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

offictal directory.



## 

##  



## 

$\mathrm{J}_{\text {UIDE }}^{\text {LASDE }}$
Giving 20 years' exp
ing, and
${ }_{\text {Adress }}^{\text {Adita }}$ Lakeview Seed Farm, Rochester, N.

COLDW ATER, MICH., FEBRUARY $1,1887$.


## Eommunications.

| the leaders and the led. Wo have nargg world with ite vast ivity tide And bormote on the wind an athy rash to and fro, We have strange combinations of weakness and Wr have pienty of simers and lots who doright, They tornithd that vast concourse we call human- |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |








 Will take what is given and think iti ig good.
And the people will labor and save with great
enree











 thor meant. Probaidy there is no quo-
tation on aucient or modornt times that
has been used more than the popular "When Greek meats Greek, then
cones the tug or war,", and there is
none that has been more universally quoted wrong. The original and cor-
ruect rendering of this Greek expression is,", When Greek joins Greek, then comes
the tuy or war, This sis acordigy to
Grecian history. When that people were all united, or joined, in support
of their liberty, the were uncounuerable: then came the "tug of was" to
their foes But the passare has been
incorretiy
changed now.
chaned too long to be Quotations play no small part in con-
versation and general literature. They are used to "point a moral or adorn a
tale, "to elucidate or streng then an argument, or to give authority and tone
to what is spoken or written. Some to what is spoken or writteni, Sorne
authors are never quoted, while
others we are continauly quoting. We
shall never cease to draw from the shall never cease to draw from the
writings of Bacon, Shakespeare, Pope, writings of Bacon, , Shakespeare, Popee,
Byron, scott, Cowper, and a great
many other authors. many other a athors.
Some one has said that you can not
read an aceount of the ancient gladiatorial games of Rome without coming
arross the line, MButcerere to make o Roman holiday,",
Mark Twain takes to himself great praise for never having quoted this
line He says, If hany nan has aright
to feel proud of himuself and satisfied, surely it is is for 1 have written about
the ocilisum, and the gladiators, the martyrs, and the lions, and yet hat
never used the phrase,
Butchered to make a Roman holiday;: "I am the only free white man of
mature years who has accomplisled mature years who has accomplished
this since Byron orivinated the expressions." This reminds me of the lady
who was accused of never being able to write a letter without adding a ".?
S." She, at last, manged. to write one without, the ussala addition, but when
the saw what she had done, she wrote:
 s

 | Much dispute and long search has |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { been had over the sourceo of the often- } \\ \text { quoted paske. "The Lord tempereth } \\ \text { the wind to the shorn lamb., } \\ \text { By a }\end{array}$ |




Svmpathv for the Eaitor.
(UCH Aboozed EDITor Kobs:Est hem fensers what gobs ont
yer, jist
pown ars ter heve got in a whole broad ler er two inter the ribb uv uroar
 between two pine standumpse in a a teller
patch on a side hill, which aint wuth Pencin, es Cortland, Hillich remarked, wand
the pine tree that was is worth a the pine tree that was is worth a
hanged sight moren the stump whuts
leftes Hill implied and we concede

## 


 pine lands the Bro. is, but we kicked
up fer the fust time outhis yarth iest
jacent ter a slab pile at the tale end ov







exposed his ignorunce.
ofto quotation from Pope has been so
ing: iucorrectly quoted as the follow-


 sion a prominent disputant attempted
toquot thees lines, and atiter twice
fiailing to yet any furt ther than the end
of the tio tiot liny


 impatience to Gov. Barry, who was sit-
ting ton the stage behind Hinm, and ex-
claimed, "Governor, how is that? 'he Governor repeated the desired words
and the Geeraral linished the quotatio and went on with his speech. in quot
The mistake generally made in
in the ing these liuns is in suying "horrid
minen,", when it should be frightrul
mieni," besides the secoud

 phrase, "Give, em Jessie.". We heard
John Van Buren, ina political speech
that he made in 1850 , pive that he made in is56, give an admir-
anhe turn to this phrae. You know
that John C. Fremont was then Republican nominee for President, and
that Mrs. Fremont wis nee Jessie Ben-
 ing down at the ladies, , seated in front
of the stage, he saide. My Republican
friend over to the lett suys
. ing to give o suessie.", Weys they , well thace
Jessie; she is ans accon lished and no bel lad y and her old father stands with
open open arms ready to receive her back,
but John they CN'T GIVE AWA
As to the origin of this expression, As wo kne orisin of this this axpression,
all wemperane
lecture delivered by Augustus Little iectura delivered by Augustus Lithee
john at Katamazo in 1843shhe said that
Gen. Punam, at the battloo Bunker
Hill, seeing that his men aimed too Gen. Putnam, at the battle of Bunke
Hili, ,eting that his men aimed to
hihg, reiied out to them, "Shoot tow
er: shin 'em, boys; give 'em Jessie ", er: shin 'em, boys; give 'em Jessie! $\begin{gathered}\text { V.'. } \\ \text { V. }\end{gathered}$
and careful study to the end that we
may understand and perform our
whole duty, and thereby fulfill our
obligations oan to build hiorher and 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."
Wil William, Duke of Normandy, with troops, was able to conquer millions well-organized and disciplined force or 1,000 or 2,000 are able to rule and rob
millions of unorganized farmers and nillions of unorganized farmers and
other toilers. We must meet organizaorganizations with good ones. The
organized farmers int the Grange have organized farmers int the Grange have
done more mine last few years for ag-
riculture and our country than all the riculture and our country than all the
unorganized farmers for fifty years past.

