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

WHOLE NUMBER 251.

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ing, and UIDE Patrons Special Price List Free. Address HEMAN GLASS, 1ebit2 Lakeview Seed Farin, Rochester, N. Y.

Postal Jottings.

[CAN you guess the conundrum from Iowa? The answer will be printed when all have had time to try it.—ED.]

OFFICE JOTTINGS.

A commendable phrase to insert in a Grange program-a la Kent County program, this issue—is, "Excuses are not in order this year.'

"Wanted," says a literary contemporary, "more young men in our reading circles!" To which we add, "Wanted, fewer young men in the saloons!

Do you wonder what the Grange is doing since you stopped going? The best way to find out is to attend next The time, pay up your dues and pledge anew your allegiance.

Grand Ledge Grange is reviving an interest in its work,—old members returning and new workers hoped for. "A Member" hopes all of Eaton County Granges are, like this one, looking forward to attendance at the National Grange next November. This should be a spur to activity in the work all over the State. Already the ambition is at work.

"A thriving little Grange in good working order" is the report from Missouri Ridge, Neb. All the reports from that State, freshly awakened to Grange matters, say they will have yet more organized in a few days.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss;" keep a "thriving little Grange" active and it will become a thoroughly powerful factor in its locality.

Crawford Banner, No. 673, Antrim Co., was one of the sturdy out crops of the vigorous efforts put forth in Michigan last year. The members found it impracticable to come together in the condition of roads and have suspended meetings until spring. This is a serious drawback to Grange progress in the sparsely settled counties, but the indomitable courage of Patrons in those localities fortunately quite well offsets the loss of meetings.

At Macon the proposal to surrender their Grange charter was promptly opposed by every member present. New officers were accordingly elected, fresh courage imbibed and they start out again with renewed belief in the principles of the Order.

Volinia Grange, Cass Co., has also resumed its meetings, holding them now in private nouses. It is tenacity of purpose that perpetuates an organiof purpose that perpetuates an organi-

Speaking of Purposes, observe in another column what the National Lecturer says of them. Further, observe them printed in this paper.

Where non-payment of dues is the grim monster threatening dormancy to you, vigorous efforts are due on the part of your Secretary to secure the payment of such. It is oftener sheer neglect, rather than indifference, that causes the quite general delinquency in this direction.

No young person within accessible reach of places where Mr. Woodman may speak should let the time of his appointment go by without hearing him. A young man himself, he speaks to those of his own age particularly and for them, in strongest terms.

Secretaries, Lecturers and others having notices, programs, etc., to send out will find the "little appliance," described by C. C. McDermid on Jotting page of much value to them. The materials can be procured at slight expense and the pad will, we are sure. soon become indispensable to every owner. The brother who so kindiy furnishes this recipe writes: "We propose in our County Grange this year to send each member a full program for next meeting, with invitation to be prepared to offer suggestions on one or more topics on the list, although not appointed to lead the discussion, hoping to secure better consideration and study of the subjects presented than when only a few are notified of the matters coming in for a hearing.'

Algona Grange, Iowa, has been having a revival of interest this past fall and winter, with eighteen added to their membership to show for it. Some of these were "new"-some former members, all good now, however. G. M. Parsons, once of Schoolcraft, Mich., is Secretary, and State Worthy Master Blackford is a member. No wonder they send up a list of 28 names for the VISITOR!

Aunt Kate in this number contains suggestions worthy of adoption in other places. We especially concur in the practice of sending invitations to former or distant members. A bond of union is thus sustained which remoteness can never sever.

RUTLAND Grange, No. 145. Our offi-cers for 1887 were installed Jan. 8, by Bro. Biggs, our delegate to the State Grange, who talked to us about "What he saw and heard there." I am much pleased with the annual word, it is just what our Grange needs. More than half our new officers are under 22 years of age. Hope there will be a general stirring up with us.

TROWBRIDGE Grange had a public installation on the 8th inst., and although the night was cold and stormy the hall was full, many not being able to obtain seats. Brother Hart, of Otsego, was installing officer and performed the ceremony in an impressive manner, but unfortunately was not loaded with a speech.

After the installation a drama, "The Boys of '76," was presented by a company of our young members, in good style. A recitation by Olive Manger, a little miss of six, brought down the house. A good string band and a fine choir furnished the music. We think we can see indications of a revival in the Grange here as some of our old members, who have been tired for a year or two, seem to have got rested again; we hope so at least. "Nick."

COPYING PAD, (OR HEKTOGRAPH.)

Two ounces white glue; soak in cold water till soft and phable. Gently melt glue and add 12 Jounces gly-cerine previously heated. Mix thor-oughly and add a few drops of carbolic acid to prevent moulding. Strain into a shallow tray and leave to cool, taking care that the surface is free from bubbles. In 12 hours it will be ready for use. Write with a good sharp pen, with strong aniline ink, laying on plenty of ink.

Lay the paper face downward on the prepared pad, and let it remain 2 to 3 minutes. The time will depend largely on the dampness or dryness of pad, which will vary with the weather. The ink will be more readily and thoroughly transferred to the pad if you lightly moisten with a sponge the back of the original writing as it lies on the pad. Peel off the paper by raising one corner with a knife and stripping it off. In like manner make diately wash the remaining impression off the pad with a soft sponge and lukewarm water. Fifty to seventyfive copies may readily be made from one writing.

The best ink for the above is purple, made by dissolving "B. B." purple aniline in hot water. Make it so strong that the writing will show a bronzy hue when dry. Add a few drops of sulphuric ether. If pad has not been used for some time, moisten the surface before using. If it becomes roughened from use melt again over a slow fire, and let it settle as at first. Strips of paper may be placed around original writing on pad, as guides in getting other sheets in exact position. C. C. McDermid.

FLAT Rock Grange has seldom, if ever, been heard from in the Jotting page of the VISITOR. This is not because we are sick or dying or dead, but because as farmers we are prone to neglect duties that are not just in our line of work. Our Grange is in good running order if we do not have some of the advantages that other Granges enjoy. As we have no hall we meet at the houses of members, and we have good meetings as all who attend regu-

larly will testify.

On the 13th of January our officers were installed at the house of a brother. with open Grange and a full house. Brother Brighton, of Willow Grange, was installing officer. We had good speaking and were made to feel that the Grange was a good educational institution as well as a social one. The oyster dinner was not an unimportant feature of the occasion, as all present seemed ready to testify. I was called on to tell of the doings of the State Grange, and I responded to this call with much satisfaction as it was a marked era of my Grange experience that I shall not soon forget.

JOHN WELLE.

The report from the zealous pen of State Grange something was said to many who were once Patrons, still

Bro. J. J. Woodman about taking the cherished a fraternal regard for the Master's chair again, and he replied that "his motto was never to go back-But now I see he is in the ward." Master's chair of a subordinate Grange

No. 10, at Paw Paw. and has not spoiled his "motto" either. And Bro. E. L. Warner, who has been Master of that Grange for three years, has been chosen to guard the outer gate. There is no backward lane in the Grange, while in the line of duty, and only one that delinquents travel, and that leads out at the back door. It is just as honorable to guard the outward gate with fidelity as to wield the Master's gavel with integrity. Bro. David Woodman, who penned this little episode for the postal page, says, 'In making these selections, the office sought the man and not the man the office." That is the truth, my brother, every word of it, but further this deponent saith not. CORTLAND HILL. Clinton County.

Children's Day was observed at Ot-ego Grange Hall, Saturday, January 8. The first tables were prepared for children; 80, under 21 years old, sat down and had a merry time, then all was cleared off and 51 older persons sat down to the tables and ate a hearty dinner, then retired to the hall above. Seventeen little girls spoke very nicely. I am sorry to say that not a boy took part in speaking, but in singing they did well. They dismissed for the day until the first Saturday in April Quite a number went from the hall to Trowbridge Grange in the evening to attend the installation of their officers, which was performed by Worthy Master E. L. Hart, of Otsego Grange, in his usual quiet way.

MRS. MARY A. EDSON, Sec'y Otsego Grange, No. 364.

Some time has elapsed since there was a jotting from Grange No. 528. Think we will send a short one this week. The snow is nearly three feet deep on a level and still it snows. It is not so cold to-day. The new officers will be installed this evening. We have made some changes and we think now we have a Lecturer that will fill the office much more satisfactorily than it has been filled heretofore. I guess I know what all in our Grange are wishing for this year-that they have elected a Secretary who will always be there, if not a very competent We had a debate once last year one. and the contestants think to have another one this year. We hold Grange back soon. Two have done so since the E. A. L., last report.

Sec'v Grove Grange.

Berrien County Grange held its regular annual meeting January 11 and 12 at Berrien Center with a good attendance and an interesting session. We did not get in in time to hear the reports from sub-Granges, as we had a long distance to go; was very sorry, as that is one of the interesting features for me. The afternoon was given up to the public until a late hour and a good program was presented, essays, recitations and music. In the evening the officers for the ensuing year were elected and at a late hour we prepared to seek our several resting places. We soon heard the cry, "All aboard for the Snow mansion." and the passengers filled up the huge sleigh box in short order. What we lacked in numbers, we made up in weight, for you see we were not a little party, and beside, we had with us a real born, live poet. The only trouble was, our poet snored so badly that he disturbed the slumbers of some of the party. How-ever we got back to the hall in good season and after some necessary business transactions we were again entertained by listening to some more grand essays. The one most interesting to me treated of "Our Common School System." The writer was requested to forward the essay to the VISITOR. I hope every one truly interested in schools will read it carefully and then let us have some jottings on it. H. FINCH.

TWO REPORTS IN ONE.

Grattan Grange, No. 170, celebrated its 13th anniversary November 23,1886, after this manner: About two weeks prior to our meeting, we sent out written invitations to a large number of our unaffiliated members both far and near to meet with us if convenient. or if not, to send us greetings for the oc-At the election of officers in the last casion. Our object was to see how

Grange. The day arrived for the meeting and it was pleasant. Every thing had been done that we could think of to make our meeting a success. At 10 o'clock Patrons began to come and at noon the hall was well filled. The most of them were members or had been members of our Grange. You can not realize, when I tell you, of the good feeling and cordial greeting that prevailed all through our meeting. It seemed like a family reunion. Our Master called the meeting to order, then gave a short and suitable address for the occasion, which was followed by the reading of fraternal greetings from absent brothers and sisters from all parts of this State and one from Dakota, all bearing testimony of love and appreciation for the Grange cause. A recess was taken for dinner, which was of the best. The meeting was again called to order and the Worthy Lecturer read a portion of the Mas-ter's address to the National Grange. Then came other exercises interspersed with good music and short speeches, and before we were aware of it, we found the day drawing to a close, and again we must separate, but with the feeling that we had spent a pleasant and profitable day, long to be remembered. Our advice is that every Grange hold a Grange anniversary every years It will strengthen our fraternal bond. and make us better Patrons and citi-

Our next report is of the Kent County Pomona Grange, which held its meeting with Rockford Grange.

For this meeting they had secured the services of Bro. Jason Woodman, Worthy Lecturer of the State Grange, to install the officers and deliver a publie address. Grattan having received an invitation to attend the meeting, we thought it would be a good time to go and see and hear our State Lecturer speak. So early on Weduesday morning a load of us started for Rockford,a distance of 15 miles, with roads quite badly drifted. We arrived at Rockford a little after 11 o'clock and found only a few members present, but ere long there was a goodly crowd assembled, many of them coming a long distance. The good Patrons of Rockford thought best to have dinner before the exercises began, as it was now about noon. In this we all agreed, after so long a ride in the cold. After dinner the room was soon set in order for the installment of officers, which Brother Woodman did in a very creditable manner. The next was the lecture. Oh, we came near forgetting the music by the choir, that added so much to the enjoyment of all present and that is so essential in every Grange. I think we mentioned before that we wished to see and hear our Worthy Lecturer speak. The wish has now been gratified and we think all were favorably impressed with Bro. Woodman's ability for the Lecturer's field. I, for one, was somewhat disappointed in our Worthy State Lecturer. I expected to see a large, stately man like his uncle, J. J. Woodman, and a man farther advanced in years, but this does not lessen our opinion of him, as choice material is most frequently done up in small packages, and as to his years— we were heartily glad to find so much zeal and enthusiasm combined in one so young. We hope our Worthy Lecturer will have a salutary influence over the young people of the Grange, stimulating them to greater activity in the Grange cause. The Grange stands in need of more young and efficient laborers and we must have them to carry on the good work begun by us. The Grange's fallow-ground has been broken and most of the obstructions removed and the good seed sown. Now the duty lies with you, my dear young Patrons, to come boldly and willingly forward to our aid, to help maintain and carry out the noble principles of our Order. But to our report; we almost forgot ourselves. After the lecture and a recess for social chat and lunch, the meeting was called to order in the fourth degree, Bro. Woodman presiding as Master. The order of general business gone through with, the Grange resolved itself into a general conference meeting, where all were expected to speak, either with or without an invitation. But before our class-meeting closed we had to bid adieu to our kind and beloved Patron friends, and take a cold march homeward. We reached home a little after 11 o'clock. We can make no farther report only to say that Kent County Pomona Grange is prospering and laboring hard to uphold and advance the Grange cause.

Fraternally yours, AUNT KATE.

Communications.

THE LEADERS AND THE LED.

We have a large world with its vast living tide
Of peoples and nations that's spread far and
wide,
And borne on the winds as they rush to and fro,
Are voices of gladness and voices of woe.

We have strange combinations of weakness and might;
We have plenty of sinners and lots who do right;
From the wise ones of earth to the mentally blind,
They form that vast concourse we call humankind.

And while we survey them with critical eye
The vast swarming mass that is oft passing by;
If they think and act different we scarcely can For in all that vast number no two look the

What e'er our condition, if sick or in health,
If poetry burdened or cursed with great wealth;
In luxury living or begging for bread;
We are but two classes—the leaders and led.

We have a vast number who are trying to lead, But to their foolish teaching but few will take heed; With their vast self-esteem they have got the big head; They strive to be leaders, but only are led.

And then there are others who truly are great— The leaders of churches, the leaders of state; With their far seeing wisdom, their knowledge and greed, The people will follow wherever they lead.

But when we consider the doctrines they teach, The songs they are singing, the sermons they preach, Although o'er mankind they have wonderful

we find like false guideboards they point every

And in all directions we hear the same cry— Come, follow my footsteps without asking why Come, think as I think and do as I do, Or death and destruction are waiting for you.

And the people, all thoughtless for fear of great

Will follow their leaders wherever they go; And with wide open mouths, like young robins for food, Will take what is given and think it is good.

And the people will labor and save with great For the army of vampires who swarm every-where;

where;
And think it a duty to cheerfully give
To their leaders the means to in luxury live.

But the time may yet come when the masses will learn Their interest and duty to clearly discern; To do their own thinking, nor pumper for years The paupers who live on their hopes and their fears.

But conditions are changing as time rolls along, O'er our hills and our valleys we'll hear a new

song.

And those who are living in luxury now

May take a short lesson at holding the plow.

FROM MY DIARY.

QUOTATIONS.

"Those persons who on scraps of learning dote, And think they grow immortal as they quote." The above couplet undoubtedly applies to that class of whom Shakes-

peare says: "They have been at a feast of language, and stolen all the scraps."

This class of readers or writers seem to take to quotations as naturally as a bee to flowers. They have ever ready some appropriate one to apply on every suitable occasion. You are enjoying a fine scene in nature that grows beautiful as it recedes from you, when some one remarks, "Distance lends enchantment to the view." There are certain occasions that seem to call out or suggest quotations. You speak of a celebrated Scotch ruin and are instant-

ly told that, "If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aright, Go visit her by pale moonlight."

