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

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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 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.

Great Slaughter

for the next 60 days to make room for fall stock. Good chance for Grangers to furnish their homes cheap at COMPTON BROS.

109 S. Div. St. Grand Rapids, M.

WANTED, LADIEL for our Fall and Chist-WANTED, LADIEL for our Fall and Chist-mas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes. \$1 to \$3 per day can be quietly made. Worksent by mail any distance, Particulars free. No canvassing. Address at once, Chescent ART Co., 147 Milk St., Bos-ton, Mass. Box 5170. SEPT. 1,m6

Postal Jottings.

I wish the people would demand of the next session of Congress a law to provide for the issue of paper frac-tional currency. It would benefit purchasers and dealers and be a great convenience to almost everybody. Hardly a day passes that it would not be convenient to send off somewhere for some useful article, sample, or paper. Our money order office is five miles away and to register silver is costly and unsafe, more bother than it is worth is the mental verdict, and we lose the benefit of the article or knowledge and the tradesman or publisher loses his profits on the sale-small matters singly, but collectively representing vast sums. A little while ago I received two subscriptions for the Vis-ITOR. You see when I talk for the Vis-ITOR and make a convert he hands the money over to me just as though I was working for pay. Then a small bill must be found or the risk taken of sending postage stamps—such a lot of bulky money to tempt the cupidity of postoffice officials. Then there is the letter, stamp, envelope, paper and time to come into the account. I won-der if these little items don't materially shorten the Visitor's subscription list. The overburdened farmer must look carefully to these little outgoes and might not be willing to act as a free agent. The VISITOR is certainly worth one hundred per cent. more than is charged for it to any thinking man, but that don't lessen the free agent's expense. Perhaps the management can devise some plan to meet this difficulty. I believe it to be the duty of every Patron to earnestly advocate, upon every suitable occasion, the principles of the Grange and to recommend the papers that are sustaining the Order and striving to educate and elevate the agricul-C. S. KILMER. tural class.

Moline Grange, No. 248, on the 24th of September met by invitation at the home of Brother and Sister Hathaway, in Byron. We found them all as busy as bees, having just returned from the West Michigan Fair. Bro. H. had on exhibition there sheep and horses. Five of the former were Lincolnshires, just imported from Canada. His one and two-year-old Short-Horn heifers were beauties. He took first premiums on all his exhibits. His farm of 300 acres shows care and hard work. The fields have been made to blossom like the rose and have enriched the owner till can and does give attention to fine stock and their care. These Patrons welcomed us with true hospitality and made all feel at ease with this family of cultured and refined people. Very soon the house was filled with Patrons and their families and each one was intent on enjoying the passing hours. About one o'clock we were called to the dining room and most bountifully feasted (not neglecting Sister Felton's chicken pie.) After music, vocal and instrumental, the large, new bank barn was visited, as was also the fine stock. Their appearance called for a unanimous verdict in favor of their owner for his evident care and skill. After many hearty handshakes we took leave of this happy home, wishing its in-mates success till we meet again.

FARMINGTON Grange, No. 207, is doing well this year. We have had two contests and commenced on the third, and have taken in twelve new members all youngerly people, with a prospect of others coming soon.

A. E. GREEN. Walled Lake, Sept. 17.

No. 673 is still among the working Granges. We have just closed a literary contest. Sisters Minnie Bradford and Capitola Smith were leaders, Sister Smith's side winning by a majority of 75 points only. The contest was conducted in an animated and instructive manner, peace and harmony prevailing throughout. The losing party fur-nished a bountiful supper at the home of Bro. Bradford (as we have no hall; and we spent a pleasant afternoon. Jack Frost has made us a visit and the leaves are presenting all the hues of the rainbow. It has been a very dry season here, yet most crops have done fairly well.

J. E. W. fairly well.

I am often asked by outsiders, "What do you learn at the Grange?" Well, I learn to throw away all prejudice quality of the foodalso makes its inagainst the organization. I learn that | fluence felt upon the quantity and qualwhere a number of persons are en- ity of the milk.

gaged in the same business the welfare of each to a great extent is bound up in the good of all. I learn that men of other callings bring their experience to a common center for a mutual exchange of ideas and to receive new suggestions, and I find that this plan works remarkably well with farmers. I learn that I can express my ideas in public by the opportunities that the Grange affords for practice, and learn that the Grange is doing more to educate the farmer than any other organization. I learn that scrub stock take up as much room as grades and it requires more to keep them and they bring less when sold. I learn to con-sider the moral magnitude of the un-dertakings of the Grange and that it is worthy to be recognized as a thoughttul and well considered step in the mighty struggles and conflicts of a people. I learn that tilling the soil is as honorable as any calling known to man and that the more intelligence and pleasure one manifests in the business, the more pleasure and the more profit will be derived. I learn that fully 50 per cent. of the rural population be long to one or more of the many secret Orders throughout the country, all of which I believe subserve some useful end, and I hold that the Grange as an organization of farmers, in which their wives and children are admitted on equal terms, has more advantages for the rural and isolated population than

all other Orders combined.

J. H. MACUMBER.

Newaygo Co. BOARDMAN VALLEY and Helena Granges met with Clearwater Grange to celebrate its first anniversary. Clearwater Grange has 46 members. It was organized by Sister Mayo with eleven charter members and three demitted members. Their record shows that they are doing so nething. About 10 o'clock in the morning of the anniversary day the members of the different Granges with their families met at the home of Bro. J. D. Gibson and were taken in charge by Bro. Howard, formed in line, and headed by Barker Creek Brass Band, marched to the grounds in the woods in front of Bro. Gibson's house where seats were found for all. Bro. Howard was in charge of the program which consisted of speaking by Prof. Catton, singing by Clearwater Grange choir, also by Boardman Val-ley and Helena Granges, recitations and readings. About one o'clock din-ner was announced and everybody seemed to enjoy the bountiful repast spread before the company. After dine is no longer obliged to drudge but ner all who wished engaged in enjoying the swings provided for their use. Hoping to meet with Clearwater Grange at its next anniversary, I re-MRS. GEO. BUCK. main yours,

WE take this opportunity to inform our Grange friends that Grattan Grange has changed its meetings from Saturday afternoon, once in two weeks, to Thursday. We have our meetings weekly but hold one in the afternoon every four weeks on or before the new moon. We do this to accommodate those who can not attend in the evening. The other three weeks our meetings will be in the evening. We give this notice so that our Grange friends will know when to visit us for we assure them a real welcome. Come prepared to entertain us as well as to be entertained and then you can not fail of having a profitable and enjoyable meeting. Let us all this winter devise some means to make our meetings more interesting if we can, and we can if we think and work for it. No real good somes without labor. Aunt Kate.

Every wife and mother in the country should know the great value of Ayer's Sarsrparilla as a blood purifier. It gives tone, health, and strength, to the vital organs, corrects all irregularities, and expels impurities from the system. Young and old use it. Price

The season for farmers' meeting for discussion approaches. Club and Grange meetings may have great value if their opportunities be well used. They bring farmers together for comparison of views and interchange of thought whereby practical gains in farming may be realized. Give such meetings full support and they become public blessings.

The water which dairy cows drink, if impure, will spread its impurity to their milk, and the quantity and

Aotices of Meetings.

Programme for Allegan County Council, a special session to be held at Monterey Grange Hall, Oct. 18, 1887: Song by the choir; Words of welcome by Annie Granger; Response by H. D. Edgerton; The world as it moves, by W. J. Shirley; What relation does our co-operative association bear to the disposal of our surplus products, by M. V. B. McAlpine and J. B. Alexander; Essay by Sarah Stegeman; Dinner; Song; Tobacco, its uses and abuses S. C. Foster; "Which has the most influence, money or character, M.L. Vahne Recitation by Allie Leggett; Essay by M. J. Leggett; Our impulses and our impressions, their influence on our daily life, Dr. Amsden; Essay by C. A. Jewett; Essay by M. Edgerton. Will some members of Monterey Grange explain the choosing sides method and the experience of their Grange with reference to the same. If the members on this program will but respond a good and profitable session may be expected; all who come will have a good time. A cordial invitation to all interested. Basket dinner.

Mrs. N. A. Dibble, Sec'y.

Owing to the busy times in the west part of the county, with the fruit, the meeting of Allegan Co. Pomona Grange that was to have been held at Otsego Grange hall Oct. 6, is postponed to meet at the same place on Thursday Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. with the following order of exercises:

Opening song—Otsego Grange. Address of welcome—Hattie Stark.

Response—E. L. Orton.
Song by the choir. Reports from Granges, - Recess for dinner Essay, Folitical rights and duties of farmers

S. C. Buskirk. Life and fire insurance, does it pay?-E

B. Bates. Song by the choir.

Essay, the Grange: Its possibilities and probabilities—Jennie Lewis.

Essay, organization and co operation-W H. Eley.
Song by the choir.

Essay, Best methods of farming – J. Smith. Essay, Rights and duties of farmers' wives -T. C Buskirk.

Essay, Declamations and select readings

-Otseg. Grange. Song by choir. Paper, "The Occasional."—Rebecca Lacy.

Short volunteer speeches; closing song by the choir—County Granges. All 4th Degree members are cordially invited, also members meeting in 5th Degree, after the above, or in the evening. Come brothers and sisters, and help us to make what we expect, a real good and profitable

hat we expect, a real good W. A. WEBSTER, Lecturer. THE regular meeting of the Livingston Co. Pomona Grange will be held in Howell Grange Hall, Wednesday, November 2, 1887. The time will be principally occupied in the work of the fifth degree, although a short pro-

gram consisting of select reading and music will be carried out. MRS. W. K. SEXTON, Secretary

Western Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting at Talmadge Grange Hall, Oct. 27 and 28. There will be a public address given in the afternoon of the 27th, by the State Lecturer, Jason Woodman. A special invitation given to those not members of the Order to attend the lecture. The subjects for discussion are as follows: "Do farmers as a class use the care and integrity in preparing their produce for market, so as to insure the best returns?" "What shall we do to make the Grange fulfill its mission?"

MRS. THOS. WILDE.

THE annual meeting of Van Buren Co. Pomona Grange, No. 13, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held at Lawrence Grange Hall, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. Reports from Subordinate Granges will be made in the forenoon. The election and installation of officers and election of a delegate to State Grange will be in the afternoon, together with a question box and discussion. A Fifth Degree session will be held in the evening in case of there being applications for it. E. L. WARNER, Sec'y.

The next regular meeting of Washtenaw Pomona Grange, No. 7, will be held with Fraternity Grange, at its Hall in the township of Augusta, on Wednesday, October 26, 1887, 10:30 A. M. The following question will be discussed: Resolved, "That Gov. Luce's veto of the University Appropriation Bill were fundamentally correct." Addrss of welcome by Master of Frater-nity Grange. Response by Master of ment and skipped to Canada.

Pomona Grange. Lecturers of Sub-Granges are requested to have work prepared for the occasion, consisting of essays, declamations, select-readings, songs, etc. Patrons, come and enjoy this social intellectual teast.

D. D. Cook, Lect.

HILLSDALE County Pomona Grange will hold its next session at Fayette Grange Hall, Jonesville, Nov. 2. good program consisting of questions for discussion, essays, recitations and music. A general good time is expected.

J. E. WAGNER, Lect.

BERRIEN County Pomona Grange No. 1, will hold its third quarterly meeting at the Hall of Pearl Grange the 25th and 26th of Oct. The atternoon of the first day will be a public meeting and all whether members of the order or not are cordially invited to be present and listen to the following program prepared by Worthy Lecturer Levi Sparks. PROGRAM

Song.—Grange Choir.
Address of Welcome.—G. F. Cunningham.
Response. - R. C. Thayer. Recitation.—Miss Adie Ruggles. Song.—By the Choir. Address.—Jason Woodman. Recitation.—Miss Matie Meach. Essay.-Miss Nettie Closson.

Essay. "Co-operative Dairying." Essay, "Our Farmers' College."—Rev. J.

Jakeway. Volunteer Papers. The 5th Degree will be conferred in

the evening of the first day. A large attendance is desired.

CHARLES F. Howe, Secretary.

THERE will be a general gathering on the Kent County or West Michigan Fair Ground of Patrons and others concerned in the interest of Agriculture and the well being of the people, on November 1, 1887. The meeting will be addressed by J. Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange. Come one and all and learn more of and about the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

H. C. Hogadone, Com.

The Assembly of the Degree of Ceres will be held in Lansing, Michi-gan, during the Session of the National Grange. Candidates for this, the Seventh Degree, are hereby notified to file their applications with the Annalist. The application should have, in full, the name of the applicant, the names of the town, county, and State in which the candidate now resides, the time when and place where the applicant received the Sixth (6th) Degree. The application must be accompained by the fee of \$1.00. By order of the Worthy Priest Archon.

JOHN TRIMBLE, Annalist.

AT a meeting of the Board of Agriculture on the 26th of October, the places for holding the winter Farmers' Institutes will probably be decided upon. Applications for Institutes should be made before that time. Address, Henry G. Reynolds, Secretary, Agricultural College, Mich.

Branch County Pomona Grange will meet at Sherwood Grange Hall Monday, October 20, at 11 A. M. Much important business will come before the Grange at the morning session. The following program has been arranged for the afternoon session to which the public will be cordially welcomed. After the welcome address and response the general subject for discussion will be education and our schools, pertaining to which the following topics have been assigned:

Education and Schools forty years ago and

now.

A few hobbies of a school teacher.

The County Superintendent is coming, will be
do me and my school any good?

How to increase the efficiency of the district

Education outside of the school. How can I, a young teacher, add to my mowledge and culture?

The fair as an educator.

How I went to the fair and what I learned.

The edecation and mission of the Grange.

On the last topic there will be a "free tor all" discussion.

Music and recitations will be interspersed in the above program.
J. D. W. Fisk, Lecturer.

The experience of years furnishes the most convincing evedince that thousands of lives are annually saved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It speedily cures all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lnngs.

Frank Jackson, prominent stockman

\$7,704,464

Communications.

The Realist and the Novel.

The realist, having defined what a novel is or should be, has consequently committed himself to writing one that corresponds to his definition. But he makes his first mistake in attempting to give a definition of a novel at all. For that kind of writing, like some other things, is very difficult to define. But the realist knows, for has he not written a novel? And can he not tell what it is and how it is done? It is all a matter of study, persistent labor and talent. And, he continues, a man of talent can do anything in this line, if he only tries hard enough. There is nothing so hard in it but what labor will overcome. Yet the educated world has ever held that the works of our eminent novelists could only be produced by authors who possessed geni-Hence our realist, being hard pushed in this direction, denies that there is such a thing as genius. The word is a misnomer. It is all done by talent. Consequently, these realistic writers have undertaken to write down genius and to write up talent. But they have got an impossible task on hand for genius, "like Banquo's ghost, will not down at their bidding.

