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

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Postal Jottings.

I was greatly pleased with the course of the Visitor in the campaign for prohibition. We were beaten, but it may be a Bunker Hill victory for the saloon and a worse one for the Republican party, whose time serving press is responsible for this defeat. I doubt whether I can be as forgiving towards the Lansing Republican as you are, Bro. Cobb. Well may the result of its pandering to the saloon cause it alarm. If the party does not lose more votes than it could gain from the rum interest I shall be mistaken. Republican editors in this county took about the same course as did the State paper, but all the while pretending great sorrow because "prohibition does not prohibit." Of course they did not mention what Mr. Blaine said about prohibition in Maine, not what the Republican Governors of Iowa and Kansas have said about the success in their states. These editors wanted the votes of prohibitionists and saloonists for their party next year. Will they get them? Time will show.

In this town of White Pigeon a few Democrats, and some of them drinking men, voted "yes," but I think the main body of the party went for the saloon as asual. I understand some Republican party leaders and church members went the same road. H. C.

APRIL 14, 1887, Lapeer County Pomona Grange, No. 29,met with Dryden Grange and opened in the Fifth Degree in forenoon with a good attendance. We had a public meeting in the afternoon when a good many outside of the gates came in and took part in the discussions which were very interesting. The essays of Sister E. R. Owen and Sister J. M. Lamb were listened to with great interest and they have promised to give them to the Visitor for publication. Our next meeting will be held with North Branch Grange on June 9, when they will furnish tea and coffee, visitors to carry their own baskets. The Worthy Lecturer will furnish printed programs for members who are to take a part in the discussions.

GEO. B. TERRY, Lec.

I awoke the other morning and found myself in the cold northwest "Cold," I say, and it was 88 degrees in the shade April 30!

I found no snow nor greenness up here, but I found a pansy from the garden beside my plate May-day morning, and who should call this morning but robin redbreast! Hardly recognized him he so seldom visits here. We were greatly in hopes he was looking for a building site, and informed him we would be happy to accommodate him.

There is another visitor I should be glad to see—the GRANGE VISITOR. Please send mine to Arthur, Dakota,

Superior Grange, No. 68, is still in fine condition. We gave the 4th degree to eight candidates and re-instated two former members a short time ago, making our membership well up toward 140. The members are in earnest, and the

programs are well carried out. We had such an excellent time last Children's Day that we have decided to try it again this year. I think that the Plaster Association will not make itself very rich from sales in this section. We had an excellent meeting Thursday eve., May 5. Program consisted of a recitation, two select readings, a well-written essay on the educational advantages of the Grange, a review of a portion of the life of Lincoln, all of which were well given and fully appreciated. There was also a short discussion on "Our duty as Grangers [Patrons(?) Ed.] toward the Visitor." Whether it will result in any new subscribers or not I cannot is in the Dictionary, but it has no reftell, but all considered it a duty to erence whatever to the Patrons of give the paper support.

We are pleased to learn of the continued progress of the Order from all parts, and hope and trust that the

good work will go on. J. H. HANFORD, Lec. Washtenaw Co.

THE Capital Grange contest mentioned in the Visitor at its beginning has just finished its first three months' struggle, having conducted the work in a most harmonious, pleasant and successful manner.

Grand Rapids, Mich. The Grange was very evenly divided Patrons of Husbandry.

in numbers and talent and the struggle was close and interesting. The sides were arranged on opposite sides of the hall known as the North and the South, and when the final score was read the North had over six thousand points, defeating the poor South by a meagre one hundred and twenty-eight. The South was ahead until the last meeting, when Bro. Taylor (we might know his name was Taylor as his work counted at the tail end) brought in three applications. This turned the scale and gave the North the victory.

The way we worked was amusing. Neither side could get much the start of the other by bringing in extras. although this was attempted by both. If a member failed on the programbut they seldom failed-there was always a substitute. There was no weddings, no deaths, no births, that helped either side. It was all done by attendance, program work, applications for membership, and subscriptions for the Grange Visitor.

We initiated twenty-seven new members and have a score more now ready. Many suspended members have been reinstated. The contest has been suspended in order to give time to instructing our new members, but it will begin again in September with renewed vigor and enthusiasm. The sides, however, will remain the same.

The prize won by the North side was not a maple sugar social as given in the program, but a supper savoring of a grand banquet. The South was proud and the North surprised and delighted. The supper concluded when J. D. Towar had called for toast responses from Dr. Beal, Bro. Warren Smith, Miss Edith West, W. M., A. D Bank, Miss Katie Everett and Gov. Luce. The responses were concise, witty and well rendered.

The contest was a success in every particular. Both sides were well pleased. The South is glad it was beaten and the North is wondering how it will excel next time in getting up a supper.

Some one in a late number of the Visitor regretted that it was not convenient for all to have land plaster on account of the war with the potato it? No! And the use of intoxicants beetle. Water is much cheaper at the best. A few cents will buy a hand only a protection to the ever increas-brush broom, and you think it takes ing use. much more or harder work to apply Paris green or London purple with water than with plaster. You need not traipse in the dew in order to But there is a young army fast commake it stick to the leaves. Unless | ing on that will vote better despite the water is scarce and expensive, try it. E. W. A. Adrian, Mich.

WE have been trying the contest plan and it is surprising to see the gray-haired boys and girls recite their dialogues and read their essays. 395.

I AM glad to see the Patrons, and in fact so many of the farmers outside, resisting the unjust demands of the plaster men. In this immediate neighborhood there has been very little plaster sown since the "plaster war" of several years ago. Farmers have found that they can raise just as good crops without it and are depending entirely on barn vard manure which is the most complete fertilizer there is. From the present indications the plaster manufacturers will succeed this time in learning the rest of the farmers that they can also do without plaster.

I AM well aware that scratching open an old sore is disagreeable, and although I do not feel very sore, yet I would like to revert back to our old confab with Sister Mayo, hoping she will receive it with good will as it is meant. Where there are two sides to any subject it is my way to discuss both sides in good humor and a fraternal spirit, the result of which will prove beneficial to both parties, if not

to the general reader. 1. As relates to the word Granger. Sister Mayo acknowledged "the word Husbandry." Let us see. Webster defines it to signify a bailiff or farm steward. If this has no reference to the Patrons of Husbandry how is it that the Patrons have a farm Steward? A Patron is defined to be one who countenances a protector. Husbandry or agriculture is the protector of the Grange. What could the Patrons of Husbandry do without a Steward, without an Overseer, without Pomona, without Ceres? As surely as the word Steward refers to Husbandry, so certainly the word Granger refers to the

2. She denies saying she used the word Patrons on the authority of Worthy Master Luce, but falls back on National Master Woodman. I have no idea she used the name of Woodman in connection with the subject. She then turns to me personally and says "Bro. Sanford, you are mistaken." But I do not think yet I was mistaken. But I think she was as much mistaken as she was when she said Bro. Luce was a "good prohibitionist."

3. I would like to know what word Bro. Luce has said, or what act he has done that proves him to be, or to have been a prohibitionist. Did he not throw his influence against the pro-hibitory amendment? He stood at the head of the party which had the power to have carried that amendment to ratification by twenty-five thousand majority; but they threw their vote in favor of the liquor party, choosing to allow the manufacture and sale of that dire curse on the country, like one of old who sold his birthright for a mess of potage, when they knew "there is death in the pot." Talk not to me of the prohibitionism of any man who affiliates with those who said "Every man who had the good of the Republican party at heart would vote against the amendment."

Well, Brother Cobb, thanking you for your fraternal bearing towards me in time past, with feelings of good will and fraternal friendship towards Sister Mayo, I leave the subject to wait for further developments. In love and peace and unity to search dilligently for truth in every good word and work.

J. H. SANFORD.

Berlin Grange, No. 30.

WE have had a fierce fight with whiskey and hell. Though not fully successful it has seemed to organize us for a triumphant fight in the future.

There were a great many would-be respectable go-betweens that voted No on the question of prohibition on the declared belief that it would not prohibit, and that the tax or license law was good enough if carried out.

These men pledge themselves by their vote to aid in carrying out and enforcing the tax law. Will they do will go on increasing, for the law is

ing use.

The majority of these men who voted against prohibition never did a thing for temperance and never will. bad example of their fathers, who still with blinking eyes and smacking lips linger around the tap of the hard cider

Kalamazoo, May 10, '87.

You may think this is rather early to report Children's Day, nevertheless ours was a success. Our members, or the most of them raise small fruit and would be very busy at the time appointed by the Governor, so rather than be called one of those little, behind-hand Granges, we had our Children's Day before the time.

We have not many children of our own so we have to borrow, and we found it a pretty good time to do

that. There was so many very young people spoke, read and sang for us that the time was well taken up without the help of many of the older ones.

Hoping every Grange that makes an effort to please the little ones may have as pleasant a day, as obedient children, and as happy a time as we did. I will omit the rest as every Patron knows the old, old story of what fol-MRS. MARY ROBARDS. lowed.

Royalton, Berrien Co.

THE Huron County Pomona Grange held their first meeting in the Maccabee Hall at Bad Axe on Monday, the 2nd inst. We had a very good meeting although some of the Patrons were unable to attend on account of the busy season. As the Worthy Lecturer did not know what kind of material he had to work with he had no program prepared, but let each choose his own subject. Some of the papers and essays read showed clearly that at least some of the Union County Patrons have talent of no mean order, and that in the near future the Grange will be an important factor in the affairs of Huron County. An essay entitled "A Plea for Woman's Suffrage," was read by Mrs. Lucy Granger, that would have done credit to the oldest Grange in the State. Quite an animated discussion took place on "Co-operation in Buying and Selling." All the Subordinate Granges | tractive prices. Call and see them.

represented reported the Order in a prosperous condition within their jurisdiction.

The Grange closed to meet again in Bad Axe on the 24th of June. D. B.

PIONEER Grange is not willing to be ranked with the sleepy crowd that don't know what the Grange is for. The contest plan was adopted and proved a success, the losing side furnished the Grange with a supper fit for a king, and the kings and queens of this country sat down thereat forgetful for the moment that our sort of royalty seldom asserted itself as it should. We have another contest on our hands that bids fair to excel the first, and the spirit of good will and competition makes our meetings both interesting and profitable.

I am glad to notice that editors throughout the State are more anxious to get Grange news. I believe a bright future awaits the Patrons of Husbandry. I wish the Visitor was in the home of every Patron in Michigan, as it should be.

Children's Day will be observed by Wright and Pioneer Granges at Gee's Grove, two miles south of Pioneer Grange Hall, and if the day is good we shall have a big time.

You will hear of a Pomona Grange in Gratiot County within six months. W. V. MOFFATT.

Elwell, May 23, '87.

OTHER STATES.

RAVENNA Grange, No. 373, resolved that members would not use three dollar plaster the present year. THOS. D. SMITH, Sec.

I will say for the encouragement of others that since the first of January, 1887, eight Granges have been reorganized in Iowa and reported to this office, to wit: In Mills County two Granges, Ingham, No. 1242, with 38 members, and Benton, No. 886, with 21 members.

In Iowa County two Granges: Walnut Grove Grange, No. 472, with 34 members, and O. K. Grange, No. 159, with 17 members. One in Humbolt County: Summer

Grange, No. 1995, with 13 members. In Buena Vista County: Harmony,

No. 2005, with 14 members, and Silver Lake Grange, No. 1320, with 19 mem-

South Branch Grange, No. 376, in Madison County, with 20 members.

Reports come from various parts of the State which indicate that we are on the eye of a Grange revival, and we hope and pray it may come so strong as to shake the pillars of monopoly as severely as when the walls of Jericho came down at the last blasts of the trumpets of the priests of the Lord of the whole earth. We had sent ap-pointments for Grange work about the first of May to Iowa and other counties but was taken severely sick and not been able to leave home up to this date. We were very sorry to disappoint, but we could not avoid it. We felt strong hopes that several Granges could be re-organized, from the reports coming to us if we could have gone to the field of labor as we planned.

As the Iowa State Grange selected the Visitor as the medium of communication among the Granges thereof we hope the several subordinate Granges have or will subscribe for it and use said paper for postal jottings.

Several Granges are delinquent in making quarterly reports to this office. Some Granges we are unofficially informed have their charters, make no reports to Secretary State Grange, nor have they for years past, yet they hold meetings. Other Granges report once a year in advance, others at close of year; some report semi-annually and others report quarterly just as they should do. We hope all Granges in the State will be prompt and report for quarters ending Dec. 31, 1886, March 31, 1887, June 30 and Sept. 30, 1887. J. W. Murphy, Sec.

POTOMAC Grange No. 1, D. C., has good meetings and a growing member-

The Grange agency in Washington under the auspices of Virginia and Maryland State Granges is doing a good business, especially in fertilizers. There is a Rockdale co-operative so-ciety in the district of over 3,000 members. Hot and dry here as elsewhere. A. A. CROZIER. Washington, May 20, 1887.

COMPTON BROTHERS, 109 Division St., Grand Rapids, retail Furniture at at-

Report from Bengal, by Request.

The genial editor of this journal has

requested me to report to his office the

Communications.

Feeding Hogs.

At a social gathering some time ago the subject of feeding hogs was men-Among the theories advanced on the subject was the following: have always found my hogs do best when they have free access to the manure pile when I am fatting cattle. They get large quantities of feed from corn which passes through the cattle in an undigested condition. The fact is, you can not prepare corn in any manner I know of that is so well suited for hog-feed as is corn when it has passed from cattle. It is soft and easily masticated and readily digested."

While this may be so in many cases. does it always prove true? While not to allow hogs to thus follow cattle seems to be a wasteful arrangement, is it always economical to feed hogs in this manner? Let us see.

When cattle are being fatted, as is usually the case, feeding is forced. Very often some of the cattle become sick; diarrhea, feverish condition of the blood, caused by frequent attacks of indigestion are not uncommon occurrences. Because some cattle refuse to eat, the feed must be changed. The feeder thinks their mouths have become sore, or possibly they have been fed too strong. Why is this? Why is it that frequently hogs are taken much the same as were the cattle? Why is hog cholera feared? And why is it necessary to pour so much stuff down the animal's throat? Has it ever oc-curred to you that disease may be transmitted from the cattle to the hogs by this style of feeding?

Many times it intelligent investigation were instituted, cause for these troubles might be found right in this same manure pile. Excrement of diseased animals, like that of diseased individuals, contains disease germs, and it seems very reasonable to suppose that hogs feeding on excrement containing these germs would be very likely to become diseased also.

In time of cholera, or scarlet fever excitement, how the physician cautions you to destroy or dispose of the excrement of the patients so as to prevent the spread of the disease. Now, if simple contact with this offal spreads contagion, would not the danger be increased many times if the said droppings were in any way taken into the stomach? We think so.

It such care is necessary in disease which afflict the individual, should not some care be taken with the hogalso? How many times the manupile communicates disease to the ho-I will not venture to say; nor will I say that all diseases which attack our hogs come in consequence of this style of feeding, but this I will say, that the chances of taking disease are greatly multiplied by feeding in the manner before mentioned.

