VOLUME XI—No. 42. WHOLE NUMBER 242.

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State Business Agent.
THOMAS MASONChicage, Ill

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General Deputies.
PERRY MAYOBattle Creek
MRS. PERRY MAYOBattle Creek
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Special Deputies.

WM. H. LEE, Harbor Springs, for Emmett County.
JOHN HOLBROOK, Lansing, for Ingham County.
JASON WOODMAN, Paw Paw, for Van Buren County.
BRONSON TURNER, Flushing, Genesee County.
BRONSON TURNER, Flushing, Genesee County.
FRANK H. DVER, Ferris, Montcalm County.
S. H. HYDE, Traverse City, Grand Traverse, Antrim, Leelanaw and Benzie Counties.
R. C. THAYER, Benton Harbor, for Berrien County.
GEO. W. SHEFFIELD, Johnstown, for Barry County.
LUTHER J. DEAN, North Star, for Gratiot County.
JOHN TRUE, Jackson, for Jackson County.
HIRAM ANDREWS, Orion, for Oakland County.
M. W. SCOTT, Hesperia, for Newaygo County.
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M. V. B. MCALPINE, Monterey, for Allegan County.
A. M. LEITCH, North Burns, for Huron County.
P. H. GOELTZENCLEUCHTER, Birch Run, for Seginaw County.

naw County.

GEO. B HORTON, Fruit Ridge, for Lenawee County.
C. C. KNOWLTON, Old Mission, for Missaukee Count
G. C. LAWRENCE, Belle Branch, for Wayne County.
CORTLAND HILL, Bengal, for Clinton County.

Michigan Grange Stores.
A. STEGEMAN, Allegan.
C. GOODNOE, North Lansing.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES Kept in the office of the Secretary of the

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, And sent out Post-paid, on receipt of Cash Or-der, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred \$ 75

Blank book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to		
keep accounts with members	1	OC
Blank record books (express paid)	I	00
Order book, containing 100 orders on the		
Treasurer, with stub, well bound		50
Receipt book, containing 100 receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub,		,
well bound		50
Blank receipts for dues, per 100, bound		50
Applications for membership, per 100		50
Secretary's account book (new style)		50
Withdrawal cards, per dozen		25

Ioc, per dozen.... cents, per dozen..... 4 00 Rituals, single copy..... per dozen..... for Fifth Degree, for Pomona

corporation of Subordinate Granges, with copy of charter, all complete...
Notice to delinquent members, per 100...
Declaration of purposes, per dozen, 5c,

CO-OPERATIVE LITERATURE. History and Objects of Co-operation.....

What is Co-operation?

What is Co-operation?

Some of the Weaknesses of Co-operation.

Educational Funds; How to Use Them.

Associative Farming?

The Economic Aspect of Co-operation.

Association and Education. The Principles of Unity.....

The Perils of Credit

Fundamental Principles of Co-operation. How to Start Co-operation Stores Logic of Co-operation Origin and Development of the Rochdale

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Lenawee Co.

Schoolcraft, Mich.

Addresses and Lectures by Eminent Men. Address, J. T. COBB, SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE,

KALAMAZOO NATIONAL BANK. Capital \$150,000.
Surplus, \$10,000. Southwest cor. Main and Bendic Streets. Directors—Jacob Mitchell John Den Bleyker, Molancthon-D. Woodford Melville J. Bigelow, J. Wilfred Thompson, George T. Bruen, Samuel A. Gibson, Albert S. White, Edwin J. Phelps, E. O. Humphrey, N. Chase. Edwin J. Phelps, E. O. Humphrey, N. Chase. Edwin J. Phelps, President: Melville J. Bigelow, Vice-President; Thomas S. Cobb, Cashier.

Postal Jottings.