Mr. Howells, who is at the head of this realistic movement, may rail at and try to ignore genius, but it will be in vain; it is too ethereal for his touch or attacks. If the biologist is powerless to tell how the sap is drawn throughout the tissues of the plant, if he can not explain the subtle tricks of vegetable life, why shall we expect the critic to describe the occult processes of human genius? The flower has its perfume, but how does it generate it, and how does it send it to our nostrils? How does the wood violet fling its blue into our eyes? "Everything in this materialistic age that can not be photographed and touched, and dissected, is rejected as valueless, and therefore genius is laughed at; but yet, even in science, wherever genius has wrought, there is a fascinating something-a literary perfume" — says Maurice Thompson, "which certain specially endowed writers are able to emit through the medium of words." Hugh Miller, Agassiz, Goethe, LaPlace, and Newton have influenced men thus inexplicably. To say that such men as these, or that Scott, Burns, or Byron, were men of talent is simply ridiculous. Such an expression recalls a scene in one of Charles Lamb's literary clubs in London. While the celebrities at one of these clubs were discussing various topics, the Bard of Avon was mentioned, at which a gentleman present remarked that Shakespeare was a man of talent! This was too much for Lamb. He arose from his seat and, turning his face to the wall, muttered by way of relief, "Hey-did-dle, high-diddle, hey-diddle-dee!" and then turning around, said, extending his hand, "Let me feel of that man's head; I want to examine his bumps!" The man, alarmed, tried to hide from him when a friend called Lamb into an adjoining room and quieted him somewhat, when he came back into the club room and the entertainment

And now, at the close of the nineteenth century, the leader of American realism calls old Homer and the great Shakespeare-men of talent! Shades of departed genius, what an estimate of your powers!

But the realist's low estimate of man's intellectual powers comports with his views of fiction, which, he says, is getting narrower, consequently nt plus in ustry can achieve every thing in it.

Still we regard Howells as a man of rare intellectual endowment, and, whether he will acknowledge it or not, we believe that "genius sits astride of his neck and writes through his hand.' It is a clear case of genius turned real-1st. as far as novel writing is concerned. But there is this difficulty in the matter: Figs are not produced from thistles; a realistic genius can only write his own peculiar kind of novel, because he eliminates from his fiction the very qualities which would give life and interest to its characters. That is, he, as a novelist, discards the emotional and the heroic, the romantic and the marvelous. Human nature, thus reduced, is too meager to sustain strong characters and all his attempts to make them entertaining result in a failure. It is like giving the play of Hamlet with the part of the Prince of Denmark left out. There is not enough of such fiction to give a zest to reading. The delight of the great romances is entirely lacking in them. It is a description of manners and a dissection of character, over and over again, till it becomes monotonous and vanid.

Again, the field, or the range of action, is narrowed down to mere ordidary life. The novelist reproduces human life and indoing so it is his province, in the language of the poet, to

"Epatiate free, o'er all this scene of man, A mighty maze, but not without a plan."

But our realist says that romance and hereism debauch the reader and he will have nothing of them, that it is the barbarous element in us that leads us to delight in reading such nov-We should seek higher and better reading-novels with the marvelous and heroic left out.

Mr. Howells says the stories have all been told; hence we must have a new novel—one without a story. But since Mr. Howells said that the stories had all been told, "H. H." has written Ramona, one of the best and most delight-

ry is what holds, entertains, and improves. As well say that the songs have all been sung, the poems all written, the pictures all painted, the witty things all said, the brave and heroic acts of man all "played out," as to say that the stories have all been told. The stories all been told! Human nature is as full of rich material for the novelist to-day as it ever was. All that is wanting is the man with the genius to tell the story. And no age has ever lacked such a genius long. Achilles tound his Homer, Æneas his Virgil, Greece her Herodotus, Rome her Livy, England her Hume, her Fielding and Jane Austin, her Scott, Dickens and Thackery. For the historian as well as the novelist is a story teller. Every age will have need of both. Human life will always afford the material for the narrative and will never lack the narrator. V. B.

Home Makers.

The village of Cedar Springs, Kent Co., was highly honored and entertained by the instructive address on agriculture delivered by our brother Patron and esteemed fellow citizen, Gov.

Though not privileged to listen to his inspiring words, in the synopsis given me by one of his hearers, the advice given to young people starting in life, seemed the keynote of harmony and success in life's work. Though given in a playful manner, it was none the less to the point.

As the foundation of a successful farm life and the first essential to a prosperous, happy home, he urged the necessity of getting the best improved ways of farming. To begin with, "Young men, when you choose a wife, select from the best there is. I know by your faces that some of you here to-day will be married inside of a year. And, young ladies, when you choose a husband don't accept one whose breath smells of cinnamon and cloves, and you don't know where he's been.'

This soundly practical advice is worthy a place in every young person's mind contemplating making a home in the future, and that is undoubtedly the honored place in life the majority of us will eventually fill.

Are we preparing ourselves to be home makers in the noblest, truest

sense of the word? We must remember "home is not merely four square walls," and the happiness of its inmates is not dependent on wealth or affluence, but solely on the disposition to do our best in the sphere we are placed in and on the love we have for our home and its dear ones and our efforts to make it the "dearest spot on earth."

It is the place where all our best affections center, and when the inmates are a united band of laborers, and earnestly and lovingly do what is for the best interest and happiness, temporally and spiritually for the ones in the home nest, then will the palace or the cottage be a throne of love where kings or queens might not be entertained

more royally and loyally. Young man, are the "pretty" face and gay manners of the young lady whose society you seek the only charms that keep you interested?

Do you know her mind on the sober, oractical side of life? Is she kind and helpful in her own home and willing to bear with grandma's childish ways and to help the younger ones enjoy their childish sports, directing their thoughts into pure, healthful channels? Is she thoughtful of the comfort of those around her and willing to make sacrifices, if necessary, for the good of those she loves best? In short, is she one whose mind takes theethical views of life and makes the ideal parallel with the practical, one who will aid you in every good, whose advice you consider worth the asking, whose confidence you could trust in all the affairs of life, one whom you consider your equal, whose beauty of soul will grow lovelier to you as the years go by, leaving their impress on the bloom of youth

Dear young friend, are you in your maidenly heart enthroning one whose winning manners and gallant ways have won your love? Oh, look deeper. Keep the heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." Look for beauty of soul. See that his inner life is as blameless as his manners Know that he is kind, forbearing, and obliging in his own home, respectful and loving to his parents, and gallant to his own sisters.

Does he only indulge in an "occasional glass," or "smoke once in a while(?) with a friend?" Does he not have the respect for himself to re-nounce these disgusting habits and the moral courage to bravely detend purity and justice in any place? Then do not expect he will "reform" in married life. He will be very likely to do as the man in the train did. His friend asked him why he sat in the smoking car and neglected to pay his wife the attention he did before marriage. "Do you run to catch the train after you are aboard? Why, no, of course not. You just sit back and smoke," was the significant reply.

Dear sister, if you are a lover of purity and virtue in the inner life, never accept the attentions of a young man whose propensities crop outside in to-bacco smoke and the character of a "wine bibber." If he does not respect his manhood enough to proclaim against these evils and renounce them before marriage, you may expect he will "just sit back and smoke" after.

These words do not come from expeful stories of the present time. A novel rience bought with disappointments, tell you as the country grows older el without a story is like a string of or a realized, happy wedded lite, but and forests disappear, that droughts

beads with the string withdrawn. from "one of the young people" who From the child to the old man, the sto-loves home and its tender associations next to the Great Giver of all these blessings and knows that the lives that are molded in the home extend in unending influence and make our nation what it is and is to be for weal or woe. Let us cultivate every noble virtue in our lives and weed out the bad in the garden of our hearts, and with a sense of the grandness and greatness of the responsibilities we may assume in the future home of our own make ourselves worthy of the best for a life companion. May we so live that we shall be capable of guiding the buds of promise, that may be entrusted to our keeping, to a noble manhood and womanhood, socially, intellectually, and religiously

Do not deceive the one who will eventually know all your good and bad qualities, but be yourself in your courting days, ever striving to make your life what you could wish others to believe it to be.

Do not expect perfection in the one you love, but see that the major part of his or her nature tends upward. Be forbearing with minor faults and seek to correct them with a gentle charity "that is kind" and "thinketh no evil." Then shall we progress onward and upward to the ideal home life. Thus may our homes be the sunniest places on earth and a preparation for the paradise above. JULIA HUNTING.

The Value of, and How to Manage a Reserved Timber Lot.

There comes a time in the history of each farmer, or at least there should. when the question arises, "How much of my farm shall I improve?" other words, "How much woodland should I reserve for future use?"

In treating this question we should first take into consideration the condition of the country regarding its timber resource. If timber is abundant and cheap, and we are desirous of securing all the available land possible for agricultural purposes, it would be well in such a case to reserve fifteen of each eighty acres of the best timber, selecting that piece which will contain the greatest variety for fuel and duild-

ing purposes.

The location of the reserved timber lot should be, if not too inconvenient, on the highest elevation possible. The reasons for this are obvious and important -forests on higher lands prevent the rapid impoverishment of the soil by retaining the rain and melting snow and allowing it to percolate through the soil, thus gradually furnishing moisture to the growing crops; they also make better windbreaks than though they were left on the lower lands.

In addition to this amount of woodland the farmer should plant one or two rows of trees along the front of his farm, by so doing he greatly improves the beauty of his place and the surrounding country, and at the same time he is guarding himself to a certain extent against the disastrous winds with which he is sure to come occasionally in contact. In planting the trees we should select those kinds which are useful as well as ornamental, i. e., for bees, the basswoods, maples and locusts; for fruit, some of the thrifty growing cultivated cherries; for nuts. those trees which grow best in the locality, for instance in Michigan, hickories, butternuts, walnuts and in some counties the chestnut.

How shall we best preserve intact our wood-land lot? To many, in theory, this has been an easy question, but in practice a decidedly difficult one. And our great trouble has been the injuries resulting from fires, owing to the fact that the chosen place for the reserved timber has usually been at one corner of the farm and quite often joining the woods of a neighbor. As a consequence when that neighbor clears his adjoining land and burns the timber, the heat as a rule destroys the outside timber of the reserved lot, and frequently the fire runs over the whole piece burning out the leaves and muck. thus leaving the land in such poor condition that the trees soon die, and the whole piece is ultimately sacrificed to the axe. Again pasturing cattle and sheep in such places has often proved the ruination of reserved timber; for they will finally destroy all the young trees and shrubs which are the great agents in retaining the moisture of the land. It is the young trees which take the place of the old monarchs of the forests, the same as each generation of young men and women soon take the place of the veterans in life's battle.

In our humble opinion hogs and calves, and perhaps horses, would be the only safe animals to pasture in such a place, and even then the hogs might require ringing. Hogs will do remarkably well in the Fall when the nuts are dropping; in the summer while pasture is scant, their regular food could be supplemented with grain.

In such a reserved wood lot all old logs and brush should be cleared out. thus making the place attractive as well as useful.

Fuel and building timber, if used economically can be gradually taken from such a piece of wood-land, being sure to select injured and decaying trees, and occasionally replanting thrifty young ones.

If the country is old at time of clearing the farm, we would advise leaving at least twenty of each eighty acres of timber. The rule of the Duke of Burgundy was to leave one-third of the land to woods.

Few of the farmers of our country realize as yet what a friend they have in the forest. Those same farmers will are common, whereas when the country was wooded they were of rare occurence. They say wind storms are more destructive and more frequent, and also that frosts do more damage than formerly. We need but to read the accounts of the results of deforestation in Eastern countries to convince any of us of the necessity of each farmer reserving and carefully protecting a certain portion of his timber.

We believe that no young man who ownes a farm, could devote a portion of his time and invest a little money to better purpose to secure a recompense for old age, than by planting ten or fifteen acres of land to some of our valuable lumber varieties of trees.

E. W. REDMAN.

Michigan Miller's State Association. Extracts from an address delivered before the association at a convention held at Jackson, Mich., Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1887, by the Secretary, Frank Little, of Kala-

mazoo.]

* * Man devotes the larger share of his time, energies and skill in the procurement of food, clothing and shelter to supply his bodily wants.

* * Food- nutrition, these are the synonyms of life. Want of food

implies starvation, death. Among the essential elements of food, bread, made of various substances, but principally of grain, has always been held in high esteem and general use in all ages, among all people. is denominated "the staff of lite."

Millers of Michigan! The graneries of the world are full of wheat and corn; and the flour, that you in common with your fellow-craftsmen in all the 30,000 mills of the United States are manufacturing, so pure and white, literally goes to feed the nations of the earth with bread. Such is your mission and high calling.

First and foremost in importance

and magnitude in its commercial and vital aspects, taking the most honored, well-deserved rank, merchant flouring and the general grist mill business stands pre-eminently far in advance of all other American industries.

Census returns show that of thirtyseven scheduled leading and most prominent industrial enterprises in the . S. having an annual output of \$30,-000,000 and upwards, "flouring and grist mills," the business you reppresent in this convention to-day, stands at the head.

To the cursory reader or listener, statistical facts and figures are generally considered dry and uninteresting, but the intelligent man, the philosopher and scientist, they have an ab-

sorbing deep significance.

There is a Hindoo proverb, "that a snail, seeing its own shell, thinks it the grandest palace in the universe." And there is an aspiration, a condition of knowledge so circumscribed, so prejudiced and meagre; that one is reminded of the anecdote of the colored man, who said—"that his brother, although seemingly wise and forward in his ideas was a very bigoted person. "How so"? he was asked. "Well, you see; he knows too much for one nigger, but not quite enough for two"!

How common a thing to meet persons whose vision and breadth of thought is narrowed to the limits of their own immediate surroundings, and the results of some personal business venture.

Technical knowledge of any science or branch of industry is good; while a practical adaptation and use of such knowledge, coupied with successful experience, makes up the grand and complete sum of all human achievement

Philosophers, statesmen and political economists have declared that the wealth and material welfare of nations and of people depends upon their numerical military strength, and financial prosperity; and that these elements of success are primarily determined by the productive capacity and industrial forces each country possesse within itself.

Here very properly may be given some statistical items showing the enormous resources and strength of the American Nation, and of our own State of Michigan. The most reliable census reports give the following leading estimates:

GRAIN AND MILLING STATISTICS, UNITED STATES

1874, notwithstanding the talk of depression in trade and over production, our foreign shipments this year have been in excess of any previous year save that of 1880 and '84.

In the classification with reference to annual production of each of 14 principal wheat growing states. Michigan stands fourth in rank; Illinois, and Ohio taking precedence in

the order named. GRAIN AND MILLING STATISTICS, MICHIGAN.

Oscoda Co, 87..... No. of flour and grist mills in Michigan (U.S. census)

706 mills

According to State Gazetteer.. Am't capital invested (U. S. census...
Total number of runs, or their equivalent...

2,002 runs 204,450 bushels

These items show conclusively that the flouring and grist mill business outranks in magnitude all other American industries, and the figures given are approximately correct.

A Kentuckian was once asked to estimate as accurately as possible the annual aggregate yield of corn in his State. He said "That he could not say precisely in bushels, what it was but this he knew, that they raised enough to make all the whiskey they wanted and some over that was wasted tor bread." * * *

In reference to the modern milling, time will not permit the enumeration of even the more prominent ideas and agencies that have contributed to the development of this important industry since the period more than eighteen hundred years ago, when two women sat grinding at a mill."

It is more than three hundred years ago since Galileo declared "that the earth moved," and earlier than this, from barbaric times down through the centuries in the world's history to these later days, man has marked his progress in the school of universal knowledge, by myriad appliances and inventions. More particularly in these modern times by railroads, canals, steamships, ocean cables, telegraph and electric wires, suspension bridges, mountain and river tunnels, and by a grand aggregation of machinery and mechanical devices, so diverse, so complicated, so perfect and so admirably adapted to the uses designed, that they seem to be animate sentient beings endowed with supernatural powers, and and to have been devised as it were by inspiration of the Deity himself.