Feeding ground corn to both cattle and hogs seems to us the better way, and if you would save feed, grind corn cob and all and feed it in that way. We have never fully appreciated corn cobs as feed. Those who have experimented with such feed have been sur-

prised at the results.
J. F. Campbell in the Kankakee Times of April 20, 1887, says: "I have been experimenting in feeding cattle to some extent the past winter and spring. I am feeding ten car loads in three yards. Weighed the feed every day for 30 days. Those fed corn ate 331 pounds of corn per day each. Those fed on cob meal took 25½ pounds of cob meal per day each. Those fed on corn made an average of 2 lbs, per day per head. Those fed on cob meal made an average of 3 lbs. per day per head. You see this is a great saving. You make your cattle as good in 60 days on cob meal as in 90 days on corn, and save eight pounds of corn per day per head. This makes a difference of 585 bushels each month on my stock. The cob aids digestion, prevents physicking and saves a large amount of rough

My own experience with cob meal is that all stock prefer it to corn. Sheep will eat it clean and do better than on shelled corn, and hogs certainly do as well, with less feed. Who would like to eat pork fatted on the manure pile? Yet lots of it is sent to market, so are lots of hogs when cholera is in the herd. This may be human nature, but it looks a little depraved, to say the least.

Give hogs a good bed, clean; sweet feed, and pure water, and you will make money by it and become better men. I don't think any one can feel just right who will stop and think that the hogs he sold might be the means of communicating disease to many people in consequence of their being unhealthy. Let any who may read this article give it careful J. D. FOLLMER. thought.

How Blessings Brighten as They Take Their Flight!

[Extract from an essay read before Lapeer County Grange.]

What is a blessing? A means of happiness, a gift, benefit or advantage, that which promotes prosperity and welfare-in short, all that we are, all that we enjoy and much that we do not enjoy for different reasons, are blessings. And then we are told that blessings often come in disguise; but, come as they will or when they will, seldom do we value them at their true worth at the time, and let them pass from us forever, and as they take their flight regret bitterly that we did not enjoy and improve upon them while they were ours. And yet, strange as it may seem, this kind of experience does lit-

tle or nothing for us and thus soon forgotten, we live on to grieve over past blessings and take little or no heed of present blessings.

To-day we are blessed with homes and home surroundings and we enjoy them in a careless, easy, matter-of-fact way, but to-morrow sickness, death, or misfortune comes and we are deprived of that beautiful home. Oh, now the blessing brightens as it takes its flight! Did you ever stop to consider the blessing of health? Methinks I hear some of you say, "Yes, now that I have lost my health." How did you lose your health? Listen, I will answer for you. By transgressing the laws of nature, not even once stopping to thank the Giver of all good and perfect gifts. You have been in the habit of keeping irregular hours, eating, drinking, sleeping, working, playing, when you chose and as you chose, without any regularity, perhaps playing two days and on the third three days work; the same with eating, drinking and sleeping-going seven nights in a week, and then be angry with yourself and everybody else be cause there were not more nights in a week, for how on earth is a fellow going to get time to go and see his best girl? Meantime, the girl wonders how on earth she will get time to entertain him, for seven nights are already engaged and more spoken for. But, stop, my dear hearers, I would not have you think I mean this all for the young or unmarried, not by any means. I mean it as well for the old and married, who oftentimes go farther in transgressing the laws than the young even dare to think, and while the young are innocent to a great extent, the old are generally guilty to the whole extent of the transgression. But, young or old, they seem to think there is nothing to do so long as health and strength last but to exercise them, never stopping to think that that strong arm is growing weak, that quick, firm step is growing unsteady. that bright eye is getting dim, that sharp, keen appetite is slowly but steadily failing, those bright ringlets are silvering, that round, rosy cheek is getting white and thin, you are suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, and many other derangements, all springing from transgressing the laws of nature. In short, your health is all gone, and you now say, "It I had my health again 1 would know how to take eare of it and enjoy it, too." Oh, how the blessing of health brightens as it takes its

To-day you are a slave in bondage, securely chained with a chain that can not be severed with a cold chisel, as it is not made of metals but of a material much stronger, and I have named itthe chain of habits. It can only be broken by the very strongest of will power. Although I have not come here with a balm for all your woes, neither a cordial for all your fears, yet I do think we would be able to appreciate many blessings before their flight if we would strive to enter into the spirit of that hymn, written by J. B. Woodbury known as "Garfield's Favorite," viz.:

"Mount up the hights of wisdom, And crush each error low; Keep back no words of knowledge, That human hearts should know. Be faithful to thy mission, In service of thy Lord, And then a golden chaplet Shall be thy just reward."

EMMA R. OWEN.

Intemperance in Eating.

"Tell me what a people eat, and I will tell you their morals," says an old proverb; or, in briefer German phrase "A man is what he eats." Whatever truth there may be in this aphorism, the greatest of English physicians, Dr. Radcliff, goes still further when he says, "If we could solve the problem of diet, it would almost amount to the re-discovery of paradise." Did not wrong eating put man out of it? And it was by continuing in wrong eating and drinking, and the breathing of vitiated air, which is gaseous food, that man, from this triple fountain head, has brought upon himself nearly all the diseases and misery that afflict his

Sir Henry Thompson says, "I have come to the conclusion that more than half the diseases which embitter the middle and latter part of life are due to avoidable errors in diet, and that more mischief in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigor, and of shortened life, accrues to civilized man in England and throughout continental Europe from erroneous habits of eating than from the habitual use of alcoholic drink, considerable as I know that evil to be.'

But, among the various solutions of this problem that have been given, which shall we take? To show you that the soundest doctors disagree on what should constitute our diet, we have only to quote their opinions. Pythagoras enforced in his teachings total abstinence from all animal food, and from wine, or, as we would say, from alcoholic stimulants in eating and drinking; while the learned John H. Brown, known as the "Berwick Prophet," maintains that brandy and strong meats, used in moderate quantities, should constitute our normal food. From Moses to Dio Lewis, could there be greater antagonism?

This is only a specimen of man's heresies in regard to hygienic tenets. In whatever clime he has pitched his tent, whatever has been his mode of life, he has eaten what relished, feeding himself without fear, whether from the forbidden or the unforbidden tree. Appetite is a powerful pleader, and, unrestrained, has ever been the evil genius leading man from the path of

health, while habit, over exacting and strong, sways the rod of obedience and servitude over its subjects. "He is a bold rider who leaps the fence of cus-What modern knight-errant of temperance reform is bold enough to assail our modern dietetic regime with its three meals a day? Yet the Romans of the ante-Cæsarian era, who physically were so strangely our superiors, ate but one meal during the twentyfour hours, and chose the very time when we dread repletion the most the hour between sunset and darkness. The earliest annals record man a willing martyr to the gratification of his appetite, considering health as a capital to be spent for enjoyment.

Although Moses, the Israelitish lawgiver, put pork and rabbit flesh under ban, yet how many of his followers preferred death to the interdicted diet. When the Mingrelian ambassadors replied to Abon-Hassan's stern decree against their eating swine flesh, visions of delectable spare-ribs floated before their minds as they answered, "We. prefer the curse of Allah to losing our

Charlemagne, when informed that his life depended on a change of regime, declared that immortality would be purchased at too high a value if given in exchange for his tri-weekly bar-

Although Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece, placed water as the chiefest good, yet blind to reason and results, what millions have been deluded with Paracelsus, who proclaimed to the world that he had found the panacea, the clixir of life, by the discovery of alcohol. To prove their confidence in his doctrine, what millions have found death in the potion.

Every article of food that man eats, which can not be converted through the blood to uses physically healthful, every liquid stimulant stronger than water and not directly conferring nutriment, must be considered as disturbing the body, wearing it out sooner, and, of course, detrimental to health. This rules out alcohol, which is not in any sense nutritious, and it rules out a hundred and one things from man's bill of fare.

Cato needed not the inspiration of the Judean prophet to predict the downfall of the seven-hilled city, and the wreck of the mightiest empire that the sun ever shone upon. Not Caesar's ambition and Rome's conquests, but Rome's appetite killed her. "Alexan-der tell a drunkard in the midst of his conquests, and Rome got drunk at the same bowl." From Claudius to Vitellius, the imperial gluttons who wore the purple almost exhausted the resources of the Roman world by their monstrous voracity. A rare fish would fetch more than a fattened ox. Vitellius alone wasted the yearly revenue of a province on a single banquet. When Julian succeeded to the Eastern Empire he found the palace of the Cæsars sunk in oriental luxury and ease. A thousand barbers, a thousand cupbearers, a thousand cooks were distributed in the several offices of luxury, and the number of eunuchs could be compared only to the insects of a summer's day.

V. B.

Value of Seed.

DEAR EDITOR:-Some time ago, through the columns of your paper, I requested the farmers to send me samples of grass and clover seeds that 1 might test them, promising in return to report the result to you for publication. In response to the request some twenty-one different kinds were sent and I herewith report the result.

The tests were made by germinating e seeds in porous plates set in water half their depth and covered by other plates to keep out all foreign matter. Disagreeable weather during the first test made the results doubtful, consequently a second test was made. The results of the first test will be found in columns a a a, of the second test in b b b

With reference to the impurities found in the several samples I will say that No. 1 was not cleaned well and contained much shrunken seed, but no seeds of bad weeds. No. 2 contained considerable panicum

and setaria, both grasses and common weeds, some rag weed, pigweed, chick-weed amaran thus and several unknown grasses.

3 contained much rubbish, shrunken and broken seeds but no seed of bad weeds.

No. 4 clean and free from foreign seeds. No. 5 contained many defective seeds,

bad weeds. No. 6 contained many seeds of polygonum.

some pigweed seeds, but no seeds of

No. 7 some timothy, june grass and amaranthus, otherwise good.

No. 8 very clean and free from foreign seeds, some cracked and shrunken

No. 9 was likely screenings. It contained some panicum, june grass, polygonum and sand. Remarkably free from anything bad.

No. 10 was considerable of a mixture. It contained panicum, setaria, timothy, polygonum and lance leaf plantain.

No. 11 very clean and free from seeds of weeds. No. 12 very little june grass, timothy, common thistle, polygonum, and

abounded in rubbish. No. 13 contained much polygonum. No. 14 contained a very little seed of sorrel.

No. 15 contained seeds of chess, common thistle and polygonum. No. 16 was free from seeds of bad

weeds. No. 17 same as 16 except cleaner.

No. 18 very clean and free from foreign matter.

Nos. 19, 20, 21, same as 18. Polygonum as above used is the name of a genus of plants which includes lady's thumb, smartweed, jointweed, knotgrass, etc.

Yours very truly, W. J. BEAL.

Variety of Seed.	Whom From. J. L. B. Kerr, Lowell, Mich	Tempera- No. Seeds Per Cent ture. Tested. Germina- tod. Tested. Tested.	01 5
4.70	T. D. Thorn, Jonesville, Mich. 59-78 69-76 230 266 T. D. Thorn, Jonesville, Mich. 59-78 69-76 230 266 W. J. Wheeler, Mt. Pleasant.	60	73 6)-75
	G. D. Spencer, Wixom	: : :	
	Geo. H. Cahoon, Lowell	:	:
Alsike clover	G. Snyder, Three Rivers	: :	
:	W. J. Wheeler, Mt. Pleasant	:	:
Red clover	S. W. Kendall, Oghteno S. W. Kendall, Oghteno S. W. Kendall, Oghteno	:	:
	J. S. McBride, Burton.	:	:
Alsike	Alsike G. M. Towar, Lausing 72		
moth clover	Msmmoth clover		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Red clover	A. D. Felton, Lansing		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Pimothy	Bought at Chicago	-	
Veathersfield (red) onion	Large Weathersfield (red) onion. Bought at store 100	-	
Yellow Globe Danvers Early Red Globe	Bought at store		

The Development of a Higher and Better Manhood and Womanhood among Ourselves.

Thinking, not growth, makes manhood. Mental improvement commends itself to us as an object in every respect worthy of the best efforts and most commending in its influence and beneficial in its results, for the mind is dark and unlovely without cultivation. Every person can help himself to some We can read good books, listen to wise teachings, and live for the highest purposes, and with the highest aims in view.

One of the results of not being able to express our thoughts on different subjects is, that the information we have learned remains hidden away in the memory until at length it is forgotten and lost. There, too, is lost to us the pleasure of entertaining each other with our best written thoughts. Subjects of deep and wide interest are not lacking, nothing but simply literary culture and discipline. If societies would have more literary work, a great improvement would be made. The man who improves himself improves the world. Social advancement is the consequence of individual advancement; the whole can not be pure unless the individuals composing it are

Then, again, when a man has improved himself, he is better able to improve those who are brought in contact with him; he has done his duty by himself and can with more authority urge the necessity upon others.

We often hear that "Knowledge is power," but we never hear that ignorance is power, and yet ignorance has always had a good share of power. It arms men against each other, and provides jails and penitentiaries. Look into the records of crime and you will find that for one man possessed of knowledge who commits a crime, there are a hundred ignorant. Ignorance destroys the usefulness of man, and is destructive of happiness.

Knowledge constitutes the whole difference between savage and civilized society, for to the improvement of the mind, all nations have owed the improvement of their condition.

The comforts and conveniences of life and good governments are all the productions of knowledge. We have only to visit the home where education is not considered essential to see at once the difference in its refinement and the those of the home where the aim is to ever grow in knowledge.

Books are valuable aids in obtaining a truly good education, but books alone will avail but little if the information obtained from them is not put to practical use. Some people seem to think that education should be only applied to their school days, but that is a mistaken idea, for it is never, and should never be completed.

Where there is no interest taken in science, literature, or liberal pursuits, where mere facts or the small details of every day life are the only themes of conversation, the intercourse with such a home becomes monotonous and unprofitable to one who would rise to a higher plane of thought. All the pleasures of the uninformed arise only from outward objects, and when they are deprived of the opportunity of resorting to them, having no mental resources, no power of producing enjoyment from their own thoughts and reflections, they sink into a vacancy and torpor little superior to idiotism itself.

What is more beautiful than a home where the inmates are striving after the illumination of their minds? Such a home will exhale a perfume of good works and lofty ideas that shall make the world the better for its influence, EMMA SENF.

result of the anti-amendment vote and whether the storm has thrown me off my balance, and caused me to sur-render to some of my lady critics. No, sir! "None of these things move me," but I was surprised at the vote of our respectable township. Bengal has al-ways been considered a model town for virtue, sobriety and good behavior. We have no hotel, saloon, store, billiard room nor gambling shop in town. We have no doctor, but one minister, and never have had but one lawyer and he left just as soon as he was admitted to the Bar. More than this, this township for a good many years has been soundly Republican, and the State and Nation for the last 50 years has voted just as Bengal voted. If Bengal gave a Republican majority so did the State and Nation. If Bengal went Demo-cratic so did the State and Nation. Under such favorable circumstances no good man, including myself, could be persuaded to believe that Bengal would kick against the amendment. But what was our surprise when we counted the votes to find a majority of 82 against the amendment. One temperance man, and a Democrat, too, wanted to vote for the amendment with a half-way respectable majority, considering the number of ministers we have to preach temperance on the sly. But I am glad the amendment is lost-yes, I am! If the amendment had been ratified by three or four thousand the winning party never would have enforced the law against the losing party, and it would have been a dead letter on our statute books forever. But now we have seen the desperation of the liquor men and how fearful has been the struggle with means fair and foul to gain their point. And should not temperance men be in dead earnest, too, when they have God and right on their side, and thousands of widows and orphans with uplifted hands beseeching them for protection from ruin and death. Let our Legislature, if they have any virtue in them, pass some law that will effectually wipe out this foul evil from our State. If I was Governor of the state of Michigan, I would recom-mend to the Legislature the passage of a law, that if "any man, woman or child, living or dead" should give, sell to, or put within the reach of any man or boy of honorable character, whether he be under the "age of consent" or as old as I am, any hard cider, beer, or whisky, or any other liquid poison, should be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof should be punished by imprisonment, not less than six months nor more than the natural lifetime of the offender. And I would not leave the enforcement of this law to Township Boards nor Village Councils, nor even county officers, for very few of these have moral spunk enough to skin a cat. I would select a man somewhere in the State, if such a one could be found, who had no soul to save, no character to lose, no bones to cremate, and no horses to hamstring, and I would give to this of-ficer of the law sufficient salary to ride on any train that moved, incognito, and as lightning comes down without notice and does its work and leaves, so let this appointed executor light down on a rum hole, execute the law and be off before they have time to kill him, or even learn his name. In this way the law will be obeyed through fear, it nothing else, the traffic will dwindle away of itself and the inhabitants of "Michigan, my Michigan," will hold a

CORTLAND HILL. Clinton County, Mich.