You are telling a friend of some one who has failed in some project undertaken and are informed that,

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men, Gang aft a-gley."

This passage is very often incorrectly quoted by writing "plans" instead of "schemes," which is not what the author meant. Probably there is no quotation of ancient or modern times that of the first line, he began again, has been used more than the popular one.

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war;" and there is none that has been more universally quoted wrong. The original and correct rendering of this Greek expression is,"When Greek joins Greek, then comes the tug of war." This is according to Grecian history. When that people were all united, or joined, in support of their liberty, they were unconquerable; then came the "tug of war" to their foes. But the passage has been incorrectly quoted too long to be changed now.

Quotations play no small part in conversation and general literature. They are used to "point a moral or adorn a tale," to elucidate or strengthen an argument, or to give authority and tone to what is spoken or written. Some authors are never quoted, while from others we are continually quoting. We shall never cease to draw from the writings of Bacon, Shakespeare, Pope, Byron, Scott, Cowper, and a great many other authors.

Some one has said that you can not read an account of the ancient gladiatorial games of Rome without coming

across the line, "Butchered to make a Roman holiday."

Mark Twain takes to himself great praise for never having quoted this line. He says, "If any man has a right to feel proud of himself and satisfied, surely it is I; for I have written about the coliseum, and the gladiators, the martyrs, and the lions, and yet have never used the phrase,

'Butchered to make a Roman holiday.'

"I am the only free white man of mature years who has accomplished this since Byron originated the expression." This reminds me of the lady who was accused of never being able to write a letter without adding a "P. She, at last, managed to write one without the usual addition, but when the saw what she had done, she wrote:

"P. S.—At last, you see, I have written a letter without a P. S." And so er; shin 'em, boys; give 'em Jessie!" although Mark Twain steered clear of

the hackneyed quotation in the body of his account, he could not help running against it in a P. S.

Much dispute and long search has been had over the source of the often-quoted passage, "The Lord tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb." great many it is yet believed to be a scripture passage. It is said that a young clergyman had taken it for his text and written a sermon on it, when, to his surprise, a clerical brother convinced him that his text could not be found in the Bible. A great many people have come to consider it a foundling quotation. But its source or origin has been discovered. It was traced back to Sterne, who uses it in his Sentimental Journey, and it has lately been traced still farther back to Henri Herbert, a French writer of the seventeenth century. A good many wagers have been made as to the source of the well-known and much-quoted couplet,

"He that fights and runs away, May live to fight another day."

Some have claimed that Goldsmith was the author of these lines, but they are to be found in a work by Ray earlier than Goldsmith's "Art of Poetry on a New Plan," where these lines are to be found. Ray gives them as follows:

"He that fights and runs away, May turn and fight another day."

This is the earliest appearance in print of the exact words, or nearly exact, of the quotation as usually given. But a similar thought is found as far back as Demosthenes. Similar lines are found in Hudibras, and, older still, in a poem by John Mennis of the reign of Charles II.

Another foundling line is,

"The times change, and we change with them." Though this is claimed to have been a saying of Lotharius I in 830, A. D., still I find it among the old Latin proverbs. Another foundling Latin line, almost as frequently quoted as the one just mentioned, is:

Whom the gods would destroy, they first mad-

This is said to be a translation from the Greek of Euripides, but no such line can be found in his writings.

There is another class of people, whom Byron has hit off in the followlowing line, who have

"Just enough of learning to misquote." A young lady, somewhat vain over her first accomplishment in Latin, attempted to quote at an evening party the phrase, "Tempus fugit," and rendered it thus-"Oh dear, how tempus does fidget!" And now to be fair with the "fair sex," we will give a similar instance of a young man, who, in attempting ro quote the phrase, "Barkis is willin," got it off—"Dorcas is wil-lin," and did not see his error till the suppressed laughter of those present

exposed his ignorance. No quotation from Pope has been so often incorrectly quoted as the follow-

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mieu, As to be hatted needs but to be seen, Yet seen too oft, fumiliar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embras

It is so often incorrectly quoted by speakers and by journalists, too, that the incorrect rendering passes currently for the correct one. It is an unfortunate quotation in other respects to public speakers, for many are apt to break down on the second or third line, utterly failing to quote any fur-I recall, among many instances. two, in which the speakers made signal failures in trying to give this quotation. In an animated public discussion a prominent disputant attempted to quote these lines, and after twice failing to get any further than the end

"Vice is a monster of such horrid mien, and there stopped as before, till getting more confused over the passage, he turned to the chairman and exclaimed, "Mr. Speaker, I'm stuck in a quotation, and all I can say of it is, 'Vice is a monster of horrid mien,' anyhow;" and he went on with the discussion. The other instance relates to Gen. Cass who, in a speech made at a Democratic mass meeting in Centerville in 1856, undertook to quote these lines of Pope and after failing twice, turned with impatience to Gov. Barry, who was sitting on the stage behind him, and exclaimed, "Governor, how is that?" The Governor repeated the desired words, and the General finished the quotation and went on with his speech.

The mistake generally made in quoting these lines is in saying "horrid mien," when it should be "frightful mien;" besides the second and third lines are seldom correctly quoted.

There are many other quotations deserving notice which we can not give now. Let me close with a bit of history connected with the common phrase, "Give 'em Jessie." We heard John Van Buren, in a political speech that he made in 1856, give an admirable turn to this phrase. You know that John C. Fremont was then Republican nominee for President, and that Mrs. Fremont was nee Jessie Benton. While "John" was speaking, he heard a Republican shout, "We'll give the Democrats jessie!" at which, looking down at the ladies, seated in front of the stage, he said: "My Republican friend over to the left says they are going to give us Jessie." Well, we'll take Jessie; she is an accomplished and noble lady and her old father stands with open arms ready to receive her back; but John they CAN'T GIVE AWAY!"

As to the origin of this expression, all we know is this: In a temperance lecture delivered by Augustus Littlejohn at Kalamazoo in 1843,he said that Gen. Putnam, at the battle of Bunker

Sympathy for the Editor. MUCH ABOOZED EDITOR KOBB:-

Es them fellers what got sot down on yer, jist previous to 'lection time, pears ter heve got in a whole broad sider er two inter the ribs uv yer Visitor, pertainin to the tarriph an sieh, I feel like effoozing the question a little frum the standpinte uv a feller between two pine stumps in a tater patch on a side hill, which aint wuth fencin, es Cortland Hill remarked, and the pine tree that was is worth a hanged sight more'n the stump whuts left, es Hill implied, and we concede the pinte; but some how we don't know just what our tater patch here, which gives us bout 250 bushels taters per acre, hes to do with Bro. Hill's insinawation about the blarsted Bohemian oat feller. Es Deacon Taproot remarkt tother day, it peers kinder unjenerous ter speak so lightly ov the mean places which the good Lord made es cement ter hold Clinton Co. and the other good places together. We don't know just how ajacent ter

pine lands the Bro. is, but we kicked up fer the fust time on this yarth jest jacent ter a slab pile at the tale end ov a mooly saw mill. Twas in an early day when pine boards and rootabegys wuz the only legal tender fer circulation in this commoonity; when pine land wuz worth \$1.25 per acre, per-vidin they want more'n 2½ miles frum navigable waters; ef further'n thet want worth a sent, except jist ter hold Clinton Co. fast to the earth. Skools in them daze didn't go into jimnastics over "I luv, you luv, and Sal luvz me." We got the Double rule ov 3, und ef could spell tisick all right we didu't care what becum uv the tarriph on the rest uv the medisines. A pine slab with fore auger holes, with 4 oak saplins in em fer legs, wuz our skool seat, all round the room, with the skoolmarm in the center wallopen ov us behind the ears ef we looked corner ways; and sich, Bro. Hill, wuz the airly advantages uv one who has lived to see them pine lands bloom forth inter shining tater patches, greener'n the fellers what you say maby paid 50 sents per acre fer em. End now thet all over some ov these pine stumpless land the purple clover bows low ter the tuch ov bumble beez, end the golden grain lies low after the twine binder, and dad's sent me ter the kademy 6 weeks, I rize ter 'bject. Bro. Hill's remarks is irrelevant, immaterial, and porkerpine holler grange don't like insinuations ter the feet that because a feller jest jacent to pine lands never knowed they wuz good fer nothin, sposes he knows ez much about the mezles es a feller what's got em. Them pine lands is here, in a variety

of siles, from klay ter sand, some on em are up in Courtland township, and some on em is all Hill; kant say which is best, never liked ter git sand blowed in our ize from either on em. They'r part uv the great resources uv michigun what's developin mighty good stuff fer grangers, fer a feller what's got sand enough ter ignore Clinton Co. and Calhoun Co., and forty other better places, and take a blooming bride inter partnership fer the family bizness, among these pine stumps, wont be bluffed down by any taxgetherer thet he kant see, nor interfere with the lumber tarriph long ez unkle sam's pertekted spindles, keeps turnin out kotten shirtin at 6 pense, und british wools, und french silks, und furrain lasses, don't kum in and knock our old ram's two horns into a cocked hat, und absorb the possibilities uv a poor pussn's sorghum fer flapjacks, und bust up the silk biziness I hern tell of down ter Belding, Ionia Co., where there used ter be a pine saw mill und the hull blarsted kentry kalled the town Hoghole in them daze! ef porkerpine holler ever shakes orf her quills, und gits on the feathers uv some fine bird like, Connifer Glen, hay? wont Bro. Hill concede that his kalkulations er busted. hay? und wont the lecturer of porkerpin-no, Connifer Glen grange, stand a show to be master uv the state grange: er maby be rootin bro. Kobb out'n the editorship uv the grange visitor, hay? und notwithstandin Bro Hill's alloosion to our destitution of kommon sense we'l bet thet porkerpine holler hes some es broad und virtuous comprehensions ov the great american flapwing what presides over und peltekts the growth of american institutions, und renders pine lands conducive to the wealth und hapiness of mankind, und all other brutes, through diversity uv products und employment, es hes eny klay bottomed, kickory headed commonity twixt heaven und arth.

Fer further defense we submit ter the consolidated decission uv the granges uv america und asia.

RINGTAIL RACKKOON. Solicitor in chancery and Lecturer uv Porkerpine holler grange, Jan. fust,

Grange Work in Nebraska.

On Thursday, January 6, Bro. Dutcher and I went to Dry Creek Grange and installed their officers: Bro. John Fifer, Master; Bro. A. Smidt, Secretary. Dry Creek Grange is composed of good earnest workers, and we bespeak for them success.

On the evening of January 8, Bro. Dutcher came to Red Willow Grange and installed our officers: L. C. Root, Master; Bro. John Langnecker, Secre-

tary.
Tuesday evening, January 11, Bro.
Dutcher installed the officers of Missouri Ridge Grange: Bro. T. M. Smith, Master; Bro. J. A. Robinson, Secretary. This Grange had over 20 charter members and they are doing some good

work in Missouri Ridge.

We found the members all busy preparing a feast for the occasion. After partaking of the good things, we proceeded to install their officers, with Bro. Ora Clark as Master, and Bro. Silas Vandervoort as Secretary. Then came the program, consisting of reading, speaking, and singing, which all seemed to enjoy. All of the installa-tions were public and well attended by

Where the Order is just starting, we think it a good thing to have public meetings as often as possible.

Bro. N. Dutcher, as Deputy, with Bro. Smith, as assistant, will organize a Grange at Loyal Dell, January 18, with 30 charter members.

Red Willow Patrons had a picnic at Bro. Randall's last Thursday evening, and we had a "feast of reason and a flow of soul," besides plenty to eat, and the occasion carried us back in memory to the good times we used to have in good old Michigan at the picnics. We have five applications awaiting our next meeting, which will be Saturday evening, the 22d. Thus we are growing in numbers and strength.

L. C. Root. Red Willow Co., Neb., Jan. 17, 1887.

Pleasant Letter From Vermont.

We are glad to hear so favorable reports from the Granges in Michigan and Iowa. The letters from the different places are very interesting reading. Perhaps some of your readers would like to hear from the Green Mountain State. Perhaps some of them are natives of Vermont for many of her sons and daughters have sought homes in the West. We are situated in the southern part of the State, twenty miles west from the New Hampshire line, twenty miles east from the New York line and ten miles north from the Massachusetts line. The highest peak of the Green Mountains in the southern part of the State, known as "Hay Stack," is situated in the extreme northwest corner of the town; and is to be seen in almost any part of the town. It is visited by many parties of pleasure seekers in the summer season. The view from the top is well worth the exertion necessary to reach the summit. At the present time, Jan. 17, we have three and one half feet of snow on the ground and still it is snow-We have had but very little wind and the snow lays very even over the ground which is something uncommon for us, for it is apt to be filled in huge drifts. The mercury has been below zero but a very few days. At some future time I will say something about the industries of Vermont, &c.

The Grange is alive and growing, the reports at our late meeting of the State Grange were very encouraging. We think that the reaction for the better has commenced. Bro. D. H. Thing, of Maine, is now at work in the State. At the first meeting he held in the State, —at Westminster, Jan. 11—a new Grange was organized. Worthy State Master Messer accompanied him at the first three meetings at Westminster, Halifax and Wilmington. Bro. Thing gives a very clear and comprehensive history of what the Grange has done and is doing for the farmers of the United States, but he makes no statements that cannot be substantiated. It seems so necessary that the farmers must organize for their own protection that the wonder is that all intelligent farmers do not join the Grange and work together for their mutual benefit. Our Subordinate Grange was organized in January 1875 and has lived through the ups and downs of the Order since. We have not as many members now as we had one year after we were organized, but what we have are g stantial members that are willing to work for the good of the Order. have cleared our roll of all dead heads and have had ten applications for new members from our best citizens within the past month. Worthy State Master Messer was here with Bro. Thing the 13th. His remarks created a favorable impression upon the people here both in and out of the Order.

CLARK CHANDLER.

Cass County Farmers' Institute. Although the weather was cold and stormy, and the roads badly drifted the Cass County Farmers' Institute, held at Cassopolis on the 12th and 13th of January, was a successful and interesting meeting, being well attended by farmers and their wives from the various parts of the county. A well arranged program for one or more essays for each session had been prepared. The program committee had selected such subjects for essays as was thought would be entertaining and profitable, and afford interesting themes for discussion which was to follow each one. A fortunate selection was made for presiding officer through whose prompt, skilful and quiet management, the whole proceedings of the meeting were conducted with the efficiency that deserved the general commendation received.

One very marked and encouraging feature of the Institute was, that all the essayists, without exception, came to time with their offerings ready, consequently no excuses nor changes in the order of proceedings were necessary. The discussion on some of the papers was spirited and frequently a little pungent, but was conducted with courtesy and good feeling

The query box elicited a good degree of interest, and here I would recommend its more common introduction into meetings of this kind. One of the best features of the Institute was the essay of Prof. Simmons of Dowagiac Union School on "Our Common Granges make its instructions and Schools; How can we Improve Them." principles, as set forth in the Declara-On Saturday, January 15, we had the pleasure of a visit to Indianola Grange. It was practical and instructive, and tion of Purposes, a matter of special

deservedly severe on our present law for examination of teachers. It was echoed with approval by the crowded

house which listened to it.

B. G. B.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. Lecturer's Department, National Grange.

The Grange recognizes the fact that the American farmer is the victim of certain evils, and it proposes to correct these. In order to accomplish this it organizes the farmers into one harmonious body; makes them a unit, and then exerts their combined strength for their protection.

The Maine Farmer, in a late issue, says: "The work of the Grange has been carried on in a quiet manner, yet has been an active influence in elevating the sentiment of the farming classes and educating to an appreciation of the importance of farming as a business, and to the means and methods of promoting its prosperity. So long as the work is carried on in this manner it must meet the approval of every good citizen."