It is an old adage, "you cannot turn the mill with the water that has gone by," and the progressive successful miller and man of business must keep abreast of the times in all that pertains to his art, or get decidedly left behind in the race.

Young ladies are said to be divided into two distinct classes-those who chew gum, and those who do not. In like manner, millers are divided into two classes—those who believe in the advantages of association, and those who do not.

No one can demonstrate with absolute exactness mathematically or otherwise the benefits to be derived from associations, either general or particular in character. But much accrues to wide awake intelligent members by contact, acquaintanceship, social intercourse, and the interchange of ideas, practices and personal experiences; while the aggregate moral and material force, actual and implied in the union of any considerable number of intelligent, progressive courageous men seeking to promote their business interests, carries weight, and commands attention and respect.

We have not aspired to present new thoughts or new theories. While we follow beaten paths, we believe in earnest endeavor, honest work. In this world of busy energy and active thought we must not stand still.

The London Miller, an English magazine, in a recent number referring to the Queen's jubilee of fifty years, sovereignty says: "In fifty years of progress, if agriculture has advanced an inch, milling has compassed a league. The venerable water mill has yielded to the power of steam. The roller rivals the millstone, the has supp lanted While the centrifugals, the disintegrates, the scalpers, the purifiers and scores of other machines, attest the progress of mechanical ingenuity and engineering skill, better and cheaper bread is the result; while a new force in nature electricity has been harnessed to work side by side with the long established energies of air, water fire and steam.

As we avail ourselves of the genius of invention, the skill of artisans, the hidden forces of nature and the ever widening discoveries in chemistry and philosophy; as we move around and upward in the scale of being and human development, we shall more fully realize the truth given by inspiration "that man does not live by bread alone," but, that in the great universe of God; in the midst of a world of beauty, of grandeur and inexhaustible resources, he lives as well in every thought, and word and deed, of his moral and intellectual being.

Remarkable Surgery.

The science of surgery has made such wonderful progress in modern times that the most intricate and delicate operations are now undertaken and carried to a successful issue. There are now several well authenticated cases of what is known as pneumotony, that is to say, the removal of diseased portions of the lungs in cases of consumption. While, however, this delicate operation has sometimes been successfully performed, the risks attending it are so great, and the chances of recovery so slight, that it is seldom resorted to. The safest plan in consumptive cases is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This will always cure the disease in its earlier stages, thoroughly arresting the ravages of the terrible malady, by removing its cause and healing the lungs.

We have no hesitation in recommending Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer as a sure cure for dandruff, and to restore the natural color of the hair.

The Valley of Silence. ABRAM J. RYAN.

In the hush of the valley of silence,
I dream all the songs that I sing;
And the music floats down the dim valley,
Till each finds a word for a wing,
That to hearts, like the dove of the deluge,
A mercage of peace they may bring

A message of peace they may bring. Far on the deep there are billows, That never shall break on the beach; And I have heard songs in the silence, That never shall float into speech; And I have had dreams in the valley Too lofty for language to reach.

And I have seen thoughts in the valley Ah, me! how my spirit was stirred! And they wear holy veils on their faces-Their footsteps can scarcely be heard; They pass through the valley like virgins, Too pure for the touch of a word.

Do you ask me the place of the valley, Ye hearts that are harrowed by care? It lieth afar between mountains, And God and his angels are there; And one the bright mountain of prayer.

MOLLIE'S REMEDY.

"Please, Fred, don't smoke. I cannot bear the smell of that tobacco!" "Pshaw, Mollie, you'll soon get ac-enstomed to it. Thousands of women do. It isn't at all bad after you are used to it," replied Fred, careless of any

body's comfort but his own. "But, Fred, once you wouldn't have done what I asked you not to do," pleaded Mollie, ernestly. "Just think, we haven't been married quite two months yet, and you are so entirely disregarding my comfort. Fred, dear, please don't," continued Mollie taking her husband's hand beseechingly. You know what tobacco has done for Uncle Jake, and I don't want my husband to be like him."

Mr. Woodman laughed loudly and exclaimed, "Now, Mollie, really you are getting too particular. Your deli-eate sense of smell will have to be toned down a little. And the idea of your comparing me to old, crabbed Uncle Jake with his wife in the insane asylum, and his boy almost a desper-ado! They did tell me when I was beginning to go up to Deacon Clark's te see you, they did used to say, 'Molbe Clark is as lively and smart a girl as you would wish for a wife, but no-body would marry her, she has shown such a strong mind on that woman's right's question. Really, my dear, you musn't let me be called a henpecked husband quite so soon." And Fred took the cigar from his mouth, blew a cloud of smoke from his lips, and kissed his wife, notwithstanding

acquaintances would have given before her marriage. But our mere acquaintances judge usually by surface appearances, being unable to see our inner

lives, motives or qualities.

It is true, Mollie was called "a strong minded woman." And when some of her friends remonstrated with her, and assured her it was the "talk of the town," she only replied, 'Why, I think it is far from disgraceful not to be called weak-minded. To be called strong-minded is a compliment!"

She had aided in several ways the woman's cause in its infancy. "Such a pity!" the neighbors said. "She was a good girl, so witty and smart, and a splendid housekeeper. It was too bad for her to do so, for no one would marry a girl with such a mind of her

So when Fred Woodman, who was considered such a "catch" by all the mammas in town, came and wanted this terrible Mollie to be his wife, he was warned on every side. People told him with horror that she "entertained the suffrage speaker who lectured in town!" And she was "taking a suffrage paper!"

But Fred was not dismayed. In spite of Mollie's unpopular ideas, she was pretty, kind, loving and lovable. So the day was fixed and the event

came off. For a week afterward the neighborhood were predicting awful consequences. But when Mollie's apparently terrible qualities were disrobed and shown to the world minus Dame Rumor's dressing, her strong-mindedness appeared only righteousness, and her so-called love of power was simply a love of fairness.

Mollie had resolved that her husband should not be a slave to the habit of smoking, and the first step, as we have seen, was one of remonstrance.

That method failing in such an unpromising way, Mollie set her strong mind to work in a way peculiar to herself, in order to find a remedy which should be quick and effectual.

As she swept and dusted the cozy little sitting room, her face bore a preoccupied look; as she put the chamber in order, on her face was a look of quiet determination; and later, as she nicely washed the potatoes and put them in the oven, there was a beam of kindly satisfaction on her countenance. When she had arranged the table and everything was ready for dinner, she took a lamp in her hand and went down cellar. After a few minutes she appeared again in the kitchen, with two moderate-sized, very respectablelooking onions in her hand.

partaking of some balm of a thousand flowers. Then, thinking, "I've settled that little difference," he departed to his office.

The description Mr. Woodman had given of his wife was one most of her that little difference, and proceeded to eat given of his wife was one most of her these two vegetables, which were raised in Farmer Somebody's garden, with a destiny to be used as instruments of defense. After she had chopped one of them, she covered it with vinegar, and proceeded to eat with vinegar, and proceeded to eat that before him! Why, he has a dreadfully sensitive nose; he can't bear there were a cigar! Well, glad you told me Fred," said the tormenter, briskly; "I'll wait till he comes!"

"Now really, Mollie, this is to bad," cried poor Fred. "You wouldn't eat that before him! Why, he has a dreadfully sensitive nose; he can't bear there were a cigar! Well, glad you told me Fred," said the tormenter, briskly; in the Forum forth the grade and the comes!"

Speaker Ca in the Forum forth the grade and the comes in the form that before him! Why, he has a dreadfully sensitive nose; he can't bear washington. She smiled to herself as she prepared

the not over-tempting mixture.

It is only necessary to add that if there was any thing Mr. Woodman scentch he can't help smelling it."

settled he can't meel Mellio the is any thing the interval and the interval any thing the interval any thing the interval and the inter detested, it was onions.

Dinner was smoking hot on the board when the master of the house returned. Mollie stood at the table, with her back to the door, as he came into the kitchen in great spirits. But he stopped suddenly, and exclaimed, "Oh, Moilie, you haven't been cooking onions! Bah, they are the meanest of all smelling things! And what is the matter, Mollie? You might welcome a tired, hungry fellow in a different style from this. Last week my wife used to kiss me when I came home. I've been trained that way," and the inconsistent fellow turned Mollie around, and kissed her.
"Bah!" he snorted vociferously,

own words turned against him, so he you, if you will me." could not be offended.

"Thousands of women eat onions, Fred. Your delicate sense of smell will have to be toned down a little."

There was the same roguish twinkle in Mollie's eye, and Fred could only laugh foolishly, with a half-ashamed look on his face.

"I see, Mollie what you're trying to do," said he; "but really, this is only foolishness. You never heard of anybody in your station making a prac-

oody in your station making a practice of eating such things."
"Oh, yes," answered Mollie, "it's going to be very womanly. After we women have been busy with our household duties, we need something to quiet our nerves."

Fred was thoroughly discomfited, but laughingly turned the subject as they sat down to dine.

After the meal was over, Mollie said, "Fred, if you are going to have a cigar before you go to the office, I'll keep you company, and let my dinner dishes wait."

"What!" cried Fred, "you can't

"Oh no, Fred; I don't like the smell of tobacco," and she came into the sit-ting room with the other onion in her hand.

"Goodness!" exclaimed the victim, "You aren't going to eat that! Please don't! Really the room will hold the scent, and I asked Lawyer Pitman to

"Oh! you asked him to come in and have a cigar! Well, glad you told me Fred," said the tormenter, briskly;

any thing! Mollie, please don't come

"Well," said cruel Mollie, "he is another of your men with a delicate sense of smell. What is this world coming to? I'll tone you both down. It isn't right for you to have such sensitive noses!"

At that moment the door-bell rang, and Fred went to the door, with a last imploring look at Mollie, who, with a victorious little laugh, called after him, "I shall come in if I smell smoke."

Mollie felt confident that she had won the day, and went to her work with a happy heart.

She did not smell smoke. When the front door had closed after Mr. Pitman, she heard her husband's foot-steps. He came into the room and said, "Mollie, before I go to my work, "Have you been eating onions?"

"Why, yes," replied Mollie, with a mischievous twinkle in her eye. "You'll get accustomed to them. They aren't at all bad when you are used to them."

Fred paused abruptly, and looked half displeased; but it was only his own words turned against him, so he learned her has and said, "Mollie, before I go to my work, let's 'forgive and forget.' We'll have fair play after this. I've learned the lesson, 'What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.'"

"That's it, Fred. You're a reasonable old fellow, after all. I'll forgive you, if you will me."

"All right, little wife. No more ci-gars, no more onions," and he playfully placed his hand over his nose, as

he kissed her good-by.
Mollie, woman-like, would have the last word, and called after him, "We'll soon get accustomed to it."-L. E. B. in Woman's Journal.

The Lincoln history in The Century, by the private secretaries of Mr. Lin-coln, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, will deal during the coming year with the political and military history of the early period of the war. New light will be thrown upon certain events of that period by the publication of correspondence and other documents never before printed, and unkown to but a small circle. The failure of compromise will be described and explained, as well as Lincoln's policy' conduct and confidential correspondence after his election and previous to his inau-guration. The historians now enter upon a more personal part of their nar-

"I Don't Want Rellef But Cure," is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases; why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for pamphlet on this disease.

Speaker Carlisle will have an article in the Forum for October, setting forth the grounds upon which the Democratic party bases its expectation that it will be continued in power at

The Chautauqua Literary aud Scientific Circle.

The papers have been giving enthusiastic reports about Bay View Assembly, our Michigan Chautauqua, which has just held its first session at that metropolis and most delightful of all Michigan summer resorts, Bay View. And this leads us to enquire why we may not have a Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle organized among the young people in every place. For that matter it is for everybody high school and college graduates and those who never entered a high school or college, for young people, teachers, merchants and mechanics, busy people who had to neglect their education and people of leisure means-anyone who desires the scholar's accomplishment and outlook into the world of learning. The course is for four years, each terminating with a written examination and all with a diploma, and for those who can attend Bay View Assembly, graduation honors on Commencement Day. The course embraces instructive and entertaining reading wisely selected by eminent people, which is to be systematically pursued at home and which is to be supplemented by weekly or semi-monthly meetings of the members. Mr. John M. Hall, of Flint, is Superintendent of the Michigan Department. Write him and he will give you full infor-mation about the aims and plans of the Circle and how to organize one. This is the season when the reading begins. In large places circles are often formed in churches and neighborhoods, all frequently meeting in joint session. In small towns one circle, embracing everybody, is practicable.

The New Prize Story

is eagerly sought for, read with pleasure or disappointment, is then tossed aside and forgotten. But ladies who read of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, read it again, for they discover in it something to prize—a messenger of joy to those suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses peculiar to their sex. Peirodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, readily yield to its wonderful curative and healing powers. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

The poor man's wife is a better banker to deposit his wages with than the saloon bar-keeper.

Sure sign that the harvest is past and the summer is ended—the discontinuance of the popular band concerts.

Method New

Treating the Blood

Method New OF

Treating the Blood

the Treatment 1998991 of all Blood, Liver and Era The Greatest Blood Purifier in the World. It Takes effect Instantly

As an ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE it is incomparable. It stimulates the Torpid Liver, invigorates the Nervous System, gives tone to the Digestive Organs, creating perfect digestion and thorough assimilation of food. It exerts a powerful influence upon the Kidneys and Liver, and through these organs removes all impurities, thus vitalizing the tissues of the body and causing a HEALTHY CONDITION OF THE SYSTEM.

It is the Simplest, Most Convenient, Sure and Speedy Cure on Earth!

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Ten M. I. S. T. Pills will cure any case of chills on earth. We have the largest number of printed recommendations of any medicine extant. One of the peculiar methods of the M. I. S. T. Company is to furnish references in every community in which the remedy is sold. We never make a statement without proof. We solicit invesgation by giving home testimonials exclusively. HOME REFERENCES.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 29, 1887.

Having been greatly troubled with indigeation for some time and not find gary relief, I purchased a box of M. I. S. T. and was entirely cured his one box. I think it the greatest medicine for complaints of like nature I be world, as it acted like magic in my case.

M. I. S. T. cured me of Dyspepsia.

M. I. S. T. cured me of Dyspepsia.

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M. I. S. T. cured me of Jumpinal.

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M. M. J. S. T. cured me of Rheumatism for the Jumpinal.

M. J. S. T. cured me of Jumpinal.

M. J. R. T. cured me of Jumpinal.

M. J. S. T. cured me of Jumpinal.

M. J. R. T. cured me of Jumpinal.

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PRICE \$1.00 PER BOX

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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 peninsular 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 subscribtions rnd advertiseing for the Visitor. We hope some of our friends who have neglected to renew will have a call.

To Subscribers.

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

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

National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Office of the Secretary, Washington. D. C., Sept. 15, 1887. DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:-

In accordance with the provisions of its Constitution and the resolution adopted at the Session of 1886, the Twenty-first Session of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in the city of Lansing, Michigan, commencing on "the first Wednesday after the second Monday in November," 16th, (see note,) at eleven o'clock A. M.

The Sessions of the Grange will be held in Representative Hall, in the State House, which has been kindly tendered by the Board of Control for the use of the National Grange.

Accommodations for the National Grange have been secured at the Lansing House, at the rate of \$1.75 per day each, where two occupy the same room, or \$2 where there is only one occupant, including the heating of rooms. By order of the Executive Commit-JOHN TRIMBLE,

Secretary National Grange. Note.-An error was make on the cover of the Journal of Proceedings of 1886. "Beginning November 9" should read "Beginning November 16."