The Ladies' Favorite. The newest fashion in ladies' hats will doubtless cause a flutter of pleasurable excitement among the fair sex. Ladies are always susceptible to the changes of a fashion plate; and the more startling the departure, the more earnest the gossip over the new mode. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the ills which afflict females and make their lives miserable. This sovereign panacea can be relied on in cases of displacements and all functional derangements. It builds up the poor, haggard and dragged-out victim, and gives her renewed hope and a fresh lease of life. It is the only tone of thought of its inmates and those of the home where the aim is to nesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Read printed guarantee on bottle wrapper.

> T. T. MUNGER will contribute an article on "Education and Social Progress" to the Jane Century, in which he will criticise certain tendencies of University education.

> The life-giving properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla have established its wellearned reputation, and made it the most effectual and popular blood purifier of the day. For all diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, this remedy has no equal. Price \$1.

> > A Trial by Jury.

That great American jury, the people, have rendered a unanimous verdict in favor of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Peliets, the standard remedy bowel and stomach disorders, biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, constipation and sluggish liver.

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

Miscellaneous.

St. Peter and the Baskets.

St. Peter, from the door of Heaven one day Sped two young angels on their happy way, For the first time to see the world in May-Both bearing baskets.

They were to bring back flowers more fra-Than budding rose and blooming hawthorn

They were to bring the praise of all the star Back in their baskets.

The angel of thanksgiving, full of glee, Donned a big hammer, half as large as he; But the collector of petitions, see, With a small ba ket.

When they returned, St. Peter, as before, Sat with his golden keys before the door; But each appeared to be in trouble sore, About his basket.

The angel of petitions bore a sack Cram full, and bound uncouthly on his back; Yet even then it seemed, that he did lack Of bag and basket.

The angel of thanksgiving blushed to feel, The e upty lightness of his mighty creel, "But three," he muttered, turning on his

heel, To hide his empty basket.

Then spoke St. Peter: "When again you go On a prayer gathering, you will better know That men's petitions in the world below, Fill a big basket.

But when you gather up your thanks For prayers well answered and forgiven pranks,

For health restored and disentingled hanks, Your smallest basket. -Good Words

Saturday Night.

Placing the little hats all in a row, Ready for church on the morrow, you know Washing wee faces and little black fists, Getting them ready and fit to be kissed; Putting them into clean garments and white, That is what mothers are doing to night.

Spying out holes in the little worn hose, Laying by shoes that are worn through the tees;

Looking o'er garments so faded and thin— Who but a mother knows where to begin? Changing a button to make it look right-That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Calling the little ones all round her chair, Hearing them lisp forth their soft evening

prayer; Telling them stories of Jesus of old— The Shepherd who gathers the lambs to His

Creeping so softly to take a last peep, Si ence the last token of childhood's first sleep; Anxious to know if the dear ones are warm Tucking the blankets round each little form; Kissing each little face rosy and bright-That is what mothers are doing to night.

Kneeling down gently beside the white bed Lowly and meekly bowing her head; Praying as only a mother can pray, "God guide and keep them from going

Angels are telling with angels' delight, That is what mothers are doing to-night.

-Unidentified.

Portland scholars planted 75 trees arbor day.

Tyrone, Kent County, has raised the liquor bonds to \$6,000 and frozen out the only saloonist in Kent city in consequence.

Spring Lake's council has rejected it the saloon bonds offered, and the venders threaten to open quinine drug

Bay City saloons were closed on Sunday, and the town was more nearly like heaven than ever before.—Detroit Journal.

Armada and Morenci have bonded their saloons out of existence and Grand Haven will have two less saloons than last year.

Bay City is paying \$1,000 a month to Michigan graveyard insurance companies. There are 322 persons in Bay City insured in graveyard companies.

The Sunday law was enforced in Ann Arbor last Sunday very strictly. Nobody could get a shave, a bath, a clean collar, a cigar, or his boots

The better class of liquor dealers at Grand Rapids have resolved that the law shall be obeyed and have declared war to the knife on the class who disobey it.

A detailed editorial criticism of Lord Wolseley's estimate of General Lee will appear in the June Century. Seventeen separate points are made against the English critic.

These are 265 young women in the state university this year, against 229 last year—175 in the literary department, 51 medical, 2 pharmacy, 24 homeopathy and 4 dental.

A dozen prosecutions and convictions have already been made under the new game and fish warden. He has been shrewd enough to select deputies who are interested.

In some parts of Michigan the obituary notices of "old pioneers" should have appended: "He was a good citizen and policies were held on his life by three or four of the most eminently respectable sharks in the village.

Of the 50,000 fourth-class postoffices, 40,000 have been supplied with demo-cratic postmasters. It has taken quite a little hustling to change 40,000 postmasters in the fourth-class, to nothing of the first and second-class

offices. To keep postage stamps in the pocket or memorandum book without sticking, a New Orleans postoffice clerk advises people to rub the sticky side over the hair two or three times. The oil of the hair coats the mucilage and prevents it from sticking.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps will have a story in the June Century, illustrated by Mary Hallock Foote and I. R. Wiles. The scene is laid at "Fairharbor," and the story touches the temperance question. It is said to be of unusual pathos and strength.

The government of Belgium has introduced in Parliament a bill to suppress drunkenness. It provides that drunkards in public places and publicans serving drunkards or children shall be fined and imprisoned, and that debts incurred in purchasing intoxicants shall not be recoverable.

After a hot contest in the circuit court at Berrien Springs a jury gave to Mrs. Etta Taylor \$2,875 damages against Henry Messenger and his bondsmen. Last Summer Daniel Had-ley killed her husband in a fight, and she claimed that the liquor purchased at different soloons contributed to cause the fight and his death.

John Taylor, of Port Huron, was arraigned Friday for drunkenness and fined \$5. John didn't have the change with him, but he didn't propose any such little thing should stand against him, and he repaired to his residence, took the heating stove from his sick wife's bedroom, sold it and paid the fine like a little man—a very little man.

About a year ago Wm. Perry, of Loomis, got drunk and was killed by the cars. The widow brought suit against James Tubbs, alleging that her husband procured the liquor which made him drunk at Tubb's saloon. She received a judgment for \$2,438.50, but learning that the bondsmen were not extra good she has compromised

Robert Hannifan, of Lansing, a 9year-old boy, was found lying uncon-scious on the capital lawn this afternoon from the effects of whisky sold him at Hohn's drug store. All efforts to bring him to have been unavailing thus far. Hohn admits selling him four and a half ounces of whisky without an order, and great indignation is expressed.

Gas tar might be used extensively by farmers with good advantage. It is cheap and very useful. A coat of it put boiling hot on a leaky roof and then sprinkled with air slacked lime or cement would stop all leaks and become hard as slate. A good coat of hot gas tar or black oil (crude petroleum) in the bottom of a wagon will make it water tight, and much more durable.—Cor. of Colman's Rural World.

The East Jordan council having voted to fix the liquor bonds at \$4,000, with the understanding that good bonds would be required, the saloon men now claim that no one can be found who can justify to that amount, who is willing to sign such bonds, and have retaliated upon the town by boarding up the two hotels—the Commercial and the Jordan River house, and affixing thereto in big letters and black paint the word "closed."

But few persons have anything like an adequate idea of the extent to which the giving of free passes by railroad companies has been carried. It is, in truth, a serious evil; a heavy burden to be borne by those travelers who pay their way, and a source of corruption in political and official life. The Forum for June will have an article on this subject, by Mr. I. T. Brooks, whose position as counsel for the Pennsylvania Company affords him the largest possible opportunity of learning the full measure of this giant

The whisky papers all say Atlanta as a business city has been killed by prohibition. Mayor Hillyer in his retiring message to the council claims the city to be more prosperous than ever before, that it had made more improvements during the past year than all five of the next great cities of Georgia which have retained the saloon. He very pertinently asks the question, "is there any other city, (where they have bar-rooms), that has a surplus of over \$225,000 in the treasury on a clean balance sheet, at the end of the year, and can sell 41 per cent. bonds at par?

In Sweden a man who is seen drunk three times loses his vote. Since a man's vote not only affects himself but the public, and since the average drunkard can not be trusted with other people's business, it is not only the right of the State, but its duty, to disfranchise him. Not only this, the drunkard who has a wife and children to support ought to have a guardian appointed to see that the time and property which belongs to them are not squandered in the saloon. The average lunatic is more competent to take care of his family and property than the average drunkard. Level-headed people, those Swedes!—Western Plowman.

Not very long ago one answer, and only one, would have been made by to the question, "What is the Object about it; cause no pain or weakness; of Life?" viz., in the words of the and, in short, are everything that a nill catechism, " To serve God and to keep his commandments." Nowadays the Sunday-school explication of the mysteries of life and death is received with less docility, and the solution of the great problems is sought in other directions. Hence the announcement that the Forum for June is to contain assault on Senator Sumner, and sumthe first of a series of papers on "The Object of Life," is likely to be received with considerable interest by thoughtful readers. This initial article of the series is to be contributed by Prof. George J. Romanes, disciple of the late Charles Darwin. It will exhibit the views of an evolutionist philosopher on this weighty question.

Judge McConnell, the new chief justice of Montana, is an aggressive temperance man. He closed up every saloon in his judicial circuit in Ten-

Товассо regularly applied to a thrifty farmer's mouth and alcohol to his stomach, will remove the boards from his fence, let the cattle into his crops, kill his fruit trees, mortgage his farm, sow wild thistles in his fields, subdue his reason, bring sorrow and disgrace to himself and his family, and topple him into a drunkard's grave.-Cor. Western Plowman.

Eliza Brigg's husband was a sober, industrious fellow until he began to work for Joseph Sether, an Elk Rapids saloon-keeper. Briggs got to tippling, then he became a harsh, unreasonable man and failed to support his family. Mrs. Briggs remonstrated, and finally ordered Seiber to refrain from selling her husband any more liquor. Seiber laughed the woman to scorn; and now he's defending a law suit in which Mrs. Briggs demands heavy damages.

Come to the bridal chamber, Death! Come to the mother, when she feels For the first time, her first-born's breath, And thou art terrible!

The untimely death which annually carries off thousands of human beings in the prime of youth, is indeed ter-The first approach of consumption is insidious, and the sufferer himself is the most unconscious of its approach. One of the most alarming symptoms of this dread disease is, in fact, the ineradicable hope, which lurks in the heart of the victim, preventing him from taking timely steps to arrest the malady. That it can be arrested in its earlier stages is beyond question, as there are hundred of wellauthenicated cases where Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a complete cure.

The richest farming counties, like Hillsdale, Van Buren, Branch, Ionia, Eaton and Calhoun, took the lead in majorities for prohibition. It is plainly and fairly a contest between town and county. The strength and backing for temperance in Michigan comes from the farmers. They are determined in their fight. Let them put down the saloon in every locality they can control. Let them send to the legislature as their representatives only such men as are pledged to support laws that will make business as uncomfortable as possible for the rumseller, hotel-keeper, druggist or other who handles liquor in town or city.

A liquor paper published in Cincinnati laments the calamity which has befallen the German Lutheran church in Atlanta, as the result of prohibition in that city. The church had to appeal for outside aid to prevent dissolution, because "the intensity of the prohibition craze has driven away from Atlanta so large a proportion of the German population as to render it difficult to maintain settled preaching." Sad, sad the tale! What a pity that the gospel should be shut out of benighted Atlanta for l ck of beer and whisky! But hold! Our newspapers and orators say you can't enforce prohibition, yet the paper referred to is complaining bitterly because it is enforced. There is some mystery about this matter-we are all in a tangle.-The Review.

The Sweetest Girl in School. "She's the sweetest girl in school" enthusiastically exclaimed one young miss to another, as they passed down the street together, "Edith is so kind, and gentle, and unselfish, every one likes her. And she has lovely golden hair and pretty eyes. Isn't it a pity her complection is so bad; it spoils her looks. And then she has such dreadful headaches"! The girls skipped along, but it happened Edith's mother had heard what they said. It set her thinking. What could be done for those headaches and rough muddy complection, that was such a trial to her gentle daughter. She recalled what she had read of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and on the spur of the moment she skipped into a drug store and bought a supply. Edith took it faithfully, with the result that it cleared her disordered blood, relieved the headaches, made her skin soft, fair and rosy, and now she is not only the "sweetest girl in school," but the most beautiful.

While the railroads are hurriedly asking instant relief from the inter-state commerce statute, they are imposing all the burdens, all the pains, and all the penalties of it upon the public. It is not often that one sees the oyster so carefully divided by giving the customer the shells and keeping the meat for one's self.—Detroit Journal.

The Cutest Little Things.

"Cute"! he echoed. "Well I don't know as the adjective would have occurred to me in just that connection. But if you mean that they do their work thoroughly, yet make no fuss ought to be, and nothing that it ought not, then I agree that Pierce's Pleasant Furgative Pellets are about the cutest little thing going!

THE Lincoln History in the June Century will review the story of the marize the history of the Dred Scott decision, and the Judges' opinions in the case, together with the opinions of Lincoln and Douglas. In the July Century the famous, "Lincoln and Douglas debates" will be described.

Miss Eva Allen of Caledonia, is feeding 120,000 silk worms.



Mental and Physical Exnaustion,

Nervousness, Weakened Energy Indigestion, Etc.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A liquid preparation of the phosphates and phosphoric acid.

Recommended by physicians.

It makes a delicious drink.

Invigorating and strengthening. Pamphlet free.

For sale by all dealers.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Imitations. july15y1

The First Symptoms

Of all Lung diseases are much the same: feverishness, loss of appetite, sore throat, pains in the chest and back, headache, etc. In a few days you may be well, or, on the other hand, you may be down with Pneumonia or "galloping Consumption." Run no risks, but begin immediately to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Several years ago, James Birchard, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption, and that they could do nothing for him, but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine, two or three months, he was pronounced a well man. His health remains good to the present day.

J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes: "Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that I could not sit up, was much emaciated, and coughed incessantly. I consulted several doctors, but they were powerless, and all agreed that I was in Consumption. At last, a friend brought me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

For 25 Years 75 CANAL STREET,

has been the favorite among farmers because of its Low Prices and the Superior Quality of its goods. These qualities will be maintained in the future, and with a large stock and the best of everything, I invite your F. H. ESCOTT, patronage.

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-FOR-

COMPTONBROS.

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Dr. JOS. SEWALLS Treatise on HOG CHOLERA ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.

C. S. JONES & CO., Bloomington, III.

Mry 1 t4

Breed's Universal Weeder For weeding all hoed crops and for putting in grain and grass seed; just what our farmers have been waiting for. Send for circular.

UNIVERSAL WEEDER Co., North Wear, N. H. mayıtı

Drug Store!

A Word to You.

We believe there is more trouble and dissatistaction in the affect of medicine caused by impure and adulterated goods than any other source, and acting upon the belief, we deal largely with manufacturers, and exercise the greatest of care in the selection as to

PURITY and the BEST.

Of one thing you can rest assurredthat the most implicit reliance may be placed in the fact that no preparation leaves our store that is not

Prepared from the Best Material

and with the most scrupulous care and accuracy. We wish to

Deserve the Patronage of Farmers,

and will spare no effort to merit their confidence by the

High Standing of our Goods

and a strict attention to the legitimate Drug Business. Respectfully, etc.,

Mills, Lacey Dickinson.