The next regular meeting of Allegan County Pomona Grange will be held with Ganges Grange, No. 339, on Thursday, October 7, 1886. The fifth degree will be conferred upon any who may wish. Fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend. Following is the program: Address of welcome, F. W. Robinson; Reply, E. N. Bates. Reports from subordinate Granges of the county will be followed by a discussion of the county will be followed by a discussion of these questions. Their opening has been assigned to the Brothers named. Is it right or advisable to indorse paper for a friend or to lend our name in any case?—J. V. Orton. The Oleomargarine Bill passed by Congress, is it just? What is our duty towards it?—A. T. Stark. What are the most practical and available measures for promoting temperance or total abstinence from intoxicating beverages?—T. C. Buskirk. If time permits other questions of interest to farmers will be discussed.

WE sharpened our pencil to say "amen" to Mrs. A. J. Sutton in the last VISITOR. The Granges need a host of just her kind to cause them to move along and keep pace with other organizations. We are interested in the reports from Iowa—a live report is cheering. In "A Woman's Allowance" this sentence deserves to be immortalized, "I am not a woman's righter in the popular sense of the term, but I thank the Lord that I am man enough to recognize the the Lord that I am man enough to recognize the fact that my wife as my wife and the mother of my children, has rights, money-spending rights, that I have no business interfering with." Myra's picnic was really one to be enjoyed. Van Bu ren County picnic was on a cold day and too late in the season, was poorly attended and was a failure on account of all these drawbacks. Politics run high and party spirit is still in the ascendency. Prohibition is blind as any other love, and acts with as little judgment. Grange love, and acts with as little judgment. Grange wide awake and politically active, each for his

ALL Patrons that have not been sufficiently bitten by the Bohemian oat and red line wheat swindlers can now have the opportunity of pur chasing cans of poor tea and coffee of a firm in Detroit, in which you will find brass cuff buttons Detroit, in which you will find brass cull buttons and shirt studs, also cast iron ear rings. The names of stool pigeons and cappers will be found in leading Detroit papers that receive a percentage of blood money for advertising. Please bite.

H. D. PLATT.

GRATIOT County is being blessed with fre quent rains, which would have been better requent rains, which would have been better re-ceived two months ago, but which now are not without benefit, enabling farmers to plow ground for wheat, which was nearly impossible before the rains. Crops in general are as promising as usuai. Potatoes will not be as plenty as last year but are of better quality, and those having any for sale no doubt will realize more than last sea-son. The law of supply and demand rules the potato market more than any other crop.

The Republican Convention at Grand Rapids

was wise enough to see that public sentiment calls for something more than great wealth to guide the "Helm of State." As a result, the Grange has reason to rejoice that their standard bearer was chosen by a unanimous vote as the one most likely to win the race. "Straws show which way the wind blows," and may we not all hope that the "money bar'l" is a thing of the past when it concerns Michigan's Governors?

We do not want any farmers' party, but we do want to make our influence felt so that the politicians from all parties will pay some little attention to our interests. "There is a tide in the affairs of men.

Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

This is the farmers' opportunity, for in Cyrus G. Luce we have a candidate who is not only honest and capable, but he belongs to the great army of toilers who work with their hands. is in full sympathy with us and knows our wants, our hardships, our privations, and our joys, for he has experienced them. How will it be to have a Governor who will not only know us, a common, work a day people, but is not afraid to come in contact with us? It is not a question of politics. It rises above party. Vote for Farmer Luce, because in his life work he represents us and our interests, and let the voice be so whelmingly large that there will be no mistaking its significance, and the farmer vote will no W. C. H.

WHAT does Bro. Cortland Hill mean by an independent voter? If he means a man who votes first in one party then in another and belongs to no party, I am glad there was but one in his Po-mona Grange. If he means a man who will not vote for an unsatisfactory man on his ticket, but rather step into another party to select his man, then I am surprised.

then I am surprised.

We have lots of that kind in our county and I am glad of it. It is our duty by all means to belong to some political party. If not, how can we help select good men? We should attend caucus and convention, not being afraid to advocate man and principles of our own choice. We may men and principles of our own choice. We may not always succeed. If not, we shall feel the satisfaction of having tried.