GENERAL NOTICE.

All Patrons who propose to attend the session of the National Grange in November and take the Sixth Degree of the Order will be provided with the necessary blank applications from this office. As these must be signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange of which the applicant is a member, Patrons should apply at once that they may make sure of meeting the necessary conditions. J. Т. Совв,

Sec'y Mich. State Grange.

A CORRESPONDENT asks, "Are Fourth Degree members eligible to election as representatives to the State Grange?" For several years after the organization had obtained a firm footing the constitution provided for the election of Masters and Past Masters only. But constitution was amended by adding to Section one, Article one, as follows: standing shall be eligible as represenbar to the advancement of a member

The National Grange.

A month more and we shall find the National Grange in session in the city of Lansing. The representatives of this leading organization of Farmers of America will hold their next session State. On Wednesday, November 16, at 11 o'clock, the Grange will be called to order by Worthy Master Darden, of Mississippi, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

We must not forget that this is an important event. Each year the National Grange is invited to hold its next session in several cities widely distant from each other. Worthy Master Luce, in a well contested strite for the honor, at the session in Philadelphia in 1886, succeeded in making our State the central point to which all must come who make up this important legislative body. The opportunity to attend another session of the National Grange in this State will not again occur during the life time of many of us, and those who can should not fail to attend. There we shall meet Govornor Robie, from the extreme north-east, with his New England brothers and sisters. The States of the Sunny South will send their representatives in pairs to greet those from far off Oregon and California on this middle ground of Grange educational ef-

As will be seen by a communication from Bro. Woodman all fifth degree members in good standing in their respective subordinate Granges will be eligible to the sixth degree. Applicants will pay one dollar for this degree and be entitled to receive a finely engraved certificate. In the Visi-TOR of Nov. 1st we expect to be able to announce the time when this degree will be conterred. There will be a PUBLIC RECEPTION on Thursday, the 17th, at 2 P. M., when the spacious rooms Capitol will be thronged with Worthy Patrons from all parts of the State intermingled with representatives from abroad and the good people of Lan-

There will be ample room for large numbers of fourth degree members on the floor of the House during the sesassurances from the Agricultural College and from Capitol Grange of such attractive than ever before. Complete arrangements will be made for the accommodation of visiting Patrons mainly at \$1.00 a day. Notice will be given in the Visitor of November 1 in regard to this matter as well as that tendance from distant parts of the

the Visitor to read this article at the next Grange meeting for the information of those who depend on their friends for Grange news, and it any are induced to subscribe we shall be well pleased, and the subscriber we believe, will not only discharge a duty received for his money.

The Driven Well-What Are You Go-ing to do About it?

That is the question we are every day called on to answer by letter. We have answered it twice a month in the months and we have no time to continue answering by private letter.

Until the 5th inst., our individual opinion was given as to what we thought the State Grange would do about this matter. We advised that no payment of royalty be made of any amount whatever. We assumed as probable that the Executive Committee of the State Grange would endorse the opinion we expressed and at the meeting of the committee held in Lansing on the 5th inst., our course was endorsed by the committee. The matter was discussed at length and there was entire argument that the course adopted by the State Grange in 1881 was right and should be adhered to. This cheeky attempt of a syndicate of New York lawyers to draw several millions of dollars from the in obedience to a popular demand the owners and users of Driven Wells must be resisted. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States "And Fourth Degree members in good in May last, on the claim of N. W. The first objection usually urged Green has not been well established against this short method of harvesting tatives." There is now no longer any by the court of last resort. The first corn is-the corn will spoil. As the case appealed divided the bench of actual cost of harvesting a crop in this

by the court the evidence was far from three judges dissented. The State Grange of Michigan, in 1881 and '82, in the Capitol Building of our own collected a mass of evidence that has not yet been used in defense of the rights of the people; and until driven from the position then taken and never for a moment relinquished, we shall refuse to pay royalty to N. W. Green or his representatives.

If a case goes from Michigan to the Supreme Court of the United States it will be defended on its merits. Nor will it be conceded as in the last case made up and passed upon by the court that ten dollars is a reasonable royalty on each driven well. That scheme of appropriating several millions of dollars has more good money in it than Michigan people can accept without a contest.

The following resolution adopted by the Executive Committee at its late meeting is significant and we think will meet with the hearty endorsement of all those interested in Driven Wells:

Resolved, That the State Grange of Michigan employ counsel and make legal resistance to each and every demand made by N. W. Green, or his authorized agents, for the collection of royalty on driven wells in this State, and pledges itself to defend in the courts each contributor of one dollar to its Defense Fund.

How to Harvest Corn,

It's all well enough to be invited to tell about harvesting corn by the shortcut method that we practiced successfully with our own crop last year, provided we can tell all about it to a few thousand readers. It's not profitable and Halls on the second floor of the State | employment, after having told what we know about the matter in the Vis-ITOR, to answer in detail letters of inquiry covering the how and the why of the business. But then the crops are short and prices low and we must not complain if farmers can't afford to take a 50-cent agricultural paper. Those who do will please tell those who don't sions of the National Grange and all that the threshing machine everywhere are most cordially invited. We have in use will husk, shell and masticate the stalks, husks, leaves, and cobs as fast as the owner and all of his neighbors assistance in decoration as will make can get the corn shocks from the field the interior of the State Capitol more | to the table of the machine. The only preparation necessary is to remove a section of the concave, put a board in its place and lower the remaining section a little, just how much can be best determined by actual trial. If you have barn room, stick the end of of railway transportation. We hope the straw carrier into the barn someto get such reduced rates with such where. If into the big doors, fix up a favorable conditions as will justify at- little platform to catch the fodder it there is space for it in the upper part of the barn, and much less space is re-And now permit us in conclusion to quired for twenty acres of fodder than kindly request some Patron who takes one would suppose. And now comes the only hard part of the job-to get the corn shocks within reach of the feeder. There may be a better way but this was the plan we adopted and it will work better this year than last: Prepare a strip of wood nine inches long, 11 in. wide and 1 in. thick. Bore to himself and family but get value a 1-inch hole near one end and saw a 1. inch notch at a holding angle near the other end. Cut 4-inch rope into pieces five or six feet long, tie a knot in one end, run the rope through this block binder, tie a knot in the other end and two more knots eight inches apart. With a half bushel of these GRANGE VISITOR for the last three binding ties, three wagons with good hayracks and plenty of help, and you are ready, with all other necessary preparations made, to harvest your corn crop in a day. With these ties drawn tightly around the shocks (if not too large) two men will with strong forks pitch the shocks to a loader, who will find it very convenient to have an assistant to drive and help unload. The binders are not removed until the shocks are on the table of the

> machine. We paid at a machine shop 50 cents for a hundred binding blocks, and a few pounds of 1-inch rope completed the extra equipment. If the corn stalks are dry when threshed the fodder will keep all right and is worth more than twice as much when prepared in this way for stock than when fed in the ordinary way. Experience proves that stock eat it better when torn into shreds than when cut in pieces as was sometimes practiced.

and four denying the validity of the old method we can afford to incur a patent. In the other cases passed upon little trouble and expense in caring for the threshed corn. Let us suggest, conclusion, as shown by the fact that if you have a floor that can be used. spread out corn, say six, eight, or ten inches deep over a part of it, then set several heavy blocks of 18-inch stove wood on the floor, lay on some strong scantling, cover with barn boards, shovel on as much more corn, and duplicate this shelving arrangement as many times as necessary With mo-t Michigan farmers, neither lumber nor wood pile will be necessary this year. One man says: "The corn is so poor this year I can't afford to have it threshed." We think he can't afford to handle ten stalks to find an ear. The added value of the fodder will pay for the threshing and this is the simplest and cheapest way to find what little corn the drouth let grow. Last year, we understand, many farmers who had husked their corn in the usual way, run the fodder through a threshing machine to prepare it for stock. Farmers, try the improved method of corn husking once and you will never sit down on the chilly side of a corn shock again to husk corn as you and your fatners have been doing for more than a hundred years without any improvement in the method of securing this valuable crop.

> COLLECTOR OSBORN, of Tekonsha, is no mild mannered man as our readers will see from the Notice he has served on his fellow citizens of Calhoun County. He, or those from whom he has taken this job of collecting, evidently want the cash and want it right away, quick.

> This may bulldoze a man here and there who will make haste to surrender. But it is not likely the public will know of any such payment without this courageous collector gives him

If the Courts, as Wm. D. Andrews & Bro., of New York City, claim, "have already decreed the amount of Royalty on Domestic Wells not exceeding 11 inches in diameter to be \$10 each," this attempt of Mr. Osborn, of Tekonsha, to increase the amount if not paid within "five days" is an impudent attempt to obtain money by intimidation and brands his business with the knavish purpose that underlies the whole scheme of his employers. If he is not playing a losing game then he has more chicken-hearted neighbors than he ought to have. He talks big and may make it pay.

TEKONSHA, Sept. 14, 1887. County of Calhoun, State of Michigan.

Mr. J. L. RAMSDELL, Esq. —
You are hereby notified that the driven wells upon your premises in Tekonsha, Mich., are infringements upon my patents, granted January 14, 1868, No. 73,425; reissued May 9, 1871, No. 4 372, and patent No. 218,875,

August 26, 1879.
You are request d to call on me at Tekon

sha and procure a license for the same; if more convenient, money may be remitted to my address by draft, registered letter, or P. O. order, with description of location of wells as to street, house, barn, yard, kitchen, field, etc. I will accept a royalty of \$10 on each 114 or 11/2 inch hand domestic well; and I will also accept on each 2 inch hand domes tic well \$15, if that amount is paid in either case in five days after this notice. After that time the royalty is \$20 and \$25 respectively, without discount. Larger wells in propor tion. On single wells operated by machinery and used for manufacturing or other valuable purposes, the royalty is not less than \$125. Gangs of wells will be rated according to value, after investigation.

All wells made air-tight by attaching a pump to the lining of the well are infringe-N. W. GREEN. Patentee of the "American Driven Well" and "Water Supply System."
RUFUS OSBORN, Collector.

On the back of this modest demand of "Rufus Osborn, Collector," Nelson W. Green shows up from the Hub, with as much assumed confidence as though he had placed an execution in the hands of the Sheriff on all the goods, chattels, and effects of the people of the State of Michigan. Hear

NOTICE.

The long continued litigation as to my Driven Well Patent—Reissue No. 4,372, dated May 9, 1871,—was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, on May 23, 1887, in two cases, sustaining the patent in full and overruling all objections urged against its validity (see Official Gazette, vol. 39, pp. 1319 and 1326, of June 14, 1887.) I think all must now agree with me that my patent (see Official Gazette, is valid beyond any question whateve

I hereby call upon all users and makers of Driven Wells constructed prior to January, 14, 1885, to render an account to me, statin the number of such wells and where situated and whether operated by power or by hand. It will be for the interest of the users of my

wells to attend to this circular promptly, as they will thereby avoid the expense and annoyance of litigation, and, as will be clear without argument, they can settle more favorably before suit than afterwards.

Heretofore the circulars issued relating to my Driven Well Patent have been based upon decisions of the Circuit Courts, and this is the first circular I have issued based entirely upon the final decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which is the Court of last resort in this country.

It is therefore my intention to give full and

timely information to the public, that makers

derstanding of the questions involved and have ample opportunity to pay without in volving themselves in unnecessary expensive litigation. Infringers need not expect further notice. Respectfully, NELSON W. GREEN, 12 Pearl Street, Room 37, Boston, Mass.

National Grange Meeting.

The twenty-first session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will be held in the city of Lansing, Michigan, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 16th day of November next. All legislative work of that body is done in the Fourth degree, and all Fourth degree members in good standing will be admitted and welcomed to the daily sessions. They are also eligible to the higher degrees. The Fifth degree is not, however, conferred in form in the National Grange, and candidates for the Sixth, who have not taken it, will be obligated in that degree, preparatory to the Sixth degree. This degree will be conferred at some time during the session deemed most convenient for candidates, probably on Friday, the 18th of November, afternoon and evening. This will no doubt be decided, and the time published in next issue of the Visitor. A fee of \$1 is charged for the Sixth degree, and candidates receive a beautiful engraved certificate, emblematical of the degree, suitable for framing and valuable as a

Patrons who have served one year in the Sixth degree and retained their good standing in the subordinate Grange are eligible to the Seventh degree, which will also be conferred and the same fee charged. Candidates for the Sixth or Seventh degree should bring with them certificates of good standing in the subordinate Grange to which they belong, officially signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange and sealed. This will relieve the Master of the State Grange of a very large amount of labor, as it becomes his duty to recommend all candidates for the Sixth degree by endorsing their applications. which must be made in writing, and must state whether the applitant has received the Fifth degree or not. Blank applications will be prepared and every facility afforded candidates to enable them to receive the lessons of this beautiful and impressive degree with as little inconvenience as possible.

This will be a rare opportunity for the Patrons of Michigan, who desire to do so, to attend a session of the National Grange. It will be the first meeting of that body in the State, and it is not likely that another will be held here for a long number of years, as a meeting has never yet been duplicated to any State. Come out, Patrons, and greet your brothers and sisters from every State in the Union; and by your presence encourage your chosen servants in their deliberations.

J. J. WOODMAN, Sec'y of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, P. of H.

PATRONS write to this office and write to the Governor asking WHEN the National Grange meets. How long it will be in session. Ask about railroad fares, hotel fares, and a dozen other things that they would know if they read the GRANGE VISITOR. Will Masters or Secretaries of Granges please ascertain what number of families in their Grange are dependent on somebody for all information they seek so diligently in other quarters? And finding out the delinquency take such action at once as will add to our list of subscribers and restore this broken relation between Patrons and the source of information on which they should rely. In short, we want Patrons to get dollars' worth of good reading matter together with facts they need to know by reading the VISITOR instead of asking us questions by mail. Now, Patrons, what are you going to do about it?

THE representatives to the next session of the State Grange have been duly elected, and notices to that effect have been received at this office from many counties. It is necessary to forward all such names to the Secretary of the State Grange in order that he may furnish the credential blanks and also to complete the list of representatives before the meeting. We hope this will be attended to in every coun-

Mr. T. A. Hilton, a well known groceryman in Coldwater, is sole agent for Branch County of M. I.S. T.; the advertisement of this medicine to be found on the 3rd page. He has also made sales in different parts of this and other states and first took hold of it because it had, as he believed, been the to the highest position in the order. | eight Judges evenly—four sustaining | manner is only about half that of the | and users of wells may have a complete un-

A COMPLAINT against Thomas Mason, of Chicago, was entertained by the Western Pomona Grange and the action taken thereon submitted by request of said Grange to the Executive Committee of the State Grange at its late meeting at Lansing. After full consideration of the matter the Committee decided that no action on its part was necessary or proper-that it had been definitely announced that Mr. Mason had not been an agent of the State Grange of Michigan since December, 1886, and that the paper submitted taken in connection with representations made by a member of the Committee to whom the charges had been submitted and who had been in correspondence with the parties to the controversy did not justify farther action on the part of the Committee, and the whole subject was therefore dismissed.

Co-operation.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: - I have been much interested in reading the articles on co-operation in your paper. The frequency with which the subject is referred to in connection with others shows that it is regarded as having an intimate relation to many of the problems of the farmer's life.