139-141 Monroe and Division Sts., N. E. Cor., Gd. Rapids.

Drug Store!

CHURCH'S Bug Finish!

Ready for Use Dry. No Mixing Required.

It sticks to the vines and finishes the whole crop of Potsto Bugs with one application; also kills any Curculio, and the Cotton and Tobacco

kills any Curculio, and the Cotton and Tobacco Worms.

This is the only safe way to use a Strong Poison; none of the poison is in a clear state, but thoroughly combined by patent process and machinery, with material to help the very fine powder to stick to the vines and entice the bugs to eat it, and it is also a fertilizer.

ONE POUND will go as far as TEN POUNDS of plaster and Paris Green as mixed by the farmers. It is therefore cheaper, and saves the trouble and danger of mixing and using the green, which, it is needless to say, is dangerous to handle.

Bug Finish was used the past season on the State Agricultural College Farm at Lansing, Michigan, and, in answer to inquiries, Prof. R. C. Kedzie writes: "The Bug Finish gave good satisfaction on garden and farm." Many unsolicited letters have been received praising Bug Finish, and the farmers who get a sample package come back for more every time.

age come back for more every time.

Guaranteed as represented. Cheaper than any other mixture used for the purpose. For sale by druggists. may15m3 ALABASTINE CO., Gd. Rapids, Mich.

Housekeeper's Melody.

The shades of dawn were melting fast, As through the land in haste there passed

A youth, who bore, in quaint device, A banner with the sage advice,
"Buy that Book, How to Cook Potatoes, Apples, Eggs, and Fish, Four Hundred Different Ways!"

In many homes he saw laid there, Every day the same old fare; And he cried, "My good housewife,

Variety is the Spice of Life; Buy that Book, How to Cook Potatoes, Apples, Eggs, and Fish, Four Hundred Different Ways!"

"Of potatoes boiled I've had my fill, Can't you cook 'em different?" said Mr. Dill.

Then on his ear an answer fell Like the musical notes of a silver bell, "Buy that Book, How to Cook Potatoes, Apples, Eggs, and Fish, Four Hundred Different Ways!"

HOW TO COOK

Potatoes, Apples, Eggs, and Fish, 400 Different Ways. A very desirable book for you and every housekeeper. Only 50c. [2c stamps taken; postal note preferred]. Three copies for \$1, (bill or note). Get two of your friends to send with

you. Address JONES THE PRINTER, Town Line, N. Y.



The Grange Hisitor. Published on the First and Fifteenth

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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.

WE have arranged with Bro. I. B. Hamilton, of Grandville, Mich., to solicit subscriptions and advertising for the VISITOR. We hope some of our friends who have neglected to renew will have a call.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Patrons of Michigan: At the session of the State

Grange in 1885, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Worthy Master proclaim a Children's Day, to be universal throughout the State, and that the same be announced in the VISITOR."

This resolution is still in force, and in obedience therewith, I proclaim Thursday, the 9th day of June, Children's Day for the Patrons of Michigan. I need not call attention to the fact that this day was observed with great account of these two articles. interest and profit, not only to the children, but to the Patrons of the State, in 1886, and I trust that the same zeal and energy will be exercised on the 9th of June, 1887, that was so universally and commendably exercised last year. It gave an impetus to the Order by calling in those who did not belong to witness and participate frequently in the exercises.

Trusting that the day will be observed with even greater interest and profit the present year, I am, fraternally,

C. G. Luce, Master.

A NOTICE of the death of Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken has already appeared in the Visitor but the Master of the National Grange, in view of the distinguished service and character of the deceased, has seen fit to make formal announcement to the Patrons of the country the great loss sustained by the Order by this event, and we give place to this earnest and affectionate tribute to departed worth.

WHEN in Grand Rapids a few days ago, we were in the Boot and Shoe Store of Cole Brothers, on Monroe St. This firm has been in this business in that city for more than 30 years without change and has earned its well established reputation by fair dealing at only living prices. Its old customers stay by it.

Legislative Liberality.

Members of the Legislature seem to

be fitting themselves for Congressmen, or at least trying to make themselves solid for the soldiers' vote to secure their return to Lansing as Michigan law-makers at the next session. We see the House has passed a bill to plant \$18,000 on the battle-field of Gettysburg which, if passed by the Senate and the Governor don't have the backbone to veto, will establish an expensive precedent that will as reasonably call for the multiplication of this plant until half a million of dollars has confirmed the folly or unwisdom of this expenditure of money to transmit to posterity the unimportant fact that on a certain day in the first half of the decade of 1860-1870 in a battle that occurred then and there, certain Michigan troops fought on the southwest side of a certain sand bank or other locality. Now, we cannot see that posterity will care a continental whether a Michigan regiment fought on that particular day on the southwest or the northeast side of the sand bank aforesaid. Our great grandchildren will know that they descended from Wolverine stock that had a hand in putting down the rebellion and that their ancestors not only fought but fought bravely. They will little care on what particular acre or ten acres their laurels were won. History will tell them what troops were engaged in the struggle, when and where charges and counter charges were made, where artillery was most effective and where cavalry gave the best support; the movements of this officer, company, regiment, brigade and corps, with marches and movements; when and where fortune favored this side or that-the historic page in most complete detail will give all this and more and "Michigan,my Michigan" will not be forgotten. This \$18,000, with its monumental stones, may localize Michigan troops at some particular time during that critical battle, but will it prove them more brave, more heroic, more ready to meet death, if need be, to save an imperiled country? Not a bit of it. If this precedent is made, will not every battle field where Michigan soldiers were present have a claim upon the treasury of the State? If not, why not? We hope the Senate will refuse to sanction this preliminary raid upon the State treasury.

WE are more amused than instructed by the very pointed reply of Bro. McDermid in this number to an article from the pen of Bro. David Woodman in the last issue. Our readers should know by this time that we don't think it best to ignore commonsense in Grange matters either in Grange halls or by the Grange Press and we shall be sorry to see any of our sensitive brothers take to kicking on

We have said our say upon this question and do not hesitate to say again that the Republican party had declared in its platform in favor of submission; it was under an obligation to so legislate whenever it had the requisite strength in the Legislature and by a close shave it met that obligation early in the present session.

This act was in compliance with the expressed will of a large number of reputable citizens who very properly desired to obtain a popular verdict upon this most important question that has been and is before the people of the State-the restriction or suppression of the liquor traffic. When the requisite legislation had been pertected the question of submission had been disposed of, and the only party that as such was under a party obligation to support the amendment was the voters of the Prohibition party. All other voters so far as their politics were concerned were free to vote as they pleased and the question was so treated at the polls. The Republican party having all along claimed to be far in advance of the Democratic party in its advocacy of temperance principles was really under an obligation to maintain that position by revising and amending existing laws that relate to the liquor traffic. At the present writing that purpose has not been accomplished, but the outlook is good, and we can not believe this Legislature will dare go home without recognizing by such adequate restrictive legislation as will mark that growth of public sentiment expressed by the vote of April 4.

The discussion of this vital question in homes, on the streets, the platform, from the pulpit and by the press has such recognized political importance at our suggestion. It will pay you.

as will compel political parties to get out of saloons with their caucuses and make an effort to compel saloon-keepers to obey the laws of the State.

Any discussion of the temperance question clothed in courteous language will not be considered too partisan for the columns of the Visitor under its present management, although by this we do not mean to be understood that we shall give space to everything that may be offered.

It is not popular to protest against any scheme that calls for an expenditure of money if the soldiers of the late war, their widows or children are in any way interested. We are not blind to the fact that the life of a great nation was in peril and was saved by the heroism and bravery of the "boys in blue." We do not forget the hardships, privations, and loss of life involved in that memorable struggle; but we should not forget that through all those long weary months and years of struggle there were human vultures watching for an opportunity to prey upon and absorb the substance of the government in any and every possible manner. It could not be expected that after success has been achieved that the race of vampires would be fewer in number or less scrupulous in the use of means to raid the national treasury. The pension department of the government has been a fruitful field for shysters to aid that class of claimants who assume that the end always justifies the means. More than a score of years have passed since the close of the war and although death has in the intervening years been doing business as heretofore and depleting the ranks of the veterans with more certainty than a battle charge, yet the industry of claimants aided by the ingenuity of unscrupulous pension attorneys swells the pension rolls each year and the anomalous fact stares us in the face that the farther suceeeding years carry us from the war, the greater the number of pensioners. We can not believe this should be so. We can not believe that after nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since the last gun was fired in defense of the Union that a fair and honest recognition and treatment of valid and just claims would now annually increase the number of beneficiaries. Party activity is more alive to its interest than to the welfare of the people and the average politician has such an appetite for votes that his manipulations have that end in view, first, last and always. Hence while the opinion we have expressed is very generally entertained it is seldom presented or urged as it might work injury to some political party. We make reference to this subject with no other object than to stimulate discussion and invite criticism.

WE believe in economy-try and practice it. It is a Grange principle and a good one. But when saving takes the form of fraud an important Grange principle has been violated and in behalf of the Order we feel inclined to protest. A manuscript obituary, notice on note paper, rolled up fairly well and passing through the postoffice under a penny stamp has been received. This obituary recites the good qualities of an aged brother in good English and was evidently intended for publication although the only authorization we have is "Signed by Committee."

Manuscript matter does not often come to this office in that shape, and when it does we know that the Grange in some locality has not proved such an educational institution as its founders intended.

Postage is cheap, but honesty in the long run is still cheaper. The practice of little trifling frauds, while of little pecuniary advantage, belong to a stunted narrow mind, to a poorly developed moral nature or to a free and easy thoughtless character. But no matter to whom or to what the practice is chargeable, we don't want Patrons to send to this office manuscript matter under a penny stamp. It is "too previous" and anticipates government authority to do so by a few years, we think.

THE VISITOR again carries the advertisement of Mills, Lacey & Dickinson, the drug store that has all along been recognized as more nearly allied to the farmers of Kent County than any other in the city of Grand Rapids. From a personal interview with members of the firm we are able to assure Patrons that it is for their interest to patronize this firm when goods are wanted in their line. Call and say that you came,

The Drive Well Again-An Important

"The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine."

We give below a telegram to the Inter-Ocean that concerns not only farmers but all other classes of people scattered over the larger part of this vast country. The Supreme Court of the United States has at last ground out a drive well suit and ground it exceedingly fine. No doubt a large amount of evidence was submitted and it may be true that nothing new can be added. We only know that evidence was gathered in this State in 1881 and '82 that we considered of great value and expected to use in a suit which the State Grange assumed to defend. The plaintiff finding a defendant prepared to contest his claim let the case rest until 1885, when the Executive Committee of the State Grange through its attorney caused the case to be stricken from the docket.

The evidence collected we suppose is still available. What course the syndicate that have an interest in this matter will take remains to be seen.

The readiness of genuine sharpers to swoop down on a community makes us liable to a call at any time from some fellow who is duly authorized, as he will allege, to collect royalty. Our advice is pay no man a cent, however well fortified he may be with papers and proofs that he is the man who holds a valid claim against you. All interested should stand together and in one particular take pattern of the Supreme Court-go slow. Of course this decision does not fix the amount of royalty for which driven well owners may be liable, and it is likely that the courts will have a chance to pass on that question before there will be any occasion to settle. If the old claim of \$10 is demanded there will be another five years' fight before Michigan Patrons pay. At least that is the way it looks to us.

WASHINGTON, May 24-Special Telegram. The drive well patent case decided by the Supreme Court yesterday ends adversely a contest in which tens of thousands of farmers in the West and thousands elsewhere are deeply interested. Judge Nelson dissented against the validity of the patent on the ground that the public had acquired rights years in which the wells were in use before the first steps were taken to obtain a patent. The Supreme Court now reverses the lower courts and holds that the invention had neither been anticipated nor used by others in a manner to invalidate the patent, the precise point raised was that the patent covered a driven tube only, while the present practice is to drive a rod, insert a tube, and then raise the water by suction, was decided by the Supreme Court for the patent. The interests involved, while small in each individual case, are enormous in the aggregate. The Indiana suit showed that fifty thousand of these wells, on each of thousand of these wells, on each which \$10 royalty was demanded, were in use in that State alone. As many more are in use in Iowa, and the number in the United States has been placed at between 500,000 and 1,000,000. The farming interests of the country have made a long fight against this patent, but, as in the case of the barbed wire fence, the courts have been against

Do not overlook the valuable article on another page signed "Patron." bills referred to are important to farmers, particularly the latter. No class suffers from unequal and incomplete assessment as do the farmers, whose property is not only in sight but often so incumbered that he is, under existing laws, required to pay as much tax on what he owes as what he owns. Here is a bill that has such a leveling tendency that it will meet with opposition from that class of men who, professing to be honest, use all sorts of dodges to get their neighbors to pay a part, often the larger part, of their

We suggest to farmers who read this communication of "Patron" to write to their Representative and Senator in behalf of this bill. These Hon. gentlemen will heed personal requests from interested constituents.

We know that exact justice between all parties in this matter of taxation is a thing impossible to reach. We believe there is in this bill an important move in the right direction and the men who oppose it, if any, will have a record for future use.

THE Melis Hardware Store on Grandville Avenue, Grand Rapids, has something more than hardware, as you will see by reading a new "ad." in this paper. Call on Mr. Melis when in the city and get prices, if you don't buy. He is a gentleman that it may do you good to get acquainted with.

POTATOES have been planted and the potato bug will soon give the new top personal attention. The Alabastine Company, of Grand Rapids, offer a Bug FINISH that has the endorsement of Prof. Kedzie of the Agricultural College, and that is good enough for anybody. Look over the ad.

Before another Visitor is issued the Children's Day of the Patrons' of Michigan designated by the Governor will have been enjoyed by thousands of grown-up children as well as by the iuveniles. We had many most excellent reports last year of Children's Day for publication and we expect more this year. We want them; but some of our correspondents did not think when writing that Children's Day covered the great State of Michigan, and while there is not a Grange in every neighborhood as there should be, still there are are a great many Granges, and if not as many children in some of them as there ought to be, there was shown a laudable ambition to borrow last year that will probably be repeated. That was a good scheme and there is seldom objection on the part of parents to lending their children for a good picnic where songs and swings, talks and teeters, dinners and daisies furnish for a day unusual enjoyment. But we are not saying what we started out to say. We just wanted to whispera word of caution to correspondents. We want them to remember that brief reports will be most acceptable. We shall not have space for extended details of all that took place, but don't on this account fail to send us something and send it right along while it is fresh.

The May report from the Department of Agriculture of the wheat crop shows a talling off in the wheat prospect from the April report of something over two per cent. taking the country altogether. This is better than we who had been complaining of the dry weather had reason to expect. But the report was evidently got out early in the month and we shall expect a greater falling off in the next report. But the price for the last two years has been so unsatisfactory that a falling off in the amount raised may be no loss to the wheat raisers of the whole country.

In another column you will read the advertisement of J. W. Shively, a merchant who for 30 years has enjoyed the confidence and support of a large share of the Patrons of Branch County. His excellent taste in selecting dress goods has enabled him to build up and maintain a large "mail order" trade, sending samples and goods into several states besides our own.

Ir you have not mulched your strawberry bed yet, mow some grass and cover all the ground between the rows and every bare spot among the plants. There is nothing so good as green grass for mulching strawberries. It is clean, will stay where it is put and is in every way better than straw chaff or sawdust-try it.

WE have in this issue an advertisement of The Patrons' Shoe House to which we wish to call attention. We know of a Michigan Grange that as we remember buys \$1,000 worth of boots and shoes annully on orders.