Reports from the late meeting of the Kansas State Grange say: "Good, sound, practical steps were taken to push the organization in the State this coming year." Brother Wm. Sims, who is Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, after being out of Grange office for a few years, but always a worker, has been again called to the front as Master of the State Grange.

PROGRESS.

Brother A. Shumway, special Deputy, has organized a new Grange in ottonwood, Idaho Territory. Brother Boice, of Oregon, reports the outlook for the Grange in Idaho very encour-

Brothers Boice, Brown and Thing urge, by letter, the Secretary of the National Grange (so the latter writes us) to be lively and send out the necessary documents as soon as possible, in order that these new members may get to work. Secretary Trimble does not object to this urgency; in fact rather likes it, but wishes to know how he can improve on his present "livelinest," which is to send the outfit, etc., by express on the same day on which the application is received. We hope the Deputies will keep it lively for the Worthy Secretary, and we suggest to him to make it lively for the organizers and urge them to send more applications. We doubt if there ever was a period in the history of the Order where better, more practical and solid work was done by the National, State and Subordinate officials than is being done to-day.

New Gloucester Grange, No. 28, Maine, has dedicated a fine new Grange hall. It is clear of debt. State Master Robie was the installing officer, and delivered an able address "for the good of the Order."

S. H. Walker, Secretary Indiana State Grange, writes: "The annual session of our State Grange was short, but, by Jove, the best we have had in many a

Nine more different localities in Connecticut are inquiring about and talking of organizing Granges.

Sister S. J. Back, W. Lecturer of the Indiana State Grange, has just finished a successful lecture trip in Kentucky, under National and State Grange direction.

Question for Subordinate Granges: What legislation is needed by the farmers of our State, and are we as an organization doing our share of the work in keeping the needs of such legislation before the Legislature of our State?

"Then with minds that honor freedom, Strong in strength that shields the weak, And with freeman's peaceful weapons We'll enforce the rights we seek."

To succeed in any work, trade, profession or calling we must first know

The best and most successful mechanic, farmer, business man, preacher, lawyers or physician is always the one that is the best trained or educated in that direction.

The best Patron is the one that knows the Grange, its purposes, its laws and its principles.

Granges whose members read little, and know little of the Order finally have the label "dormant" attached to their names.

Granges who are in earnest, who desire to live and grow and prosper should make a study of the Order. Commence at your next meeting with the "Declaration of Purposes." Take it up section by section. Read it paragraph by paragraph, alternately, all around the room; commit a few lines of it to memory and recite it at each meeting until all know it thoroughly and can repeat it off hand.

A resolution adopted by the National Grange reads: Resolved, That in view of a more practical advancement of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry, we recommend that the officers and members of the Subordinate

and careful study to the end that we may understand and perform our whole duty, and thereby fulfill our obligations so as to build higher and better. An advance will then be made which is sure to hasten the "good time coming."

William, Duke of Normandy, with 60,000 well organized and disciplined troops, was able to conquer millions of unorganized Britons. So capital in various forms, railroad kings with a well-organized and disciplined force of 1,000 or 2,000 are able to rule and rob millions of unorganized farmers and other toilers. We must meet organization with organization, overthrow evil organizations with good ones. The organized farmers in the Grange have done more in the last few years for agriculture and our country than all the unorganized farmers for fifty years past.

"The Order of Patrons of Husbandry has become national in its character, and its influence has been felt in all parts of our country. Composed as it is of the most retired and unassuming element of American society, it has not sought and does not seek prominence and power, except so far as it is for the best interest and highest good of its members. While its history of twenty years has not been a complete success and its members and friends have sometimes been disappointed in the results of their labors, it has accomplished so much for the American farmer, it has made its power so forcibly felt in State and National legislation and has won so enviable a reputation for the conservatism and dignity of its action upon all important questions that none can deny it the fore-rank in Orders which have for their object the protection and elevation of their members. Through a misconception of its aims and from various causes of a local character the membership of the Order in many States has decreased, from what it was when seemingly in the full tide of prosperity; but its real strength in the country at large was never so formidable as at the present time."—Alpha Messer, Vermont State Grange.

More than 750 of the Patrons' National Reading Circles have been established within the past year, and in all parts of the United States. Many of the State Masters spoke in the highest terms of this valuable work of our Order, and give well deserved praise to Bro. R. H. Thomas, Worthy Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange, for originating and perfecting the plan.

State Master J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, has organized another large Grange at Windsor, and another new Pomona Grange is to be organized.

Colorado is coming to the front again. State Master Levi Booth writes encouragingly. He organized a new Grange at Ni Wot lately which now numbers 60 members.

Deputy National Lecturer D. H. Thing will do some "official" work in Massachusetts and New Jersey.

"Hark to the clarion, the echoes awaking, Calling the brown-handed children of toil; Brightly the dawn of a new day is breaking, Rouse from your lethargy, sons of the soil."

From essay read by Mrs. Amanda Gunnison before Clinton County Grange.

Farmers, like all other classes, are ranked in society according to their education, ability and integrity. It is not the amount of labor the artist puts upon his paintings, but it is the thought and study which he has made use of that has made him a master of his profession. History reveals to us the names of men who have risen from poverty and made noble records for future generations to profit by. Their education was acquired by perseverance and ambition, and with the aid of a few books and a pine knot, they have step by step reached the very topmost round in the ladder of fame. When we place before our children educational advantages, we are laying a solid foundation, one which will not become undermined. If reverses in fortune overtake them, they have something solid to fall back upon. Ignorance gives perpetuity to errors, while education corrects them and expands the mind, exalts the faculties,refines the tastes of pleasure, and opens vast sources of intellectual enjoyment and makes the gross pleasures of life more despised.

Let us, as parents, feel that there is a higher duty to perform in the educa-tion of our children, than to fill their dinner pails and send them to school; but let us feel it our duty to occasionally look in upon its workings and watch the improvements, and, if necessary, make good suggestions to the teacher wherever they may be needed, thus encourage our teacher and also make our children feel that we are interested in their behalf. This I always found to be the one important element lacking, and I have devised different ways to gain their presence, such as setting a day and inviting them all to be present. This generally proved a success, and the second time they came was often voluntarily. In every vocation in life we should fix our eyes on perfection and make it our guiding star through the journey of life, to buoy us along its steep and rugged paths. It is not all joy nor all sorrow along our pilgrimage, but there is a silver lining to every cloud; all are necessary to complete the history of life; there are no blank pages along its course.

without making it soggy.

Miscellaneous.

Liberty Enlightening the World.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. The land that, from the rule of kings In freeing us, itself made free, Our old world sister to us brings Her sculptured dream of Liberty.

Unlike the shapes of Egypt's sands, Uplifted by the toil-worn slave: On Freedom's soil with free men's hands We rear the symbol free hands gave.

O, France, the beautiful, to thee Once more a debt of love we owe; In peace beneath thy fleur de lis We hail a later Rochambeau.

Rise, stately symbol! holding forth Thy light and hope to all who sit In chains and darkness! belt the earth With watchfires from thy torch uplift!

Reveal the primal mandate still Which chaos heard and ceased to be; Trace on mid-air thy eternal will In signs of fire, "Let man be free!"

Shine far, shine free a guiding light To reason's ways and virtue's aim; A lightning flash the wretch to smite Who shields its license with thy name!

The Grumbler.

He sat at the dinner-table
With a discontented frown:
"The potatoes and steak were underdone,
And the bread was baked too brown.
The pie too sour, the pudding too sweet,
And the roast was much too fat,
The soup so greasy, too, and salt;
Sure 'twas hardly fit for the cat."

I wish you could eat the bread and pies

I've seen my mother make; They are something like, and 'twould do you good
Just to look at a loaf of her cake."
Said the smiling wife, "I'll improve with age;
Just now I'm but a beginner;
But your mother has come to visit us,
And to-day she cooked the dinner.
Good Housekeeping.

MINETTE.

Without a doubt, Minette was the prettiest child in the Jacques foundling hospital. So cheery and bright was she that every one loved her, and after a while the matron gave her the name of "Sunette;" "for," said she, "the little thing seems to flood every place where she happens to be with sunshine." One day as the tiny girl sat on a little circle of closely shaven turf, where stood a fine marble statue of Hebe that some patron 'had given to ornament the hospital grounds, singing, as her habit was, at the top of her bird-like voice, one of the young physicians came that way

"What is beneath you, my happy baby?"

"Grass," replied the child promptly, pulling her scant check skirt about her dimpled knees, "or do you see a bug or an ant or any creeping thing?" and

she looked about her uneasily.
"Nothing of the kind, little one," said the young man, laughing. "What is beneath the grass?"

"Dirt is," said Minctte, shutting her rosy lips very tight. "I know; I saw Paul, the gardener, plant a rose tree." "Very good. What is beneath the

dirt?" "Don't know," and the rosy lips pursed themselves in a puzzled expres-

sion. "I will tell you, my small beauty," said the young doctor, mysteriously. "It is China, and the young people who live there look like the pictures on madam's tea set and on the fire screen in the old doctor's room. If you sing long enough and loud enough they will hear you and come, bringing whatever you like best.'

"I would like best a mamma and a The answer was at once forthcoming and the lips tightly closed.
"And a wax doll and a kitten?"

"No; my mamma and my papa will get what else I want. I shall sing for

"Well, I must say that, considering ideas of parental responsibilities," and the young man went laughing on his way, laughing again as he paused for a moment at the hospital door to listen to Minette, who seemed to have tuned her pipes anew in order to raise her Chinese benefactors.

"You are a happy infant," said a nurse girl next day, who was crossing the bit of a park and could not resist the temptation of speaking to Minette few people could.

"Oh, it is not just simply because I am happy that I sing," confided the little girl. "Have you heard that China is just beneath, and if the funny people there hear me sing, they will come, bringing me just exactly what I am for most of anything? The good Dr. Octave told me so." This with a sideways perk of the small head and

a questioning look in the blue eyes.
"That is all very well," said the maid, settling her white muslin cap on her head with both her hands, "but I fear he did not tell you that you must be forever singing the same song, for the queer people in China, who dwell beneath you, will not come until they

hear the song they best like."
"Oh, dear!" sighed Minette, petulant for just a moment. "It may be that I do not know the song they like best. 1 will sing them all over and if they do not appear, you, Babette, must teach

"Will you be pleased to teach me a song that I do not already know?" was the girl's quaint request to nearly every stranger who entered the grounds

Sometimes the petition was granted, sometimes it was not, but every one went away with a pleasant thought of Minette, hung like a picture in the gallery of memory.

One morning a lady and gentleman came quietly in at the gate and walked about, silently regarding the children playing here and there. As usual, Minette was on the circular bit of turf at the base of the statue of Hebe, for the hospital garden until now."
she supposed that only in that very But her husband says: "The

spot was China directly beneath her. She was singing a quaint little Provencal love song, taught her only the day before by a produce vendor, and as the very sweetly:

"Will you please to teach me a song that I do not already know how to

"You will first have to sing for me the ones you do know, my little girl, so that I may be sure of teaching you one that you do not."

"Will you indeed stay to hear them all?" asked Minette, eagerly. "No one has ever done that.' "I think we will," and the lady sat

down on a garden chair in the shade of a laurel bush and folded her hands to Minette sang her very best, and she

sang on and on and on, until her power of voice and her memory were a marvel to her listeners. At last she began the very earliest of her baby lullabys, the lady burst into tears and beckoning to her husband who was pacing up and down the gravel walk near her, she

"This is the child that I have set my heart upon. I can be content with no Come here, little one, and we will be to you a father and mother."

"Oh, how did you come from China?" asked Minette, allowing herself to be folded in the lady's arms, nothing doubting. "I thought you were to come springing up through the turf, and I have looked for you, but you are here and I am ready to go,—only Dr. Octave must be told, for it was he who first told me China was just beneath."

Mr. and Mrs, Louis were the kindest of parents to the little foundling, and she proved herself to be a veritable sunbeam in their home. All the people on the estate loved the bright, cheerful, thoughtful young girl, and her life was a useful as well as a happy

When all the promises of her beautiful, budding womanhood seemed surest death took from her in one week her loving foster-parents; and then it became known that they had neglected to make any provision for her support. The relations and heirs of her adopted parents offered her a home with them, and there were several suitors for her hand in marriage, but "No," she said, "I will go back to the dear old hospital that gave me a home in my babyhood. I have been told many times that I have a genius for nursing, there are always sick babies needing attention, and why should I not make myself useful?"

So back to the dear old foundling hospital went the sweet young girl with her lovely face, her bird-like voice, her sunny disposition and her affectionate heart, intent upon making some other children as happy as she had been made herself.

"Of course I regret the loss of my foster parents and of their beautiful she said one day to the matron, "but I should poorly repay all their kindness did I not shed abroad some of the sweetness they were continually pouring into my life all the blessed years I lived with them."

"But if you stay here and have charge of the little ones you will be obliged to wear a cap and apron—that is one of the regulations."

"I shall consider myself honored by wearing the garb that has been worn by so many noble women. I hope it will become me as well as it did dear Babette, and that I shall wear it with as sweet a grace."

"Well, go your way, said the matron, with tears on her cheeks; "you always had your own way with every one from the time you were a kicking, crowing baby. Go you and sit there on your own little circle of turf by the Hebe statue and sing your songs to the wee ones."

Minette obeyed, and as she sang song after song with the children huddled about her, a stout, heavily-bearded man came up the walk and paused near the ancient laurel bush.

and mother from China, Sunette?" he asked presently.

"They came long since, Dr. Octave.
I had them while they tarried here.

"Are you still looking for the father

They have gone on now to a better

"And now your voice has brought you a husband, if you will have him." Minette glanced up; there was a look in the man's face no maiden could mis-

"You hardly know me," she faltered. "I never have lost sight of you my child. I could have no fears of trusting my happiness to your keeping."

"I belong to no one, doctor."
"You belong to the Lord, and I want you to belong to me, Fifteen years are a great deal between a child and a youth, but they are nothing between a man and a woman. Perhaps I am too impetuous—you may plead that you know nothing of me.

"I never have lost sight of you," confessed Minette, with a blush. "Every summer I have had the children from the hospital staying on the estate, and the heart of every one of them was burning with love for Dr. Octave, and I might as well be frank to say that my childish love for him has never grown cold."

So to Dr. Octave's beautiful suburban home went our Minette, and there you may think of her still, with her childish sweetness and her maidenly loveliness culminated in her grace-

ful matronly goodness.
"My whole life has been like a fairy story," she says, sometimes, "from the very beginning, when I was found a

But her husband says: "There have large slice of comfort you have sent membering.

been as many cloudy days in my Minette's life as in the lives of most of us, but she made it a rule to live only in the sunshine, a bountiful portion of new comers paused to listen, she said, which the dear Lord gives to us all." - Mrs. Annie A. Preston.

"Lend a Hand."