##  and its influence hats been felt in anl parts of our country. Composed as it is of the most retired and unasuming element of American society it has not sought and does not seek prominence and power, except so far as it is tor the best interest and highest good of its yeurs has not beeu a complete success and its memiers and friends have sometimes been disappointed in the re- sults of their labors, it has accomplished so much for the American farmer, it has mude its power so oroci- bly felt in State and National legislation and has won so enviable a reputa- tion for the conservatism and dignity of its action upou all important questions that nonecan deny it the fore- rank in Orders which have for their object the protection and elevation their members. Through a miscon ception of its aims and from variou causes of a local character the member causes of a local character the member- ship of the Order in many States has decereased, from what it was when seemingly in the full tide of prosperity; but its real strength in the country at large was never $\begin{aligned} & \text { formidable as at the } \\ & \text { present time." -Alpha Messer, Ver- }\end{aligned}$

 More than 750 of the Patrous' N :tional Reading Circles have been e tionai heading Circles have been es-
tablied within the past year, and in
all parts of the United States. Many of the State Masters spoke in the high-
est terms of this valuable work of our
Order, and give well deserved praise to Bro. R. H. Thomas, Worthy Secretary
of the Peunsylvaniz State Grange, for State Master J. $\overline{\text { H. Hale, of Conuecti- }}$
cut, has organized another large cut, 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 3vaty
From esssay read by Mrs. Amando Gunnison
before Clinton County Grange.
Farmers, like all other classe, are
ranked in society according to their Farmers, like all other classes, are
ranked in society according to their
education, ability and integrity. It is
not the amount of labor the atist it not the amount or habor the artist puts
uponhis paintings,
and int it tudy the thought has made him a master of his profes-
sion. History reveasls to us the names of men who have risen from poverty-
and made noble records for future gen--
erations to profit by. Their education was acquired by perseverance and am-
bition,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 over take them, they
have something solid to fall back upou have something solid to fance gives perpetuity to errors,
Ignorance
while education corrects them and expands the mind, exalts the faculties,re-
fines the tastes of pleasure, and opens and makes the gross pleasures of life 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 pais and sead them to school; but let us feel it our duty to occasion-
ally look in upou its workings and
w Watch the improvements, and, it nec-
essary, make good suggestions to the
teacher wherever they may be needed, thus encourage our teacher and also
make our children feel that we are in-
terested in their behalf. This 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 tall to
be present. This generally proved a success, and the second time they came
was ofteni voluntarily. In every vocaperfection and make it our guiding star along its steep and rugged paths. It is grimage, but there is a silver lining to every cloud; all are necessary to com-
plete the history of life; there are no
blank pages along its course.

Miscellancons
john a. whittien.
 Our old world sister to us brings
Her sculptured dream of Liberty
 $\pm= \pm$ $2=\mathrm{E}=$ 5 $5=2$

## 4 atac $\mathrm{z}=\mathrm{z}=$ <br> waw $=\mathrm{F}=$

 MINETTE.Without a doubt, Minette was the
prettiest child in the Jacques foundling
hospital. So cheery and bright was she
thate that every one loved her, and after a
while the matrou gave her the name of
"Sunette", "for," said she, "the little
thing seems to flood every place where she happens to be with sunshine." Oni
day as the tiny girl sat on a little cir-
cle of closely shaven turf, where stood a fine marble statue of Hebe that some
patron had given to ornament the hos-
pital grounds,singing, as her habit was pital grounds,singing, as her habit was,
at the top of her bird-like voice, one of
the young physicians came that way and acked:
"What
baby?"
"Grass," replied the child promptly
pulling her scant check skirt about he or an ant or any, creeping thing?" and "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 rosy lips very tight. "I know; I sow
Paul, the gardener, plant a rose tree."
"Very good. What is beneath the "Don't know," and the rosy lips
pursed themselves in a puzzled expression. 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 aud on the fire screen in the old doctor's room. If you sing hear you and come, bringing whateve
you like best."
"I would best a mamma and
like best papa," The answer was at once for
coming 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
them."
"W I "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 to Minette, who seemed to have tuned
her pipes anew in order to raise he her pipes anew in order to raise her
Chinese benefactors.
"You nurse girl rext 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 giri. "Have you heard that China
is just is just beneath, and if the funny peo-
ple there hear me sing,they will come,
bringing me just exactly what I am
wishing 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 muslincap on her head with both her hands, "but be forever singing the same song, for
the queer people in China, who dwell beneath you, whey nest like."
hear the song they bet dear "" sighed Minette, petulant
"Oh for just a moment. "It may be that
do not know the song they like best.
1 will sing them all over and if they
do not appear, you, Babette,must teach
me another" me another."
"Will you be pleased to teach me a
song that I do not already know?" was the girl's quaint request to nearly ev-
ery stranger who entered the grounds
after that. 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 galOne morning a lady and gentleman came quietly in at the gate and walked
about, silently regarding the children
playing here and there playing here and there. As usual, Mi-
nette was on the circular bit of turf
at the base of the statue of Hebe, for at the base of the statue of Hebe, for
she supposed that only in that very

## $\stackrel{8}{8}$

She was singing a quaint little Proven-
cal love song, taught her only the day before by a produce vendor, and as the
new comers paused to listen, she said, very sweetly:
"Will you please to teach me a song
that I do not already know how to sing?"
?"
You will first have to sing for me
ones you do know, my little girl, 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 one that you do not." stay to hear them
all?" asked Mineetede,
has eager done that." has ever done that.", and the lady sat
"I think we will,"
down on a garden chair in the shade of a liurel bush and folded her hands to
listen.