This is an old reliable house and Patrons should not be afraid to find out what they can do by a trial order.

It is the easiest thing in the world to be mistaken. We are well pleased with the fraternal feature of Bro. Sanford's make-up, but somehow suspect from his jotting in this number that he is a little too strenuous in his search after the difference "twixt tweedledum and tweedle-dee."

WE don't know how much paint O. R. Ingersoll of New York City sells annually but we do know that he sells an article that lasts. We know that it is safe to lean against à house painted with the Ingersoll paint if you have on a black coat. We have used it and found it more durable than any other paint used by us of late years.

Dairy Interests and Tax Reform.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:-In my last promised to write you of two bills that materially affect the agricultural interests of the State. The first is Representative Lincoln's bill to regulate

the sale of oleomargarine, butterine, etc.
This bill has two objects in view: First, to protect the dairy interests in the State, and secondly, to prevent deception. It first provides a penalty of \$200 or six months imprisonment for the sale of oleomargarine as butter and farther provides that the proprietors of all stores or public houses where oleomargarine is sold or used as food shall keep a placard posted up in a conspicuous place giving notice that the article is sold or used there. This bill was ridiculed by some of the members and denominated nonsense, but its friends believe that it is in the direct interest of good butter and honesty. It is a copy, nearly, of the Vermont law which has been found to work very satisfactorily.

The second bill is Holbrook's mortgage bill, and if it shall become a law of the bill is mistaken.

This bill provides that the Secretary of State shall provide and keep for sale suitable books for recording mortgages, and that the Board of Supervisors of each county at their first meeting shall determine the number of books needed in the county as determined by the number of townships or assessing districts in the county, treating one township or one city as one district. They shall then instruct the County Clerk by resolution to purchase the books of the Secretary of State and turn them over to the Register of Deeds who is instructed to record each mortgage in the book representing the district where the property is located, noting any assignment or partial assignment that may be made, or any payment that may come to his knowledge,in all cases giving the residence of the mortgagee.

It farther provides that each Supervisor, immediately after the election, shall report to the Secretary of State, giving his name and postoffice address, and that the Secretary of State shall prepare a list of all supervisors or assessing officers and send a copy of said list to each assessing officer in the State.

The object of the last two provisions is evident and important. It has been practiced largely among men who deal in mortgages to omit the place of residence in the record of the mortgage. It is also a common practice among men of this class to invest in mortgages outside of the county where they reside with the object in view of avoiding taxation.

Now, under the provisions of this bill, with the residence of the mortgagee given and with a list of all assessing officers in the hands of each Supervisor the mortgagee can be easily located and the mortgage assessed in the district where the owner resides.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Ingham County last January a resolution was passed requiring the Register of Deeds to report to each Supervisor in the county the number and amount of mortgages belonging to each township. When this report was received by the Supervisors in April it uncovered nearly two millions of dollars in mortgages that had never been assessed and consequently had never paid one dollar of tax. In the city of Lansing alone nearly \$250,000 was reported and placed upon the assessment roll. Should this become general throughout the State without doubt nearly if not quite one hundred millions of dollars will be added to the assessed valuation of the State.

What will be the effect of this? It will neither increase nor decrease the amount of tax to be raised in the State but it will reduce the rate of taxation, just in proportion as the amount thus uncovered is to the whole amount of property assessed, and solve to a certain extent the question of equal taxation. Equality before the law is what the taxpayers are asking for and demanding. This bill has not yet passed either House and may not do so, but it will at least place on record the lawmakers of the State. More next time. PATRON.

"The Disgrace of Michigan."

DEAR BRO. COBB:-Partisan politics are tabooed in Grange and Grange papers, I believe. Didn't we hear some-thing to that effect last fall, when the VISITOR advocated the election of a farmer Governor? Imagine, then, my surprise, when in the last Visitor our esteemed Bro. Woodman, who has himself been a candidate for Governor (if am not mistaken) thus talks politics:

"Now, who is responsible for the defeat of the amendment? Not the Prohibitionists. They accepted the sub-mission in good faith and worked like beavers for it. * * * The Demo-cratic party are certainly not responsible for its defeat, because they opposed its submission and it was expected they would to a great extent oppose its adoption. * * * Then the Repub-lican party alone is responsible for the defeat of the amendment. If the leading Republican papers and politicians in the State had stood by the amendment as they were in honor bound to do, it would have swept the State by

at least 50,000 majority."
"Logic is logic," and I submit if the foregoing extract is not an illustrious example of the Simon-pure article. "The Democratic party are not responsible for its defeat, because they op-posed its submission."

The way, then, (according to Bro. Woodman) to escape responsibility for the failure of a good thing is to oppose that good thing; and vice versa, the way to befriend a good thing is to be its enemy. The way to be on the Lord's side is to avow yourself a follower of

the devil. Next!
"If the leading Republican papers and politicians had stood by the amendment as they were in honor bound to Please, worthy brother, tell us how in honor they were bound to stand by the amendment. The party pledged itself to submit the amendment to a vote of the people and it has honorably fulfilled that pledge. We are very sorry the verdict of the people has been unfavorable; but please place the responsibility where it belongs. Do not charge us with bad faith when we have done the very thing we agreed to do. As to the merits of the main question, Cæsar's wife should be above reproach, but how about Cæsar? The Republican party ought to be a unit | before the first representative session

As to the responsibility for the defeat of the amendment, it is not necessary to call party names. The strong-

it will be of immense value to the tax-payers of the State, or else the author election were, as a rule, the strongholds claims of the new Order that had been of prohibition. Which party was it? The strongholds of the other great party were, as a rule, the strongholds of free rum. Which party was it? Let Wayne County, with its majority of 22,000 for the saloon, make reply.

Now, Bro. Cobb, it seems to me this partisan discussion is quite out of order in a Grange paper, but having permitted the attack, can you in fairness for-

bid the return sally?
Battle Creek. C. C. McDermid.

HON. D. WYATT AIKEN.

Died at Cokesbury, S. C., Apr. 6, '87. NATIONAL GRANGE, P. OF H., MASTER'S OFFICE, FAYETTE, MISS., May 20, 1887.

To the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry:

With emotions of the deepest sorrow, I address myself to the sad duty of announcing to you the recent death of our beloved brother, Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, which occurred at his home in Cokesbury, S. C., April 6, 1887, after a long and painful illness, which was borne by him with manly fortitude and Christian patience.

Anticipating his death, and fearing that time and distance would not permit me or any other officer of the National Grange to attend his funeral, I requested Brother Jas. N. Lipscomb, Master of the State Grange of S. C., to do so as a representative of the National Grange.

His report and the following com-munications are herewith published as a part of this announcement:

Master's Office, P. of H. State Grange of S. C., Columbia, S. C., April 11, 1887. Hon. Put Darden, Master National

Grange.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: In accordance with your request I attended the burial of Bro. D. Wyatt Aiken, on the 7th of April, 1887. I had it understood that I was present at your request and authority as a representative of the National Grange, and that had time permitted a much larger number

would have been in attendance. I had arranged with the Secretary and other officers of the State Grange to be present in regalia, but they were unable to arrive in time for the funeral. I was the only one who succeeded in arriving in time to take part in the services. I was from home when I received the telegram and I at once took the next train from where I was. I send you by this mail a newspaper containing resolutions and an account of the funeral. Very respectfully and fraternally, Jas. N. Lipscomb.

fraternally, Jas. N. Lipscomb.
I soon after addressed the following letter to the Worthy Secretary of the National Grange:

NATIONAL GRANGE P. OF H., MASTER'S OFFICE, FAVETTE, MISS. May 2, 1887.

DEAR BROTHER TRIMBLE: Brother D. Wyatt Aiken is dead. He whom Patrons everywhere loved for his fidelity and devotion to the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, honored for his integrity, ability, and zeal, and revered for the sincerity and purity of his Christian character, now rests in

eternity. It is right and proper that his distinguished services in behalf of our Order should be officially recognized.

I therefore request you, and I am confident Patrons everywhere will endorse the request, as one of the founders of the Order, well acquainted with his valuable services, to perform the sad duty of writing a tribute to his memory to be officially promulgated. Very truly and fraternally,

PUT DARDEN. To which the following reply was

NATIONAL GRANGE P. OF H., SECRETARY'S OPFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1887. Hon, Put Darden, Master National

Grange.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Although inadequate to the task, I take a melancholy pleasure in complying with your request to lay a tribute of our respect upon the tomb of our lamented Brother Aiken, for few men knew him better or loved him more. For fourteen years I was in almost daily personal intercourse or in frequent friendly or official correspondence with him. We were bound together by the strongest ties of friendship,

fraternity, and religion. The obligations of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry to his early advocacy of its principles, and his subsequent and continuous devotion to its interests, can never be overestimated or sufficiently expressed.

To quote from the pen of another of

the founders of the Order: "His early conceptions of the possible achievements of the Order were very advanced, and he saw beyond most others its vast and comprehensive educational features. He proved the sincerity of his convictions by his earnest and long continued labors in introducing the Order throughout his native State as well as in other States, and many thousands of Patrons first heard of the Order from his eloquent lips or from his able pen. For a period of fourteen years he was a prominent member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, and no higher praise can be accorded than his continued election to this important

and responsible position." In 1872, when the Order was in its infancy, obscure and unknown except to a few earnest thinkers and workers, for temperance, papers, politicians, and all—but how about the Democracy? of the National Grange had been called together, Col. Aiken came to Wash-

brought to his attention.

Finding that the convention was going to prove a failure, so far as it was proposed to benefit the farmers, he made a short emphatic speech, in which he was called to order by the chairman. Brother Aiken, however, held the floor, and, in ringing tones, startled and astonished the politicians and theoretical agriculturists composing the convention by the following

prophetic language:
"This is an agricultural convention; but I have not heard the word agricultural spoken since it convened. We seem to be gathered here in the interests of commerce and education. The interests of the farmers appear to be entirely ignored. This will not always be the case, for there is now springing up among the farmers of our country an organization that will teach them their rights, and knowing them, they will dare to maiutain them. I mean the organization known as the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry."

At a similar convention called by the Department of Agriculture a few years later; Brother Aiken read an address upon "The Grange; Its Origin, Progress, and Educational Purposes, that so profoundly impressed the convention that it was printed and widely circulated by the Department. More than twenty thousand copies of this tamous address, which has become one of the classics of the Order, has since been distributed by the Nat'nal Grange.

During his many years of service in Congress he was ever vigilant and active, in committees and on the floor, whenever the interests of the farmer were affected by proposed legislation.

When a change of national administration rendered the appointment of a new Commissioner of Agriculture probable, Brother Aiken's name was promptly and earnestly presented to the President for that important office. His feelings in the premises are best explained by quoting from a private letter to the writer, under date of March 25th, 1885.

"It was delightful to experience the relief I felt on Saturday when I saw that Brother Coleman was made Commissioner of Agriculture. I did not want the office; it would have been a serious sacrifice to have taken it. My every earthly investment is in my farm and home, and to have sacrificed them for four years would have been trying. My wife seldom alluded to the possibility of my success without tears. My home, my children all lamented it, and I myself almost prayed against it. The National Grange most kindly presented my name, and this compliment I could not have ignored, for I cannot realize to what extent I would not make sacrifices for the Patrons of Husbandry, and for this reason alone I consented to the use of my name.

"I would rather, to-day, be Master of the National Grange than to be Commissioner of Agriculture, even if I were out of Congress, for there I think I could find my field of useful-

Verily in the death of Brother Aiken the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry has lost one of the strongest pillars of

its support. I cannot close this brief and imper fect tribute to the memory of Brother Aiken without bearing my personal testimony to his moral worth and his exalted Christian character. The teachings of our religion had often been the subject of our serious considera-

Just before leaving Baltimore, where Master National Grange. he had been for medical treatment, I spent a Sunday with him.

Mrs. Aiken, taking advantage of my presence, had gone to church, and we were alone together. He had been informed of the hopelessly incurable nature of his disease and believed death to be near and mevitable. Our conversation naturally turned upon religion and the future life. In response to my inquiries, in the most earnest and solemn manner, he declared his belief in Christ and in the efficacy of His atonement, and that through Him his redemption and salvation were assured. It was the sublimity of Christian faith. In every relation of life his character stands as a shining exemplar, worthy of all imitation. In conclusion, allow me to quote from an editorial in the Charleston News and Courier, whose columns had been so

often enriched by Brother Aiken's pen: "Faithful and fearless, tried and true, honest and honorable, independent and incorruptible, fearing God and guided in all the walks of life by the one unvarying rule of right, D. Wyatt Aiken was a son of whom South Carolina had more than reason to be proud, and a citizen whose loss she has every reason to mourn sincerely and long." Sorrowfully and fraternally yours,

John TRIMBLE.

Patrons, as your representative, I desire to endorse, emphasize, and repeat every expression contained in the above; and, turning to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, in your name, beg permission to reverently approach the sacred precinct of their grief, to mingle our sympathizing tears with theirs and to assure them that the hallowed grave of D. Wyatt Aiken will ever be to us, as Patrons, holy ground.
Put Darden,

Master National Grange.

A sound body and a contented mind are necessary to perfect happiness. If you wish to possess these, cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1887. PURE SUGARS.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels.

Extra gotten pure serior per gallon..55
Good New Orleans, new crop per gallon..53
White honey drip, vanilla flavor......37
IMPORTANT—The above quotations are for syrup in whole barrels only. All syrup in half barrels 4 cents per gallon extra and no charge for package. In 5 and 10 gallon packages 5 cents per gallon additional and the cost of package.

COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASED.
Fancy Rio per lb @21
Green Rio extra choice per lb
Green Rio prime per lb201/4@20
Green Rio good per lb @20
Green Rio common per lb191/2@20
Green Maracaibo choice per lb211/2@22
Green Laguayra choice per lb @21
Green Java choice per lb25 @26
Roasted Rio best per lb24½
Roasted Rio No. 1 per lb24
Roasted Rio No. 2 per lb211/2
Roasted Laguayra best per lb241/2
Roasted Java best per lb
Barnes' Golden Rio roasted in 1 lb p'k25

Imperial per lb25, 35, 40, 45, 50 Young Hyson per lb20, 25, 35, 40, 45 Oolong per lb22, 28, 32, 35, 45 Japan per lb22, 30, 37, 42, 45 Gunpowder, per lb31, 38, 42, 45, 50 FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

" Ondara, box, 28 lbs. " " 14 lbs. " 14 lbs. " " New Turkey, per lb. " New Turkey, per lb. " WHOLE SPICES. Black pepper, per lb... White "Ginger "Cinnamon "Cloves "Allspice "Mace "Nutmegs "Characteristics and the second s PURE GROUND SPICES. Pure pepper, black, per lb... " African cayenne per lb... cinnamon per lb... cloves per lb... ginger per lb... allspice per lb... GROCERS' SUNDRIES. Sal Soda, 112 lb kegs, per lb. Flour sulphur per lb. Bi-carb soda, loose, 112 lb kegs. " " 25 lb boxes. " " 10 lb boxes. " " in lb packages. " " in ½ lb packages. " " Duryea's, per lb. " Duryea's, per lb. " Duryea's, per lb. " Gilbert's " " Corn starch, new process, starch, new process, lump. " " 6 lb boxes. " " 1 lb boxes. GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

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30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and full description of desirable modern houses, from 4 rooms up, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illustrating every detail and many original ideas in regard to decorating. Homes adapted to all climates and classes of people. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the kind published in the world. Sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cts. Stamps taken. Address

BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, june118

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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Dealer in French, English, German and American Dress Goods.