I have had before me "The Report of the Nineteenth Annual Co-operative Congress," held at Carlisle, England, in 1887. It embraces a report of all the co-operative societies in England, Scot-

land and Wales.

England is the leading country in the co operative movement and perhaps a partial review of their methods may be of interest to some.

At the head of the organization is the Wholesale Society. This embraces a federation of 790 retail stores and did a trading business of \$25,000,000 during the past year. The Wholesale supplies the stores with such goods as they need; it is also engaged in cooperative manufacturing, its aim being to produce, as far as possible, all the goods needed for the retail trade.

The Wholesale is controlled by a Central Board selected by representa-tives from the several societies. The profits, after paying expenses and interest on the stock, are divided among the purchasers of the goods according to the amount purchased. The method of carrying on their co-operative manufacturing is the same. They pay their workmen, who may or may not be stockholders, ordinary wages; then to the cost of manufacture they add the cost of distribution, not attempting to undersell other dealers, and divide the profits entirely among the purchasers. This method of distributing profits is calling forth considerable discussion.

One school maintains that since present lab r is entirely dependent upon the fruit of past labor saved, that is, capital, all the products of labor, after paying the laborera fair price for subsistence, belong to capital. This is the principle applied by the Wholesale Society in disposing of the goods manufactured on their own account. They receive these goods just as they receive ready made goods from other dealers, then add a price for retailing and return the difference between this price and the actual cost to the purchasers as dividends on their purchases. They claim that as goods purchased become their property so the ods manufactured by om theirs when they have paid for the ma-terials and the cost of manufacturing, and they are entitled to all the profits to be got from their sale.

The other school say that this is the principle of the ordinary employer. He regards labor as a commodity to be borgained for at the market price, and when this price is paid the product is his. The second school claims that as society progressed capital and labor became separated into distinct classes, but this is contrary to nature's plan. which is that the means for working should be open to all who can contribute the capacity to work, and that the product belongs to the worker. To them the problem of productive cooperation is, how to follow the naturplan and secure to the worker the full benefit of his work, and preserve the harmony with capital, and permit the accumulation of wealth. This method seems to approach much nearer true co-operation than the other, and it is likely that a change will soon take place in their manner of distributing profits.

From their report I find that their distributive stores have been very successful, while their co-operative manufactures have almost all proved failures. The problem of co-operative production is a much more difficult one than co-operative distribution. Lack of capital, lack of managing skill and want of confidence in the management seem to be the chief difficulties.

Co-operative farming has received some attention, but the high price of land and rent is a serious obstacle in the way of this branch of co-operation. Good land commands a rent of \$25.00 per acre, and it is quite difficult to secure a piece of land favorably situated. Some of the co-operative farms have been successful. Dairying is the branch of this industry usually pursued. Co-operation has been advocated and practiced in England to more or less extent for the past fifty years, but much has yet to be learned. Experiment and discussion are doing much to enlighten the minds of the people.

HAROLD.

"Prohibition in Atlanta."

The following article from the Atlanta Constitution will be read with great interest. It covers the field well and is as candid as it is complete. Atlanta adopted prohibition under the local option law. The Constitution is edited by Mr. Grady, who has come into national fame by his speech on the New South at the New England dinner in New York last spring. The Constitution says:

The election at which prohibition was put on trial in this city is entitled to a place among great events. No election of a local nature was ever before held in a city of 60,000 people in which more was involved. The changes proposed by it were so radical as to be almost revolutionary. Over 100 business houses were to be closed. Nearly 500 men were to be forced to give up a chosen employment. The city treasury was to be left with \$40,000 less revenue. Trade amounting annually to millions was to be turned away from the city. Many large business houses were to be left unrented. Of course, a movement proposing changes so radical met with the most spirited and determined opposition. Many of our best citizens regarded it with outspoken disfavor.

It was said that prohibition in a city so large as this was impracticable, that it would prohibit, that the trade would be injured, that taxes would be increased, that the stores in which the liquor business was carried on would not be rented for other purposes, that the same amount of whisky would be drank with the law as without it, that the city would only miss the revenue, and that it

would be a death blow to Atlanta's progress
It has now been 18 months since the elec tion and 12 months since the law went into effect. We are prepared thus from observa

tion to note results. Prohibition in this city does prohibit. The law is observed as well as the law against carrying concealed weapons, gambling, thefi-and other offenses of like character. If there had been as many people in favor of carrying concealed weapons, of theft, gambling, etc., as there were in favor of the retail of arden spirits twelve months ago, law against these things would not have been carried out as well as it was against the liquor trade. In consideration of the small majority with which prohibition was carried and the large number of people who were opposed to see ing it prohibit, the law has been marvelously

observed. Prohib tion has not injured the city financially. According to the assessors' books property in the city has increased over two million dollars. Taxes have not been in creased. Two streets in this city, Decatur and Peters, were known as liquor streets. I was hardly considered proper for a lady to walk these streets without an escort. Now they are just as orderly as any in the city. Property on them has advanced from 10 to 25 per cent. The loss of \$40,000 revenue, consequent on closing the saloons, has tended in no degree to impede the city's progress in any direction. Large appropriations have been made to the water works, the public schools, the Piedmont fair, and other improvements. The business men have raised \$400,000 to build the Atlanta and Hawkinsville Railroad. The number of city banks is to be increased to five. The com ing of four new railroads has been settled during the year. Fifteen new stores con taining house furnishing goods have been started since prohibition went into effect. These are doing well. More furniture has been sold to mechanics and laboring men than in any twelve months during the history of the c ty. The manufacturing establishments of the city have received new life. A glass factory has been built. A cotton seed oil mill is being built, worth \$125,000. All improvement companies with a basis in real estate have seen their stock doubled in value since

the election on prohibition. Stor s in which the liquor trade was con ducted are not vacant, but are now occupied by other lines of trade. According to the real estate men, more laborers and men of limited means are buying lots than ever before. Rents are more promptly paid than formerly More houses are rented by the same number of families than herotofore. Before prohibition, sometimes as many as three families would live in one house. The heads of those families, now not spending their money for drink, are each able to rent a house, thus using three instead of one. Workingmen, who formerly spent a great part of their money for liquor, now spend it in for d and clothes for their families. The reland grocery men sell more goods, and collect their bills better than ever before. Thus they are able to settle more promptly with the wholesale men.

A perceptible increase has been noticed in the number of people who ride on the street cars. According to the coal dealers many people bought coal and stored it away last winter who had never been known to do so before. Others who had been accustomed to buying two or three tons on time, this winter bought seven or eight and paid cash for it. A leading proprietor of a millinery store said that he had sold more hats and bonnets to laboring men for their wives and daughters than before in the history of his business. Contractors say their men do better work and on Saturday evenings when they receive their week's wages, spend the same for flour, hams, dry goods, or other necessary things for their families. Thus they are in better spirits, have more hope, and are not inclined to strike and growl about higher wages.

Attendance upon the public schools has increased. The Superintendent of Public Instruction said in his report to the Board of Education, made Jan. 1, 1887:
"During the past year it has become a sub-

ject of remark by teachers in the schools and by visitors that the children were more tidy. were better dressed, were better shod, and presented a neater appearance than ever be-fore. Less trouble has been experienced in having parents purchase books required by the rules, fewer children have been withdrawn to aid in supporting the family, the higher classes in the grammar schools have been fuller, and more children have been promoted to the high school, both male and female, than ever before in the history of the schools. All these indications point to the increased prosperity of the city and to the growing interest in the cause of education on

the part of the people."

There has been a marked increase in attendance upon the Sunday schools of the city. This is especially noticeable among the suburban churches. Many children have started to the Sunday-schools, who were not able to attend for want of proper clothing. Attendance upon the different churches is far better. From 1,500 to 2,000 have joined the various churches of the city during the year.

The determination on the part of the people to prohibit the liquor traffic has stimu-

late 1 a disposition to do away with other evils. The laws against gambling are rigidly enforced. A considerable stock of gamble.s' tools gathered together by the police for several years past, was recently used for the purpose of making a large bonfire on one of the unoccupied squares of the city. The City Council has refused longer to grant li cense to bucket shops, thus putting the seal of its condemnation upon the trade in futures

All these reforms have had a decided t:ndency to diminish crime. Two weeks were necessary formerly to get through with the criminal docket. During the present year it was closed out in two days. chain-gang is almost left with nothing but the chains and the balls. The gang part would not be large enough to work the public roads of the country were it not augmented by fresh supplies from the surrounding coun ties. The city government is in the hands of

our best citizens.

The majori y in this county in favor of prohibition was only two hundred and thirty five. Such a change has taken place in public sentiment, however, that now hardly a respectable anti-prohibitionist in the city who favors a return to bar rooms. There are some who would prefer high li-cense, or its sale by the gallon, but it is a remarkable fact that there is no disposition to have the saloon opened again. The bar room has gone from Atlanta forever, and the people with remarkable unanimity say Amen! There is very little drinking in the city. There has been 40 per cent. falling off in the number of arrests, notwithstanding there has been a rigid interpretation of the law under which arrests are made. Formerly, it a man was sober enough to walk home he was not molested. Now, if there is the slightest variation from that state in which the center of gravity falls in a line inside the base, the party is made to answer for such variation at the station house.

Our experience has demonstrated to us beyond a doubt that a city of 60,000 inhabit ants can get along, and advance at a solid and constant rate, without the liquor traffic

Taxation on Mortgages.—Resume of the New Law.

Act 262, session laws of 1887, taking effect Sept. 28, 1887, is designed to subject to taxation all real estate mortgages held by residents of the state, and being of general interest, we give an abstract of its provisions, as fol-

1. The act creates each township and city in a county into a separate "assess ment district."

2. It provides for the lifting, by the register of deeds, of all undischarged mortgages, in books to be provided by the county, as follows:

In a book to be designated as the County Resident Book of Unpaid Mortgages," all mortgages in his county held by residents of the county from and including 1880, which list is to be completed by April 10, 1888, : n l to add to such list every year thereafter all mortgages that may come in-

to his office for record. On or before April 19, 1888, the register is required to deliver to each assessing officer in his county, a copy of all mortgages on land in said officer's assessment district, transcribed into a book, called the "District assessment book of unpaid mortgages," which book shall be returned to the register of deeds immediately after the meeting of the board of review of said assessment district. On such return the register of deeds is required to add a list of all mortgages that may come into his hands for record, affecting real property in said assessment dis-

3. The act also provides for the listing, by each register of deeds, of all mortgages recorded in his office by residents of the state who are non-residents of his county, and makes it his duty to furnish a complete list of such non-resident mortgages to the register of deeds where the mortgagee resides, who, on receipt of same is to notify the assessing officer in whose district such mortgagee may reside, who is required to assess such mortgages according to law.

4. The register receives 10 cents for each notice, to be audited and paid like any other contingent claims

against the county.
5. The state furnishes the books on the requisition of the board of supervisors and the county is to pay the cost and transportation of the same.

6. The register of deeds is required to note the fact of any discharge, and assignment, partial or total, or of any payments thereon, in the marginal space of the right hand where the report of the mortgage appears.

7. Each assessing officer is required in April of each year to inspect the "assessors' book of unpaid mortgages" for his district, and assess such mortgages according to law.
8. Any violation of the act by a reg-

ister of deeds or assessing officer made a misdemeanor, punishable in case of a register by a fine not exceeding \$100, and of an assessor, by a fine not exceeding \$500.

No mortgage can be recorded which fails to give the name and residence of the mortgagee.

"Yes; I shall break the engagement," she said, folding her arms and looking defiant; "it is really too much trouble to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post, and talks like he had a mouthful of mush. Besides, the way he hawks and spits is disgusting." "Don't break the engagement for that; tell him to take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will cure him completely." "Well, I'll tell him. I do hate to break it off, for in all other respects he's quite too charming." Of course it cured his

Why suffer with that aching head when you may be cured with Ayer's Carthartic Pills?

Send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a set of their attractive album cards.

Special Announcement from the Patrons' Shoe House, A. R. Hano, 121 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

In making our first fall announcement to the patrons of your paper we trust in conclusion of the same we may offer a few suggestions which we feel confident will be highly approved of and meet the staid and considerate attention of our patrons. "Economy is the only road to wealth." The enormous and vast wealth attained and acquired by our great capitalists has been only built up by economy. Economy brings happiness into the best and brightest household. Economy is the only definite thing that promotes the material advancement of our fellow men, and now why not study economy? The fruits of our hard earnings are the thrift of economy. "Millions of dollars can be saved an-nually," actually saved. We are now prepared to serve you with the largest and best assorted stock of boots and shoes ever known in the history of the trade. Our stock of men's and ladies solid leather shoes is enormous. We have ladies' solid leather shoes at \$1.50: ladies' best calf button at \$1.50; ladies' broad heavy grain at \$1.35; ladies' solid kip button at \$1.75; ladies heavy calf lace at \$1.50; ladies' best dongola button at \$2.50; ladies' best oil pebble button at \$2.50; ladies broad heavy grain at \$1.75; ladies' heavy grain lace at \$1.50; ladies' finest kid at \$3.00; misses heavy calf button at \$1.35; misses heavy grain button at \$1.50; misses broad kip lace at \$1.00. Now, it you want to buy shoes for your children that will give good satisfaction, shoes that will stand "wear and tear," buy the celebrated "Hano Standard Tip Shoes." Their wearing qualities can not be questioned. They ire all "standard screwed," and "solid leather." Price—from 4 to 7½, 95 cts: 8 to 10½, \$1.00; "Hano's solid-wearing boys's shoes, sizes 3 to 5, at \$1,25. Buy the "A. R. H.," ladies solid calf button at \$1.50, "standard and warranted." Men's solid kip boots, with broad heavy soles at \$2,50; men's best kip. "high tops," at \$2.75; men's French calf, best quality, at \$4.00; men's broad flesh kip at \$2.50. Our stock of men's boy's and youth's boots is enormous We trust that Patrons needing good solid boots will favor us with a trial order. You will find a clear and clean saving of 25 to 40 per cent. and gain the advantage of buying your boots and shoes at "WHOLESALE PRICES." In rubber goods we have everything and we can sell you in any quantity from one to one thousand pairs. Parties buying boots in case lots of 24 pairs we al low an extra discount of 2 per cent. in 10 days and 1 per cent. in 20 days, 80 days, net. In conclusion of this announcement we hope that Patrons will place their attention to the above facts. We will send you our "Catalogue and Price List" free to any address. Trusting you will favor us with your orders, with our personal assurance of best success," we remain, "with regards," very truly yours,
A. R. HANO,

"Patrons' Shoe House," 121 North 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thousands of farmers could relate similar and far worse experience than the following recorded by the Chicago Tribune: "A reciever in this city forwarded to a shipper in Nebraska just five cents per bushel as his share on a consignment of corn. The property had been sold in store here at 27 cents per bushel, 22 of which went to pay railroad costs of transportation, the storage and commission. In another case recently, the Nebraska shipper reeieved the magnificent sum of being the whole amount coming to him from the sale of a car-load of some 550 bushels of corn, the railroad frieght on which to this city was \$147.59. The average of charges on these two parcels was five times, and the warehouse charges alone one-quarter, the sum remitted to the county shipper of corn." -National View.