Sometime we have been advocating, "Farmers to the front." We have one now to the front. What are we going to do about it? Sit quietly with our feet upon the table, smoking our for a nickel," saying, "Didn't we do the thing, though?" Is that what we have been preaching all these years? Not much. We must take off our coats and put in some good work. We all know that Mr, Luce is a man well qualified for the office of Governor. Wouldn't we all feel proud to have the "big chair" at Lansing occupied once by a farmer, one with whom we are is one way to get him there and that is with votes. We have enough. Shall we give them to Mr. Luce? I say yes. I have a right to preach what I practice When Mr. Holloway was nominated for Governor I gave him my vote, not simply because he was a farmer, but because I thought he would make a good Governor. I have never been sorry I gave him my vote. Brothers of the Grange, and brother farmers, shall we pull together this fall on our farmer candidate for Governor? M. T. COLE.

AT the last regular meeting of our Grange the

COLDWATER, MICH., SEPTEMBER 15, 1886.

AT the last regular meeting of our Grange the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the nomination of Bro. C. G.

Luce for Governor meets with the hearty approval and will receive the united support of Woodman Grange, No. 610.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Bro. Luce and also to the VISITOR for publication.

MARLIN L. WILMOT, Sept. 10, 1886

Sept. 10, 1886

SUMMIT GRANGE, No. 672, gave their first annual picnic Sept. 2, and it was in every way a complete success. The Knights of Labor and Good Templars were invited and turned out in full force. At 10 A. M. the different organizations met at the hall and were there formed in three divisions by Bro. James A. Davidson, the Marshal of the day. The members of the Grange composing the first division were headed by Wm. Rose, Master. The second division was composed of the Knights of Labor and was headed by Wm. Gallagher, Master Workman. The third division was composed of the Good Templars and headed by Moses Bowerman, Wor thy Chief. Two bands were present and good music was plenty. The procession marched to the picnic grounds one half mile distant, where on behalf of the Grange Bro. Rose, President of the day, welcomed the invited guests and all present to the first annual picnic of Summit Grange. Sister Minnie Fuller followed in a po-Grange. Sister Minner runer followed in a po-em of welcome, which was well rendered and well received. Sister Effie Kingsley followed with a recitation entitled "Neighbor Jones," which elicited rounds of applause. Miss Myra Bowerman, representing the Good Templars, re-sided a poem on the evils of the liquor traffic cited a poem on the evils of the liquor traffic, depicting in vivid colors the curse of intemper area Bro. J. P. Tillotson, on behalf of the Knights of Labor, delivered a discourse, which was listened to with close attention throughout. The speaker made many good points and was loudly applauded at the close. Dinner was next in order, and such a dinner! The ladies had every thing in ample order and their floating in ample order. ery thing in ample order and their efforts were ery thing in ample order and their efforts were duly appreciated by the audience. After dinner speaking was resumed. Mr. Albright made a few well-timed remarks in favor of temperance and afterwards two young girls, daughters of F. Jacobs, recited pieces which were well received. Mr. D. C. Crawford made some pertinent remarks on temperance and earnestly urged all parties present to lend their influence to the parties present to lend their influence to the cause. Mr. Crawford's remarks were attentively listened to and produced a good effect on the audience. Bro. E. G. Kingsley then made some remarks of a general nature. He congratulated the community on the creditable showing they made, expressed himself as strongly in favor of the cause of temperance and as a firm believer in the principles of the Grange. Bro. Bowerman then made some remarks showing the necessity for the organization of society for the preven-tion of the liquor traffic. Bro. Gallagher read the declaration of purpose of the K. of L., which surprised many present by the many points of similarity between the purposes of the K. of L. and the P. of H. This closed the exercises of the day and after giving three cheers for the ladies, the assembly broke up. Thus ended the first picnic of Summit Grange. The Patrons wore a green ribbon, the Knights a blue one, the Templars a white one, while a goodly number the declaration of purpose of the K. of L., which Templars a white one, while a goodly number

wore all three. Grand Traverse Co.