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ket. Elegant lines of White Goods, Embroideries and White Flannels.

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We are the Largest Wholesalers, Retailers and Manufacturers of FINE SHOES, and can ship goods by single pairs or in lots by freight to any point in the country. By dealing with our house Patrons will find it greatly to their advantage. A trial order will convince you. A Special Grange Discount taken off of every pair of Shoes. We have an immense assortment of

LADIES' AND MISSES SHOES, for Fine and Coarse Wear, in Dress Kid, Pebble, Leather and Dongolas at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00, up to \$6.00 and \$7.00.

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We have Ladies' Best Pebble, in Broad and Square Toes, at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75

Ladies' Popular Dress Boots at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Misses and Children's Shoes.

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The first concern that sold direct to Patrons and gave wholesale trade discounts and keeps it up. Don't buy any Paint till you write us.

Ladies' Department.

The Mother Wants Her Boy. There's a homestead waiting for you, my boy, In a quaint, old-fashioned town; The gray moss clings to the garden wall,
And the dwelling is low and brown;
But a vacant chair by the fireside stands, And never a grace is said, But a mother prays that her absent son Soon may be homeward led, For the mother wants her boy.

She trains the vines and tends the flowers, For, she says, "My boy will come; And I want the quiet, humble place To be just like the dear old home That it seemed when he, a gentle lad, Used to pluck the orchard's gold, And gather of roses and lilies tall, For more than his hand could hold; And still I want my boy."

How well she knows the very place Where you played at bat and ball; And the violet cap you wore to school Still hangs on its hook in the hall. And when the twilight hour draws near She steals adown the lane, To cosset the lambs you used to pet, And dream you were at home again; For the mother wants her boy.

She is growing old, and her eyes are dim With watching day by day, For the children nurtured at her breast Have slipped from her arms away.

Alone and lonely she names the hours As the dear ones come and go; Their coming she calls "The time of flowers. Their going "The hours of snow;" And ever she wants her boy.

Walk on, toil on, give strength and mind To the task in your chosen place, But never forget the dear old home, And the mother's loving face. You may count your blessings score on score You may heap your gelden grain, But remember, when her grave is made, Your coming will be in vain,—
'Tis now she wants her boy.

-Christian at Work

The Old Spinning Wheel. Through the intricate maze of its pulleys and

And its oaken frame a vision steals Of the long gone years, of the hands that are

And the elm-shade house at the foot of the hill, Where the child, round-cheeked and wond'r

ing eyed, Watched the old wheel buzz at the ingleside, With a sound like a far-off muffled drum, In its "clickety, whir-r, whir-r, hum."

Years come and go; on the porch it stands, And the pins fly round 'neath a fair girl's hands;

She watches the sunset's fading rays, With a far-off, girlish, fanciful gaze, 'Till the rose steals into her dimpled cheek, And the garrulous spinning wheel seems to

Her foolish thoughts to all christendom With its "clickety, whir-r, whir-r, hum."

Still time speeds on; 'tis a winter's night, The hearth fire is circled with faces bright, There is laughter and jest and the storm, in

Beats on the door and the frosted pane, And the wheel spins round with a measured rhyme,

Like a quaint refrain of the old, glad time, Like a passage of sorrowful days to come, In its "clickety, whir r, whir-r, hum."

Its voice aft brought the sick child rest, And lightened many a weary breast; Beneath its song the whispered word And kiss of lovers passed unheard, If it would speak, that strange old wheel, What wonderful secrets it could reveal, What romance is hid in the weary sum. Of its "clickety, whir-r, whir-r, hum."

It had its influence and its share In every joy and in every care: Fast, fast it flew, yet with swifter rate Spun round and round the wheel of fate. They fashioned out of its woven thread The dress of the bride and the sheet for the dead,

And the wheel went round, though the heart grew dumb, With a "clickety, whir-r, whir-r, hum."

All are vanished and all are still. And the spinning wheel by the clattering

Has been left behind with the primitive days Of homlier toil and more honest ways;

Yet, oft through the night and out of the gloom And the gathering dust of the lumber-room

Its song, like a ghost's voice, seems to come, With a "clickety, whir r, whir-r, hum." -David S. Foster.

Woman's Work. [Read before the Roxana Centre Grange April 22, by Sister N. M. Howell.]

There are various opinions as to what constitutes woman's work, but suppose all agree that the keeping the house in order, the cooking of the food for the family, the care of the children, the washing, mending and sewing, and in the farm house, the care of the milk, the manufacture of butter, of cheese and, in fact, the various kinds of odd chores, the looking after misplaced articles of wearing apparel, or sundry small tools of use upon the farm-I say all this is supposed to be work for woman. But did man ever stop to consider the time it takes or the hurry and worry it often occasions? Shut up in the kitchen, as every housekeeper must be, nearly one-half her time, stewing and baking, how tiresome all becomes and how short the time left for all the other duties which she has to perform. Ah, well; the way to a man's heart, it is said, is through his stomach, hence the necessity of having a goodly supply of savory dishes with which to appease his appetite and please his palate as he comes in weary from his labors. That great, generous heart of his must be kept in reach, you know, else what

I would not speak slightingly lightly of these domestic labors. Every woman who aspires to be the

would we poor little woman do.

that home comfortable, pleasant, at-

tractive and happy.

To the woman who would engage away from home there are many pursuits for which she can qualify herself: book keeping, modeling in clay, short hand writing and all the avenues in the scientific, literary and professional world are open to her. The storehouse of knowledge opens as readily to her as to the opposite sex, and she should accurately value the nobility of labor, the dignity of independence. In art, in science, in the field of letters, woman has the possibility of greatness. She already compares favorably with her male competitors. The number of women now engaged in other than household duties is probably much larger than generally supposed, and are receiving fair wages but in many instances the remuneration is below that of men in the same vocation, and this I consider an injustice. I cannot understand why the same service just as well rendered by a woman is not worth as much as though performed by men.

How sadly neglected is the education of the farmer's daughters while the sons, if the farmer has means, are educated to enable them to enter any of the professions, become orators, statesmen or candidates for political honors. But he argues, money expended upon girls would be thrown away they are so soon to settle down to housekeeping, as though a thorough business education would detract from her merits as a housekeeper.

If she were better fitted by education and training to be self-supporting and independent she would be prepared to conduct her bark over life's tempestuous sea as her brother, and would not allow it so early to drift into the haven of matrimony, which is so clogged by the debris and driftwood from the ocean of intemperance as to make its entrance exceedingly danger-ous. Oh, how many hopes and noble aspirations have been wrecked upon its shoals and breakers.

In the field of temperance woman has a work to do. She has long la-bored in that field as a lecturer, organizer and supporter of temperance, yet intemperance stalks abroad in the land, and this hydra-headed monster boldly advances and establishes itself wherever it pleases. Don't be alarmed, I am not going to demand the ballot with which to fight this giant enemy to our peace and happiness, but I am going to ask every young lady to step out upon a temperance platform and say we are going to choose our gentleman friends and associates from the temperance ranks.

It is said by learned theologians that Adam ate of the forbidden fruit with his eyes open to the consequences because he could not give up the society of woman. Is it not reasonable, then, to believe that he would leave the haunts of vice and intemperance and come up to her standard if he could not have her society without? Aye, verily, I believe he would.

I know men speak of woman's sphere As though it had a limit; But there s not a place in earth or heaven, There is not a task to mankind given, There's not a blessing or a woe, There's not a whispered yes or no, There's not a life or death or birth, That has a feather's weight of more,

Without a woman in it.

Longfellow's Hlawatha.

PART I.

Ye who love, in the wildness of Nature's solitude, to revel in the glory of grant air brought by the soft south wind, wooing you like a gentle friend with kisses of flowers and nectar sweet, to listen to the voices of the forest, the tinkling murmur of the purling brook, the music of the waterfall, the pattering rain-drops or the tempest's wild fury, with thunder-peal answering thunder-peal from crag to crag of mountain top, the lightning mean-while darting hither and thither like wild spirits of the air warring with their fiery swords until the very foundations of the earth seem shaken; and who see reflected in the beauty and sublimity of Nature's poetry the poetry of life—this eventful life, in which we laugh a little, shed a few tears, are clouded by fears and thrilled by hopes, cheered by the laughing sunshine of childish glee and the bound-ing joyousness of youth, soothed by Love's sweet ministry coming as echoes of angel song, or convulsed with anguish until the foundations of our nature seem shaken-read this same truth in Hiawatha.

And ye who see reflected in all the human race the likeness of the great Creator, the image of the man Christ Jesus, who believe that hue of skin or rough apparel hide not the beauty of the soul within, that the savage is as truly an object of God's loving care as cultured poet or learned sage, that human hearts need human sympathy the wide world o'er, and that one belt of love encircles this great earth—the brotherhood of man—read this same truth in the charming story of Hiawatha, given us as a talisman of peace. warding off prejudice and hate toward the Indian, and binding closer together the heart of the red man and the

Longfellow's name is immortalized by this quaint, sweet story, and although it is purely American and may be called a national epic, it is read with greater avidity the other side of the ocean than are the works of Tennyson, poet laureate of Queen Victoria, and had he penned no other lines this presiding genius of a home should endeavor to perfect herself in every art lime, the picturesque and the beaution presiding genius of a home should endeavor to perfect herself in every art lime, the picturesque and the beaution preliminary excuses and explanation of preliminary excuses and excuse the preliminary excuses a

world-wide renown he so richly deserved.

The moral purity and earnest humanity-attributes of his own noble life-portrayed in this poem, combined with his own peculiar gracefulness and vivid beauty of style, excite the sympathy and touch the hearts of all, and the brightness of his fame will increase as the years roll on.

The name of no poet, English or American born, is oftener on the lips of old or young than that of Longfellow, and he well deserves our meed of praise.
We love to think of him as having

lived in the same century in which we are living, identified with the same public interests and laboring for the uplifting of the people of our country, black, white or red.

There are many traditions curiously interwoven in the touching story of Hiawatha, among them the tradition of the mysterious birth of the peacebreathing calumet in the great red pipe-stone quarry, when the Great Spirit called the Indian nations together and, standing on the great precipice of the red pipe-stone rock, broke from its wall a piece of rock and turning it in his hand made a huge pipe, which he smoked above them telling them they must use it for their pipes of peace. At the last whiff of his pipe his head went into a great cloud and two great ovens were opened and two women (guardian spirits of the place) entered them in a blaze of fire and are there yet, Tso-mec-cos-tee and Tso-me-cos-tee-won-dee, answering to the invocations of the medicineman.

There is also the tradition of the gift from the Great Spirit of Mondanism, or the yellow corn, in which the tassel in full bloom is represented as descending from the sky in the guise of a handsome youth, in answer to the prayers of a young man on coming to maturity.

Mention is also made of the tradition of blessing the corn field by the mysterious steps of a woman who on a dark night, taking her principal gar-ment in her hand drags it around the corn field in a circuit, to insure a prolific yield and prevent the assaults of insects and worms upon the grain as it was supposed they could not creep

over the charmed line.

The scene of Hiawatha is among the Ojibways on the southern shore of Lake Superior, in the region between the Pictured Rocks and the Grand Sable.

The foundation of the poem is in the tradition prevalent among the North American Indians of a personage of miraculous birth, who was sent among them to clear their rivers, forests, and fishing grounds, and to teach them the arts of peace.

The poet tells us of this wondrous Hiawatha, son of Mudjekeewis and Wenona, the daughter of Nokomis, who was swinging in her swing of grape vines in the full moon, and falling to the earth, on the prairie full of flowers, among the ferns and mosses reared her beautiful Wenona, tells of Wenona's death and the care of Nokomis's care for the youthful Hiawatha; tells of Hiawatha's childhood, spent among the birds and flowers, of his youth and manhood, of his bravery and valor, how he slew Pearl Feather who sent the fever, how he taught the art of picture writing, and the mystery of Medamin, the sacred art of healing, how he prayed and toiled and fasted that he might advance his peo-ple, how he courted Minnehaha, of her death and his unbounded sorrow, how the sun laughing the clouds way he sailed away one evening to the land with playful scorn, to breathe the fra- of the Hereafter.

MRS. W. K. SEXTON

Letters-Social.

"They are the monitors, they are also the comforters, and they are the only true-hearted talkers," claims true-hearted Donald Mitchell and there is none to dispute his saying.

It is on the soulless, spotless page that the real self has no bias, finds no limit, if it desires none, to the outpouring of its inmost thoughts and deepest feelings. The pen is the murcury of one's message, bearing it to his true-heart friend silently. There is nothing hid,—no embarrassment in such letters when the soul flows out in language on the letter page. It is a heart to heart visitation, such as "lip service" is not capable of.

But all social letters are not like this. Some are conscious of being letters; they begin and end in set phrases, although perhaps not always quite so bad as the one we have heard of, "I now take my pen in hand to inform you that I am well and hope this finds you the same." Letters are some-times awkward, ill at ease, when the writer is never so in appearance. They remind you of an overgrown lad who is at a loss to know what to do with his extremities. They seem to be always hunting for a subject and wear the letters away wondering what to

write about. There are short long letters and there are long short ones. In the first lies the grace of being read between the lines; but the long short ones are empty as air,-bulks of nothingness, so far as they inspire in you responsive sympathy, add to your knowledge, quicken your aspirations, or even give you any clear information about matters local to the writer. Such letters as the last kind are curiosities,-curious for say-

ing so much or so little at once. It is easy to criticise a letter,-hard to write a good one. One fails to answer questions, another manifests too little interest in the persons written

and science that will enable her to make ful, would have gained for him the tions until the gist of the letter, to be, is never reached for want of space and inclination to make the body match the beginning. Such letters are tasteless things—insipid, flat. We like the brisk, sharp speech that is not silenced even when committed to speechless paper. We look for the characteristics of the writer,-we wish it natural, "just as you would talk, you know.

Letters differ, of necessity, as one writer differs from another, but social letters, like their writers, are guests when they enter friends' houses and should written with that idea in them. They should submit to rules of much the same nature as govern a visitor, that is, should be entertaining, polite, not intrusive and not pivot all attention on an "I." And still, with all these restrictions, a writer has greater freedom in a letter than in conversation. Letters may express more substantial thought and depth of feeling. Indeed, in these two lie the true wealth of letters. The letter writer who never lets down the bars to his "best thoughts" has shut out himself from a world of enjoyment. Letters to relatives and close family friends are expected to enlighten the reader as to the health, locations and occupation of the members of one's household and neighborhood. To those intimately interested all this forms the best sort of a letter, for no picture is dearer to memory than that recalled of that home ark of refuge by a white winged message from its windows. But to others less familiar and not thus endeared to these associations the dwelling upon them is irksome and the correspondence, tiresome,-except the writer wields a facile, vivid pen that enlivens all it touches.

Letters to less intimate friends can safely observe the rule of things,-not folks," in choosing subjects; and still be readable, even brilliant, helpful and leave a trail of pleasantness across the memory of the reader. J. B.

Obituaries.

Alken-

It is our desire to add our tribute of love and respect to our departed friend and brother, the Hon. D. Wyott Aiken, of South Carolina. We remember his address before the convention called by the Commissioner of Agriculture, Jan. 23, 1883. We had not the pleasure of personal acquamance with him but he was near to us in Grange principles and agriculture, therefore,

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days as a token of our respect and es-

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the Grange Visitor for publication, and a copy be placed on file in the Grange records. Com.

Whitneyville Grange.

The following resolutions were passed by Branch County Pomona Grange at their last meeting in Gilead: WHEREAS, The great Reaper has thrust in his sickle and gathered for the great harvest

above our brother and co-worker, Stephen S. Reid, whose whole-hearted zeal and kindly spirit has so endeared him to our Order and

community, therefore Resolved, That while we deeply feel our loss in the death of so faithful a Christian worker, we realize that his work was well completed and that he has received the Mas-ter's applaudit "well done good and faithful servant," and has entered into his great reward.