## listen. Minett

Minette sang her very best, and she
sang on and on and on, until her power
of voica sang on and on and on, unt her power
of voice and her memory were mar-
vel to her listeners. At last she began
the very earliest of her baby lullabys, the very earliest of her baby lullabys,
the lady burst into tars and beckoning
to her husband who was pacing up and down the gravel walk near her, she
said:
"This is the child that I have set my heart upon. I can be content with no
other. Come here, little one, and , we
will be to you a father and mother., asked, Minette, allowing herself to be
folded in the lady"s arms, nothing
douting. "I thought you were to
come springing up through the turif, come springing up through the turf,
and I have looked for you, but you are
here and I am ready to go,-oily Dr.
Octave must be told, for it whas he who Octave must be told, for it was he who
first told me China was just beneath."
Mr. and Mrs. Louis were the kindest Mr. and Mrs. Louis were the kindest
of parents to the little founding, and
she proved herself to be a veritable
sunbeam in their home. All the peo-
ple on the estate loved the bright, ple on the estate loved the bright,
cheerful, thoughtful young girl, and
her life was a useful as well as a hapy When all the promises of her beauti-
ful, budding womanhood seemed surest
deat took from her in one week her loving foster-parents; and then it be-
came 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 parents offiered 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 hoshan il marriage, but "No"" she said,
"I will go back to the dear old hos-
pital that gave me a home in my baby-
hood. I have been told mayy times hood. I have been told many times are always sick babies needing atten-
tion, and why should I not make my-
self useful?",
So back the dear old foundling
hospital went the sweet young girl 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
home," she said one day to the matron, home," she said one day to the matron
"but I should poorly repay all their
kindness did I not shed abroad some of pouring into my life all continually the blessed
years I lived with them." charge of you the little ones you wind have be
biliged to wear a cap and apron-that is one of the regulations. wearing the garb that has been wor
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 "Well, go your way, said the malaways had your own way with every
one from the time you were a kicking,
crowing baby. Go you and sit ther crowing baby Go you and sit there
on your own little circle of turf by
the Hebe statue and sing your songs to Minette obeyed, and as she sang song
after song with the children huddled bout her, a stout, heavily-bearde
man came up the walk and paused near the cancen up the wairel bush.
"Are you still looking for the father and mother from China, Sunette?" he
asked presently. "They came long since, Dr. Octave,
They them while they tarried here.
Thave gone on now to a better They, have goue on now has brought
"And now your voice has "And now husband, if you will have him."
Minette glanced up; there was a loo
in the man's fice no maiden could mis in the man's face no maiden could mis-
take.
"You hardly know me," she faltered "I never have lost sight of you my
hild. I could have no fears of trust"I belong to no to your keeping." "You belong to the Lord, and I want
"Yu to belong to me, Fitteen years
re a great deal between a child and a
outh, but they are nothing between : youth, but they are nothing between
man and a woman. Perhas I am too
impetuous-you may plead that you mpetuous-you may, plead that you
know nothing of me." "I never have lost sight of you," con
fessed Ninette, 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
might as well be frank to say that my
chidish love for cold."
So Dr. Octave's beautiful sub-
urban home went our Minette, and there you may think of her still, with her childish sweetness and her maid ful matronly gooduess.
"My whole life has been rike a fairy story," she says, sometimes, "from th
very, beginning, when I was found wee, helpless baby among the roses in
the hoopital garden until now."
But her husband says: "There have