One need hardly say that there is much of poverty in the world. With it, as we know, go hunger and cold and sickness. Sisters of Charity, church missionaries, physicians, and individuals, who go out to meet and help the poor, are almost overwhelmed with the work that needs to be dons, and the comparatively small amount each person can do. "Work as I may from morning until night, I cannot begin to help one half the suffering I see," says one. Another makes moan, "All I can possibly do is a mere drop in the bucket, to what needs to be done.,' This feeling is almost unavoidable; but the consolation must come in this form. No one can or should carry the whole burden of misery upon his shoulders, either to know or to relieve. There is much of suffering that must exist and must be borne without relief. But-every little bit of comfort, or help, or encouragement or strength each one of us can give, puts just so much of brightness into the world-aye, doubly so, for we both give and receive brightness in the doing of these things. Few of us can make a profession of charity work. Other duties claim us,

especially if we have homes in which we must not only oversee, but do a large portion of the work. Yet all of us can lend a hand, now and then, to help another from discomfort to comfort. The object of this article is to tell housekeepers a few of the practical things that especially lie in their province. First of all the matter of In the springtime, when clothing. winter clothing is laid aside, carefully cull out all that which is worn too much to be used in your family again, or is outgrown or faded. Put it in a pile and by degrees mend it. A strong patch of another color is no detriment to a garment, so it makes it whole and wearable. Good buttons that can be used again upon a nice dress, may be cut off: but be sure and sew others on. Did you ever realize of how little value a dress without buttons would be to a poor woman who had no buttons in the house and not a penny to buy the cheapest sort with? It is not a bad plan to set children or servants at this "poor" mending, under your supervision. Patch all holes and thin places. Do not be afraid of too much patching, so it be neatly done. Hardly any garment that is considered past wear in a well-to-do family is too far gone to be used again if well mended. I wish I could go into hundreds of houses and beg their heads not to throw away even the badly worn garments especially flannel shirts and If you could know how small a proportion of our poor have such garments on them, you would patch, and think your time well spent.

Too much stress cannot be put upon the injunction to have all your "poor" garments mended. A whole sermon could be written upon it, with firstly, economy; secondly, thrift; thirdly, example: fourthly, inducement to the poor to continue the care of a garment; and fifthly, such a fine showing of the strong moral influence it would have, as would justify the whole sermon.

I forbear now; some day I may give

To continue: put all these garments, all half worn shoes, all faded or worn and mended stockings, all hoods and caps, all flannel skirts made out of all the pieces of flannel in your piece bag, even if two or more colors get into one skirt, and anything else you can think of into a large drawer or barrel with a good sprinkling of camphor or tobacco. You will be surprised to see how it fills up, before cold weather comes.

In the fall when summer things are laid aside: do the same with those, although it is less important than the winter clothing work. Next, what shall you do with those things? I feel very much like telling you not to dis-tribute them yourself, unless you are very sure just what you are doing. Above all things, never give them to people who come begging at your door. It is rarely safe, and such things can do too valuable good in the right directions to be wasted in the wrong

There are, in every city, charity and relief societies, who care for the worthy poor, investigate carefully every case know particular wants, and have the means of gaining information respecting the poor that private families do not have. They are safe distributors for your clothing.

Failing those, you can do no better than carry them to a public school in some poor district, and any teacher can tell you of some needy, worthy, half-clothed child or its mother who

will bless you for your provision. In a former article I spoke of the saving of old cotton and linen cloth for hospitals. There is yet another thing that hospitals are greatly in need of, and that is canned fruits and jellies. Go to some poor hospital in early summer, tell the matron to send you a dozen empty Mason jars, which she is sure to have (empty) and a dozen cups; then, as you can fruit or make jelly the sick. It will cost you little in money, upon the whole, and add very wee, helpless baby among the roses in little to your labor, but so much to your pleasure when you realize what a The secret is worth knowing and re-

out to the "charity patients" in that

struggling hospital. The empty cans that you fill in your own house during the winter, with apple sauce, to use after apples are gone,

will each hold a quart of grateful tartness for the sick, during the coming summer, if you remember to send some of them to this same hospital. Tiny fancy cups or glasses, whole or cracked, well filled with jelly will

hold an amount of happiness for some sick, poor child all out of proportion to their size, and the ease with which you filled them from the last scraping of your jelly kettle.

How I do wish every housekeeper would try just once this sort of pleasureable giving. No one would need to tell her to do it again. "Lend a hand." It sounds little en-

ough to do; but it means some one kept from calling, some one helped up that has fallen, some burden carried bravely to the end that otherwise would have broken the bearer's strength if not her heart, "a ray of sunshine in a dark place," a courage roused to enable one to "begin again," and, (oh! how true it is.) the returning flood of sunshine on the one whose hand stretched out.

Once more: "Lend a hand."-Juniata Stafford in Good Housekeeping.

Brevitles from the Husbandman.

A warm stable suitably ventilated will lessen materially drafts on the oat bin.

It takes food to make annimal heat, so when comfortably warm quarters are provided for animals it is a saving of provender.

If labor can not accommodate itself to fluctuations incident to ever-varying demand, it will have many a disap-

pointment. It is not so much the two-cent tax as the licence fee and consequent publicity that makes the oleomargarine

trade very discouraging business. If the Grange has no other value it is worth all it cost in the opportunities for extending aequaintance and

the development of social character. Many a cord of wood is wasted in vain endeavor to warm air admitted around loose windows and doors that might be made tight at trifling cost.

A good heavy blanket must be about as great a comfort to a horse after driving that has warmed him, as an overcoat to a man under similar conditions.

Cattle pinched for food in January or February will lose much more than any apparent saving. If there is to be any pinching let it come as late as possible.

Law will never relieve labor by establishing for it holidays that it may get as well without the sanction of statutes as with the most carefullyworded enactments.

The policy of establishing by law a "Labor Day" is a little obscure so long as there are more than three hundred of them in a year for men who have to work for a living.

If cattle are intended for the butcher before grass next spring, they should be fed full of fattening food every day in winter, with care to supply variety in order that appetite may be stimulated.

Every meeting of farmers where discussions of farm topics is the principal order tends to broader thought and is therefore worthy of attention from all who are within convenient distance.

Now is the time to prepare for the work that will press with the opening of spring. Look the fields over; make the matter a careful study, then decide what shall be done and how to do it.

Farmers deserve some punishment for their neglect to participate in active politics with such effect as to make their wishes respected by the schemers who manage party affairs including selection of officers.

Many farmers prefer to sow plaster on grass lands in midwinter because they believe it will have earlier action, a very reasonable view since it is known that plaster dissolvesveryslowly and until dissolved it can have no beneficial effect.

Lands that were plowed last autumn for seed to be sown next spring, may be manured now with entire safety. The best way with stable manure is to spread it at once. This will be a saving of time and labor. It will also secure the best effect.

You Can Learn How to Get Rich

by sending your address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. They will send you full information about work that you can do and live at home wherever you are located. Work adapted to all ages and both sexes. \$5 to \$25 a day and upwards easily earned. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. All succeed grandly. All is new. You are started free. Capital not required. Delay not. All of the above will be proved to you and you will find yourself on the road to a handsome fortune, with a large and absolutely sure income from the very

To pull wool well, remarks an exchange, is an art necessary for any sheep owner to know. Sprinkle the wet skins on the flesh side with airfrom time to time during summer and slacked lime; lay the two skins togethautumn, fill a jar or cup with fruit. er on the flesh side and pile up the When winter comes, send it over to pelts in a heap. In a few days the heap will sweat quite freely, when the wool parts from the skin easily and may be stripped off very readily.

The Grange Disitor.

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AT 50 CTS. PER ANNUM Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH. Remittances should be by Registered Let ter, Money Order or Draft.

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To Subscribers.

Remittances may be made to us in postage stamps, or by postal note, money order, or registered letter. If you receive copies of the paper beyond your time of subscription it is our loss not yours. We aim to send every number of the paper for the time paid for, then strike out the name if not renewed. Renewals made promptly are a matter of much convenience, and we respectfully solicit such that no numbers be lost to you.

Advise this office at once of a change in your address, or if numbers fail to reach you.

To Subscribers and Corres-

All subscriptions to the Grange VISITOR, and all correspondence, excepting for advertising, should be addressed to

J. T. Cobb, Editor, Schoolcraft, Mich.

To Advertisers.

All persons desiring to advertise in the GRANGE VISITOR, should address A. J. Aldrich & Co., Coldwater, Mich., as they have assumed complete charge of that department. Prices will be furnished upon application. Average circulation for 1886 has been over 6,800 copies. Regular edition 6,000 copies. The paper circulates in nearly every county in the lower peninsula of Michigan and into families of as intelligent a class of people as can be found in any state in the union. The VISITOR, also has a good circulation among the Patrons of Iowa.

A. J. Aldrich & Co., Printers of the GRANGE VISITOR.

Visitor's Clubbing List for

1886-87.	
Regular	With
Price,	VISITOR.
American Farmer\$1 00	\$1 00
American Grange Bulletin 1 50	1 75
Atlantic Monthly 4 00	4 00
Babyland 50	. 90
Breeders' Gazette 3 00	3 00
Century (Scribner's) 4 00	4 15
Cultivator and Country Gen-	
tleman 2 50	2 75
tleman	
cluding remainder of this	
year and next) I 00	1 50
Cottage Hearth 1 50	1 00
Detroit Free Press, weekly 1 00	I 40
Good Housekeeping 2 50	2 50
Harper's Monthly Magazine. 4 00	3 75
Harper's Weekly 4 00	3 90
Harper's Bazar 4 00	3 90
Harper's Young People 2 00	2 10
Independent 3 00	3 10
Inter Ocean, Chicago(weekly) 1 00	I 40
North American Review 5 00	4 75
The Forum 5 00	4 75
Our Little Men and Women. I 00	1 35
Our Little Ones I 50	1 8c
Scientific American 3 00	3 25
St. Nicholas 3 00	3 15
Tribune, Chicago (weekly) 1 00	1 50
The Pansy (weekly) 1 00	I 35
The Cottage Hearth 1 50	1 60
Vick's Monthly 1 25	1 50
Wide Awake 2 40	2 60
Western Rural (including W.	
R. premiums to new sub-	
scribers) 1 65	2 00
Woman's Magazine 1 00	I 30
An examination of the above list s	vill show

An examination of the above list will show that our clubbing combinations offer very low rates on first-class literature. Only the best periodicals and newspapers are quoted. Low rates are given on them in order that far-mers may supply their families with first-class reading and secure the greatest good for the least outlay. Clubbing with the VISITOR will pay. Try it.

pay. Try it.

It is well to perfect your plans and determine at an early day what your reading matter for the next year will be.

Montreal Winter Carnival.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway will sell excursion tickets to Montreal and return at less than a single fare for the round trip, for the accommodation of those desiring to attend the Winter Carnival, February 7th to 12th. Large delegations from the West and East will be in attendance. Tickets will be sold on February 5th to 7th, good to return until February 15th, exclusive. For rates and further particulars, apply to Agent Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y.

We see the Legislature is invoked to come to the aid of speculative farmers by a bill aimed at these Bohemian oat swindlers. That may protect some Wolverine farmers and compel these fellows to seek other fields. They are now working successfully in some parts of the Empire State.

The Law and Order League.

The question has been asked, "Why has not the organization known as the 'Law and Order League of Michigan' met with greater success?" This timely question we propose to answer. As some who read this may not clearly understand the object of the League, for the information of such we condense a statement of its purpose, as found in its declaration: "To secure as far as possible the enforcement of law by bringing to the notice of officers infractions of law and aiding the civil authorities in the performance of their duties to the end that the good intent of the statutes of the State may be made effective in the promotion of the welfare of the people."

The purpose of the League has been nullified for the following reasons;

First—The influential business men in most of the villages and cities of the State, though in favor of enforcing laws, restraining and punishing vicious and hurtful practices, and the illegal sale of liquor to minors and drunkards, yet dare not or will not take a decided stand and aid in enforcing law for the reason, as given by themselves and as proved by experience, that their business is boycotted by that large class who believe in freedom to do wrong, while they do not receive as they should the support to which they are entitled from the friends of good order, who fail to co-operate and sustain each other.

Second—There is a disposition (and it is almost universal) on the part of municipal officers to wink at the commission of the various crimes that the League was organized to deal with. Observation and experience have convinced us that this is true, no matter by what political party elected. The League has, through its officers, repeatedly called the attention of the proper officers of cities and villages to the fact that the crimes the League has to deal with more particularly were being committed, and have offered to render aid in securing evidence to convict offenders, but in most cases such officers have absolutely refused to act at all and seemed rather to be in league with the offenders.

Third - When the League has brought complaints against offenders, supported by conclusive evidence, and the parties have been arrested and brought to trial, in most cases the jury empaneled have readily found the accused "Not Guilty."

Fourth-In most cases where conviction has been had for violation of law, and where there were no palliating circumstances whatever and where the offense had been repeated, the punishment inflicted has been the least provided by law-if a fine, frequently less than the cost to the complainant, while the guilty party may have made twice as much as the fine by the violation complained of. This fault is chargable to the Police Courts and Justices of the Peace, in whose discretion the punishment lies. These officers are usually so dependent on the class from which offenders come for their present position and for continuing therein, that while they may be fairly good citizens, they are seldom men of sterling qualities who bring either ability or stability to the discharge of their official duties.

Fifth-While the points we have made are discouraging to men, who in the enforcement of law have but a common interest with their fellow citizens, yet these are not all. The Supreme Court by constructions of the statute has interposed and accumulated difficulties and embarrassments. Sec. 2275, Howell's Compilation, provides that the punishment for certain violations of law shall be "By a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$100 and costs of prosecution, and imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 nor more than 90 days, in the discretion of the Court." The Supreme Court in a case from Van Buren County lately, held that this does not mean fine and imprisonment, as it says, but means fine or imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

Again, Sec. 2274, Howell's Compilation, provides in the most specific language for the closing of all places where liquor is sold or kept for sale on certain days and at certain times, with penalties for violation prescribed in the most exact language in the next section. In strict accord with the reading of the law, as found in these two sections, the Supreme Court has ruled in several cases within a few years. And yet in the case from Van Buren County referred to, the ruling

undermines our respect for and confidence in this highest judicial tribunal of the state.

Again, the section immediately following those referred to, No. 2276, reads, "Any person, who by false pretense shall obtain any spirituous, malt, brewed, fermented, or vinous liquor, or shall be drunk or intoxicated in any hotel, tavern, inn, or place of public business, or in any assemblage of people collected together in any place for any purpose, or in any street, alley, lane, highway; railway or street car, or in any other public place, shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of ten dollars and the costs of prosecution, or imprisonment in the common jail of the county not less than ten days and not exceeding twenty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court." A late decision of the Supreme Court declares this section unconstitutional.

Again, Howell's Compilation, Sec. 2278, provides that no one may sell intoxicating liquors without first executing a bond, the sufficiency of which shall be determined by the Common Council of the village or city in which such business is proposed to be carried on, etc., and the Supreme Court at the June term, 1884, held substantially that it was discretionary with these officers to approve these bonds that were presented or not; that they could not be compelled to approve them nor to assign reasons for refusal, but a later decision at the June term of 1885 spoiled the record by reversing former decisions on this point. We have enumerated some of the reasons why the Law and Order League of Michigan has not persisted in its reform work. But there is another reason which has added to its discouragement. But a small proportion of the men prominently identified with the Christian churches have been willing to lend their support to this effort to sustain and enforce the laws of the State enacted to restrain the lawless, maintain order and encourage good citizenship with the morality and virtue that

adorns our civilization. We regret this indifference to the obligations of citizenship on the part of that large body of very respectable people who seem to think the vices found in a community, which endanger its peace and cripple its prosperity, are to be overcome and cured by formal prayers. We don't object to the prayers but believe them quite inefficient for the protection of society if not sustained by a practical demand upon those who are elected to enforce laws that they discharge their oath of office. It is generally understood that public opinion is the essential backing relied upon for the enit all laws to restrain are ineffective, and everywhere regarded as irritating statutes rather than effective barriers to crime. We regard this as substantially true, and if true what a reproach to the public advertised profession of good intent and good works on the part of those who build in every village and city of the land these costly edifices with their towering spires and dedicate them-to what? If left to us to say we should reply, more to formal service than active work-more to the routine of a theory than to plans for the protection of society from its own inherent wickedness. We saw in an exchange the other day an editorial that expresses our opinion so fully that we quote:

We say it with all becoming reverence, that if our preachers would discourse more on salvation through decency, and less on salvation through Christ, the plane of public morality would be perceptibly raised. There are plenty of dead-heads in the world, who carry their deadheadism to that extent that they would rather go to heaven by the spiritual bankrupt act, than to honestly earn a seat in the realms of the blest by good deeds and a virtuous life. In the plain but figurative language of a very practical world, we want a religion that is "all wool and a yard wide." What a man professes we care nothing about. What he practices is a proper subject for criticism.