Resolved, That we will remember and cherish his kindly spirit and will emulate his virtues and active zeal in doing good to his fellowmen.

Resolved, That we extend or tenderest sympathy to Sister Reid in this dark hour of her affliction, and can only commend her to the love of our Father in heaven and the

consolation of his grace. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister Reid and be published in the GRANGE VISITOR.

SHAFFER-

Died, at his home in Ferris, April 15, 1887, our beloved brother, Samuel Shaffer, a charter member and for ten years treasurer of Ferris Grange, No.

The worth and fidelity of this brother demands recognition, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother the Grange has lost one of its most active and useful members, the wife a most devoted husband, the children a kind and indulgent father, and the community one of its most amiable and trustworthy

Resolved, That Ferris Grange extend to the afflicted family that sympathy which flows from hearts that feel for others woes. Resolved, That the charter and working tools of this Grange and the chair of his office be draped in mourning for sixty days and that a copy of these resolutions be-sent to the bereaved sister and each of the children and placed on the Grange record, also to to the GRANGE VISITOR and Stanton Clip-

STUART-

per for publication.

At a regular meeting of Schoolcraft Grange, No. 8, it was ordained that in recognition of the membership and services of our brother a memorial page of our Grange record should bear the following inscription: Gilbert Stuart, born May 25, 1830, a char-

ter member and first Overseer of Schoolcraft Grange, organized Dec. 26, 1873-died April

And it was farther

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 60 days and a copy of this notice be sent to our worthy sister who in this great affliction has our warmest sympathy.

Died, at the home of his parents in

Ganges Grange, No. 339. The messenger Death has entered a home and taken one young and amiable, one so much needed by his parents to help and com-fort them in their old age. But our Divine Master has ordered otherwise and we bow in submission to His guidance, and while we are left to mourn, we feel that our loss is his gain. This Grange tenders its heartfelt sympathy to his aged parents and to his brothers and sister, and hereby orders a copy of this notice sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication and a copy of the VIS-ITOR containing it to be sent to the parents of the deceased.

PALMER-

Died, in North Star, April 11, after a short illness, Sister Luella Palmer, a beloved member of Liberty Grange, No. 391, and wife of F. G. Palmer, late Representative from Gratiot County to the State Grange.
When we are forewarned that Death

is coming to take a dear one, he is terrible; but when he snatches a beloved sister from our circle in the full strength and beauty of her woman-hood, then, indeed, is his sting bitter. We can but bow our heads and say:

WHEREAS, The Divine Master has seen fit in his infinite wisdom to enter our Grange circle and remove by death a dear sister;

Resolved, That while we mourn her loss, missing the warm hand-clasp and pleasant

word, we bow in submission to his will.

Resolved, That we tender the heartfelt sympathies of this Grange to the bereaved husband and family in this their hour of sorrow, feeling that words of ours can but poorly compensate them for the loss of a devoted wife and mother.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the next 30 days, that these resolutions be spread upon the Grange records and a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, also a copy presented to the bereaved husband.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from among us, in the prime of his lite and usefulness, our late Brother Wm. S. Robson, and Whereas, By his sad death we have lost

one of our most useful, upright and honored members, and his family a kind husband and tender parent; therefore,
Resolved, That we, the Patrons of North

Burns Grange, while bowing in humble sub-mission to the will of the Most High, do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted widow in this our common bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our departed brother, one to the VISITOR for publication, and that they be spread on the records of this Grange.

To an Old Plow.

Old plow, that art rusting outside the barn

door, No more shall thy blade cleave the mold— Thy handles are broken—thy clevis no more— Thy beam full of cracks, as the marks of Time's score-

And thy share but the shadow of what t'was

before-Thou art wasted, forsaken and old.

In the days of thy youth thou wert polished and bright
As the shield of Achilles renowned –
Thy furrow slice rolled like a wave to the

Or as foes shrank away from the hero in fight, When thy burrowing point pierced the

ground. When bought in thy newness-a purchase of

pride—
Man's progress had proof of its truth—
For beside thee, the plows that our fathers did guide, Or those that their fathers' hearts once satis-

Were but primitive marvels uncouth.

The patient old horses did steadily draw Thy glistening steel o'er the field-Thy master as steadily followed and saw How thou dids't constantly, constantly gnaw The edge of the land that was tilled.

Again, and again, at the season's recoil, Was thy sturdy assistance required—
For the wealth of each year is the gift of the

And labor must gather this manna-like spoil, Ere the morn of the year has expired.

Thou did'st faithfully follow still, day after day, The horses that wearily went—
Every foot of the fields did acknowledge thy sway, And thy strength was diffused through the

loam and the clay, But now thou art useless and spent.

In thy flowering boyhood's best days, Thy master to thee was attached Thy touch was familiar, and thorough thy

Thy obedient virtues 'twas easy to praise-For thy merits have never been matched.

Who can tell the abundance thou'st helped to produce Through the years that have fled like a

Dame Nature her treasures will never refuse To the man with the plow, who persistently

For her favors to fall upon him. Thou teachest me mutely the burden of life, As thou standest behind the barn door-

Howe'er to the end, with fidelity rife,

Our portion is toil and our triumph is strife-And neglect, when our strength is no more. -N. C. Thompson. Oft obscure the road that leads to health, Unmarked by board or sign;

Wisdom avails not, powerless is wealth To sooth those aches of thine. But do not despair, with life there's hope, The cloud conceals the sun; With Pierce's Favorite Prescription at hand You life's full course may run.

More truth than poetry in these lines, as thousands of ladies all over the land now blooming with health, testify to the great curative powers of of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, adapted by much research and careful study to the happy relief of all those weaknesses and ailments peculiar to

INDUSTRIAL EXTRACTS.

A NEW silk mill, recently started at Harrisburg, Pa., employs four hundred hands. CATALINA ISLAND, one of the Santa Bar-bara group in the Pacific, is devoted en-

tirely to the raising of sheep.

There are, according to authentic information, over two hundred newspapers employing women upon their staffs.

In North Carolina it is estimated that forty thousand persons follow the business of collecting herbs for the market.

The total number of logging railroads in this country is placed at 3-3, of 2,288 miles, having 428 locomotives and 5,182 cars.

THERE are two female physicians on the Back Bay, Boston, who are said to make ten thousand dollars a year from their profession. PIOCHE (Nev.) miners, who have worked

in the mines for years, are said to be dropping off with what is known as "min-ers' consumption." WILLIAM L. SCOTT, the Congressman from Erie, Pa., is said to be the largest in-dividual coal worker in the world. He em-

ploys ten thousand men in mining and shipp ng. It is erroneously supposed that the russet-brown orange of Florida is distinct in its variety. The color is the result of fail-ing vigor. When the tree is healthy the

fruit is yellow. THE Apache Indians near Mohawk, A. T., are said to be excellent farm laborers. They work for one dollar per day and board themselves, and also contract to clear land by the acre.

A VALUABLE discovery, says the Philadelphia Press, which bids fair to create a revolution in the ranks of the roofer's trade, is the recent utilization of compressed paper pulp as a substitute for slate in the manufacture of tiles for roofing.

A NEW artifice is a sponge made of sponge, rendered absorbent and treated with an iseptics. A piece the size of a wainut upon being placed in water will attain the size of a cocoanut, and it is so cheap that it need be used but once.

A Boston woman who has kept a boarding-house for thirty-eight years figured up the profits the other day and found that they wouldn't buy her a sun-bonnet. She says she must have furnished too good beefsteak, though she always asked for neck pieces.—Detroit Free Press.

A COMPANY has been formed to dredge the Carson river, in Nevada, for quicksilver and amalgam. Eighteen miles of riverbed have been located. It is estimated that ten per cent. of the bullion product of the Cumstock mines has flowed as tailings into the Carson river, and that at least \$40,-000,000 will be recovered.

In some of the great saw-mill establishments of the Western States circular saws of six feet diameter are run at about 750 revolutions per minute, though some have been driven at a speed of 830 revolutions. When working at 750 revolutions the teeth of the saw will travel through nearly three miles in a minute.

A GREAT difficulty heretofore experienced in the shopment of fruit from California to the East has been in its deterioration before reaching the cars. A cold-storage scheme has been set afoot which promises to obviate this difficulty by keeping the fruit cool from the picking until it is pla ed in refrigerator-cars.

REPORT is published of an ingenious way to prevent the forging of bank notes. It is done by the aid of an invisible actinic ink of which no trace can be seen on the paper nor upon the focusing screen of the photo-graphic apparatus, but upon the develop-ment of the plate, the word forger appears upon the face of the negative.

Honey is now being manufactured artificially, so genuine in appearance that experts find difficulty in distinguishing it from the bee product. It is put up precisely the same as the natural article and, with the introduction of a few defunct bees, passes very readily for a fine grade of real honey. It is estimated that it may be sold at a profit of ten cents per pound.

FOR THE CURIOUS.

A QUEER fish was recently sent to the South Kensington aquarium. It was a stickleback that looked very much like an old mouse. English scientists are puzzled by so strange a departure.

A young man playing billiards in Soquel Cal., was bothered by a soft corn on one of his little toes. He yanked off his boot, cut off the toe with a chisel, stopped the flow of blood with cobwebs, bound up the stump and resumed the interrupted game.

THERE are one hundred and seventy-two specimens of blind creatures known to science, including crayfish, myriapods, etc. They are mostly white, whether from lack of stimulus of the light or from bleaching out of the skin. Some species have small eyes and some have none.

PROF. BAIRD says that as a fish has no maturity there is nothing to prevent it from living indefinitely and growing continually. He cites in proof a p.ke living in Russia whose age dated back to the fifteenth century. In the royal aquarium at St. Petersburg there are fish that have been there one hundred and forty years.

PROBABLY no application of science is developing more rapidly than photography.

Among recent appliances is a detective camera in the form of a watch, with a charm to hold a supply of miniature dryplates, and a telescopic camera in which distant objects are brought near by tele-

scopic aid and photographed. THERE will be no leap year between 1893 and 1904. The ordinary test of division by four would make 1900 a leap year, since no remainder would be left, but, in revising the calendar, Pope Gregory XIII. found that it would be necessary to count as leap years only those centured years which would be divisible by four hundred without

remainder. A SINGULAR freak of the wind is visible in a Deadwood, D. T., building. A piece of the roof of a store, about seven feet wide and twelve feet long, was lifted up, carried across the building and deposited some distance off. The hole has every appearance of having been made with a saw and hatchet, and so artistically and clean cut as to give the appearance of having been done by an expert carpenter.

ENOCH CARTER, of Newburg, N. Y., was foremost in advocating the laying out of the Cedar Hill Cemetery, and his was the first funeral therein. W. W. Carson took an active part in the construction of a was the first to be placed therein. George Clark was the chief organizer of the Wood-lawn Cemetery Association, and his funeral was the first one within the grounds after they were laid out .- N. Y. Mail.

Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor-the only dressing you require for the hair-and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness.

Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hairrestorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Pimples and Blotches,

So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists; \$1; six bottles for \$5.



American Road Machine Company

Of Kenneth Square, Pa.

Manufacture the New Model Reversible Road Machines; the Champion Reversible Road Machine; the Victor Reversible Road Machine; the Pennock Improved (one way) Road Machine; the New Daisy (one way) Two Wheel Road Machine.

These machines are the best in the market and are guaranteed to make and repair roads at one-third the cost of the old system, and are sent on trial to townships or road districts if desired. Arrangements can be made with residents of districts so they can pay a portion of their tax each year in money until machine is paid for. Pass an arrangement of the machine is paid for. Pass an arrangement of the machines shipped from Jackenon by N. M. GARRETI, State Ag't,

Jackson, Mich.

We buy and sell direct, hence save you Agents' profits. Agricultural Implements— Farm & Garden Tools,

Wagons, Buggies, Road Carts, Feed Boilers, Engines, Belting, &c. We have a large line at prices that will astonish you. The goods are standard and well known makes. Send for Special List No. 242, free on application.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Chicago, III. "The Original Wholesale Grange Supply House." We suppose, of course, that you have our large Catalogue and Buyer's Guide, No. 41 (350 pages). All If not, send 10 cts. for it. It is known as the Greatest and Most Complete Catalogue in the world. May 1516.

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time—90th meridian. GOING SOUTH. NY&C NY&B Express. 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 35 " 10 37 " 11 11 " 11 35 " 5 05 PM 9 40 "	4 35 PM 5 55 " 7 05 " 7 35 " 8 05 " 8 30 " 2 30 AM 8 30 " 2 52 PM	5 00 AM 9 30 " 12 05 PM 1 50 " 3 20 " 4 20 " 6 55 AM
GOING		NY & C Express	Way F
Lv Buffalo Ar Cleveland Ar Toledo Ar White Pigeon Ar Three Rivers Ar Schoelcraft Ar Kalamazoe Ar Allegan	11 55 AM 6 40 PM 11 15 " 6 55 AM 6 23 " 6 49 " 7 20 "	5 35 " 9 45 "	6 50 PI

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on M. E. WATTLES.

Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEFARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.
TIME-TABLE-MAY 18, 1884. WESTWARD.

Evening Express	1 00	
Pacific Express	2 27	
Mail	11 38	
Day Express		I 45
EASTWARD.		
	A. M.	P. M.
Night Express	3 17	
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves	6 45	
Kalamazoo Express arrives		10 00
Mod		12 03
Day Express		I 40
New York Express		8 10
Tien Tour sabiassities	- 00	170000000000000000000000000000000000000

Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves..... 4 45 Kalamazoo Express arrives....... 9 40

A. M. P. M.

Atlantic Express..... 1 00 ... Adantic Express.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily.
Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays.
Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamays.
Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamays.
Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamays.
H. B. Ledyard, Gen. Manager, Detroit.
J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

Here you have it!



Chilled Plow

Hoping you will send for Catalogue and Price List and see what Brother Grangers say who have used them, we remain, Respectfully yours,

D. Woodward CLINTON, & Son, MICHIGAN



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Through Trains with Dining
Cars, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Modern Coaches.
See Superstines Illining ing Cars, Modern Coachesing Cars, Modern Coaches.
Sure connections in Union
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with trains from and to the
East, West, North and South.
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Route from Chicago, Peoria
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CITY OF MEXICO,

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GermanHorse and Cow POWDERS!

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Poland China Swine a Specialty.

Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Cor-B. G. BUELL,

> LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, Cass Co., Mich.

Mich. Price, \$1,600. Easy terms. Call on address, E. MANSELL, Coldwater Mich. Mar15t4

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Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Pennsylvania and New York State Granges and recognized by the State Granges of Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware 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 under Seal of Grange and signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange, and upon receipt of goods and found satisfactory payment to be made within 3c days from date of bills. We are now filling Orders from Patrons in Michigan as the through rates from Philadelphia are very reasonable, as the railroads are cutting through rates. A trial order from Granges in Michigan will convince them that they can Purchase Groceries to advantage in Philadelphia. If you desire information in regard to prices on any goods in our line of business or freight rates do not hesitate to write us, as we endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily. We will mail free upon request our Complete Price List of Groceries giving the wholesale prices of all Goods in the Grocery Line.

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Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent,
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mar15y1 Philadelphia, Penn.



We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 350 pages, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x II inches in size, 32,351 square inches of information for the consumers. It describes, illustrates and gives the price of nearly all the necessaries and luxuries in daily use by all classes of people, and is sent free to any address by mail or express, at our option, upon receipt of 10 cents to pay the cost of carriage. We charge nothing for the book.