## the world-ave, doubly so, for we both give and receive brightness in the do- ing 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 help another from discomfort to com-
fort. The object of this article is to
tell housekeepers a few of the practi-
cal things that especinlly lie in their
province. First of all the matter of province. First of all the matter of
clothing. In the springtime, when
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 or is outgrown or adend it. A strong
pile and by degrees mer cor is no detriment
patch of another color
to a garment, so it makes it whole and to a garment, so it makes it whole and
wearable. Good buttons that can be
used again upon a niee dress, may be
cut off; but be sure and sew others on. used again upon a nice dress, may be
cut off; but be sure and sew oothers on.
Did you ever realize of how little
value a dress without buttons would batue a dress woman who had no but-
be to an in the house and not a penny to
tons
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 well 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 houses and beg their heads not to
throw away even the badly worn gar-
ments especially flannel shirts and
drawers. If you drawers. 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 garments mended. A whole sermon
could be written upon it, with firstly
economy; secondly, thrift; thirdly, ex-
ample: fourthly, inducement to the
por poor to cont inue 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 it to continue: put all these garments,
all half worn shoes, all faded or worn
and mended stockings, all hoods and
and and mended stockings, all hoods and
caps, all flanuel skirts made out of all
the pieces of flamel 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, alwinter clothing work. Next, what
what shall you do with those things? I feel
very much like telling you not to dis-
tribute them yourselt, tribute them yourself, unless you are
very sure just what you are doing. people who come begging at your door.
it is rarely safe, and such things can do too valuable good in the right di-
rections to be wasted in the wrong
ones.
There are, in every city, charity and
reliet societies, who care for the worthy eliet societies, who care for the worthy
poor, investigate carefully every case,
know particular wants, and have the means of gaining information respect-
ing the poor that private families do not have. They are safe distributor
for your clothing.
Failing those, you can do no bette Failing those, you can do no bette some poor
can tell you of some needy, worthy
half-clothed child or its mother who will bless you for your provision.
In a former article 1 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 camed fruits and jellies. Go to some poor hospital in early sum-
mer, 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 autumn, fill a jar or cap with fruit. the sick. It will cost you little in little to your labor, but so much to your pleasure when you realize what a
large slice of comfort you have sent
out to the "charity patients" in that
struggling hospital.
The ompty cans that you fill in your The ompty cans that you fill in your裉 sauce, to use after apples are gone will each hold a quart of grateful tart-
ness for the sick, during the coming ummer, if you remember to send some Tiny fancy cups or glasses, whole or
cracked, well filled with jelly will old 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 your jelly kettle.
How I do wish every housekeeper
would try just once this sort of pleas reable giving. No one would need
ro tell her to do it again. o tell her to do it again.
«Lend a hand." It sounds little enough to do; but it means some one kept
from calling, some one helped up that has fallen, some burden carried bravely broken the bearer's strength if not her
heart," "a ray of sunshine in a dark "begin again,", and, (oh! how true it
to the returning flood of sunshine on Once more: "Lend a hand."-Junia-
Stafford in Good Housekeeping

A warm stable suitably ventilated
will lessen materially drafts on the It takes food to make amnimal heat,
oo when comfortably warm quarters
are provided for animals it is a saving If labor can not accommodate itself
to fluctuations incident to ever-varying demand, it
It is not so much the two-cent tax
as the licence fee and consequent pub-
icity that makes the oleomargarine licity that makes the oleomargarine
trade very discouraging busmess. If the Grange has no other value it
is worth all it cost in the opportuni-
ies for extending ties 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 con ditions.
Cattle
or Febrepinched for food in January than any apparent saving. If there is
to be any pinching let it come as late
as possible. Law will never relieve labor by es-
tablishing for it holidays that it may get as well without the sanction of
statutes as with the most carefully-
worded enactments. The policy of establishing by law a
"Labor Day" is a little obscure so long
as there are more than three hundred as there are more than three hundre
of them in a year for men who have If cattle are intended for the butcher
before grass next spring, they should before grass next spring, they shoury
be fed ofll of fattening food every day
in winter, with care to supply variety in order that appetite may be stimuEvery meeting of farmers where
discussions of farm topics is the prin-
cipal order tends to broader thought cipal order tends to broader thought
and is therefore worthy of attention
from all who are within convenient Now is the time to prepare for the
work that will press with the open ing of spring. Look the fields oper-
make the matter a careful study,
then decide what shall be done and 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 schemers who manage party affairs
including selection of officers. Many farmers prefer to sow plaster
on grass lands in midwinter because
the they believe it will have earlier action,
a very reasonable view since it is known that plaster dissolvesveryslow-
ly and until dissolved it can have no
beneficial effect. beneficial effec
Lands that were plowed last autumn for seed to be sown next spring, may
be manured now with entire satety.
The best way with stable manur it The best way with stable manure is to
spread it at once. This will be a sav-
ing of time and labor. It will also ing of time and labor
secure the best effect.

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cation. Average circulation for 1886 has been over 6,800 copies. Regular
edition 6,000 copies. The paper carculates in nearly every county in the fower peninsuas of intelligent a class of people as can be found in any
state in the union. The VIstrok, also has a good circulation among

the Patrons of Iowa. | A. J. Aldrich \& Co., |
| :---: |
| Printers of the Grange Vistror. | 1886-87

##   <br> $\qquad$ Chataunua chading cyear and <br> $\qquad$ Cotaran and neaxt). Detroit Free Press D.  <br> Montreal Winter Carnival. The Chicago \& Graud Trunk Rail Way wil Montreal a gle gle fare for the round trip, for th  <br> $\qquad$ <br> We see the Legislature is invoked to come to the aid of speculative earmers owindlers. That may protect some Wolverine farmers and compel these tellows to seek other fields. They are of the Empire State.