FLUSHING GRANGE held its annual picnic last Wednesday and we had a very enjoyable and profitable meeting. About one o'clock an excellent dinner was served to all present. The exercises commenced with music by the band, prayer, and song by the Grange choir, after which the Worthy Master in a few very appropriate remarks introduced Bro. Laws with a property of the commence of the co marks introduced Bro. Luce, who made one of the best addresses to the farmers of Genesee County that it has been our pleasure to listen to for some time. He confined himself strictly to agriculture and the interests of the farmer. He urged the farmers to organize for mutual benefit and protection, supporting his statements by ar guments that ought to convince any one that the guments that ought to convince any one that the Grange should be supported by the farmer. The farmers of Flushing will long remember Bro. Luce's first visit to Genesee County.

At our Grange meeting the following resolution was a second of the convenience of t

tion was presented and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That Flushing Grange extend a vote of thanks to Bro. Cyrus G. Luce for the able address made last Wednesday at our picnic.

THE members of Lafayette Grange, No. 02, wonder why there was not something in the VIS ITOR about our Grange. It was because I did not do my duty as Secretary. It is rather late in the day now, but will say that Lafayette Grange is a live Grange of 36 members situated in a prosper-ous community. Children's Day was observed; nearly 140, old and young, were at the table to dinner. A grand, good time was enjoyed by all. Will you insert in the next issue of the VISITOR that the Washtenaw Agricultural and Horticultural Association will hold its first Fair September 30, October 1, 2, and 3. Come one, come all, and see what splendid Fair grounds and build ings the Society has.

SEC. LAFAYETTE GRANGE.

BOARDMAN Valley Grange has been aroused by the presence of Sister Mayo among us. On Monday Sister Mayo arrived in Kalkaska and in the evening spoke to a very appreciative au-dience in the school-house where we hold our Grange meetings. Although Sister Mayo spoke for a little more than an hour, we were all sorry when she was through. After the lecture we met in closed session and initiated a candidate in the third and fourth degrees. On Tuesday about 30 of the Patrons put on their Sunday clothes, and taking along a basket of provisions, started for Bro. Gibson's, about ten miles away, where we listened to another lecture by Sister Mayo, which was well attended and which every one seemed to enjoy. After the lecture all partook of a picnic supper. We then repaired to the school-house where Clearwater Grange was organized by Sister Mayo, with a charter membership of 14. Although it was a very cold night (there being a heavy frost) we were all glad that we went and sorry when the time came to say good-bye to Sister Mayo, who will be long remembered by and ever welcome to Boardman Valley and Clearwater Granges.

MRS. GEO. BUCK.

Kalkaska Co., Sept. 8.

Nor having seen any thing in the VISITOR from Coral Grange, No. 542, for a long time, I thing I will drop you a few lines and being a high private in the rear ranks, I can say what I please. Our Grange seems to be doing quite well, although through haying and harvesting it seemed to lag some. I think as the evenings lengthen and the weather gets cool and farmers get through seeding, we shall again have lively times in the Course. times in the Grange. We keep adding new members. I think we will soon have a large and prosperous Grange. Yesterday morning being wet and lowery, I thought I would see if I could get a few subscribers to the Visitor on the 3 months' plan. I started out and succeeded be-yond my expectations. I am sure if every Pat-ron would try for a few hours, we could put the VISITOR in hundreds of homes, not knowing how much benefit it night be to the Order. Enhow much benefit it might be to the Order. En-closed you will find \$2.20 for 3-months' subscri-bers. WM. H. RANDALL.

Montcalm Co.

THERE has been no rain in this vicinity to THERE has been no rain in this vicinity to amount to any thing, until quite lately, since the 20th of June, and people are surprised that crops can be as good as they are. Apples are not very plenty and many of them are falling off. Potatoes are about two-thirds of a crop, but of excellent quality. Wheat yields from 15 to 40 bushels to the acre, and oats have been threshed that go 85 bushels to the acre. Corn is a very fair crop, some fields extra good. is a very fair crop, some fields extra good. Farmers should not complain; the Lord is on our side. Let us do our part and leave the result with him, for he knows, better than we do, how to manage all things well.

