Whis- shall pass from sight, and hold and brought out discussions by the even were I an artist, no brush could paint those shifting shadows, Essay by Bro. Wm. Cook; subject, or the rusting of the wind, as it heaps The Grange. In this the writer gave the leaves, then scatters them again

> midst of winter's cold and storm. To be able to turn on an Indian

As I turn to retrace my steps, I remember how the path has thrice been carpeted since spring brought it forth bare and brown from beneath its winter covering. First, with short green grass, then with the fallen petals of the apple bloom, and now with partly-colored autumn leaves. A short time and it will again te white: but not with wrecks of sweet scented blossoms.

When these lines reach you it will be December, and doubtless winter will have arrived. But let it come early or late be brief, or prolonged the memory of this day will be a bright spot in the midst of its dreariness. I think you all join me in the wish

that Miss Verna Cooney who furnished us a paper in the last VISITOR will add to our indebtedness by contributagain."

I have learned to expect something good when Grace comes, and was not disappointed in her article "Live to be missed."

AUNT PRUE.

#### Bangs Defended.

Aunt Prue:-I suppose that after the tirade of E. W., my bangs should utterly collapse, but they don't. They curl just nicely and are just as becoming as ever.

I always try not to "make myself conspicuous by opposition to the tyrant fashion," but to make myself look as nicely as possible, for one might as well be out of the world as out of style you know. But I suppose that you might as well be out of the world as to be in Paw Paw. That is so far from any place, and perhaps

bangs are just coming into style there. I think that if we look at some of the prominent women to-day, we will find fully as many with bangs as without. Eor example, notice Mrs. Garfield, and Mrs. E. Aline Osgood. I think bangs are becoming to both,

#### THE GRANGE VISITO

and no one can doubt that they are to 14.00. Round \$10.00 to 12.00. Wild \$9.00 good and pure women. I hope E. W. doesn't think that I wanted to persuade her to wear bangs!

Not by any means. I should feel like a guilty creature if any thing that I have sald should induce her to "mutilate her braids."

By the way, E. W. I think that calling names is little boy play.

Don't do it E. W., it looks bad for one's manners. My bangs are not a snarl for I always keep them neatly

Men have worn bangs for years and years and years and it was all perfectly proper but now when the girls want to wear bangs they all make a great hue and cry. I think it is real mean of them. And only women and girls, who would not make use of their rights if they had them, will array themselves on the side of the meddlesome creatures.

In a certain high school there were last winter three lady teachers and fifty girls in the high room and all of the teachers were bangs, and fortyeight of the girls, of the remaining two one was a Free Methodist and did not dare to wear bangs and the other didnt have any hair to bang. And this was not a backwoods town

Florence Nightingale wore her hair in what was then the prevailing style and if she were a girl now why should she not be fashionable and wear bangs? I think she would.

"Au revoir," BREEZIE BANGS.

Special-A New Offer.

The accompanying cut but poorly illustrates the beautiful gift which we now offer for the names of two new subscribers and one dollar, which sends THE VISITOR to them untill JAN, 181



"The Mistlestoe Memories, or what the poets say about Christmas," just meets the demands of the holidays upon our young people and will be, we trust, the means of giving them much BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE! gratification besides increasing the circulation of THE VISITOR. It comprises a collection of poems selected from the writings of H. W. Longfellow, J. G. Send to the above journals for free speci-Whittier, Thomas Hood, Alfred Domett, Chas. Mackay, Sir Walter Scott, Jennie Joy, and others. The whole bound in banner shape, with rich silk fringe and tassels. The cover of this novelty is printed in nearly eighteen colors (being an almost exact face simile of landscape studies printed in oil colors on gold pebble board,) and ranks exceedingly high as an imported art production of the premier class. The original designs were drawn by H. Maurice Page, and were awarded a prize of fifty pound sterling at the Suffolk street, London Galleries in a competitive exhibit of 6,000 entries. For presentation, this art souvenir is vastly superior to a mere Christmass card, as it combines the advantages of both art and literature. Size 4 by 61%

There are four differently designed covers in assorted colors, and if you send four or more names you will re-

ceive different designs.