The Law and Order League.
The question has been asked, "Why Law and Order League of Michigar met with greater succes?") This time
ly question we propose to answer. A ome who read this may not clearl or the information of such we con dense a statement of its purpose, as
found in its declaration: ""To secure as ar 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 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 First-The influential business men in most of the villages and cities of
the State, though in fivor of enforcing laws,restraining and punishing vicious
and hurtful practices, and the illegal sale of liquor to minors and drukk-
ards, yet dare not or will not take
adec law tor the reason, as given by them that their business is boycoted by tha to wrong, while they do not receive ae
they should the support to which they
are entitled from the friends of goo tain each other.
Second-There is a disposition (anu it is almost universal) on the part of
municipal ofticers to wiuk at the com mission of the various crimes that the Observation and experience have con-
vinced us that this is true, no matte by what political party elected. The League has, through its officers, repeatofficers of cities and villages to the dact that the crimes the League has to
deal with more particularly were being committed, and have offiered to Convict offenders, but in most cases suc ofticers have absolutely refused to ac
at all and seemed rather to be in leagu with the offenders.
Third - When the League ha
brought complaints against offender supported by conclusive evidence, and rought to trial, in most cases the jury empaneled have readily found the ac
cused "Not Guilty." Fourth-In most cases where co viction has been had fore no palliating
law,and where there were circumstances whatever and where the orifise had been repeated, the punish-
ment inflicted has been the least pro-
vided by law if vided by law- the a fine, frequently les
than the cost to the complainant, while the guilty party may have made twice as mulh 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 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 ster-
ling qualities who bring either ability or stability to the discharge of their
onf 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 difificulties 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 more than 90 days, in the discretion of
the Court." The supreme Court in a
case from Van Buren County lately, case from Van Buren County lately,
held that this does not mean fine aud
fine or imprisonment, in the discretion
of the Court.
Again, sec. 2274, Howell's Compilation, provides in the most specific lan-
guage for the closing of all places
where liquor is sold or kept for sale on certain days and at certain times, with the most exact language in the next seetion. In strict accord with the read-
ing of the law, as found in these two ing 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 Buren County referred to, the ruling
of the Supreme Court so modifed bauget all former deci so modified and
the door for acquittals to a degree that
undermines our respect for and confidence in thi
of the state
Again, the section immediately following those referred to, No. 29276,
reald, "Any person, who by false pretense shall obtain any spirituous, malt, rewed, 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 peobusiness, or in any assemblage of peo-
ple collected together in any place for
any purpose or in auy street, any purpose, or in any street, alley,
ane, highway; railway or street car, o nany other public place, shall on con-
viction thereof be punished by a tive viction thereof be punished by a tine
of ten dollars and the costs of proseation, 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 impris
niment in the discretion of the Court. A latedecision of the supreme Cour
Again, Howells Compilation, See
2278 , provides that no one may sell inoxicating liquors without first exe
cuting a bond, the sutficiency of which Shall be deternined by the Common
Counci of the village or city in which

ficers to approve these bonds that were
presented or not: that they could not
be compelled to approve them nor to
lecision at the June term of 1883
poiled the record by reversing former

## merated some of the reasons why the

But there is is another reason which hav died to its discouragement. But uently identitifed with the Christian churches have been willing to lend
their support to this efflort to sustain Mne enforce the laws of the state en-
acted to restrain the law less, maintain order and encourage good citizenship
with the morality and virtue that dorns our civilization.
We regret this indifference
bligations of citizenship ou the of that large body of very respectable
poople who seem to think the vice pound in a communuty , which hendanger
to
is peace and cripple its prosperity, ar to be overcome and cured by formal
prayers. We don't object to the prayers but believe them quite ineffi-
ient for the protection of society if not sustained by a practical demand upon those who are elected to en-
force laws that they discharge their uties strictly in accordane whly under stood that public opinion is the essential backing relied upon for the en
forcement of any law and that withou it all laws to restrain are ineftective, tatutes rather than effective barrier to crime. We regard this as substan-
tially true, and if true what a reproach to the public advertised profession of good intent and yood works on the
part of those who build in every vill lage and city of the land these costly
difices with their towering edifices with their towering spire
and dedicate them-to what? and dedicate them-to what? If lef
to us to say we should reply, more to Cormal service than active work-mon
to the routine of a theory than to plans for the protection of societ from its own inherent wickerness
We saw in an exchange the other day an editorial that expres:
so fully that we quote: We say it with all beoteoming reverence
that if our preachers would discourse






 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 thei names would of itself arrest, convict it is safe to say that to the mind of the

Christianity brings contempt upon the
churches and upon those who protes churches and upon those who protess
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 he work, responsibility and odium 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 cooat results: It has brought the law relating to the regulation and sup
pression of the liquor traftic 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
tive laws. It has compelled put themselves on-record as pretenders
rather than reliable supporters of
law. And it has shown the ne cessity of such legislation
will construct or ameud laws for the suppression or punishment of
crime that when enforced are adequate for that purpose and will staud the
test of a vascillating Supreme Court Our Circuit Judges are presumed to
be men interested in the public wel-
fare and we submit that it would not
be asking too much of them to give to
legislators who may take an interest
in this maiter the benefit of their
amendment on existing laws as will be
aikely to stand the test of the supreme
Court and at the same time make the
conviction of offenders less dititicult.
$\qquad$ Order, we have been compelled to
trike very many names from our list of subscribers who intend to renew but who have neglected to do so be-
cause not called on by a solicitor. At
the anual Grange in 1885 , a scheme was presented and adopted which secured the appointnent of special agents or solicitors for
the Visiron, aud 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 $V$ VIroo was asheartily eudorsed as the VIsrron was as heartily endorsed as
ever before. but that failure to recommend a definite plan of action and iment to carry such plan into effiect, has had a bad efliect 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 but it is wholly chargeable toa want o farmers as a class. The solicitor standing at the head at this date is Bro. D
H. English, of Saranac, who has already sent us 60 names, mostly renews. A few others have rendered good
ervice. But we want and must have more of this work doue and it should be done at once, To this end we shall
send several copies of this number to ach of those solicitors who were appointed and did good work for us
last year. And we hope their inerest in the Order and in the Visiro will be found equal to the task of duhose who cannot or will notact to have his matter presented to the Grange nd see to it that the responsibility the hands of some suitable Brother or Sister. We can send back numbers to
those whose times expired in DecemGrange work in Iowa is improving making the VIsIror the official organ of the Patrons of that State. The Grange is getting a firm foothold in
Nebraska, and we have such substanhial evidence of the approval of the
Visrion by the Patrons, as was furnished by an order from one Grange
of the State for 29 copies. We mean
$\qquad$

 word for the Order. They will goo twenty miles to attend an Institute mighty good thing for farmers. One half 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 twenty-four times, every year. Bu
we will not complain; it is far better
for them to sttend we will not complain; it is far better
for them to attend an Institute than $t$
remain at home all the time.