Over 100 men in a neighboring city put their names to a paper the doing of which imposed on each and every one of them an obligation to stand together and co-operate in the work of enforcing municipal and state law. A large proportion of them were good Christians as the world goes; men of wealth and influence. Nothing, however, came of it for the simple reason that they gave the paper which they had signed no backing, but treated the matter as though that sheet with their names would of itself arrest, convict and punish all violations of law. Now of the Supreme Court so modified and | it is safe to say that to the mind of the

the door for acquittals to a degree that | Christianity brings contempt upon the churches and upon those who profess so much more than they practice.

When a League has undertaken to enforce law and has had hardly the nominal support of men who want to be recognized as good Christian citizens, but who at the same time leave all the work, responsibility and odium to one or two individuals the outcome could easily be predicted.

The Law and Order League of Michigan has not been entirely barren of good results: It has brought the laws relating to the regulation and suppression of the liquor traffic in many places prominently to the attention of the people. It has in some places braced up public officials and vindicated the power and value of restrictive laws. It has compelled men to put themselves on record as pretenders rather than reliable supporters of law. And it has shown the necessity of such legislation as will construct or amend laws for the suppression or punishment of crime that when enforced are adequate for that purpose and will stand the test of a vascillating Supreme Court. Our Circuit Judges are presumed to be men interested in the public welfare and we submit that it would not be asking too much of them to give to legislators who may take an interest in this matter the benefit of their observation and experience in such amendment of existing laws as will be likely to stand the test of the Supreme Court and at the same time make the conviction of offenders less difficult.

The Visitor.

One month of 1887 has passed, and holding fast to the principles of the Order, we have been compelled to strike very many names from our list of subscribers who intend to renew but who have neglected to do so because not called on by a solicitor. At the annual meeting of the State Grange in 1885, a scheme was presented and adopted which secured the appointment of special agents or solicitors for the Visitor, and a large number were so appointed and very many of them did excellent work. No such action was taken at the last session although the Visitor was as heartily endorsed as ever before, but that failure to recommend a definite plan of action and impress the duty upon the members present to carry such plan into effect, has had a bad effect upon our list. We are sure that we attribute the loss to the right cause, as in places where the agent of 1886 voluntarily took hold of the work, there has been no loss. It is not because Patrons do not want the paper or are not willing to pay for it, duties strictly in accordance with their | but it is wholly chargeable to a want of prompt business habits on the part of farmers as a class. The solicitor standing at the head at this date is Bro. D. forcement of any law and that without H. English, of Saranac, who has already sent us 60 names, mostly renewals. A few others have rendered good service. But we want and must have more of this work done and it should be done at once, To this end we shall send several copies of this number to each of those solicitors who were appointed and did good work for us last year. And we hope their interest in the Order and in the Visitor will be found equal to the task of duplicating the work of last year. We ask those who cannot or will not act to have this matter presented to the Grange, and see to it that the responsibility of attending to this matter be placed in the hands of some suitable Brother or Sister. We can send back numbers to those whose times expired in Decem-

Grange work in Iowa is improving and the arrangement has been renewed making the Visitor the official organ of the Patrons of that State. The Grange is getting a firm foothold in Nebraska, and we have such substantial evidence of the approval of the VISITOR by the Patrons, as was furnished by an order from one Grange of the State for 29 copies. We mean to give them full value for their money and if this number don't prove it we will try again.

This is the season of the year for Farmers' Institutes, which are so much enjoyed by large numbers of farmers who are not Patrons and have no good word for the Order. They will go twenty miles to attend an Institute and commend it on their return as a mighty good thing for farmers. Onehalf these same men might attend a Grange where the same opportunities for enjoyment and improvement are within easy reach, and available twenty-four times every year. But we will not complain; it is far better for them to attend an Institute than to changed all former decisions as to open average sinner that sort of practical remain at home all the time.

The People Have Been Heard. The Chicago Tribune says;

A receiver in this city forwarded to a shipper in Nebraska just five cents per bushel as his share on a consignment of corn. The property had been sold here at 27 cents per bushel, 22 of which went to pay railroad cost of transportation, the storage and commission. In another case recently the Nebraska shipper received the magnificent sum of \$26.50, being the whole amount coming to him from the of a car-load of some 550 bushels of corn, the railroad freight on which to this city was \$147.50. The average of charges on these two parcels was five times, and the warehouse charges alone one-quarter, the sum remitted to the country shipper of corn.

Arguments covering facts like the above have been presented by individual farmers to their representatives in Congress as well as by Granges, by shippers and by men who have some love of country as well as love of fair play, until their arguments and demands have overcome the opposition of railways and their attorneys, and an Inter-State Commerce Bill has passed both Houses of Congress. This bill contemplates correcting

abuses that have borne most heavily on producers of the great west. Men of first-class business ability are usually found in the management of the railways of the country. But it seems that their greed has exceeded their wisdom, and to this fact we may trace the passage of the Inter-State Commerce Bill. Few acts of Congress since the organization of the government have been passed depositing so much power in the hands of three men. We say three because in a Board of five, while the wisdom may be increased by the additional two, the power is vested in three. A most important provision of the bill and the one most strenuously resisted by the railway corporations provides that railways shall not charge more for a short haul than for a long one. The practice of making good a low rate between competing points by high rates on much shorter hauls no amount of pettifogging has been able to justify to the satisfaction of the suffering party, and it happens to constitute the great majority. It is assumed that conditions may arise where the strict enforcement of this provision of the law may not be in accord with the best interests of all parties concerned, in which case the Board have a right to suspend the operation of the law. It is a great experiment, and if upon wise, upright men this duty is devolved of standing between these immense monied corporations on the one hand and the great body of the people on the other, we believe it will prove a most beneficent act.

The following resolutions were received in an envelope with several subscriptions to the Grange Visitor from the Secretary of Butler Grange under date Jan. 26. There was nothing to indicate their presentation or adoption by Butler Grange or any other and we are quite in the dark about their paternity or authority but as there is a request by resolution that they be published we cheerfully comply:

Resolved, That this Grange most heartily approves of the constitutional provision by which the discussion of all partisan political mestions and the merits of candidates for office is prohibited in the Grange.

Resolved, That we believe it to be right and expedient that the same rule that is enoined upon the Grange respecting political discussions should be observed in th cation of the GRANGE VISITOR both editori-

ally and by its contributors.

Resolved, That an assurance from the management of the Grange Visitor that this rule will be carefully applied to its publication in the future will greatly promote harmony in the Grange and a more universal

support to the paper.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the Grange Visitor for

As we have already set up our defense for the course pursued "Editorially" in relation to politics, and as "Contributors" are equally arraigned we shall wait for confession or defence from them before referring farther to the charges implied in the resolutions. While we plead "Not guilty," we are charitable enough to believe that some of our brothers and sisters honestly think the Visitor transcended the limits prescribed by Grange law and authority, and we earnestly enjoin upon correspondents who may reply to the implied charge of trespass, to be careful in language and not unnecessarily provoke opposition and arouse controversy.

We don't know whether the editor of the Grange Bulletin has any politics or not, or if he has we are quite ignorant of their kind or complexion, but here is what he said of the VISITOR;

It is stated that the GRANGE VISITOR, of Michigan, has been assailed and abused for sustaining farmers for public office. Our esteemed contemporary may well court such opposition, for it is the surest sign of effective vice to the farmers of Michigan.-Grange Bulletin, Ohio.

National Grange Proceedings.

WE received the following under seal of the National Grange. To make more effective the action of the National Grange we suggest that Granges adopt resolutions of approval and forward the same with the preamble and resolutions of the National Grange to the Member of Congress from the District in which the Grange is situated, and also to one or both of the Senators from this State.

National Grange Patrons of Husbandry-Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., January 15, 1887.

GRANGE VISITOR, Schoolcraft, Mich. DEAR SIR:—Under the instructions of Hon. Put Darden, Worthy Master of the National Grange, I have the honor to forward to you the following resolutions and reports unanimously adopted at the Twentieth Session of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, held in the city of Philadel-phia, from Nov. 10 to 18, and to ask your favorable attention to the same:

Whereas, It is of more importance to farmers than to any other class of citizens to know what changes are likely to occur in the weather; and,

Whereas, The farmers furnish threefourths of the exports of the country, and are the largest tax-payers in support of the General Government; therefore,

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to pass such laws as shall furnish the benefits of the Signal Service to the farmers of the country.

On motion, the Committee on Education made special report, under a suspension of the discussion of the report of the Committee on Agriculture, as

Reference to the measure now pending in Congress, as formulated in what is known as the "Hatch bill," providing for the establishment and maintenance of Agricultural Experiment Stations, having been made to this Committee, its members have made critical examinations of the provisions therein embraced, and they unite in the conclusion that the work contemplated is a proper subject for which cost should be met by the general Government.

There is also unanimous agreement by the Committee to the proposition that such work should be delegated to Experiment Stations, already established under State control, where such institutions are now in operation, and the Committee, therefore, recommends that this body advise such change in the bill as will give it this effect. Manifestly, it is in accord with the spirit and purpose of the bill that the work be deputed to those Stations where they have already been proved worthy of confidence and support. Your Committee, therefore, deems it a matter of economy and wisdom that this appropriation for such States as have independent Agricultural Experiment Stations be given to them rather than to new Stations. Without this change, it is very plain that the full purpose of the bill will not be attained.

Another change desired by the Committee is, that the appropriation for any State in which there is no Experiment Station under State control, and in which a College has been established under the provisions of the land grant act of 1862, and has departed from the purposes of that act, by neglecting agricultural education, and in which State there is a duly organized Board of Agriculture, the appropriation be made subject to direction by such Board for the uses contemplated in the bill, and that upon the establishment in any such State of an independent Agricultural Experiment Station, the appropriation shall go thereto with-out the intervention of authority exercised by any College Board, or Faculty. It is, therefore, recommended that

this National Grange endeavor to make such representations to the House Committee on Agriculture as will result in the changes herein proposed. Resolved, That the Worthy Master

of the National Grange be instructed to bring this matter before Congress, in such a manner as will plainly set forth the views of our National Order. Resolved, That the Worthy Master

of the National Grange is hereby instructed and empowered to enforce the legislative provisions of this body, as embraced in the various reports and resolutions submitted at the present Session, by committees or otherwise, as he may deem necessary.

Very respectfully, JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary, National Grange.

Under date of January 22 Secretary Trimble wrote that he was getting favorable replies from Members of Congress to whom the resolutions and reports were sent with a copy of the following letter from Senator Palmer:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 20, 1887. \
John Trimble, Esq., Secretary National

Grange:
DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant containing the resolutions and reports adopted at the Twentieth Session of the National Grange relative to legislation to extend the benefits of the Signal Service to the farmers of the country and assure you that the subject shall have my earnest atten-

Thanking you for your letter, I am, very culy yours, T. W. PALMER. truly yours,

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S impeachment case against Gov. Luce was so empty, so utterly destitute of substantial filling, that its collapse leaves its instigator in the most pitiable plight of any public man in the State. The whole thing was too paltry for a real good To Resist the Draft.

LANSING, MICH., Jan. 25.—About 50 Ingham County farmers are here to day.
They are holding a mass convention. Every man of them looked upon the Bohemian oat fraud when it promised big returns, and now, their eyes opened, they propose to combine to resist payment of the notes. They mean business.—Detroit Journal.

This is a mild insinuation that these kicking farmers are like the Irishman who would "Neither chate or be chated, but of the two would rather chate than be chated." The most of the farmers who went into this Bohemian oat speculation wanted something for nothing, and thought they saw in this scheme how it was to be had. All were forewarned, as there is probably not a paper published in the State that has not repeatedly pronounced the scheme a swindle. We are, perhaps, a little too fast, there are farmers in Michigan who do not take a paper, and we will charitably presume that the most of the farmers of this convention belong to the independent, self-reliant few who take no paper or if they do it is a city story paper, little better for family reading than a Bohemian oat speculation for the last man in the deal.

Farmers who furnish their families good agricultural papers and read such papers themselves are not found in conventions protesting against the payment of their own notes.

THE State Equal Suffrage Convention was held in the Capitol building, Lansing, on the 13th and 14th of January, and was pronounced by its friends a decided success. The women of the State prominent in this movement were Mary L. Doe, of Bay City, President of the State organization; Emily B. Ketchum, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. Stebbins, of Detroit; Mrs. Emery, of Lansing; Estelle Provin, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Chicago. Rev. Anna B. Shaw, of Boston; and Susan B. Anthony were also present and took an active part in the proceedings. The use of Representative Hall was given to the ladies Friday evening and was filled to listen to a speech from the distinguished Susan B. Anthony. This lady of national reputation was appropriately introduced by Gov. Luce; who occupied the platform with Mrs. Doe, the president of the convention. This suffrage movement will not culminate in the triumph of its purposes this year or next but its march is onward in strict accord with the spirit of the age and if it never reaches the goal of its ambition the effort will a thousand times repay the cost, by developing latent talent, secure to the sex long demanded rights in many directions. improve the race, and in its struggle for equal rights prove to many a pretentious man his inferiority.

FROM L. H. Bailey, professor of Horticulture at the Agricultural College we have notice that a bulletin will be issued in a few days on varieties of apples to plant and grow. This is a patter of vital interest to farmers Comparatively Michigan is a new state but it is old enough to have had the worthlessness of some varieties of apples fully demonstrated and the excellences of others established. We presume this bulletin will come to our readers with a collection of facts regarding varieties adapted to Michigan soils, what kinds yield most readily to insect enemies and matters about which the farmers know so much less than the rambling tree agent, who represents or misrepresents some foreign nursery. The disinterested information we get from the Agricultural College ought to be reliable and valuable and farmers who do not heed suggestions from that quarter evince little confidence in the value of that State institution.

The Legislature with remarkable promptness for a legislative body, has responded to a wide spread demand and provided for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of the State. This act, too long delayed, recognizes a government of the people. As a question of fact this involves the moral and pecuniary interests of the people more than any other with which they will soon have to do. What will they do about it?

We print in this number that model document, the Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry, and hope it will be read by, some good reader in every Grange in the State before the close of the present month. Patrons cannot be too familiar with this splendid declaration of the objects of this organization and no man can find fault with any one of its strong utter-

with work will soon be here; and it will find some farmers not ready for spring work. Repairs that might have been attended to during the winter have been neglected. Farmers come to town because they they have nothing to do at home. Next spring these same farmers will come to town to get something fixed that will put them behind their more thoughtful and prosperous neighbor a full day in their work.

Farmers should know that everything is in good order for spring work and should do their own mending and fixing as far as possible.

THE avowed mission of The Woman's Magazine is to carry condensed sunshine wherever it goes. As we turn the leaves of its January issue, twice in number that of any previous issue, we think it must carry with it a whole broad beam of sunlight to every reader,—a beam steadier, warmer and more abiding than a bare flash of light. It is in every sense woman's magazine. The price, notwithstanding its doubled pages, remains the same.