May we not depend on our youthful readers for many new names before the new year? Now, at once, is the time to begin, while you can offer the paper 14 MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS!

#### REAPER DEATH.

Died at his house in Jonesville October 3, 1884. Aron R. MISNER. Bro. MISNER was a worthy Member of Fayette Grange No. 251.
Resolved, that in the death of Bro. A. R. MISNEE; Fayette Grange has lost a most worthy Bro. And we extend to our bereaved Sister and family in the home of their affliction our earnest Sympathies.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for 60 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication and also a copy to our beloved Sister.

Bosiness Agent Michigan State Grange. Agency of North-Western Prodube Exchange. 161 South Water St., Chicago, Ill.

Our market based on actual sales:-APPLES Cars of choice winter fruit are selling at \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bbl., fancy varie-

selling at \$1.7 to \$2.00 per bol., laney varieties \$2.25 per single bbl. Small apples, or No. stock. \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bbl.

DRIED Apples, evaporated, in active demand, at 5 to 71. The 50lb box is the most

desirable package.

BEANS Hand picked navies, \$1.30 to \$1.40, Mediums, \$1.25 to 1.35. Clean, not hand picked, 90 to 1.10.

POTATOES Coming forward freely, and selling at 33 to 35c. per bu., in Car Lots, for Early Rose, Peerless, Beauty of Hebron. Peach Blows and Burbanks sell 2 to 3c per bu.

onions demand light, Yellow \$1.00 to 1.25 per bbl., 35c per bu. in Car Lots,
TURNIPS Nominal, Rutabagas, Yellow, 20 to 25c per bu. Fiat Turnips nearly un-

SQUASH Hubbard. Ripe Hard Shell, 5.00 to 6.00. Market overstocked. Marrow-CRANBERRIES Bell and Bugle, \$12.50

to 10.00 per bbl.

HOPS Crop 1884. Michigan and Wisconsin 12 to 17c. New York 21 to 24c per lb.

POP CORN New Rice 14 to 2c. Old, 4c.

CLOVER SEED \$4.40 to 4.60 per bu.
WOOL dull. Price ranges from 124 to 20 for unwashed, and 19 to 29c per lb. washed. VEAL 8c. for good, 11c. per lb. for choice

BEESWAX 27 to 30c. per lb. HONEY in liberal supply, selling from 10 to 16c. per lb. as to color and packs ges Extracted, 8 to 10:. BUTTER Dairy, 15 to 20c, Creamery, 20

EGGS per doz. 22. CIDER per bbl \$3,00 to \$4.00 HICKERY NUTS, Small, \$150., Large,

FUR LISTS on Application.

Furkey, choice, drsd. lb. 12@ 14

"Live, "10@ 11
Chicken, fancy "08@ 09

"Live "07@ 08
Ducks, choice. "11@ 13

"Live, doz 300@ 400
Geese, Live, "8 06@ 900

"Piucked, 6 00@ 7 00

"Dressed, 8 00@11 00
Mallards, "1 80@ 2 00
Feal, "50@ 6 00
Partridge & P. Chick "50@ 6 00
Partridge & P. Chick "35 6 00 6 00
Quail, "160@ 1 75
Jack Saipe, "19@ 1 25
Kabbits "150
Venison lb 08@ 12

COMMISSION Green Apples, Pota-FUR LISTS on Application.

COMMISSION. Green Apples, Potatoes, Rutabages, etc., in Car Lots, sold at 5 per cent; the same from store 10 per cent. deans, Hops, Wool. Butter, Cheese, Honey, Game Poultry Cover Seed, Furs, Hides, Pelts, Fallow, etc., only 5 per cent from store, and less in large quantities.

If you desire further information write,

tating what you have, and I will post you on prices by return mail.

REMARKS -- Having made arrangements with the "Grange Visitor," to publish a report of the Chicago, corrected for each issue, I recommend all inerested in this market to subscribe. Ferms 50 c. per year. A specimen copy will be sent you free. Subscriptions can be sent to me or the publisher. THOMAS MASON.

### Shorthorn Bull Call FOR SALE.

Commission Merchant.