 of a car-load of some 550 bushels of corn, the
rairoad freight on which to this city was
SIT7. 5o. The average of charges on these
two parcels was five times, and the ware-
hous chas two parcels was five times, and the ware-
house charges alone one-quarter, the sum
remitted to the country shipper of corn. Arguments covering facts like the above have been presented by indi-
vidual 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 ove of fair play, until their arguments and demands have overcome the oppoand an Inter-State Commerce Bill has passed both Houses of Congress.
This bill contemplates correcting abuses that have borne most heavily n producers of the great west. Men
of first-class businessability are usualy 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 Com-
merce Bill. Few acts of Congress ment have been passed depositing so
much power in the hands of three of five, while the wisdom may be in-
creased by the additional two, the creased by the additional two, the
power is vested in three. A most im-
portant provision of the hill and the portant 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 tor 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 interests of all parties concerned, in Which case the Board have a right to is a great experiment, and if upon wise, upright men this duty is devolved of monied corporations on the one hand nd the great body of the people on the
other, we believe it will prove a most .
eived in an envelope with several subscriptions to the Grange Visitor
from the Secretary of Butler Grange from the Secretary of Butler Grange
under date Jan. 26. There was nothandicate their presentation or 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 comthey be
ply:
Resol Resolved, That this Grange most heartily
approves of the constitutional provison by
which the discussoll questions and the merits of cartisan political
office is prohibited in the Grange. Resolved, That we believere it to be right
nd expedient that the same rule that is enjoined upon the Grange respecting politital
discussions should beobserved in the publi-
cation of the GRANGE VIsITor both editoriation of the GRANGE VIIII
ally and by its contributors.
Resolved, That
thanagement of the GRANGE VISITror that
this rule will be carefully applied to its publi-
cation in the future will cation 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 reso-
lutions be sent to the Grance visitor for publication.
As we have already set up our defense for the course pursued "Editor-
ially" in relation to politics, and as "Contributors" are equally arraigned we shall wait for confession or defence he 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 up-
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ of the Grange Bulletin has any politic ant of or he kind we are quite ignovant 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 es teemed contemporary may well court suc
opposition, for it it the surest sign of effective
servie to the farmers of Michigan. -Graog
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 Grange adopt resolutions of approval and for-
ward the same with the preamble and resolutions of the National Grange to the Member of Congress from the Disand also to one or
from this State
National Grange Patrons of Husband-
ry-Office of the Secretarv, Washing ry-Ofice of the secretary, Washing-
ton, D. C., January 15, 1887 .
Grange Vistor, Schoolcraft, Mich. Dear Sir:-Under the instructions
of Hon. Put Darden, Worthy Master of Hon. Put Darden, Worthy Master
of the National Grange, I have the
honor to forward to you the following h resolutions and reports manimously
adopted at the Twentieth Session of adopted at the Twentieth Session of
the National Grange, Patrons of Hus-
bandry, held in the city of Philadelbandry, 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 ar
likely to occur in the weather: and,
Whereas, The farmers furnish three fourths of the exports of the country
and are the largest tax-payer in sup-
port of the General Government; there fore,
Resolved, That the Congress of th 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 Comittee on Education made special report, under a sus-
pension of the discussion of the report
of the Committee on Agriculture, as Reference to the measure now pend-
ing in Congres, as sormulated in what
is knownas the "Hatch bill," provid ing for the establishment and main-
tenance of Agricultural Experiment
Stations, having been made to this critimittee, examinations of the provisions critical examinations of the provisions
therein embrace, and they unite in
the conclusion that the work contemthe conclusion that the work conten-
plated 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 sport. Your
Committee, therefore, deems it a matappropriation 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 it is very plain that the full purpose of Another change desired by the Com-
mittee 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 agState there is a duly organized Board made subject to direction by such
Board for the uses contemplated in the in any such state of an independent in any such state or and Stapenion, the
Agricultural Experiment
appropriation shall go thereto withappropriation shall go thereto with-
out the intervention of authority exer-
and cised by any College Board, or Faculty.
It is, therefore, recommended that
this National Grange endeavor to make such representations to the touse House
Committee on Agriculture as will reCommittee on Agriculture as will re-
sult in the changes herein proposed.
Resolved, That the Worthy Master of the National Grange be instructed
to bring this matter before Congress 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 Maste of the National Grange is hereby in-
structed and empowered to enforce the legislative provisions of this body, a
embraced in the various reports and embraced in the various reports and
resolutions submitted at the present Session,
he may
$\qquad$
Under date of Jauary 22 Secretary
Trimble wrote that he was getting
favorable replies from Members o Congress to whom the resolutions and
reports were sent with a copy of the
following letter from Senator Palmer : $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { ollowing letter from Senator Palmer } \\ \text { Unitid States Sente, } \\ \text { Washington, D. C. Jan. 2o, } 1887 \text {. }\end{array}\right\}$