The indications seem to be accumulating, that the great absorbing ques tion before the American Congress the incoming session is to be, how to dispose of the millions of dollars already accumulated in the United States treasury and how to keep more from accumulating there, so that the dear poor people will not have to pay so much taxes. The party that does the most of this and makes the most fuss about what they do, should elect the next president and secure the right to distribute the surplus in the treasury for the next four years, sure, "Sich

The 10th annual American fat stock show takes place in the Chicago Exposition building, commencing Nov. 8 and closing Nov. 18. Low rates will be furnished on all roads entering Chicago. The exhibit includes cattle, horses, poultry, and dairy products.

People may well differ about the best means of waging war upon the liquor traffic; but there can be no ra-tional dispute about the earnestness and seriousness of the war itself. Thousands are enlisting for it. As a political power and a social nuisance the saloon must go .- Detroit Journal.

The green glass blowers east of the Alleghanies who struck for ten per cent. advance have accepted five per

Ohio hybrid wheat at \$15 a bushel is the latest, but it's the same old Bohemian oat swindle.

Mr. Thos. Mason advertises his latest. scale of Chicago prices on the 8th page.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1887. PURE SUGARS.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels

COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASTED.

Fancy Rio per lb		21	400	,,
Green Rio extra choice per lb		21	@213	4
Green Rio prime per lb		20	14(0)2	103
Green Rio good per 1b		10	1/2 (0)2	20
Green Rie common per lb		18	16001	Q
Green Maracaibo choice per lb		22	1600	13
Green Laguayra choice per lb		21	%@2	2
Green Java choice per 1b		26	1/2 (4)2	17
Roasted Rio best per lb		25		
Roasted Rio No. 1 per lb		24	16	
Roasted Rio No. 2 per lb		24		
Roasted Laguayra best per lb Roasted Java best per lb Barnes' Golden Rio roasted in 1 lb j		32	% @3	13
TEAS.		-	-	
Imperial per lb25,	35,	40,	45.	30
Young Hyson per lb	25,	35,	40,	45
Oolong per lb	-0			1

 Dolong per lb.
 22, 28, 32, 35,

 apan per lb.
 22, 30, 37, 42,

 Gunpowder, per lb.
 31, 39, 42, 45,
 FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

WHOLE SPICES.

Ulspice Mace Nutmegs 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 lb packages.
" in ½ lb packages.
" in ½ lb packages.
Corn starch, Gilbert's, per lb.
Duryea's, per lb.
Starch,lump, Duryea's, 40 lb boxes, per lb.
Gilbert's 614

Mills, Lacey & Dickinson's Pharmacy N. E. Cor. Monroe and Div. Sts.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

YES!

You can get

Dairy Thermometers, Hydrometers for Milk and Cider, Butter Color. Liquid Rennet.

and in fact anything in the Drug and Chemical line of

Mills, Lacey Dickinson.

139-141 Monroe St., N. E. Cor. Division.

We are Sole Agents for

KASKINE

"The New Quinine,"

which we are having a great sale of Send or call for descriptive samples.

Don't mistake the location,

N. E. Corner of Monroe and Division Sts., Wenham Block.

Ladies' Department.

When I Mean to Marry.

BY J. G. SAXE When do I mean to marry? Well, 'Tis idle to dispute with fate; But if you choose to hear me tell, Pray listen while I fix the date.

When maidens look upon a man As in himself what they would marry, And not as army soldiers scan A sutler or a commissary;

When gentle ladies, who have got The offer of a lover's hand, Consent to share his earthly lot, And do not mean his lot of land;

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmer's girls
Who don't expect to be endowed With rubies, diamonds and pearls;

When wives, in short shall freely give Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses And live as they were wont to live Within their sire's one-story houses;

Then, madam—if I'm not too old—Rejoiced to quit this lonely life, Pll brush my beaver, cease to scold, And look about me for a wife!

Field Notes.

"Ere, in the northern gale, The summer tresses of the trees are gone, The woods of Autumn, all around our vale, Have put their glory on."

These are the days when, quite to our own liking, Maurice Thompson assures us that "one feels a little too vigorous to be sentimental, too restless to stay indoors, and yet too lazy to work."

I have heard of a man who asserted he knew people who were always finding fault with Nature for putting thorns on roses, while he always thanked her for having put roses on thorns. I myself have met those in whom nothing but sad suggestions and thoughts of death were aroused by the falling of the leaves, however brilliant might be their dying splendor, but to me there is a fitness and a beautiful symbol in the miraculous changes of autumn. I have always rejoiced that "the year smiles as it draws near its death." A maple, chapely, sightly, graceful in its summer green, grows radiant with sunshiny beauty as the time of snow comes on, and are there not characters that thus approach "the last bitter hour?" The touch of frost is not the touch of blight, but of blessing, to them. Soft-ened, sweetened, subdued as the days draw nigh when they shall say, "I have no pleasure in them," their lives are manifestations of the soul's autumnal splendor ere it puts on the eternal.

The sun's "quiet smile" is just now "the sweetest of the year." Walk gently, lest you intrude your presence too much on the scene, in the thick woods and observe the contrasts. The delicious silence that accompanies the ripeness, the complete maturity of a typical October afternoon,—a stillness made noticeable by the rattling and thud of a few falling acorns or the chatter and scudding of a chipmunk along the tree branches, -such quiet as one finds here seems strangely out of harmony with the gala dress of one's surroundings. The dye pots of the solor genius have been drained earlier than usual this season and in some respects the "painted leaves" are seldom more brilliant; however, the unchangable greens still maintain a withered look in consequence of the late scourge of hot weather.

An hour spent in such a spot not many days since was full of sight seeing. Whole expositions of richly hued fabrics hung in finest display in windows framed by stalwart trunks of great oaks, the shaggy stems of hickories, the rustic vines of the wild grape and the sassafras' crooked limbs. Aslant, through the upper canopy of staider leaves the sun shot its amber rays upon the gorgeous show below.

Sassafras, hickory and grapevine

hold forth in pale yellow with now and then a flush of color on the sassatras dresses. The foliage of these kinds looks for the most part as if the summer had spent their strength and they are needing the long rest that awaits them. But what they lack in vitality and vivacity of color the boxwood maple and ivy supply, and, if there is still want of audacity of hue in them, the sumachs have it. Indeed the sumachs challenge the world, I believe, for daring in high lights and startling effects. They stand like phalanxes of bloody braves along the roadsides, their pointed bayonets dipped in gore, their faces ablaze with the fire of fu-nious fighting. What peaceful tri-umphs are theirs, despite their threatming aspects!

But for real depth and soundness of character, go to the oak, thou moralist, and be sufficed. Their purple and gold, emerald and bronze, their ochres and umbers, are the steadiest, most mbstantial, most royal of all.

We plunge deeper in the wood,-to the "plashy brink of a weedy lake." Here we find the dried remains of a June fernery, secure some root sections for winter indoor culture. We shall put them in the cellar or other dark, cool place until late in the season when, with light and warmth and water, we shall expect of them the delicate mystery of unrolling fronds and dainty fern fingers. These are plants any body may have who has access to the woods once a year, and few of us have not; yet they are oftenest seen in choice care in cities. One day last spring in the parlor-like office of an elegant library building I saw only one orna-

moss and its delicate leaves stretched across the space of an open window; but this one,-perhaps because it was but one, perhaps because it was what it was,—seemed in exact keeping with the luxurious furnishings of the room and added its grace to their elegance. If I lived in a house so cold ordinary house plants would not live without freezing I'd grow terns and if I lived in a mansion with a conservatory then

I'd surely grow ferns.

Along the marsh's edge we found many flowers. There was the aster (a star),—purple ones in hugh bunches and tiny white ones piled up like so many snowflakes alight on a bush. There was the yellow coropsis, or tickseed, one of the neatest, sunniest faces that dot a marsh meadow. This is a near relative of the rich brown-purple flower of old fashioned gardens, and all the better for that. The coreopsis, with the asters, belong to the Composite family, although seeing it at a distance you would easily mistake it for a giant buttercup. The difference is quickly seen when examined close at hand.

Speaking of the Composite family again, they are thickly settled all among us. There are the Golden Roc s, for example, who are Composites, quite aristocratic Composites, for wild ones, they are, too. They trace their name back to the old Latin word, Solidago, meaning, to make whole, from supposed healing qualities. They have some superb members and a Golden Rod with a fine, large, plumy head is fit for any garden. I have seen such a plant, tall, stately, its one-sided ra-cemes drooping with loads of yellow gold, light up its corner of a garden like a sunshine torch, if you can fancy

such a thing. Close beside the Golden Rod in the wood grew another composite, also used in the practice of medicine. So abiding are the laws of association that no true Wolverine, loyal to his Michigan's marshes and agues, ever sees Boneset without an involuntary shudder. But the days of chills and fevers in this State are passing by and already a new and happier use has been found for the "weed." A wedding arch covered with evergreens and Boneset with occasional clusters of roses (paper) was the prettiest and most prominent decoration at a church wedding that lately took place near here. No hint of the bitterness of the blossom is translated with it to such

I am tempted to digress at this point and tell you how at this wedding a lady was heard to observe, "My! how they must have scoured the swamp to get so many roses!" The roses were double pink and white ones,—familiar, was she not, with marsh botany? It is, however, about as much observation and reason as most of us put into many other affairs than swamp roses.

Another pretty wild flower,-this while the subject is up,-is also excellent for decorative purposes and, moreover, it is a Boneset, too. It is the White Snake Root of the woods, and is a purer white than the marsh variety and has no early and bitter associations. It should be found in cultivated gardens if it will grow there, which I am inclined to doubt. In general, with the exception of the color, it closely resembles the azure-blue Agaratum, cultivated to so much delight and ad-

In our marsh bouquet we included a few stalks of pale yellow flowers, in a close spike, which proved to be Lousewort, not pleasantly suggestive in name but a good representative of the that the Snapdragon, asked after by Aunt Kate, belongs. The Snapdragon, or Antirrhirum, is so called from the Greek, comparing the flower to the snout or muzzle of an anim d. Chelone, also named from the Greek because it resembles a turtle head (its common name) is easily found in wet places. This, also, with many others of our familiar flowers, both wild and cultivated, is found in the Figwort group. Besides their two lipped and more or less irregular corollas, most of the blossoms are characterized by four didynamous stamens, that is, tour stamens in two pairs, one pair shorter than the other.

Where Shall the Shortage be?

That retrenchment must be the order of the fall and winter expenses was a foregone conclusion when the corn began to be cut up weeks and months before its time and the pastures and gardens shriveled up and refused their usual increase. If there is an appointed time for all things, now is the hour for contriving,—contriving, not so much what can best be done without things that must be purchased, as what it is best to do with. In other words, to weigh well what will pay best in the end.

I am not thinking now, at least I am not presuming to instruct ladies, about your larders, your winter vegetable supply nor the stock of half worn wardrobes that must do battle another six months. In the one case, necessity becomes a virtue, and in the other, every woman's wit is her own way out. Perhaps that is putting it too broadly. Will not some of you who know how to prepare a substitute for potatoes, or make a suit that's had its day serve another winter, come to my rescue and lend a hand of help to those in need

The contriving it was my design to refer to pertained to the "inner man' no less than do his bread and meat, mental plant, and that, a common rather, much more. When the few wood fern, its roots enveloped in an months affected by the present short-stains from table linen.

open wire basket, lined with thick age of crops are past, when cellars and bins and cribs are once more full, when the four years worn cloak is forgotten in the new one, a scrimping season will have left other traces than these and that can not be so readily

There will be boys and girls kept out of the high schools this fall because of the shortage of tunds. For a like reason papers, like the N. Y. Tribune, Western Rural, American Agriculturalist and (GRANGE VISITOR) and the magazines, Harper's, Century, Forum, St. Nicholas, Wide Awake and so forth, will have a falling off in subscribers. There will be a less number of books bought, reading circles will be smaller because more people than ever will think the expense greater than they can bear. Are there not questions here of moment,-queries, worthy of grave consideration, when we know that, minus the helpful, is equivalent to plus the harmful? Will not better the economy brake be applied to some other part of the home machinery than any that may pos ibly promote the harmful?

Let us suppose there are in nearly every neighborhood boys and girls, and young men and ladies, who would have gone to school or college this fall had the crops "turned out well" but who are now resigned to wait another year for the realization of cherished for dreams. Their plans had been made school; now they are, in a sense, adrift, aside from the regular work that keeps only their hands busy. The old saw, linking idle hands with mischief, will adapt its truth as well if you read "heads" in place of "hands."

For example, the "show" season with us opened a few nights ago with a popular play that is drawing its crowded houses in the villages here abouts. Tickets for reserved seats sell at thirty-five cents. It proves to be far from first class. Now suppose the boy who is staying at home from school f r his father's want of means was allowed to attend that play in a small way of recompense for his disappointment. Other shows and exhibitions will be coming (with hard times to decrease their merit and increase their shrewd allurements)-later on, club dances, progressive euchre parties and card companies will be formed for the winter amusements.

The question in my mind is, will these things, one after another, be patronized as a recompense for the cost and to consume the time, that, with readier means, would have gone to magazines, books or a C. L. S. C. outfit? When next spring comes which would have cost the most, in cash and time, the thing itself or make-believe recompense? The price of one ticket to hear one poor company play (for whatever we may think of theatricals on general principles, it is still true that nine times out of ten small towns get only an inferior quality) would buy a cheap edition of any one of scores of the best works of literature, for in that field the highest grade of talent is yours for a mere song. In the matter of books the country is on a par with the city, that in other respects affords so many greater helps and privileges to its residents.

These are only a few random thoughts—seeds I would scatter for you to grow. If it is not unwise to curtail one line and, in the long run, find you have added the cut-off to an opposing line,—if it is not best to use discreetly a moderate sum of money tor books and papers and first class lecturers and musicians, and, by our own ingenuity and enterprise, supply the stimulus of excitement and enthu-Figwort family, mentioned in my former notes. It is to this large family reading circles that outside travelling troupes, indifferent to our best interests, will give us only for a money stipend,—these are points. J. B.

Open to Remarks.

"Home is woman's climate; its atmosphere surrounds her as the air surrounds the earth; its mirror is her face; its music is her voice; its longitude can be reckoned from where you chance to find her.

The world is slowly making the immense discovery that not what woman does but what she is, makes possible the individual home, and later on will make of ours a home-like world."

Mrs. Craik thinks that women have only themselves to blame for some of the faults of men. Their viciousness and coarseness she thinks is largely owing to the fact that women are too cowardly to exact from men the same standard of virtue that is exacted of women. Then, too, me are egotistic and selfish because women makes so much of them, and give up to them so much. This she regards as a mistaken course, and thinks that women can be affectionate and obedient without being subservient.

T. W. Higginson says: "No woman's cause ever has a trial by a jury of her peers. She may not even have half the jury composed of such as herself, though this privilege is given to toreigners under English laws. The wrongs of the outraged wife or bereaved mother can only be redeemed by a masculine tribunal.

One of the Chaut n quans who received a diploma at Framingham last week was a lady who had passed three-score and ten, and the heads of a good many of the others were tinged with gray. It is never too late to

In answer to casual question,
How easy an l truthful to tell it's
A cure for the worst indigestion,
To take Pierce's Purgative Pellets.

Powdered starch will take out fresh

Mothers-in-law.