This Calf took third premium at the Mich. state Fair of 1884, in a ring of 20. Pedigree and particulars sent on application. GEORGE JUDSON. SCHOOLCRAFT, Oct. 20, 1884.

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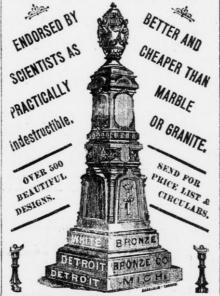
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he choices of woman's magazines. Price \$1,00 a cert 10 cents a copy. Any one wishing to see sample can do so by eating at the Visitor office, or seen closing 0 cents addressed to FRANK E. HCUSH. Publisher, Brattlebore, Vt. REMEMBER, that \$1.30 will pay for both publications if the order is left with or sent to the publisher of "VISITOR," Schoolcraft, Mich.

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CAUTION.—Bewere of Counterfeits. There are inferior Counterfeits on the Market. They are intended to be sold at a high price upon the reputation of this Saw. We will send to any address a Saw exactly like any counterfeit warranted equal in quality or no sale at 60c, per foot, Therefore do not be humbugged into paying a first-class price for a second-class Saw. A fact to bear in mind, that if the material and temper are not of the very best terial and temper are not of the very best quality the shape of the teeth amounts to nothing. A Saw, like a knife, will not cut fast without it will hold a keen cutting edge. We have cut off a 14 inch sound basswood log in eight seconds with this saw, Manufactured

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A Very Powerful Blood Purifier. THIS POWDER I CLAIM IS THE

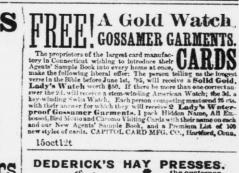
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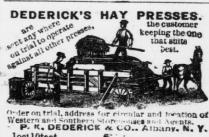
In animals. I Challenge any and all Horse Powders. I sell no humbug, and by trying ne pound you will be convinced of my statements. A whole pound costs you only 25 cents. If your druggists or dealers in drugs or feed do not keep this powder for sale then call on or send to my place of business.

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TAKE NO OTHER.

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

McCall & Duncan Kalamazoo, Mich. Manufacturers and dealers

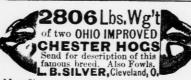
#### Shorthorn Bull Calf FOR SALE.

This Calf took third premium at the Mich. State Fair of 1884, in a ring of 20. Pedigree and particulars sent on application. GEORGE JUDSON. SCHOOLCRAFT, Oct. 20, 1884.

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PORTER, CASS CO., contains over 100 head of Pure-bred Poland China Swine; blood of the Butlers, Shellabarger, Corwins, Com-mander, Sambos, and U. S. 1195 stock, all recorded or eligible to registry in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties desiring stock can be supplied at reasonable rates. Call on or address, GIDEON HEBRON, Box 300, Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

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Prof. Kedzie's Letter to the Ala bastine Company.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Lansing, April 19, 1884. 
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DEAB SIE,—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 contact, as whitewash and calcimine will. I

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

me cheap attempted imitations of bastine 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

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eign Languages.

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Tuition free. Club Boarding.

CALENDAR. For the year 1884 the terms begin as follows: SPRING TERM ......February 18 

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

For Catalogue apply to R. G. BAIRD, Secretary.

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

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

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" per doz., 240 Granges, per copy...

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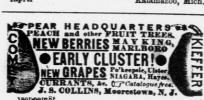
FOR SALE, RED POLLED BULL, Prince Albert, 729 English herd book, of the Elmham strain (extra milkers): gentle, vigorous, three years old. Not wishing to inbreed, will sell for want of use.