## To Resist the Draft. Lansing, MICH., Jan. 25. - About 50 Ingham County farmers are here to.dy. They are holding a mass convention. Every They are holding a mass convention. Every man of them looked upon the Bohemian oat fraud when it promised big returns, and now

 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. business.-Detroit Journal.
This is a mild insiuation that these This is a mild insinuation that these 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 Bohe-
nian oat speculation wanted something for nothing, and thought they aw in this scheme how it was to be
had. All were forewarned, as there i 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 paper, and we will charitably pre this convention belong to the inde-
pendent, self-reliant few who take no
paper or if they do it is a city story
paper, little better for family reading the last man in the deal.
Farmers who furnish their families sood agricultural papers and read
such papers themselves are not found
in conventions protesting against the The State Equal Suffrage Conven-
tion 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 ident of the State organization; Emily
B. Ketchum, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. Lansing; Estelle Provin, Grand Rap-
ids; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Chiand Susan B. Anthony were also pres cedings. The use of Representativ evening and was filled to listen to
a speech from the distinguishe Susan B. Anthony. This lady o
national reputation was appropriately
introduced by Gov. Luce; who occu pied the platform with Mrs. Doe, th
president of the convention. This suf frage 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 times repay the cost, by developing
latent talent, secure to the sex long demanded rights in many directions, for equal rights man his inferiority.
ter From L. H. Bailey, professor of Hor-
ticulture 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
matter 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 apples fully demonstrated and the ex-
cellences 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 which the farmers know so much less
than the rambling tree agent, who represents or misrepresents some for
eign nursery. The disinterested formation we get from the Agricultu-
ral College ought to be reliable and valuable and tarmers who do not heed suggestions from that quarter evince
little confidence in the value of that State institution.
The
promptness for a legislative with remarkable body has promptness for a legislative body, has
responded to a wide spread demand prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of the State. Thisact, too long
delayed, recognizes a government of the people. As a question of fact this
involves the moral and pecuniary in-
terests of the people more than any
other with which they will soon have
 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 ot
this organazation and no man can find
fault with any one of its strong utter-
ances.

| The days are getting longer. Spring | $\begin{array}{l}\text { constantly strive to secure entire har- } \\ \text { with work will soon be here; and it }\end{array}$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| mony, good will, vital brotherhood |  |$|$ 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 win-
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der
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d


Ours being peculiarly a farmers
istitution, 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 suf-
ficient direct interests in tilling the soict with our purposes But we ap-
peal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our ef-
forts toward reform, that we may
eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.
We hail the general desire for fraernal harmony, equitable comprom
ises, and earnest co-operation, is men of our future success.
7. 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 onr Divine Master to guide us in
our work, we here pledge ourselves to
taithtul and harronouieus labor for all
future time, to return by our united
eftorts, to the wisdom, justice, trater-
nitity and political purity of our tore-
fathers.
fotices of fleetimgs
$\qquad$ Next meeting of Calhoun County
Grange will be held at Pentield Grange
hall on Thursday, Feb. 17 at 10 occlock with a "
follows,
"The relation of intemperance to pauper.
ism, crime and taxation.". C. Phidester.
Mens of promating practical temperance,
 Chidester. 2 . Temperance societies and
their work, Manly S Hicks. J . Cofiee
houses and reading rooms in cities, Mrs. N. J. Cameron.
Legal remedies. What temperance legis-
lation or system of dealing with the liquor
traffic is best for Michigan at the present lation or system of dealing with the liquor
traffic is best for Michigan at the present
time? I. Immediate and total prohintion,
Homer Case. 2. Local option, C. C. Mc. Homer Case
Dermid
cluding pro Richard Kropoesed. disposal of proceeds of tax), Punishment of drunk-
ard, Jonathan Johnson. 5 . Any other pian
recommended by any brother or In conclusion a ballot will be taken
for system of legislation, ladies and gorentlemen voting separately. All are
invited to prepare for and take part in discussions. C. C. McDermid, Lec. Trae next session of Kent County
Grange will be held with Camons-
burgh Grange on Feb. 9, opening at 10
oclock After passing through the regular
order of business the following sub-
jects will come before the Grange forWhat is monopoly? Led by Ass W. Meech
and John Preston.
Essay by Sister O. I. Watkins. The necessity of thorough co-operation
among all industrial classes. O. I. Watkins, Edwartation, Sister John Graham.
Excuses are not in order this year,
so let all come prepared to take an so let all come prepared tises. An earn-
active part in the exercis.
est and cordial invitation is extended to all members of the Grange to be
with us at that time.
Wм. T. Adams, Lec.
The Atlantic Monthly
 By TME SEOND SON






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 kept on business principles and was the
home of thirty newsboys. The same
number contains a story of Iceland by home of thirty newsbo
number contains a stor
Hjalmar H. Boyesen.
 M. Hall of the Cominecticut. - . tate
Grange closes his annual address as fol-
lows: "In is about twelve years since the
Grange was first planted in Connecti-
cut, yet only within the past three cut, yet only within the past three
that it has really won the confidence of our most thoughtful and progressive
farmers and heir families. Many of andes now anongo our thous sands on mem-
berg we can count many of Comecticults casing agricultural lights, as
well as some of the noblest women in
the State. Today the Order of the Pat
 none among the agricultural a associa-
tons of the State in intelligence, influx ene and power, second to none in ito
educational and social advantages, and its purifying and refining influence ganization to be proud of, and that
must continue to endure must continue to endure so long as
there are farms to till or a farmer and there are farms to till or a, farmer and
his family to be benefited."