Michigan Crop Report. The Michigan crop report for Janu-

ary 1 is just out and it contains the February estimate of the yield of wheat for 1886, throughout the country as given by the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture which is 457,218,000 bushels. The total number of bushels reported marketed in Michigan from August to December 31 is 8,130,136, or about 31 per cent. of the crop in the State. For the same period last year the amount marketed was 9 104,763 bushels, or 29 per cent. of the crop for 1885 The report is mainly made up of estimates as to the cost of raising an acre each of wheat, corn, oats, and hay. The average cost of producing and marketing an acre of wheat in the State last year was \$14.20. The average price of wheat January 1, 1887, in the State would be 73% per bushel while the average yield is 18.98 bushels. This would give the value per acre \$13.98 with the straw still on hand, the value of which the report estimates at \$1.80, which would make the return \$15.78, or a profit over cost, including 7 per cent. interest on the value of land, of \$1.58 per acre. By deducting the rent value of dwellings on the farm the report makes the profit \$2.35 per acre. but this adds no more to the farmer's income so we should consider it to his advantage not to deduct it as it does not leave any more money with which to provide clothing and other things for his family. As a result, really, until he has fed his straw to something that he can sell the farmer is 22 cents per acre worse of than when he put in his crop of wheat. The cost of corn per acre in the State is \$17.47, per bushel of ears 20 cents; of oats it is \$13.28, per bushel 29 cents. The average cost of a ton of hay throughout the State is given at \$4.49. The itemized cost of an acre of wheat in the State is given as follows:

5	Cost of plowing	1	-
-	Cost of fitting	1	
r	Cost of fertilizers purchased		
	Cost of barn-yard manure		
'	Cost of seed	1	
е :	Cost of drilling		
	Cost of harvesting	I	
-	Cost of stacking		
	Cost of threshing	1	
	Cost of marketing		
	Interest at 7 per cent	3	
	Insurance		-
	Taxes		
	Cost of repairs		3

Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry

Adopted by the National Grange at Annual Session, held at St. Louis, February, 1874.

PREAMBLE.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its objects, we hereby unanimously make this Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

GENERAL OBJECTS. United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country, and mankind.

2. We heartily endorse the motto, 'In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individ-ual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-snstaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; less in lint and more in warp and woof. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by ar-bitration in the Grange. We shall principles.

The days are getting longer. Spring | constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional, and National prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social, and material advancement.

BUSINESS RELATIONS. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations pos-sible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts, and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our Declaration of Principles of action, that "Individual happiness depends upon general pros-perity."

We shall therefore, advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transportting cheaply to the sea-board or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country We adopt it as our fixed purpose "to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, the that life-blood of commerce may flow freely.

We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, or of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any labor-

In our noble Order there is no com-

munism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people, and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries high rates of interest, and exorbitant per cent profits in trade. They great-ly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the pro-fits of producers. We desire only selfprotection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits.

EDUCATION.

We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves, and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN.

We emphatically aud sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange—National, State, or Subordinate—is not a political or party organization. No Grange if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their

merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesman-ship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest num-

We always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest

in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption, and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principle which should characterize every Patron that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

We acknowledge the broad principle, that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold "progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion,' while the "fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak restraint upon the strong: in short, justly distributed burdens, and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American Independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic. We cherish the belief that section-

alism is, and of right should be dead and burried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognise no North no South, no East, no West.

It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION.

6. Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we cannot admit all to our

ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not sufficient direct interests in tilling the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

We hall the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromises, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.

CONCLUSION.

It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our Order.

Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonieus labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts, to the wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity of our fore-

gotices of Meetings.

The regular meeting of the Livingston County Pomona Grange will be held in Howell Grange hall, Knapp's block, Howell, Tuesday, February 8, 1887. Election of officers, reports of representatives to the State Grange, and reminiscences of travel and Chautauqua, are on the program.

Mrs. W. K. Sexton, Sec.

Next meeting of Calhoun County Grange will be held at Penfield Grange hall on Thursday, Feb. 17 at 10 o'clock with a "temperance day" program as follows,

"The relation of intemperance to pauper ism, crime and taxation." C. P. Chidester.

Means of promoting practical temperance:

1. Education of the children, Mrs C. P.

Chidester. 2. Temperance societies and their work, Manly S. Hicks. 3. Coffee houses and reading rooms in cities, Mrs. N. . Cameron.

Legal remedies. What temperance legislation or system of dealing with the liquor traffic is best for Michigan at the present I. Immediate and total prohibition, Homer Case. 2. Local option, C. C. Mc-Dermid 3. Taxation and regulation (including proposed disposal of proceeds of tax), Richard Keeler. 4. Punishment of drunk-ard, Jonathan Johnson. 5. Any other plan recommended by any brother or sister.

In conclusion a ballot will be taken for system of legislation, ladies and gentlemen voting separately. All are invited to prepare for and take part in discussions. C. C. McDermid, Lec.

The next session of Kent County Grange will be held with Cannonsburgh Grange on Feb. 9, opening at 10 o'clock A. M.

After passing through the regular order of business the following subjects will come before the Grange for discussion:

What is monopoly? Led by Asa W. Meech

Essay by Sister O. I. Watkins.

The necessity of thorough co-operation among all industrial classes. O. I. Watkins, Edward Campeau. Recitation, Sister John Graham.

Excuses are not in order this year, so let all come prepared to take an active part in the exercises. An earnest and cordial invitation is extended to all members of the Grange to be with us at that time. WM. T. ADAMS, Lec.

The Atlantic Monthly For 1887

Will contain, in addition to the best short stories, sketches, essays, poetry and criticisms, two serial stories:

THE SECOND SON, By Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant and T. B. Aldrich.

PAUL PATOFF,

By F. Marion Crawford, author of "A Roman Singer," "Mr. Isaacs," etc. Papers on American History,

By John Fiske, whose previous papers have been so interesting, full of information, and generally popular. French and English,

A continuation of the admirable papers com-paring the French and English people, by P. G. Hammerton. Essays and Poems,

By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Occasional Papers By James Russell Lowell.

Contributions may be expected from John Greenleaf Whittier, Thomas Wentworth Hig-ginson, Chas. Dudley Warner, F. C. Stedman, Harriet W. Preston, Sarah Orne Jewett, Charles Egbert Craddock, Arthur Sherburne Charles Egbert Craddock, Arthur Sheburne Hardy, Henry Cabot Lodge, Edith M. Thomas, Horace M. Scudder, George E. Woodberry, George Frederic Parsons, Maurice Thompson, Lucy Larcom, Celia Thaxter, John Burroughs, James Freeman Clare Billabeth Robbins Pennell, Braden Clare Barbare Robbins and many others.

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Postal no the sender, letter to

HOUGHTON

Ladies' Department.

Domestic Trials.

I knew an old woman so clever and kind, When things went amiss she said "never mind." She never was cross, but she always was tired, And gave as a reason that help wasn't hired.

She washed and she ironed, she baked and she brewed.

She roasted and fried, she broiled and she stewed.

She swept and she sewed, till her head it did whirl,

And she said in despair, "I've no hired girl."

She wanted "a rest," and she needed it, too, For, like elderly ladies, she sometimes felt blue. She wanted to enjoy the "loaves and the fishes." And have somebody else wash all the dishes.

And so she kept waiting and wishing beside That a change would occur by which she might glide Into regions more blessed than any she knew, Where she could sit down and have nothing to do.

Another old lady with dignity rose
To comfort her friend by reciting her woes:
Both morning and night she also was tired
From trouble she had with help that was hired

Her face was all wrinkled, her hair had turned gray,
All caused by the worry she had every day.
All cook was saucy and cross as could be,
The cook was so dumb—so untidy was she.

The tables, which once were so clean and so white,
Were spotted all over and in a sad plight;
The door knobs were sticky, and so were the

And things went contrary to the old lady's

She tried to be patient, and calmly endure Those things so annoying which she could not cure; But she found it was hard, though ever so tired, To be so dependent on help that was hired. —Unidentified.

To the Busiest Reader of the Visitor.

By heading our little "preachment" in the above manner we expect to catch the ear of every one of the Visi-TOR's thousands of readers, for it is a characteristic, not to say weakness of human nature that each considers his or her tasks more numerous or arduous than any other one's. Acting upon the suggestion of this fact we are about to appeal through it for another favor from you. It is the busy, busy world that always has time for one more thing. It is the woman who hasu't "half time enough" for present demands upon whom we put another, and, like the vehicle in the hackneyed remark, she always finds "room for one

We have committed to print but few resolves for the newly begun year, but that does not signify we have made none for the betterment of this paper and of this department. We shall endeavor to make the Ladies' Department a credit to its page, and hope you will not be unmindful of a share of the responsibility in the matter of furnishing interesting articles, brief summaries of books read, accounts, each with a culinary "moral to adorn the tale," original schemes for amusing the children, hints on the making of household conveniences, discussions concerning dress, health, indoor and outdoor employments, literary, or any other practical subject.

Why, they tell us, women are never at a loss for something to talk about; then why need we suggest topics for them to write about?

A lady to whom we wrote a few days ago for a special article sent the following courageous reply that doeth ye editor's heart good, and will, we trust, inspire others to do likewise: "Your letter reached me amid a tu-mult of cares, my hired girl sick with measles and requests pouring in upon my unworthy head for written articles, an essay for a Farmers' Institute and our next C. L. S. C. meeting, and, added to this, a monthly missionary meeting to conduct. It did seem to me I could not possibly comply with your request, but upon giving it a later thought I have concluded to try, as I dislike to refuse any task assigned

We might quote from others who, with hands and hearts o'erladen, still make an hour's time in which to send out their best thoughts and opinions to their sisters,-but you know "the trusted and tried" ones as well as we do. They are ever welcome and we extend to them at once both our thanks and a call to renewed effort, while we respectfully and cordially solicit the lady readers, as yet unintroduced, to come up and help us!

Who Owns That Purse?

Mrs. Partington said, that when she heard Josiah in the marriage ceremony say, "With all my worldly goods thee endow," she certainly supposed he meant as much as half, but has since learned it meant one new dress, etc., a year and what was necessary for

Mrs. P.'s experience was recalled to me some time since by reading in a standard religious newspaper a letter from a farmer's wife, asking advice as to what was right for her to do under the circumstances in which she found herself. Her husband was pecuniarily well enough off so that machinery and tools to lighten labor on the farm were always bought, but for the household needs he was so niggardly that in view of the approach of winter she wanted some Christian woman to tell her whether it would be right for her to sell butter, poultry, etc., without asking him, and provide comforts necessary for her three little ones. I do not know the reason, but I have never seen this letter answered. Whether the editor of the home department suppressed the answer if any came for fear that if want's wages, she might be like Oliver the profits of her own these people who have cast their lot in the representation of the registration as the profits of her own the registration as the registration as the registration and ask for "more," as, for interesting the registration and ask for "more," as, for interesting the registration and the

being asked, "What have you done with that money I gave you?" or that no woman had the courage to say what she thought on the subject, I know not.

I have often wondered how the poor woman fared through that winter, since her conscience was so tender and no one advised her-if her children were cold and scarcely presentable at school or church (supposing they went) and she, good soul, according to the stereotyped advice, always meeting her husband with a tender smile, having his slippers ready, and supper in good order on the table, and while he eats, she pours the tea and holds the baby; he discoursing for her edification on the duty of a good wife to cur-tail expenses, and she meekly wondering where the curtailment should be-

gin. I know of at least one farmer's wife, who would have had an understanding on such matters before things were at such a pass, and the husband would have found that either these wants should be attended to at least as well as those of the horses and other farm animals, or she would have no conscientious scruples in supplying them from the fruits of her own labor in the dairy or poultry yard, or from any other available resource.

This would appear to be one of the equal rights of which we hear so much now-a-days, and in no better way could a husband show his appreciation of a true and capable wife than by supplying the means and then making it her department to attend to the wants of the household. If the wife is not so "capable," in no other way can she be better taught the use of money and the necessity of systematic management. Perhaps some of the sisters in the Visitor will enlighten us with their views on this subject.

MRS. JAMES BRYANT. [The money question has always been debatable ground in the most of wives' philosophy. Precept upon precept has been given, resolve upon resolution has been made and broken, and still the query is undecided, "Whose money is it?" in scores of households. What rights has a woman that a man should be necessitated to respect if he persistently ignores them of his own accord?" is the subject which is introduced this week to the VISITOR readers by Mrs. Bryant, an occasional and valued correspondent. When we consider that Mrs. B. answers to the name of "Mother" to so outspoken and deter-mined a little woman as "our special lecturer" we feel sure her further views on the subject would be instructive. She has, however, instead of prolonging her article from her own resources called for an expression of opinion from others. We hope the ladies will grant it.—Ed.]

Dakota As ISaw It.

No. 3. July and August gave us some in-tensely hot weather. I had always been led to believe that the nearer the north pole the colder it was. But when the mercury climbed up to 98 degrees then to 105, I began to think it was a mistaken idea. I was told it was an unusually warm summer. Even the "oldest inhabitant" never before experienced such a prolonged spell of heat. We were visited by some severe wind storms but none late enough in the season to injure the grain. It was a grand sight to watch the gathering of a thunder shower. Students of nature have a fair chance to study

her in her angry moods.

Mirages were of frequent occurrence. Illusive lakes, groves and fantastically were clear-shone with noticeable brilliancy, doubtless because of the dry electrical atmosphere.

As the season advanced the brilliant yellow of the golden-rod and wild sunflowers, that grew in great abundance, paled in contrast all other blossoms. Of the sixty varieties of golden-rod in the United States I found three. But early October saw the yellow changed to silver-gray and brown, and the little dwarf frost flower held undisputed sway, making the ground look in many places as though covered with snow.

An unpleasant feature, that I believe I have not mentioned, is the water. But the people seem to thrive on it, and claim it is all in getting accustomed to the taste. I sometimes found it much easier to go without.

The air is bracing, invigorating, and cloudy days are the exception. The Signal Service Station at Fort Totten reported only fifty-three cloudy days between Oct. 1, 1885 and March 31,

The inhabitants exhibit a goodly amount of energy and ambition, in striking contrast to the wait-until-tomorrow spirit so prevalent here. They know the middle of November, at the farthest, stops all work, and lay their plans accordingly. They expect no favors from nature other than she has each year brought. They are not easily discouraged as was evidenced this fall when wheat was fifty-five cents a bushel. They said they could better afford to raise wheat at / fifty cents than we in Michigan could for seventy-five, and were turning every furrow possible preparatory for another crop.

They have excellent school buildings in the town and in the country and

average teachers. In the locality where I was the people were mainly from Michigan and

have so recently left their eastern homes it is not to be supposed they have yet become westernized. Some of the peculiar ideas that are abroad relative to this country and its inhabitants become dissipated on a close acquaintance.

Mr. Halstead, in an article on "Our Wheat Fields," says of this Red River Valley: "The fact that the prairie is without a covering of forest and only needs to be broken at a cost of from two to three dollars an acre, is an important one. It is also a factor in the problem that the soil when once plowed is rich with the accumulated fertility of countless ages and needs no further attention than the mechanical preparation of the seed bed each succeeding year. * * * Everything has favored the western wheat grower, and his enterprise has been the admiration of all. It now remains for him to show his nobleness of purpose by preserving to future generations the fruitful acres he has reclaimed. * * And only those who have visited these vast quate idea of their greatness and importance."

October 11 found me en route for Michigan via St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. The following morning I awoke among the trees, and how I rejoiced to meet my old friends again. Bare and brown they stood above a thick carpet of faded leaves. On the afternoon of the 13th I reached home, and my summer sojourn in the "Golden Northwest" with its sunshiny, long, long days was a pleasant memory. A. L. F. of the past.

Looking into the Distant Future.

Years come and go and with them their bright prospects for the future. Can we not remember long ago in childhood how we looked forward to our future that should make us grown people to do just as we pleased, as we innocently supposed? As we reached man and womanhood our aspirations changed and most manifest among them were expectations of wealth, prominence, health and pleasure.