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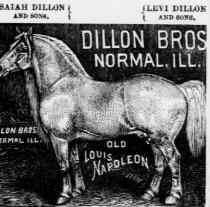
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12 Assistants, and a number for Music,
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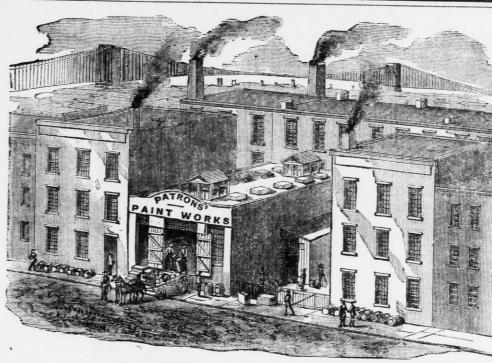
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ONLY PAINT KNOWN TO SCIENCE that will successfully

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CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE

TRAINS WESTWARD, - CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.					TRAINS EAST	WARDCI	ENTRAL ME	RIDIAN T	IME
STATIONS.	No. 2. Mail, Ex. Sun.	Ex. Sun.	No. 6. Pacific Express. Daily.		STATIONS.	No. 1. Mail, Ex. Sun.	No. 3. Limited Express Daly.	No. 5. Atlantic Express Daily.	No. 11. Valp'so Accom Ex. Sun
" Imlay City_" Lapeer" Flint	7 50 " \$ 15 "	9 12 "	8 '0 PM †9 05 " 9 30 "	4 10 PM 5 19 " 5 43 " 6 25 "	Le. Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale " Valparaiso	10 86 "	3 21 PM 4 13 "	8 30 PM 9 23 "	5 20 PM 6 20 "
Ar. Det., G. W. Biv. Lv. Det., D. G.H.&M. "Pontiac" "Holly"		-	8 35 " 9 83 "	4 30 44 5 35 44	" Stillwell " South Bend_	12 07 PM 12 42 " 1 30 "		10 40 " ! 	7 45 PM
Ar. Durand "	9 40 "	10 27 "	10 11 " 11 06 " 10 45 " 11 50 "	6 20 " 7 05 " 7 20 " 8 28 "	" Grangers " Cassepelis " Marcellus " Schoolcraft	2 16 " 2 45 " 3 08 "		12 51 " †1 16 " 1 36 "	No. 7. P. H.
" Charlotte Ar, Battle Creek Lv. Battle Creek	11 40 " 12 40 PM	12 06 PM 1 05 " 1 25 "	12 22 AM 1 03 " 1 23 "		Ar. Battle Creek Lv. Battle Creek "Charlotte	4 20 "	8 10 " 8 35 " 8 55 "	1 40 "	Pass'g'r Ex Sun. 4 35 AM
" Schoolcraft_" " Marcellus		2 20 "	2 17 4 +2 28 4 3 19 4		" Lansing Ar. Durand Lv. Dur., D.G. I &M.	6 01 "	10 15 "	3 37 " 4 15 " 5 23 "	5 32 " 6 09 " 7 40 "
" South Bend_" Stillwell	Vaip'so Accom.	3 50 "	4 08 "		Ar. Holly, "Pontiac, "Detroit, "	8 05 " 8 45 " 9 50 "		4 56 " 5 35 "	9 15 " 9 53 " 10 40 " 11 45 "
" Valparaiso " Redesdale C,RI&P Cros	6 20 AM 7 05 "	5 25 44	5 52 " 7 15 "		" Lapeer	8 58 "	11 35 " 12 07 AM	6 25 " 6 35 "	8 25 " 9 12 "
1. Chicago	8 40 "	7 45 "	8 10 "		" Imlay City Ar. Port Huron.	9 25 "		7 50 "- 1	9 34 4

Way Freights leave Schoolcraft, Eastward 5:35 p. m.; Westward, 10:05 a. m., except Sunday. Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for

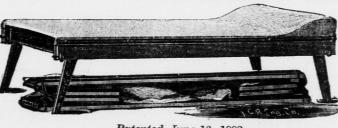
Nos. 3 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek.

Where no time is shown at the stations trains will out stop,
† Trains do not stop for

tral Standard Time, which is one hour slower than Eastern Standard Time. Nos. 3, and 6, daily. All other trains daily, except

Traffic Manager. General Manager E. P. Krary, Agent. Schoolcraft Mich

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Patented June 13, 1882,

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

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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 within the reach of all.

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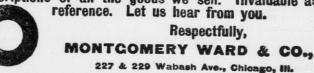
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