All of the goods quoted in the Guide we carry in stock, which enables us to make shipments promptly and as ordered. We are the original Grange Supply House, organized in 1872 to supply the consumer direct at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. We are the only house in existence who make this their exclusive business, and no other house in the world carries as great a variety of goods as ourselves. Visitors are invited to call and verify our statement.

We are the authorized agents of the Illinois State Grange. Send for the Guide and see what it contains. If it is not worth 10 cents, let us know, and we will refund the amount paid without question.

Montgomery Ward & Co. 227 & 229 Wabash Ave.,

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N. B.—After September 1st, 1887, we will occupy our NEW STORE, 111, 112, 113 & 114 Michigan Ave., 2 blocks north of Exposition Building.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.



CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAI WAY TIME TABE,

JUNE 26, 1886.

TRAINS WESTWA	RD- CENTRA	L MERISIAN	TIME.	TRAINS EASTWAR	RD-CENTRA	AL MERIDIAN	TIME.
TRAINS WEST WA		No. 4	No. 6, Express.		No. 1, Mail		
Port Huron, Lv Lapeer Flint Durand Lansing. Charlotte. Battle Creek, Ar 'Lv Vicksburg Schoolcraft Marcellus Cassopolis South Bend Valparaiso Chicago	A. M. 6 30 7 18 7 30 7 52 8 17 9 00 10 30	8 31 " 9 06 " 9 35 " 10 30 " 11 00 P. M. 11 45 " 12 05 " 112 45 " 112 55 " 1 16 " 1 42 " 2 28 " 4 00 "	7 55 P. M. 9 34 "1 10 10 "4 10 10 "6 11 50 "1 12 25 A. M. 1 25 "4 2 21 "4 2 32 "* * 3 19 "4 4 07 "5 52 "8 8 10 "4	Chicago, Lv Valparaiso South Bend Cassopolis Marcellus Schoolcraft Vicksburg Battle Creek, Ar. Lv. Charlotte Lansing Durand Flint Lapeer. Pert Huron	10 30 " 12 00 " 12 47 P. M 1 16 " 1 35 " 1 50 " 2 45 " 3 45 " 4 42 " 5 20 " 7 05 " 7 7 5 " 8 42 "	5 32 ° 6 52 °	10 29 " 12 01 A. M. 12 43 " 1 07 " 1 27 " 1 43 " 2 30 " 2 35 " 3 25 " 4 00 " 5 03 " 5 40 "

Way Freight carrying passengers going East, 3.30 P. M.; going west, 10.05 A. M.

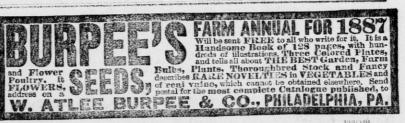
*Stop for passengers on signal only.
Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 run daily.
Tickets sold and baggage checkedto all parts of Canada and United States.
For through rates and time apply to G. M. WATSON, Local Agent, Schoolcraft; W. E. DAVIS, Assistant Get 'l Passenger Agent, Chicago; W. J. SPICER, General Manager, Detroit.

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Help One Another.

"Help one another," the snowflakes said, As they cuddled down in their fleecy bed; One of us here would not be felt, One of us here would quickly melt; But I'll help you, and you help me, And then what a big white drift we'll see!"

"Help one another" the maple spray Said to its fellow leaves one day; "The sun would wither me here alone, Long enough ere the day is gone; But I'll help you, and you help me, And then what a splendid shade there'll be?'

"Help one another," the dewdrop cried, Seeing another drop close to its side;
"This warm south breeze would dry me away, And I should be gone ere noon to-day; But I'll help you, and you help me, And we'll make a brook and run to the sea

"Help one another," a grain of sand Said to another grain just at hand; "The wind may carry me over the sea, And then, O what will become of me? But come. my brother, give me your hand; We'll build a mountain, and there we'll stand."
* * * * * *

And so the snowflakes grew to drifts, The grains of sand to mountains, The leaves became a pleasant shade, And dewdrops fed the fountains.

Poung Folks' Club.

Reply to Health Talk No. 1. Mrs. H. B. Jaynes asks two questions which I will try to answer. I am glad Mrs. J. has started out in that direction for it is of vast importance to know how to retain and improve our health.

Question first is, "What is health?" Webster defines it as freedom from sickness; sound state of body and mind. My definition is somewhat longer. It is where each and every organ per-forms its part perfectly; where the thoughts and actions harmonize, and where work, study and recreation, in turn, are equally enjoyable. One who dislikes work is not strictly healthy. A person who has the headache or is nervous whenever a little reading s done has not a full degree of health.

Question No. 2: "Are the ten commandments a health decalogue, if so, how?" I think they are all. for

how?" I think they are. The first that seems to influence health is, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." It is not in human strength to keep up under a continual exertion of the energies, a constant strain upon the muscles, with no time for rest and recreation-no chance for building up and repairing what is torn down and weakened by constant usage.

"Thou shalt not commit adultry." This commandment, if broken, must of consequence prove detrimental to the health, for reasons everyone ought to know. All of the other command-ments come in a certain degree under one head, a command to be just-do right. According to my imagination, the nearer right we do-the truer, nobler, purer we are, or aim to be, the better health we will enjoy, according to our natural health supply. The more quiet and contented the mind, the better chance every bodily function has to perform its part. When the mind is excited and restless it soon disturbs the most vital organs, thus causing discord in the whole system and health reluctantly departs.

Good Manners.

[Written for California Patron by Nettie Isaminger, aged 11 years.] Good manners are taught by kind

and mannerly parents. I will now tell you what I call good manners. When a gentleman comes in the door

he should take off his hat. You should not sit down at the table

before any one else. You should not serve the butter with

the knife you are using.
You should not eat with your fin-

gers, but with a spoon, knife or fork. When eating meat, you must cut it in slices and eat with a fork.

Do not wipe your hands on the table-

Do not use a toothpick at table. Always help your company before yourself.

Do not talk at table when older ones

wish to speak. A boy or girl who interrupts must

ask to be excused.

Ask few questions. If company should come ask them to take off their hats, do not read, write

or amuse yourself, while they are present, but entertain them. When in company, you should not

whisper or giggle. If a scholar should make a mistake in reading, do not laugh, because you

are liable to make blunders yourself. In school, when a class is standing up, and you wish to ask a question, do not go between the teacher and the

Always give your seat to the aged.

C-h-o-o! C-h-o-o!! C-h-o-o!!! Don't sneeze, sneeze, hawk, hawk, spit, blow, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath. If you have acrid, watery discharges from the nose and eyes, throat disease, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in head, splitting headache and other symptoms of nasal catarrh, remember that the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, \$500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

Backache, stitches in the side, inflation and soreness of the bowels, are symptoms of a disordered state of the digestive and assimilative organs, which can be corrected by the use of M., will be open to all fourth degree Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

M., will be open to all fourth degree members. To the afternoon session,

Facts and Figures about Michigan.

An annual of 130 pages, compiled and issued under the direction of the Michigan Central R. R. Co., is a wonderfully complete collection. In this little book you can find everything you care to know about the Wolverine State, past and present, outside of the domestic relations of families. It should hang in the office of every business man and will be found valuable for reference to all others who care to know more of Michigan than they can see through their own windows.

Malarial poisons contain the germs of dangerous diseases. If these poisons accumulate in the system, Typhoid, Bilious, Intermittent or Chill Fever is sure to follow. Ayer's Ague Cure is a warranted specific for mal-

PARIS GREEN FOR APPLE WORMS!

Agricultural College, May 20th, 1887.—In Bulletin No. 26, issued last week from our Department of Zoology and Entomology, on page 6 a typographical error makes the proper proportion of Paris Green or London Purple to water for spraying apple trees for the Codling Moth, to be one pound of Paris Green to two gallons of water; whereas the proportion should be one pound of Paris Green or London Purple to two barrels or one hundred gallons of water.

A. J. Cook, Prof. of Zoology Entomology.

Do not take quinine for malarial disorders. Ayer's Ague Cure contains none, nor any other injurious ingredient. This preparation, if taken strictly in accordance with directions, is warranted to cure all malarial dis-

Potices of Meetings.

THE June meeting of Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, will be held with Bath Grange on Wednesday, the 8th inst., commencing at 10:30 A. M. A literary program will be presented. All 4th degree members are invited. Question: "Which are the heavier encumbrances, the rich or the poor paupers, who live on the labor of their industrious neighbors?" Evening meeting public, to which all are cordially in-J. D. RICHMOND, Lect.

Montcalm County Pomona Grange will hold its June annual meeting with Corral Grange on June 9, at 11 o'clock A. M. Fourth degree members are especially invited. The 5th degree will be conferred on Thursday evening.

Current Rates on Chapter Market.

Potatoes, No. 1, ripe, 22 bus. 85 Come prepared to receive the same so as to take the 6th at the National Grange at Lansing. A lengthy program to be disposed of.

B. B. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

THE next meeting of Lapeer County Grange will be held with North Branch Grange, June 9, and all 4th degree members are earnestly requested to be present. Following is the program:

Session of 5th degree at 10 A. M. Adjourn for dinner at 12 o'clock. Public meeting at 2 P M.
Address of welcome -W. E. Moon.
Response-J. Merritt Lamb.
Music-Choir.

A good name -William North, Thomas Williams. Essay-Mrs. F. E. Odell.

What shall we do to interest the young and get them to join the Grange?—Ira Reed, Geo. B. Terry. Music-Choir.

ssay-Mrs. J. M. Lamb. What are the causes of hard times for the toiler and what are the remedies?-P. H. Foot and others.

Tea and coffee free. E. BARTLETT, Lect.

PROGRAM Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, to be held at Orion, Thursday. June 16, 1887, commencing at 10 o'clock

Opening Grange in the 4th Degree,

Reading minutes of last meeting.
For what purpose have we met?--D. M. Garner.

Presentation of bills, and accounts. Reports from Subordinate Granges.

Appointing committees. New business. Suggestions for Good of the Order.

RECESS FOR DINNER. Toasts-Dr B. C. H. Spencer, master of table ceremonies.
The Grange--A. J. Crosby.
Our Sisters-C. N. Landon.
Orion--J. P. Coon.

AFTERNOON SESSION-PUBLIC MEETING.

Music. Wastes and mistakes in farming and housekeeping-Mr. and Mrs Wm. Satterlee, of

Birmingham. Recitation-Edla Park. Music. Does the Inter-State Commerce Bill benefit

the farmer-G. M. Trowbridge and J. Van Housen. Essay—Mrs. Shattuck, of Pontiac. Song—Mrs. D. M. Garner.

Can we so order our lives that seeming disappointments and misfortunes will prove blessings?—Mrs. L. A. Pearsol, Mrs. D. M. Garner and A. Siminson. Song—C. S. Bartlett.

Pomona scrapbag -Carrie Bacon. Recitation-C. N. Landon.

EVENING SESSION-5TH DEGREE. Good of the Order-A. J. Crosby. H. Andrews.

THERE will be a meeting of Branch County Pomona Grange, Thursday, June 2, at Butler Grange Hall. The morning session, commencing at 11 A.

with the following program, the public is cordially invited:

Opening Song. Welcome Address—Mrs. F. B. Kennedy. Response—Mrs. G. H. Wagner. Paper, Home Culture in Farmers' Families

-Mrs. C. E. Peer.
Nice Farm Homes, Useful, Pleasant, and not Extravagant-Mrs. H. N. Noble.
Discussion, The Use of Salt and Plaster as Fertilizers-G. W. VanAken, H. N. Noble,

and Hiram Horton. Dairy Business as a Branch of Forming in this Locality and how to make i. Pro itable—

Ira VanOrsdale. Our County Drain Law and how it works

B. Southworth. Results of Draining the Swamps and Marshes in the Township of Butler, with suggestions respecting the Cultivation of such Lands—H, G. McIntosh and F. D. Evans.

How to be a Model Wife-Mrs. N. A. Rey

Botany Notes -Mrs. J. D. W. Fisk.

Question Box.
The program will be interspersed with a good variety of recitations and music.

THE Kalamazoo County Grange will meet with Portage Grange, Thursday, June 9. All 5th degree work done at the morning session. Open meeting in the afternoon with the following program:

Paper-Wm. B. Cobb, Schoolcraft. Grange discussion of same.

Select Reading--Lecturer. Paper, Our Country Schools, then and now-Mrs. M. B. Morhoff, of Galesburg Grange. Question, Why should we often consult our Looking Glasses? Mrs. H. Dale Adams,

The Manistee Dist. Pomona Grange, No 21, will meet in Pleasanton Grange Hall, June 28, at 2 P. M. A cordial ininvitation is extended to all P. of H. Chas. M. Diarmid, Sec'y.

THE next quarterly meeting of St. Clair Pomona Grange, No. 12, will be at Carsonville, Sanilac Co., Wednesday, June 15, with the following program:

Does Farming Pay?—Geo. Frasier. How shall we make Farming more profit able? - Alex. Little.

Which is the more profitable in this Lo cality, Stock or Grain Kaising?-Paschal

Lamb. In what way is the Order of P. of H. any profit to the Farmer?—S. H. Turpening.
All Patrons in good standing are invited.
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	Potatoes, No. 1, ripe, # bu\$.85	(a)		
	" off stock40	(0)	.45	
	Turnips, yellow, # bu27	(a)	.28	
	Onions, choice, "85	(a)	.90	
	Apples, " No. 1, \$\mathbb{H}\$ bbl. 4.00	00	5.00	
	No. 2, stock,	(w	2.50	
	Car lots sold at 5 per cent. con	nmi	ssion.	
1	Apples, dried, per th 4	(0)	6	
1	Apples, evaporated, # tb 9	7143	.12	
I	Onions, selected, # bbl 2.50		2.75	
١		@	1.25	
I	Rutabagas, " 75	@	1.00	
1	Beans, navy, # bu 1.60	(a)	1.00	
1	" medium " I 50	(a)		
ł	wool, washed, ₩ tb 30	@		
Ì	" unwashed, "16	@	.28	
I	" unwashed, "16 Veal, choice, "07	@	.00	
ı	Veal, choice, "07 Eggs, fresh, "14	(a)		
ł	Butter, dairy, # tb 12	(a)		
ł	" creamery " 18	(0)		
١	" roll "12			
l	Clover seed 19 by	(a)		
l	Clover seed, # bu 4.25 Timothy " " 1.90	(0)	4.40	
l	Hides salted G 19th only	(0)	1.95	
١	Hides, salted, G, # tb071/ Pelts, estd wool, "25	2(0)		
l				
i	Hops "23	(a)		
l	Honey, " 7	(0)		
	Hops " 23 Honey, " 7 Beeswax, " 18	@	.22	
-	on produce not manied write for	Pu	ces.	
ı	If you have anything to sell or	shi	p write	

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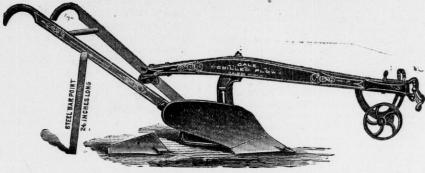
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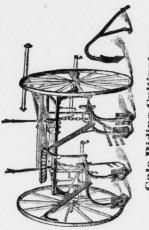
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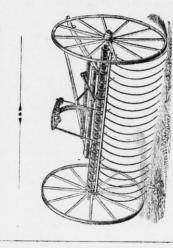
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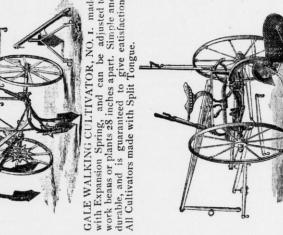


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