When I have listened to accounts by friends who have crossed the old Atlantic, having been from two to six weeks where nothing could be seen but the briny deep and an occasional passing ship,—no land or trees, no liv-ing thing in sight save the birds which follow at sea, with the thought present that in a storm no power could save, as I have said, what would ever induce me to undertake so perilous and seemingly dreary journey." Nothing, except bright anticipations of wealth or pleasures to be gained on the other

An invalid looks eagerly forward to the time when he shall have gained health and strength, or bodily affliction have passed away. Here only, can we fully realize our future expectations for the time will come when all pain will cease, if not in this world, there is a more distant, happier future to look to, which we may hope to gain through faith. A number of years ago I helped attend a little sick girl,—a great sufferer. Her sickness commenced in the month which every child heralds with delight for its Merry Christmas. Physicians and friends had no hope, still she persisted in saying she would be well on Christ-mas day, and she was. On going to the house on Christmas morning her sister met me at the door with tears in hereyes. She beckoned me to an adjoining room. There we found the dear girl free from pain, well, no more sickness left. Well, but her friends could not say so, did not realize in their affliction that their loss was her

gain. An old schoolmate of mine, a n romping girl in after years said her life had been too full of sunshine and gladness in childhood to always remain so. After viewing the beauties of this world for twenty-four years even the faintest gleam of light was shut from her eyes by blindness. I well remember her coming to our house bringing in her arms her baby boy that she had never seen. She passed her hand gently over his little face, seeming to try to form an idea how he looked. She was usually very cheerful, but all at once she began sobbing and crying as if her heart would break, saying, "Oh, if I could for once gaze on my husband, my girls and my baby boy. Oh, I should be so happy! "Then suddenly looking up smiling through her tears, she said, "How foolish to thus despair when I know I shall see them all sometime!', In about a year the baby was called home into the good Shepherd's fold and a few months ago I learned she, too, had followed. As I listened to the sad news I could but feel with the assurance she seemed to have for

the bright future, it was well. As a rule, we are apt to look forward to the future with great expectations, thus bringing to ourselves often severe disappointments and discouragements. It is all very well to stretch the line of tuture hopes far enough ahead to induce great exertion on our part in reaching the same, but never should we allow ourselves to exert to an extent that will conflict with our health or temper. If after our best, we can not reach our highest expectations and others pass us in the race for wealth or fame (seemingly the great race of this world) we may, by looking, find some jewels they have failed to secure. These they have passed in their haste may not equal in but excel in lasting virtues. We

fame! Never discard health, contentment and morality for more dazzling rewards. By so doing we will not only put in store that which will last through all future years in this life but a cherished and honored name which will ever remain thus when we have passed to that far distant future never more to return.

ADALINE BROWN.

Household Notes. How would you describe "the best housekeeper you ever saw?"

What are the "Wastes of Cooking" and what use do you make of them?

The use of "pot-boards" is well known to most experienced housekeepers; perhaps some novices have yet to learn how convenient they are to set pans, pots or kettles upon that have been on the stove. The simplest may be the bottom of a butter firkin or small keg; one or two of these with a hole and string through each, kept hanging near the table, save many a dark mark or stain. A still better way, however, is to have a small, square board covered on one side with zinc. This serves to trim lamps upon in the morning, and any kerosene that may drop upon it helps to keep it clean in-stead of soiling it as it would the ta-

An appetizing dish is made by opening a can of salmon and draining off the oil. Take a baking dish, put in it a layer of bread crumbs, then a layer of salmon, until the salmon is all used, the bread crumbs making the top layer. Heat a large cupfull of milk, thicken it with a desertspoontul of corn starch or flour, season with butter, salt and very little, if any, pepper. Turn this same over the salmon and put in the oven, letting it remain until browned on top. This will make a good meal for seven or eight persons, and is an excellent substitute for meat.

There is no better test in the world to apply to a household than that of whether the children in it are truly happy.—Boston Herald.

Use a small paint brush in cracks and crevices while dusting a room.

Disease often lurks in a dirty dish cloth, a greasy sink, an unclean teakettle and a poorly ventilated oven.

Health and Amusement.

Wizard Frost. Wizard Frost.

Wondrous things have come to pass on my square of window-glass: Looking in it I have seen Grass no longer painted green,—Trees whose branches never stir,—Skies without a cloud to blur,—Birds below them sailing high,—Church-spires pointing to the sky, And a funny little town Where the people, up and down Streets of silver, to me seem Like the people in a dream, Like the people in a dream, Dressed in finest kinds of lace; Dressed in linest kinds of face,

Tis a picture, on a space
Scarcely larger than the hand,
Of a tiny Switzerland,
Which the wizard Frost has drawn

Twixt the nightfall and the dawn;
Quick, and see what he has done
Ere 't is stolen by the sun!
St. Nicholas.

At the risk of bringing down upon my unwise head the censure of superfluously proper housekeepers, and of challenging the unforgiving frown of mothers whose command has gone forth to "touch not, handle not" the thing in question, I herewith present a home amusement for little folks on cold days. New it is not, for the scheme I found already coined somewhere in a newspaper, and besides it is not the window-glass.

Briefly, then, it is this: Give to each child a pane of glass in the window of the living room for his very own, where, on frosty days, he can amuse himself by drawing pictures with a needle or pencil or by printing his lesson in the white slate. Stimulate rivalry among the owners of the lights and promote improvement in their artistic talents by praise and mild criticism. By calling attention to the resemblance any drawing they just "happen" to make bears to some real object a desire may sometimes be awakened to make a truer likeness of it. By no means will their least pleasure be in observing the work that king of painters, Jack Frost, paints in their frames every frosty night. When a mother fails, in her ambition to instruct her boys and girls, to make use of these delicate and profuse "object lessons she indeed

* seeks too high for things close by, And loses what Nature found her.

By the enthusiasm and interest of elders a child's delight can be kindled at the beauties of frost forms to great degrees of pleasure or profit. Draw them pleasantly into writing out what is on each one's own pane, and into a good-humored strife as to which one can write or tell the prettiest "madeup" story about his or her frost picture. Help them to cultivate the imagination and fancy, and every day to dress them in better and clearer language. At first it will probably be hard to get them to write even a list of what they see in their window, but, we surmise, it will not be long ere the list grows apace and gradually becomes a story. We can imagine some little brain, inclined to poesy, composing lines not unlike those at the head of this article. At any rate, they will do very well and make rapid progress in

and clear—except, indeed, where some "most bu'ful" picture is too rare to desecrate.

P. S .- A lady, more venturesome still, suggests that when there is no frost that hard soap can be used in lieu of pencil or brush.

A Fruitful Pastime.

[The following is an outline sketch, so to speak, of one of the family's best pictures. All the fire-light glimmers, all the smiles and jests and mirth with the genial warmth that comes from home sentiment, sensible discussion, and witty barter of opinion is left out. When these comfortable accessories are added to the practical uses of reading aloud, is it not a wonder that it is so much neglected. Will not some effort be made to re-establish it in the family sitting-room?—Ed.]

If you ask eight persons out of ten now, they will tell you they hate be-ing read to. And why? Because from their childhood they have been unused to it, or used only to such a monotonous drone as robbed even the Arabian Nights of half their charm. The husband at the end of a hard day's work returns home to pass the evening absorbed in his book, or dozing over the fire, while the wife takes up her novel, or knits in silence. If he would read to her, or if he could tolerate her reading to him, there would be community of thought, interchange of ideas, and such discussion as the fusion of the two minds into any common channel could not fail to produce.

And it is often the same when the circle is wider. I have known a large family to pass hours between dinner and bed-time, each one with his book or work, afraid to speak above his breath, because it "would disturb papa." Is this cheerful, or wise, or conducive to that close union in a household which the world can neither give nor take away?

But it was not always so. In the last century—even as late as fifty years ago-reading aloud was regarded as an accomplishment worthy the cultiva-tion of those (especially those who live in the country) with pretensions to taste; and it was, consequently, far more frequently found enlivening the domestic circle. There were fewer books, fewer means of locomotion, fewer pleasures of winter nights outside the four walls of the country parlor. The game of cribbage, or sonata on the spinnet, did not occupy the entire evening after six o'clock dinner and Shakespeare and Milton were more familiar to the young generation of those days than they are now-mainly, I feel persuaded, because they were ac customed to hear them read aloud. The ear, habituated to listen, is often a more safe conduit to the memory in youth than the inattentive eye which rapidly skims a page.—Nineteenth Century.

Dressing a Wound.

In dressing a wound that discharges two basins are required, a sponge and a piece of glared India rubber cloth. One basin must hold tepid water, the other is to catch the water when the wound is washed. The cloth can be laid well under the injured part and the edges turned up to form a sort of trough leading into the empty basin. The surface of a wound should never be touched as it disturbs the healing process, the water is squeezed over it from the sponge. In removing strips of plaster take hold of both ends and and draw upwards toward the middle, not to pull the edges of the wound apart. A little spirits of turpentine will remove the sticky marks left on the skin. In bandaging care should be taken not to draw the bandage too tight. If after the surgeon leaves the limb swells and there is great pain this cause should be suspected, and he should be sent for to remedy it. When a finger is badly cut it should be tied up and left alone for a day or two; the blood dries on the outside and forms a case within which the injury may heal without further trouble. If a child has the misfortune to have a finger cut off it should be replaced and bound up. Sometimes there is a per-fect union and there is a great hope if the smallest share of skin remains unsevered.—Elizabeth Robinson Scovil in Good Housekeeping.

THE average pitch of large rivers, excluding regions of cascades, seldom exceeds 12 inches to a mile, and is sometimes but one-third that amount. According to Humphrey and Abbot, the pitch of the Mississippi from Memphis down (855 miles) is only 4.82 inches at low water; from Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, (1088 miles) 6.94 inches; and above the Missouri, from the highest source, only 11.75 inches. The Missouri, from the highest source (2908 miles) descends about 6,800 feet, or 28 inches a mile; but from Fort Benton to St. Joseph (2,160 miles) about 11.50 inches; and below St. Joseph to the mouth (484 miles) 9:25 inches. Dana gives the average pitch of the Amazon as a little more than six inches to a mile; of the Lower Nile,less than seven; of the Lower Ganges, about four. The Rhone is remarkable for its great pitch, it being 80 inches per mile from Geneva to Lyons, and 32 inches below Lyons.

James Otis, author of "Toby Tyler," will begin a serial called "Jenny's Boarding-House" in the February St. Nicholas. The boarding-house was

THE GRANGE IN CONNECTICUT.-W. M. Hall of the Connecticut State Grange closes his annual address as fol-

"It is about twelve years since the Grange was first planted in Connecticut, yet only within the past three that it has really won the confidence of our most thoughtful and progressive farmers and their families. Many of these have recently come into the fold, and now among our thousands of members we can count many of Connecticut's leading agricultural lights, as well as some of the noblest women in the State. To-day the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry stands second to none among the agricultural associations of the State in intelligence, influence and power; second to none in its educational and social advantages, and second only to the Church of God in its purifying and refining influence upon its members. Surely it is an organization to be proud of, and that must continue to endure so long as there are farms to till or a farmer and his family to be benefited."

The ancient prejudice against eating just before going to bed is strongly and justly condemned by modern science, experience having shown it to be unfounded. There are exceptions to the rule, but few people are injured and many positively benefited by a slight repast before retiring. A glass of milk and a biscuit or cracker is better than a hypnotic drug to put one to sleep, and in most cases may be taken without fear of "nightmare" or any other form of distress. Going to bed "on an empty stomach" is a good way to invite sleeplessness on ultimate derangement of the digestive organs and general health.

The Danes do not propose to have any deception in their butter supply. A law enacted in Denmark last year compels all makers and sellers of adulterated, imitation, and bogus butter to pack it in elliptical tubs, conspicuously marked "margarine," and punishes infractions of the law by a fine of from 200 to 2,000 kroners(about \$54 to \$540). The enactment was forced by the agricultural element of the country, despite the opposition by the bogus butter people.



[Extracts from Reports of Purchasers.]

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MART J. TAPPAN, RIVELDS, NEA: They excel all othe washers I ever

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MART J. TAPPAN, RIVELDS, NEA: They are statefactor.

ST. CLAIR INKSTER, JR., ZOYT, WASHINGTON THE: Sells itself and can

ST. CLAIR INKSTER, JR., ZOYT, WASHINGTON THE: Sells itself and can

must be spoken for too highly JOHN DETRON, BRODAK GYT, UTAH: Have

given it several severe basis and it came entity inhabit every time.

ST. CLAIR INKSTER, JR., ZOYT, WASHINGTON THE: Sells itself and can

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L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time—90th meridian, GOING SOUTH,

	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Ft
Lv Grand Rapids. Ar Allegan Ar Kalamazoo Ar Schoolcraft. Ar Three Rivers. Ar White Pigeon Ar Toledo. Ar Cleveland. Ar Buffalo.	9 02 " 10 05 " 10 37 " 11 11 " 11 35 " 5 05 PM	5 55 " 7 05 " 7 35 " 8 05 " 8 30 " 2 30 AM 8 30 "	5 00 AM 9 39 " 12 05 PM 1 50 " 3 20 " 4 20 " 6 55 AM

GOING	NY&B Ex & M		Way Ft
Lv Buffalo Ar Cleveiand Ar Toledo. Ar White Pigeon Ar Three Rivers Ar Schoolcraft Ar Kalamazoo Ar Allegan Grand Rapids.	6 40 PM 11 15 " 6 55 AM 6 23 " 6 49 " 7 20 " 8 28 "	11 40 AM 5 35 " 9 45 " 2 20 PM 2 43 " 4 17 " 4 00 " 5 00 " 6 15 "	6 50 PM 9 45 AM 11 05 " 12 15 " 1 55 PM 4 20 " 7 15 "
All trains connect at Wh main line. Supt. Kalama	M. E	. WATTLE	ES.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A. M. P. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.
TIME-TABLE—MAY 18, 1884.
Standard time—goth meridian. WESTWARD.

	A. M.	P. M.
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves	4 45	
Kalamazoo Express arrives		0 40
Evening Express	1 00	
Pacific Express	2 27	
Mail	11 38	
Day Express		I 45
EASTWARD.	-	- 13
EASTWARD.		
	A. M.	P. M.
Night Express.	3 17	
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves	6 45	
Kalamazoo Express arrives		10 00
Mail		12 03
Day Express		I 40
New York Express		8 10
Atlantic Express	1 00	
New York, Atlantic and Pacific Ex		
Evening Express west and Night Express	e east de	ily ov
cept Saturdays. All other trains daily ex	cent Su	ndove
Freight trains carrying passengers out fro	w V ala	nunys.
a reight trains carrying passengers out in	THE ILALIC	COZMIII

Current Rates on Chicago Market. Potatoes, No. 1, ripe, # bu\$.47 @ .50

" unripe or off stock	. 38	(00	.42
Turnips, vellow, # bu	.22	(0)	.25
Onions, choice, "	.65		-75
Apples, " No. I. # bbl.	2.75	0	2.85
" No. 2, stock, "		(0)	1.50
Car lots sold at 5 per cent	t. con	nmi	ssion.
Apples, evaporated, # 16	81	600	. 10
Onions, selected, 39 bbl	2 25.	a	2.50
Rutabagas, "	1.00	a	1.25
Rutabagas, " Turnips, white, "	-75	(0)	1.00
Beans, navy, W bu	1.25	(0)	1.50
" medium, "	1.40	a	1.50
Wool, washed, ## th	28	a	
" unwashed, "	. 18	@	.27
" unwashed, " Veal, choice, "	.07	a	.08
Turkey, " dressed, # 16	.07	0	.08
Chickens diessed "	06	(0)	
Ducks, " "	.07	(0)	
Ducks, "Geese, "P doz Eggs, fresh, "held stock, "	6.00		7.00
Eggs, fresh, "	.22	(0)	
" held stock, "	.16	a	
Butter, dairy, # tb	.12	(0)	
" creamery "	.22	(0)	
Clover seed, & bu	4.70	(0)	4.80
Timothy " "	1.70	@	1.75
Cranberries, # bbl	6.00	(0)	8.00
Hides, salted, G, # tb	.071		
Hides, salted, G, #tb Pelts, estd wool, "	25	(0)	.27
Hops "	.20	@	.23
Honey, "Beeswax, "	.10	0	.13
Beeswax, "	.16	@	.20
On produce not named wri	ite for	pri	Ces

On produce not named write for prices. I will advance on all car lots of choice winter apples \$1.50 per bbl; also 7c per lb. on all evaporated apples on their receipt and will also keep posted on values here that will cor-respond with me in relation to what they have to dispose of. Ship from this on in lined or refrigerator cars. Respectfully yours, THOMAS MASON,

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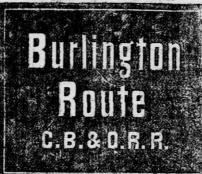
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CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE,

JUNE 26, 1886.