It has long been the fashion to speak and write of the "mother-in-law" with a shrug of the shoulders and a sneer, some English writers even going so far as to put it in the category of disadvantages to be considered by a man contemplating matrimony. Whatever may be the case there, it seems to me, particularly in the rural districts and among farmers, where good household help is so scarce, that putting aside all idea of affection and filial duty, there is no more desirable state of affairs than when one of the married sons or daughters resides in the old homestead, if practicable, and continues the household and home. In this case, if the mother-in-law is in common good health and has learned with her own children the lesson of patience and forbearance, there can be no hired help so efficient and interested as she is; and it children come, who will love and cherish them better, or supplement the often burdened and busy parent in caring for them? And in necessary absence, no one else can or will be so careful of them and of the affairs of

For the father-in-law and motherin-law it is quite as desirable a condi-tion, for if Henry Ward Beecher was correct when he said (and he surely was) that children are a means of grace, then the love and care of the little ones and their engaging prattle will tend to do away with that selfishness and narnowmindedness so often seen in old pecple; who have only their own interests and own selves to look to, and they live over again their younger days in the developing and guidance of these young immortals. They will not grow apathetic or cold, nor lose their hold on and interest in the passing events of the day.

As to there being, as some hold, a

natural antipathy between the mother and her son's wife, it does not seem as if the fact of both loving one, but with so different a kind of love, should bring about such a condition. At any rate, I know the two can live together in peace and be mutually helpful to each other, for in a family with whom I am intimately acquainted two mothers and daughters-in-law have lived so for over forty years. To illustrate: The husband's mother in the first case was a thoroughly capable Yankee housewife, able to make everything neces-sary for, and do all the work needed in the clothing and feeding of her family. She was a close communion Baptist and had, by the death of her husband, been for many years the head of the house. The son's wife was of foreign birth, fresh from her books and boarding school, with but very vague ideas of Yankee housekeeping, and of a different Church. In a short time after their marriage the mother came to live permanently with them. More thirty years, indeed, until her death, it was her home, and though there were many differences of taste and opinion, they never quarreled, but were a mutual help and comfort, and her memory is tenderly cherished.

In due course of time, one of the grandsons, whom this mother-in-law had helped to rear, married also a foreigner, and the second mother and dughter-in-law began again to try "co-operative housekeeping," in the same place and are still trying it with good success and expect to continue it till the end of life for at least one of them, their motto being, "Forbearance and Patience." Mrs. JAMES BRYANT.

Woman's Economy. I am sure the average man will pre-

fer to recognize in woman a mind that can comprehend the things of which he is master, one who can discuss with some appreciation things which interest him, and who has acquired an enlarged capacity for making life and its surroundings more bright and beautiful, rather than see her life go on like a fettered stream, turning and ever turning the millwheel of simple laborious duty, and then flow on into darkness with no flowers or waving grasses upon the restraining banks of her enforced destiny to cast reflections of brightness and beauty into the clear depths of her being.

And if (as has been declared) the

germ of a nation's prosperity lies within its homes, the reigning genius there must be diligent in storing her mind with such things as shall best enable her to command the greatest respect and confidence of the little ones whose feet now patter so trustingly by her side. She needs to hold them very strongly that she may be enabled to guide their natures aright and nurture and develop the powers of good that in them lie. So much of her work is corrective. Influences outside her home so continually draw the children away from her teaching that she needs all possible strength and wisdom. The hours and weeks so swiftly come and go, and the years seem to our ageing fancy to press each other on with ever increasing speed. We plead for time, but in vain, hence to economize and rightly utilize our allotment should engage our best effort. "All things by reason, seasoned are

To their just praise, and true perfection."

Thus may duties all, by forethought wisely planned, That each within its proper time and limit

come,
By love well seasoned and with patience wrought,
Be brought, at last, within command.

REMEMBER the National Grange will hold its next annual session in the city of Lansing in November next. Begin making calculations to attend if but for a day or two.

Department National Grange. Lecturer's

At different periods in the world's history, taking various forms and a variety of names, but always with the same object in view, men and organizations have advocated and contended for a division of wealth, of property. At one time known as Agrarians, and in these later days as Socialists and Communists. The Grange has ever antagonized and set its face squarely against any such doctrines, its members believing that progress can only be made by building up and not by tearing down. In its "Declaration of Purposes," in all the many years of its existence, it has ever said, "In our noble Order there is no communism, no agrarianism." The latest Communist is Mr. Henry George, and the latest communism is his land theory. He advocates, and his thousands of followers advocate, that private ownership in land shall be abolished, that it shall be common property, belong in common to the Government (the people). That he has followers is proven by the 68,000 votes he received for mayor of the city of New York last Fall, and he is now at the head of a State ticket with papers, money, preachers and a party, advocating his communism, for it is communism as far as land is concerned. A full Communist would abolish private ownership in all property. He applies it, at present, to land only, and therefore it is a direct blow at farmers, and leaves farmers almost alone to meet this old enemy in a new form, and do battle until he is again overthrown.

A long argument, showing the unfairness, the robbery, the piracy advocated by this new apostle of the Commune is impossible in a brief space. But that farmers may know just what is being said, may look upon the poison pure and simple, and so come to recognize and know their latest enemy, few extracts from the writings of Henry George will be given, and so out of his own mouth we will condemn the wrong. And certainly it is no misrepresentation if his own words

"Private property in land is doom-ed." "We must therefore substitute for individual ownership of land a common ownership. We must make land common property." "There is no escape from it. We

must make land common property." In another of his writings Henry George says—"In the very nature of

things, land cannot rightfully be made individual property. This principle is absolute." "Property in land is as indefensible

as property in man," and "the robber that takes all that is left is private property in land." "If chattel slavery be unjust then is property in land un-In his "Land Question," he says -"Here is a system which robs the producers of wealth as remorselessly and far more regularly and sysaematically than the pirate robs the merchantmen.

"Land on which and from which all must live. The recognition of the private individual proprietorships of land is the denial of the natural rights of other individuals. For as labor cannot produce without the use of land, the denial of the equal rights to the use of land is necessarily the demal of the right of labor to its pro-

Mr. George's plan for getting the land away from the people and making it common property is that all property, except land, shall be exempt from taxation, and the taxes will then be so great that farmers and landowners will gladly give up their private ownership rather than pay all the taxes. In "Social Problems" he says: "Were land treated as the property of the whole people the ground rent accruing to the community would suffice for public purposes and all other taxation might be dispensed with." Again he says: "I do not propose either to purchase or to confiscate private property in land. The first would be unjust; the second needless. We may safely leave them the shell if we take the kernel. It is not necessary to confiscate land; it is only necessary to confiscate rent. We already take some rent in taxation. We have only to make some changes in modes of taxation to take it all."

"To extirpate poverty we must therefore substitute for individual ownership of land a common owner-

Are you sad, despondent, gloomy? Are you sore distressed? Listen to the welcome bidding-"Be at rest."

Have you aches and pains unnumbered. Poisoning life's Golden Cup? Think not there's no balm in Gilead, and "Give it up."

A Golden Remedy awaits you-Golden not alone in name Reach, oh, suffering one, and grasp it, Health reclaim.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy -Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It stands alone as the great "blood-purifier," "strength-renewer" and "health-restorer," of the age! The Liver, it regulates, removing all impurities. The Lungs it strengthens, cleansing and nourishing them. The whole system it builds up, supplying that above all other things most needed-pure, rich Blood.

Ald. John Farber, of Mt. Clemens, has become insane, and will have to go to an asylum.

Fishing is the chief paying industry at Baraga.

Obituaries.

ROGERS-

WHERAS, The grim Messenger, Death, has called from our Grange Bro. William Rogers, a worthy member of Ravenna Grange, No. 373, aged 71 years.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Wm. Rogers the Grange has lost a worthy member, the widowed sister a beloved and loving husband, the children a kind and indulgent parent, and the community an honored and respected citizen.
Resolved, That our charter be draped in

mourning for thirty days and that these resolutions be made a part of our Grange record and a copy be sent to the Grange Visitor for publication.

ROGERS-

On July 13, 1887, Sister Mary Rogers, of Alpine Grange, No. 348, having passed through the sunshine and shadow of six ty-eight years in this world was called to the beautiful home above. Always present at Grange meetings when not kept at home by sickness, a triend to all, we felt that we had met with a great loss when told that "Aunt Mary" had left us. We wish to ex-press our heartfelt sympathy for the husband and family in this their great sorrow, always remembering that the Savior whom she loved and served "doeth all things well."

Let our charter be draped in mourning the usual length of time, but let us cherish her memory in our hearts for all time, trying so to live that we may all meet her in the home beyond the grave.

WHITING-

At a meeting of Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, held at Farmington, August 16, 1887, the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our brother, J. B. Whiting, has been taken from our midst by the invisible Hand of Death and the places he filled with faithfulness and honor are now vacant: there

Kesolved, That we, as a Grange, deeply feel the loss which we have sustained in the

death of Bro. Whiting.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widow and family in their deep affliction. We feel that the home mourns the loss of a kind husband and father, the Grange a faithful member, the poor a benefactor, and the State an honored citizen.

Resolved, That Bro. Whiting's example, as a man of invincible integrity and strong convictions of duty, is worthy the emulation

Resolved, That as a token of our respect to the deceased and his family a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow and also to the Grange Visitor for publication.

At a meeting of Branch County Pomona Grange, held in Butler Grange Hall August 11, the following resolu-tions of respect to the memory of Mrs. J. C. Boone were adopted.

Died, at her home in Quincy, July 19, 1887, after a brief illness of typhoid fever, Sister J. C. Boone. Sister Boone was a worthy member of Branch County Pomona Grange and dearly beloved by all who knew her. She was ever ready with open heart and willing hands to discharge her every duty to the Grange and help to make our Grange home, a home indeed. She was a true Patron, a firm friend, and the light of a happy home; therefore,

Resolved, By Branch County Pomona Grange, That in the loss of Sister Boone we realize our loss to the Grange, to the community in which she was held in the highest esteem, and to the loved ones in her home.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, also that they be spread at large upon the minutes of this meeting as a part of the records of the Grange.

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861.
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Oct. 15t1

It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indigestion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Thousands all over the land testify to the merits of this medicine.

Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth street, South Boston, writes: "My husband has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla and, by its use, was entirely cured.

Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street,

Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, helped her, until she commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

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

GOING SOUTH.

	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Ft
Lv Grand Rapids Ar Allegan Ar Kalamazoo Ar Schoolcraft Ar Three Rivers Ar White Pigeon Ar Toledo Ar Cleveland Ar Buffalo	9 02 " 10 05 " 10 37 " 11 05 " 11 35 " 5 05 PM 9 40 "	4 35 PM 5 55 '4 7 05 '4 7 35 '4 8 05 '4 8 30 '4 2 30 AM 8 30 '4 2 50 PM	5 00 AM 9 30 " 12 35 PM 1 25 " 3 20 " 4 00 " 6 55 AM

	NY&B Ex & M	NY & C Express	Way Ft
v Buffalo	11 55 AM	11 40 AM	
r Cleveland			
Toledo	10 0 5 "	940 "	6 50 PM
r White Pigeon	6 55 AM	2 20 PM	9 45 AM
r Three Rivers	6 23 "		11 05 "
r Schoolcraft	6 40 "	317 "	
r Kalamazoo	730 "		1 55 PM
r Allegan	8 .8 .		4 20 "
rand Rapids	0 45 "	6 15 "	7 15 "

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line.

M. E. WATTLES.

Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZGO. TIME-TABLE-MAY 18, 1884.

	A. M.	P. M.
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves	4 45	
Kalamazoo Express arrives		9 40
Evening Express	1 00	
Pacific Express	2 27	
Mail	11 38	
Day Bixpress		1 45
EASTWARD.	A. M.	P. M.
Night Express	3 17	
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves	6 45	
Kalamazoo Express arrives		10 00
Mail		
Day Express		· 1 40
New York Express		8 10

Atlantic Express..... 1 00 ... 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 Kalamazoo as follows: No. 29 (east) at 5:10 P. M. and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 12:45, P. M. H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit. J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O. W. RUGGIERS. G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

German Horse and Cow **POWDERS!**

This powder has been in use many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsyl. vania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The recipe is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them while molting. It is sold at the lowest possible wholesale prices by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo; GEO. W. HILL & CO., 115 Randolph St., Detroit; THOS. MASON, 181 Water St., Chicago, Ill.; and ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose). Price Eight Cents per lb., 30-lb. boxes of 6 5-lb. packages, Ten Cents per lb.

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Potatoes, No. 1, ripe, # bu\$ 85	@
" off stock40	@ ·45
Turnips, yellow, # bu27	@ .28
	@ .90
Apples, " No. 1, \$\pi\$ bbl. 4.00	@ 5.00
	@ 2.50
Car lots sold at 5 per cent. com	mission.
Apples, dried, per th 4	@ 6
Apples, evaporated, 78 tb 9	@ .12
Onions, selected, \$\text{\ti}\text{\texict{\tex{\tex	@ 2.75
	@ 1.25
Rutabagas, " 75	@ 1.00
Beans, navy, B bu 1.60	@
" medium, " 1.50	@
Wool washed 10 th 20	@ 28
" unwashed. " 16	@ .28
" unwashed, " 16 Veal, choice, " 07 Eggs, fresh, " 14 Butter, dairy, #tb. 12	@ .28
Eggs, fresh.	@
Butter, dairy, # tb 12	@ .18
" creamery " 18	@ .24
" creamery " 18	(0) .18
Clover seed, # bu 4.25 Timothy " 1.90	@ 4.40
Timothy " " 1.00	@ 1.95
Hides, salted, G, # 15071/2	(0) .08
On produce not named write for	prices.
If you have anything to sell or	
for information to	
THOMAS MAS	ON

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Blank receipts for dues, per 100, bound ... 50
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mar15y1

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to supply the consumer direct at wholesale prices, in quantities te suit the purchaser. We are the only house in existence who nake 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.

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CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAI WAY TIME TABE,

JUNE 4, 1887,

0 0 - 1 - 1, - 0 - 1,							
TRAINO WESTWA	RD-CENTR	AL MERIPIAN	TIME.	TRAINS BASTWAI	RD-CENTRA	L MBRIDIAN	TIMB.
	No. 18, Express		No. 6, Express.		No. 1, Mail.	Express.	Express.
Port Huron, Lv Lapeer Flint Durand Lansing Charlotte Battle Creek, Ar Lv Vicksburg Schoolcraft	A. M. 6 30 7 18 7 30	7 05 A. M. 8 31 " 9 06 " 9 35 " 10 30 "	7 55 P. M. 9 34 " to 10 " 10 48 " 11 50 "	Chicago, Lv. Valparaiso South Bend Cassopolis Marcellus Schoolcraft Vicksburg Battle Creek, Ar. Lv. Charlotte Lansing	11 15 " 12 55 P. M. 1 45 " 2 15 " 2 31 " 2 41 " 3 40 " 3 45 " 4 42 "	5 32 "	8 15P. M., 10 29 # 12 01 A. M. 12 01 A. M. 12 43 # 107 # 143 # 143 # 12 30 # 12 35 # 12 35 # 14 30 # 1
Marcellus	9 00	1 42 " 2 28 " 4 00 "	3 19 " 4 07 " 5 52 "	Durand	7 05 " 7 55 " 8 42 "	11 08 " 11 37 " 12 07 A. M.	5 03 " 5 40 " 6 15 "

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

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July I, ti6

Standard Publishing House, FLINT, MICH. Newton's improved GOW TIE thousands in use. GOW TIE thousands in use. Pushes them back when standing, draws them forward when lying down, and keeps them clean. Circular free, it you mention this paper. E. O. NEWTON, Batavia, III.