 293 COLUMBUS M M U U


## PAMMNTME.




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THE WOMAN MAGAZINE.




## Birlightur

 RouteCBB.aines

## CHICAGO TO DENVER





 Chicago and Denver,
Chicago and
 chicago and Kansas city, Alison,

## Patrons' Groceryllause

Sender Contract with the Executive Committees of the Pennsylvania and New York State Granges and recognized
b, the Nite Granges of Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware to furnish Granges with all kinds of Groceries. We carry a large and to furnish Granges with all kinds of Groceries. We carry a large and
complete stock of all Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Spices, etc. We fill all orders from Patrons when the order is y $y$ der seal of Grange and signed by the Master and Neereta mont to be made within 30 days from date of bills. We are now filling Orders from Patron- in Michigan as the through rates from A trial order from Granges in Mich gan will convince them through rates. Purchase Groceries to advantage in Philadelphia. If you desire information in regard t. prices on any goods in our line o ansiness or freight rates do not hesitate th rite us, as we endeavor request our Complete Price List of Groceries giving the wholesale prices TH all Goods in the Grocery Line.
THOR BARNES N Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent,
icago and topeka,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and sioux City, Peoria and council Bluffs,
Peoria and Kansas sty, St. Louis and om ana, St. Louis and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Denver,
Kansas CIty and St.





German Horse and Cow POVTDEM


CHICAGO \& GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE,
 GROCERIES! The SUGAR BEET.


ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.



GREENWOOD STOCK FARM. Poland China Swine a Specialty.
 B. G. BELL,

Little Prairie Ronde,
Cases Co., Mich.
Ground Oil Cake.


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Mammoth Retail Department,
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ions. When in town don't fail to call

AEIEIUE MIEIGS \& CO., retail Department,
77 and 70 South Division St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

GRANGE COMMISSION HOUSE. THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant, 163 South Water St., Chicago,
 BONDED AGENT of the N. Y. Produce Exchange Association,

All Orders Receive Proper Attention.

## Moung follas' Club.

$\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { To the Young Foiks' Club. } \\ \text { Desk Cousiv. - When the Young }}]{\text { ind }}$




PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.






## Fance Gred Greed Gred Gred <br> 

 papers, a religious paper, the St. Nicolis and the Youths ' Companion, and ry, from which we draw
travel, history, biography, stories,
poems; anything which the library
contains that we may be interested in. reads good books and being disa discussed opinion o his own and is not a fraid to tell it. I become interested only in gossiping
tellinu what a beautiful hat some gir ind of things that will be of no beneht to us or any one else; while if we go
to ome good society, we find ot
things to think things to toodk kociety we find othit, something ther needs thought, and in that way we are
bole to give ovinions
 he is one who reads these execilitive there
torese and does not do his own think-
tories stories" and does not do his own think-
ing or whet hen he reads something sen-
sible. Go into a seliool where the pupils are accustomed to write and read
eessays, and listen. You can tell every
Yoso those are that think ald time whe those are that think and have
some decidided opinionon on the subject on
which they have written. Self-Im-

 ed, thonghtitiess person, who no one
that is is itelligent and thoughtful will
what
 our school district the teacher who hat
drawna skeleton on the bord and wa
teachiny the scholars the names of the bones and the efficects. of alcohol on the
human system, was given to understand
hy grcertul and inmodest to draw succi
gigureon the board for his little yirl
to look at, and teaching them such lons

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
they pray for the President and other
pulticicoticers
I think the subjeet given us bv Presi-
can and should improve. not alone arespects book kinowede, morals and physial heatill
manters,
there is room tor improvement withmost if not all of us.
In regard to health I speak more par-ticularly of the girls. Boys don't wearthe time and then wonder why theyhave weak backs and lungs, and can'that a little active exercise gives themplies to all girls, but that it does apply
to too many.
It seems to me that our Country
who didn't just dote shool marn
m frank to admit that I like boys and
tion of leaving them out in the cold
I don't think they "tell every thing
any more than girls do, and as for the
often lack training, but that will neve
"Self Improvement"
a class, need as much if not more im-
provement than the girls.
Now, boys, if you don't think so
Now, boys, about speaking, for I'm
ing. But wait I will leave out the
moral part. When I was young
and, of course, all the youths in the
club are moral; it was a base insinua
Yet, who are there among us who
their whole duty and are never in the

## Fifty Cents !

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    To pull wool well, remarks an ex-
    change, is an art neecssary for any
    sheep owner to know. Sprinkle the change, is an art necessary for any
    sheep owner to know. Sprinkle the
    wet skins on the flesh side with airslacked lime; lay the two skins togeth-
    er on the flesh side and pile up the pelts in a heap. In a few days the
    heap will sweat quite freely, when the
    wool parts from the skin easily and wool parts from the skin easily and
    may be stripped off very readily.
    The secret is worth knowing and reThe secret i
    membering.