TRAINS WESTWARD-CENTRAL MERIBIAN TIME.				TRAINS EASTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME			
	No. 18, Express		No. 6, Express.			No. 3 Express.	No. 5
Port Huron, Lv. Lapeer. Flint. Durand Lansing Charlotte. Battle Creek, Ar. Lv. Vicksburg Schoolcraft. Marcellus. Cassopolis.	A. M. 6 30 7 18 7 30 7 52 8 17	8 31 " 9 06 " 9 35 " 10 30 " 11 00 P. M. 11 45 " 12 05 " 12 45 " 1 16 " 1 142 "	7 55 P. M. 9 34 "10 10 10 "10 48 "11 50 "12 25 A. M. 12 25 "12 21 "12 23 2" "13 19 "1	Chicago, Lv. Valparaiso South Bend Cassopolis Marcellus Schoolcraft Vicksburg Battle Creek, Ar. Lv. Charlotte Lansing Durarid	10 30 " 12 00 " 12 47 P. M. 1 16 " 1 35 " 1 50 " 2 45 " 3 45 " 4 42 " 5 20 " 7 05 "	5 32 "	8 15P. M. 10 29 67 12 91 A. M. 12 43 66 14 14 15 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
South Bend Valparaiso	9 00	4 00 "	4 07 "	Flint Lapeer	7 55 "	11 37 " 12 07 A. M.	5 40 "
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Poung Folks' Club.

To the Young Folks' Club.

DEAR COUSIN.—When the Young Folks' Club was first organized I thought, "It will have so many contributors there will be no room for any of my trash," but was surprised. Yes, sadly disappointed, to find so few who took any interest in it. As I have never written for a paper before, you need not be astonished if this is a milure, but have had the GRANGE VISITOR in the family for several years and have often thought I would send something. I like the plan of choosing subjects to write upon, for it is harder to find the subject than it is to write upon it. I wonder if this club will see much selfimprovement if they do the way I have

been doing, viz., waiting for some one else to begin. No! I think not.

In what way may we cultivate Self-Improvement? First, by reading good books; second, by cultivating thought in such ways as writing short articles for papers, societies, or at school; third, by hearing good lectures, attending societies, lyceums and becoming interest-ed and informed on things around us. Do we not see a difference in the person who never thinks for himself or has any decdied opinion on any subject, never reads anything but some exciting novel, or one that takes some interest in the topics that are being discussed, reads good books and has an opinion of his own and is not afraid to tell it. If we mingle in one class of society we become interested only in gossiping, telling what a beautiful hat some girl wore, and how nicely she was dressed and of things that will be of no benefit to us or any one else; while if we go to some good society we find other things to think about, something that needs thought, and in that way we are able to give opinions on subjects if called upon. By conversing with a person you can very soon tell whether he is one who reads these exciting "love stories" and does not do his own thinking, or whether he reads something sensible. Go into a school where the pupils are accustomed to write and read essays, and listen. You can tell every time who those are that think and have some decided opinion on the subject on which they have written. Self-Improvement can be accomplished by every one, and those who do not cultivate this, will never be, as Cousin Mae says, a Carleton, George Eliot, or Bancroft, or, in fact, anything but a simple-minded, thoughtless person, who no one that is jutelligent and thoughtful will care to converse with. I have a good illustration at hand that will show the lack of Self Improvement, I think. In our school district the teacher who had drawn a skeleton on the board and was teaching the scholars the names of the bones and the effects of alcohol on the human system, was given to understand, by the director, that it was very disgraceful and immodest to draw such figures on the board for his little girls to look at, and teaching them such long words! Who knew but it was swearing in some other language? And, yet, this same man cannot utter one sentence without using profanity. He did not want Prohibition taught either; that was not what he sent his children for, but his four-year-old boy(?) is a great friend to hard cider, and when he goes to town with his father is treated to beer. This man needs trimming. Therefore, those who do not wish to be like him, Trim! Sherburne

Vice President, and should hesitate about accepting it but for one of our Grange maxims which teaches us to avoid the shirking of responsibilities, and, also, I have somewhere read that the Vice Presidency isn't a particularly active office, the Vice President being a kind of silent partner, and even failing to be mentioned by the clergy when they pray for the President and other public officers.

I think the subject given us by President Mae is a good one and a wide one. There are so many ways in which we can and should improve. not alone as respects book knowledge, but in our manners, morals and physical health, there is room for improvement with most if not all of us.

In regard to health I speak more particularly of the girls. Boys don't wear corsets nor stay indoors four-fifths of the time and then wonder why they have weak backs and lungs, and can't go out doors without taking cold, or that a little active exercise gives them a headache. I don't say that this applies to all girls, but that it does apply

to too many. It seems to me that our Country School Marm is a queer one. I never before knew a country school marm who didn't just dote on boys. Now I'm frank to admit that I like boys and I hope President Mae will veto the notion of leaving them out in the cold. I don't think they "tell everything" any more than girls do, and as for their being rude — well, I admit that they often lack training, but that will never be remedied unless they also are taught "Self Improvement."

In manners and morals the boys, as a class, need as much if not more improvement than the girls.

Now, boys, if you don't think so don't hesitate about speaking, for I'm sure President Mae will be quite willing. But wait, I will leave out the moral part. When I was young a moral always spoiled a story for me, and, of course, all the youths in the club are moral; it was a base insinuation and I withdraw it.

wrong? Cousin Mae asks, "How are the boys and girls on the farm spending these long evenings?" Well, I will give a literal account of our method, not that I wish any one to take it as a model, unless they choose, but because we find pleasure in it and also learn a great deal in an easy desultory way.

We have found that having a program is decidedly inconvenient and uncomfortable; I won't say impossible because it may be that we lacked per-

I know that a classical education can be obtained by improving chance op-portunities for study, but it takes a deal of pluck, hard work, patience and persistence. All honor to those who succeed. Our family consists of father, mother, myself and two younger brothers, aged respectively fourteen and eleven years. We will call them for distinction Primus and Secundus. Primus is attending an academy, Secundus the district school. I am needed at home and although I should like to take a course at Vassar, am not likely to be able to do so. We live three miles from the postoffice, six miles from a railroad station and one mile from any white neighbors. This much for usnow for our ways.

We take a number of good Grange papers, a religious paper, the St. Nicholis and the Youths' Companion, and are members of a fair circulating libra-contains that we may be interested in. From each and all of these it is our custom to read aloud to one another. More often it is father or Primeus who reads while mother and I sew, knit or mend as seems most necessary. Sometimes a triend or two comes to spend the evening with us and the reading is laid aside for talk, games, nut-cracking, corn-popping and the like. Occasionally we spend an evening out or attend some social gathering.

Now I have a grievance or two that I wish to present to the notice of the Club, and then I will not impose farther on your time and patience. Grievance No. one is, City People in the Country, their Impudence and Farmer Folks' Folly.

Last summer two finely dressed women, who used good grammar and would appear to be ladies, stopped at a pretty farm house and asked the mistress of the house if they might just look around a little while everything was "so lovely" there. Mistress of the house, greatly pleased by the compliment, said "certainly" and the ladies (?) spent a half hour or more in examining and exclaiming over the flowers, the vegetables, the parlor furniture, the churn, the cheese room, etc. Now, "turn about is fair play," what would their answer be if some country person should ask to look their city homes over because they were "so lovely?" imagine it would be "certainly not.',

Grievanee number two I have not named lest you should say "bas bleu," but it is this: In reporting an agri-cultural meeting, at which some of the best papers were written and delivered by ladies, the writer says: "The last paper was read by Mrs. Blank, a very pretty lady." It is the adjective that I object to. Suppose instead of Mrs. it had been Mr. Blank? would he not have felt insulted to have been noticed as "a very pretty man?" Perhaps I have learned too well the Grange lesson of equality but I dislike such distinctions.

Country School Marm says, ask A Sunny Letter.

DEAR COUSINS ALL.—I feel that I am she has already told us to study Sen Improvement, not forgetting to forward the result of our study to the ward the result of our study to the Cousin Mae what we shall do. I think chances for improvement.

Yours, Sun Flower. Jan. 20, 1887.

A Stimulus.

Here is another item of encouragement to self-culture. Mr. Geo. B. Downing, of Bristol, Pa., has become high authority in the Sanscrit and Zend languages. He says he began their study when seventeen hours of his day were employed in collecting fare on a street railway. How or when he found the time for anything but the monotonous taking of nickels, the item does not state. Suffice it for us that he had the will to do it and somehow, somewhere, made the time to accomplish somewhat of mental culture.

The lamented death of Prot. Olney, of the Michigan University, brings to general knowledge that he was not a college-bred student. The popular series of articles being given to its readers by the Forum on "How I was educated," by prominent educators, discloses many a struggle for mastery over adverse circumstances, many months of day teaching and night study, and many a victory won. A western paper lately gave a list of prominent writers who secured their education outside of college walls.

Among them are G. W. Curtis, T. B.

Aldrich, Henry James, W. D. Howells,

Bayard Taylor, Bret Harte, George W. Cable, Mark Twain and Paul Hamilton Hayne, and still the list is only begun. How frequent to our ears are such cases, where scholars have cut for themselves paths up the steeps of learning! What an inducement it ought to be to the boys and girls of the present who can go to college to not be won with it?

It pays to keep boiled linseed oil on hand to oil fork handles, rakes, neck-yokes, whiffletrees, wagon-felloes, or any of the small tools on the farm that Yet, who are there among us who do are more or less exposed to alternate their whole duty and are never in the wetting and drying.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] Philadelphia Feb. 1, 1887.

PURE SUGARS.	
Cut loaf, per lb	
Standard granulated per lb	
Best white soft A per ib 55/8	
Good white soft A per lb	
Standard B per lb53/8	
Extra yellow bright per lb5 C yellow per lb434	
Brown per lb	
New Orleans extra light per lb	

Sugar drips pure sugar per gallon21

	io gallon packages 5 cents per gallon additional and the cost of package.
I	COFFEES—GREEN AND ROASED.
	Fancy Rio per lb
	Roasted Rio No. 2 per lb
	Imperial per lb25, 35, 40, 45, 50

1	Japan per lb22 30, 37, 42, 45
ı	Gunpowder, per lb28, 38, 42, 45, 50
	FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.
	Raisins, New Muscatells per box\$1 80
	" Old Muscatells, "
	" London layers " 2 30
	London layers 4 boxes
	" Valencia per lb 6½@6¾
	" Seedless, mats, 50 lbs per mat
	" Ondara, box. 28 lbs 834
ă	" " 14 lbs 9½
	Prunes, French boxes, per lb 7½@11
	" New Turkey, per lb 7 @7/4
	Currants, new, per lb 534@6
	WHOLE SPICES.
	Black pepper, per lb 18½

Black pepper, per lb	18½	2
	28	
	12	
	10	
	29	
	9	
Macc	50	
Titting.	65	
PURE GROU	ND SPICES.	
Pure pepper, black, per lb	20	
· African cayenne per lb	28	
" cinnamon per lb	17	
" cloves per lb		
" ginger per lb	16	
" allspice per lb		
GROCERS'	SUNDRIES.	
Sal Soda, 112 lb kegs, per ll	D 13/4	
Flour sulphur per lb		
Bi-carb soda, loose, 112 lb l	kegs 4	,
" " 25 lb l	ooxes 5	
	ooxes 6	
" " in lb packages	61/2	
" " in ¼ lb packa	ges 7	
Corn starch, Gilbert's, per l	ges 7 lb 6½	
" Durvea's, per	lb 7	
Starch, lump, Duryea's, 40 lb	boxes, per lb 4	
" Gilbert's "	* 4	
Corn starch, new process	6	
Starch, new process, lump.	4	
	oxes 6	
	oxes 6	
Grain bags, two bushels	23	
Georgia bags, two bushels.	18	-
Chocolate Baker's Prem. N	o. 1 per lb 37	u
Barnes' Perfect Baking Po	owder in ¾ ib	
tins, per doz: Barnes' Perfect Baking Po		
Barnes Perfect Baking Pe	owder in % io	
tins, per doz	udar in one lh	
Barnes' Perfect Baking Por	waer in one in	

Current Rates on Chicago Market.

	Potatoes, No. 1, ripe, # bu\$.48	@	.52
l	" off stock	@	-45
١	Turnips, yellow, # bu27	@	.28
١	Turnips, yellow, # bu 27 Onions, choice, " 85 Apples, " No. 1, # bbl. 2 85	(a)	.90
١	Apples, " No. 1, \$\pi\$ bbl. 2.85	(0)	3.00
١	" No. 2. stock, "	(00	2.00
١	Car lots sold at 5 per cent. con	nmis	sion.
١	Apples, evaporated, # fb 10	2 (00	. 11
١	Onions, selected, # bbl 2.50	(0)	2.75
١	Rutabagas, "	(a)	1.25
1	Rutabagas, " 75	(a)	I.00
1	Reans navy D bu 1.25	(a)	1.45
1	" medium, " 1.30	(00	1.4)
١			.35
1	" unwashed, "18	@	.27
ı	" unwashed, "18 Veal, choice, "07	(0)	.08
1	Turkey. " dressed, # 1b .07	(0)	.08
1	Chickens dicased, " .06	(0)	.07
1	Ducks, " .07	(0)	.08
1	Force fresh	(0)	.28
1	" held stock, "20	(0)	.25
1	Butter, dairy, Plb12	(0)	.22
1	" creamery "	(0)	.26
	Clover seed, # bu 4.80	(0)	5.00
	Timothy " "	(a)	2.00
	Hides, salted, G, # tb07	1/2 (0)	.08
	Hides, salted, G, #tb07 Pelts, estd wool,25	(0)	.27
•	Hops25	@	.30
	Honey "10	(0)	.12
	Beeswax, " 16	(0)	.20
	On produce not named write for	or pr	ices.

I will advance on all car lots of choice winter apples \$1.50 per bbl; also ge per lb. on all evaporated apples on their receipt and will also keep posted on values here that will correspond with me in relation to what they respond with the in Fertation to what they have to dispose of. Ship from this on in lined or refrigerator cars. Respectfully yours,

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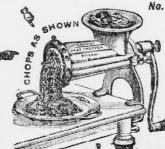
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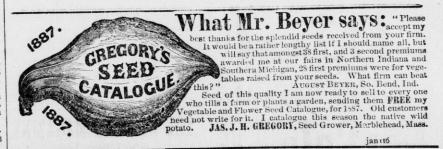
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