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earned at anything else. \$5.00 outfit free.

Doung Folks' Club:

Who First Peopled America?

This continent was probably first peopled from Asia, the birthplace of man. In just what way it happened is uncertain. Chinese vessels coasting along the shore as was the custom among the early voyagers may have been driven across the Pacific Ocean by a storm, or parties wandering across Behring Straits in search of adventure found this a pleasant land and determined to make it their home. American antiquities in many parts of North America are found to contain the remains of a prehistoric people. In the Mississippi Valley, from the great lakes to the Gulf, there extends a line of defensive earthworks; the largest forest trees are found growing upon these ramparts. The Indians have no traditions as to the origin of these strange structures. Opposite Newark, O., is one of these strange mounds, or monuments, that covers nearly two square miles. It is from two to twenty feet in height. In the park in the city of Kalamazoo, in our own State, is one of these strange mounds, and as I have looked at it I have wondered many times whose hands formed it. There is also a strange structure in Adams County, O., that represents very accurately a serpent 1,000 feet long. Its body winds in graceful curves and in its wide extended jaws lies the figure of an animal that it seems about to swallow. These mounds sometimes crown steep hills and consist of ditches and embankments which show quite an amount of skill in military science. These people probably at one time inhabited Central America and there developed a high state of civilization. There they built not only mounds, but temples. aqueducts, and fine paved roads. Another strange kind of earthwork is found opposite St. Louis, Mo. It covers eight square miles and looks like an altar or some religious structure. The Indians were the successors of the mound builders but were far their inferiors in civilization. It is not known why the ancient race left or from whence the Indian came. It is supposed the fierce savage tribes from the north drove the former tribes south-The Indian has well been termed

"the red man of the forest." He built no churches, or cities, or school-houses. His house was a bark wig wam. Neither did he build any roads, but followed trails or footpaths through the woods and paddled his birch bark canoe or swam the rivers and streams as his fancy led him. He had no cow or beast of burden. He thought all labor degrading and fit only for women. His squaw built his wigwam, cut his wood and carried his loads when they journeyed. While he hunted or fished she cleared the ground for his corn by burning down the trees and scratching the ground with a crooked stick or digging it up with a clam shell. She cooked their food by dropping hot stones into a tight willow basket containing the material for soup. His leavings were sufficient (or thought to be) for her, and the coldest place in the wigwam was her seat. The dog often had the warmer place and she could move to make him more comfortable. If the Indian had any idea of a Supreme Being it was vague and degrading. Heaven was to him a happy hunting ground or a gay feast where his dog should join in the dance. He worshipped no idol but peopled all noture with spirits, which dwelt not only in birds, beasts, and reptiles, but also in forests, lakes, and rivers. He believed these spirits had power to help or harm him and so would apologize to all the animals that he killed and even promised the fishes that their

bones should be preserved.

Such was the Indian 200 years ago and very much the same is he to-day. He can not brook the settler's cabin nor the long lines of iron rails that carry emigration toward the west. Unless he can be induced to give up his roving, restless habits and become civilized he is doomed to destruction.

The Fruit Belt.

DEAR COUSINS:-Michigan in the early periods of U. S. History was not an attractive State to settlers. The people seemed afraid to enter within its chilly borders, and, therefore, not till after the war of 1812 did the people hear much of our great State. The sail along the shores of the Great Lakes seemed so sandy as to give one an idea of barrenness. Farther inland the explorer was met with dense forests and swamps and consequent discouragements, which were barriers to

the home seeker. By and by time revealed to the more venturous that along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan all kinds of f.uits that grow in the temperate climates, would grow here.

And, now, taking about one tier of counties on the western shore, from Berrien to Benzie counties is one great fruit belt of the United States. In this belt is cultivated vast quantities, of peaches, apples, grapes, pears, plums and small fruits. In Berrien, Van Buren, and Allegan Counties are raiset the most peaches; although many are raised in northern counties and more plums are raised north than south, and everywhere do we find ap-And the cultivation of these fruits afford a good share of the live istrawberries begin to ripen, the last of somewhere, a special fruit train on the be wanted.

Chicago & West Michigan railroad carries the truit of the inland shipping places to Chicago. While from the harbors of Benton Harbor, South Haven, and Saugautuck are shipped thousands of baskets of peaches and barrels on barrels of apples and crate upon crate of berries to the same market and other ports across the Lake. From there it is again shipped. And the East, West and South have their palates and stomachs pleased with the fruit of the great belt.

This train gathers up the fiuit from the various stations in the early evening and gets to Chicago in the morning. The boats leave their ports about 9 P. M. and arrive in the morning also. One could not wish to see a greater display of industry and beauty combined than to visit a large peach orchard in peach harvest time. owners have pickers to pick them, more help to bring to the packing house where are girls to put them in buskets and cover them with tarleton which enhances their beauty and protects them at the same time. They are then covered with an open wooden cover and marked with a stencil to some commission merchant.

Apples from the Traverse regions are shipped many times directly to England; therefore grace the tables of English Noblemen perhaps.

Plums and grapes are packed in early the same manner as peaches; but all berries are put in crates. One rate holds sixteen one quart boxes. Small fruit is nearly all picked by women and children who receive from a cent and a half to three cents a quart for their services. While the produc-er makes an honest living, and furnish es employment for those about him it is a lamentable fact that the railroad company and commission merchant are the ones who reap the harvests. COUSIN MAE.

WE have been well pleased with the interest the young people have taken in Entomology. You will, my dear young friends, find many things of great interest in the insect world if you are anxious to learn about them. You will need a microscope to aid you in your study, perhaps you have one, it you have, what a pleasure it must be to you, to examine and study spec imens from time to time at your Club meetings for of course whenever you meet to discuss the subject of insects, every member should bring some specimen to inspect. The same course might be adopted in the study of Botmy with both pleasure and profit Go on with your study and report what progress you are making when vou make your quarterly report.

It is useless to attempt the cure of any disorder, if the blood is allowed to remain impure. Neuralgia and rheumatism are traceable to a disordered condition of the blood, and in numberless cases have been cured by taking a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsa-

Yours truly, AUNT KATE.

Mileage Tickets at Two Cents.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk and Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Agents have just been instructed to issue to all who apply for thousand mile tickets, limited one year from date of issue, good for the one person named on the ticket, at two cents per mile, or \$20 per ticket. These tickets are good on the line of the Chicago & Grand Trunk and Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railways Company's steamers between Grand Haven and Milwaukee, the Michigan Air Line and Detroit Division of the Grand Trunk, Division of the Grand Trunk between Port Huron and Niagara Falls, and between Detroit and Niagara Falls, and on the line of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway between Niagara Falls and Buffalo in either di-

A starved thoroughbred is of all sheep the most shaboy, scrubby, scrawny, unthrifty sheep on earth. Of itself the most abject, pitiful, lonesome. sorrowful, gloomy, dazed, helpless, blue, and its owner looks just like it. The owner of such a flock will squirm and wince and apologize, and explain in a most pathetic way of the general appearance of starvation and neglect so apparent, and all the time give you a vivid, glowing story of a pedigree as hopeless in profits as are his bare pas-

How's This for Longevity?

HASTINGS, MICH., Aug. 23, 1887. Mr. Editor—I bought paint in 1865 and it looks well yet. We are going to paint our Grange Hall with the Fraternally, C. A. NEWLAND.

See Advertisement Patrons' Paint

Hens should have their morning teed as soon as it is light enough for them to see to eat. Four times a week give three parts each of wheat and buckwheat, one of oats, and one of corn, ground. Barely moisten this with hot milk or water, avoid making it at all sloppy. In cold weather feed as warm as can be eaten. Add to this, twice a week, a quarter of a teaspoon of red pepper to twenty-five fowls, and once in four weeks dissolve and add the same

It ought to be settled beyond dispute that it pays to provide good shelter for hood in this region. From the time all the stock on the farm. The surest plan, as far as possible, is to provide May, till the last apple burrel has gone for this ahead of the time when it may

amount of copperas.

Powderly's Predictions.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—In an interview to-day Mr. T. V. Powderly said: "It is no doubt true that our numbers are fewer than they once were, but we understand each other better. There were a great many who came into the order through curiosity and the excitement of the times, but they did not have the interest of the movement at heart and have dropped out.'

"But it is true that there are many branches to the labor movement, and is this not internal dissolution."

"On the contrary, these branches are only an evidence of a healthy growth. There is nothing that remains perfectly quiet, except a corpse, and I like to see the men who are engaged in labor reform have diversified opinions. It shows that they are thinking, and God speed the time when all men will

Now mark my words, for I am speaking with some knowledge of the subject we are dealing with, the time will come when all these several divisions of the labor movement will unite and we will have one grand reform organization. I do not say that I am right in everything, and, on the contrary, I must confess I am too often wrong, but two factions of the labor movement will come together and then as reasonable men they will eradicate the unpractical features so that the best of both will be welded together. After this a third faction will come. and so on until a harmonious understanding is arrived at. The best of all will be chosen and a perfect fabric will be the result. There was a time in my own recollection when an Englishmin and an Irishman could not sit in the same room without fighting the battle commenced 700 years before across the water, but that time has

New Liquor Law.

Saloons may remain open from 6 A. M. till 9 P. M., though the power is given to the municipal government to longthen these hours if so desired until clos d all screens must be removed so that the interior may be fully exposed. Minors must not be permitted to remain in a saloon unless accompanied by parent or guardian. Officers who see any violation of the law may make summary arrests without process. Forfeiture of license paid by saloonkeeper and his debarment from again engaging in the business until the time for which that tax was paid has ex pired, and liability in \$200 fine and imprisonment 60 days is the penalty for violation of the law. Bartenders are alike responsible with the proprietors. The penalties attaching to the sale of liquor by druggists is also severe; they must not sell or give any liquor to be used as a beverage.

Native wines and cider may be sold without paying a tax unless the wine or cider is sold by the drink, in which case a tax must be paid. This is decidedly important to farmers who sell cider from barrels in their wagons and occasionally deal it out by glass, and also to keepers of groceries and huckster stands who retail cider.

The Ignorant Grangers.

The New York Herald, in defense of the monopolists, referring to the Inter State railroad law, thus speaks of those who represent their people in Con-

"Think of a Congressional mob of pothouse and crossroads politicians. bockwoods, cow-case lawyers, barkeepers, ward lumm rs and tinkers. sprace-gum peddiers from the crags of Vermont and the Adirondack wilds of New York, and Ignorant Grangers, who, with grass-seed in their manes, have just crawled out of the brush piles in South west Missouri, Arkan-Saw, West Virginia, Indiana, Iowa, Texas, Michigan, Minnesota, seizing and attempting to control, according to their crazy notions, these gigantic institutions and interests. The perdition racked ingenuity of the devil, the father of most of our politics and politicians, never devised a madder combination of presumption and folly."

The above shows that the press in the large cities can easily be subsidized. Just how much the paper was paid for the above (if any) we cannot say, but a more contemptible attack on those who sought to represent the people has not been published.—Ex.

The Chicago Market. OCTOBER 13, 1887.

-		-31
	Potatoes, No. 1, ripe, # bu\$ 70	@ .75
	" off stock55	@ .60
	Turnips, yellow, # bu28	@ .30
	Onions, choice, "70	@ .75
,	Apples, " No. 1, # bbl. 2.25	@ 3.00
	" No. 2, stock, " 1.35	
	Apples, dried, per th 4	@ 6
	Apples, evaporated, # 16 9	@ .12
	Turnips, white, "75	@ 1.00
	Beans, navy, # bu 2.30	@ 2.40
-	" medium, " 2.20	@ 2.50
	Wool, washed, # tb26	@ .35
	" unwashed, "18	@ .25
	Veal, choice, "07	@ .09
1	" unwashed, " 18 Veal, choice, " 07 Eggs, fresh, " 17	(0) .18
,	Butter, dairy, # tb12	(2 .18
	" creamery "18	@ .24
	" roll "12	(a) .18
	Clover seed, P bu 4.15	(0 4.25
	Timothy " " 2.30	@ 2 40
	Hides, salted, G, # 1607	
1	On produce not named write for	

I will advance on all car lots of choice winter apples \$1.50 per bbl. and freight; and will keep posted on values here all that will correspond with me in relation to what they have to dispose of. Sacks for beans, wool and potatoes furnished free for their use in shipping to m

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Ladies' Solid Oil Grain at 1 50	Men's Heavy Kip Boots at 2 50
Ladies' Broad Heavy Grain at 1 50	Men's Flesh Kip Boots at 2 50
Ladies' Heavy Broad Calf at 175	Men's Solid Heavy Sole Boots at 2 50
Ladies' Dongola Button at 2 00	Men's Heavy High Top Boots at 275
Ladies' Glove Kid Button at 2 50	Men's Solid Kip, Broad Soles at 2 50
Ladies' Heavy Kip Lace 1 50	Men's Heavy Screwed Boots at 2 50
Ladies' Best Dongola at 2 50	Men's Solid Kip, Heavy Soles, at 2 50
Ladies' Soft Easy Kid at, 3 co	Men's Heavy English Grain at 3 25
Ladies' Easy Common Sense at 2 75	Men's Broad Calf Boots at 2 79
Ladies' Finest Matt Kid at 3 00	Men's Heavy Calf Shoes at 2 00
Ladies' Heavy Pebble Lace at 1 50	Men's Solid Kip Lace at 175
Ladies' Soft Glove Lace at 1 50	Men's Solid Calf Congress at 2 50
Ladies' Finest Marseilles Kid at 3 50	Men's Fine Dress Shoes at 3 00
Ladies' Soft Oil Pebble at 2 50	Men's Broad Calf Lace and Button at 275
Ladies' Broad, Heavy Morocco at 2 00	Men's Heavy Calf Lace at 3 000
Ladies' Solid Calf Lace at 1 75	Men's Fancy Trimmed Lace at 300
Ladies' Paris Kid Button at 2 75	Men's English Dress Shoes at 2 50
Ladies' Pointed Toe Shoes at 3 00	Men's French Calt Shoes at 4 00
Ladies' English "Waukenphast" at 2 75	Men's Full Dress Button at 4 000
Ladies' Broad Heavy Goat at 2 00	Men's Finest Hand Made 4 00
Ladies' French Kid Button at 3 50	Men's Solid French Calf at 3 50
Ladies' Best Pebble Leather at 2 50	Men's Finest Calf Shoes at 4 50
	Men's French Calf Boots at 4 00

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Men's Gum Boots, good quality 2 40	Misses Best Gum Boots 1 3				
Men's Gum Goodyear's Rubber Boots 2 25	Children's Solid Gum Boots 1 0				
Men's Gum Woonsocket Rubber Boots 2 60	Ladies' Button-up Arctics 18				
Men's Gum Caudee Rubber Boots 275	Ladies' Wool Alaskas 8				
Men's Solid Gum Boots, heavy soles 2 25	Ladies' Buckle Arctics				
Boys' Solid Gum Boots 2 05	Ladies' Heavy Rubbers				
Youths' Solid Gum Boots 1 65	Ladies' Good Rubbers				
Men's Heavy Wool Alaskas 95	Misses Buckle Artics				
Men's Heavy Solid Rubbers 50	Children's Buckle Arctics 6				
Men's Heavy Buckle Arctics 1 00					
Men's Heavy Overs 60					

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