I am sorry to see the Postal Page run down to two columns. I have heard a great many say that the Postal Jottings made the most interesting page in the whole VISITOR, and yet that page ing page in the whole visitor, and yet that page is not half full. While so many have ceased to write short articles for the Postal Page, Sister Mayo and I are still at our post, and the only fault I find with either one of us is, our articles are too long to go into that column. But I can not help it. I try to boil it down all I can, but

the more I say, the more I want to say.

Luna Sprague Peck, in her wire-pulling poem, says that, "Women and idiots are shut from the says that, "women and idiots are snut from the polls by a law of our land." But there is no such law in Clinton County. Idiots rush to the polls en masse, and very often carry the election, and I have never heard of an idiot being

At our last Pomona Grange the question of independent voting was earnestly discussed by the very best talent we have in the county of the very best talent we have in the county of Clinton, and every speaker condemned the long established practice of being 'led by the nose with the party string, and pledged himself hereafter to vote for the best man. After they all got through, I arose and said: "Worthy Master, I am sorry that the general election could not be held next Tuesday, so that these good brothers could all vote before they backslide."

CIINTLAND HILL. Clinton County. CORTLAND HILL

The signs are encouraging. The farmers of Michigan have not worked and hoped so long in vain. As the Visitor has often told them, it is intelligent, persistent work in the right direction that would win. This has now proved true. Cyrus G. Luce, the representative man of the best interests of Michigan, is now in nomination for Governor. He is already in the field. advocating your cause with all others pertaining to the progress of our State. Read his speech at Flushing, which for convincing, logical argument is unanswerable, and you can not but heed its wise instruction. And wherever he goes the people will flock to hear him. You can rest assured. farmers, that your cause is in good hands, and that through Mr Luce's election it will be prominently brought before the bar of legisla-tive discussion in this State. Certainly, there is no man on whom our people ever conferred gubernatorial honors, who was ever more worthy of your votes than Cyrus G. Luce. In fact, has not the golden opportunity now come, for which the farmers of Michigan have been so long le boring and waiting? An opportunity in which they could place an able, sterling, upright man from their own ranks in the guberna-torial chair of this State. As has already been said, our farmers have at last found "a balm in Gilead" for many of their troubles.

FRATERNITY GRANGE, No. 52, met August 19, to commemorate its thirteenth anniversary. Not as many present as usual. Some of our members are away for a summer trip, others too busy to

We have assembled at our hall three times this year for memorial services. A loneliness is felt in our midst; we miss the dear departed ones; a sympathetic spirit prevails and we strive to encourage each other. We have able helpers to keep up the interest in the Grange. Our Children's Day was not reported in June as our Secretary was sick. She has since passed to the spirit world. Her funeral was held at the Grange Hall with a very large attendance. The Grange ceremony was read in part and many kind re-membrances of her were given, with lessons of instruction for each of us. We had a large number of children to take a part in the 40 recita-tions and music—a hopeful outlook for the future; 140 enjoyed our feast, strawberries and ice cream in abundance, with farmers' luxuries. For three years we have had a Children's Day in the autumn, a very enjoyable social gathering. We can heartly recommend Children's Days, picnics, harvest festivals, anniversaries, and many social gatherings to brighten up the path-

way of life and give a good moral tone. Washtenaw Co. MRS. J. W. CHILDS.

EXTRACTS from private letters that should incite some of our brothers to do some lively ten-

cent work for the VISITOR. I FIND on my table this morning the GRANGE VISITOR for September 1, 1886, and it is a welcome find, I assure you. The editorials on page 4 of this number I most heartily endorse. The armers have at length a representative man at the head of the State ticket, one worthy of the vote of every farmer in the State. I knew him very intimately from 1862 to 1869 in Coldwater, and since that time I have watched his teach ings and example in public and private with sin-cere approval. I rejoice in the prospect of electing a capable and worthy farmer to the Chief Executive office of the State. Enclosed find one doll ir. I want the GRANGE VISITOR one year,

and I want five extra copies for three months to mail to parties who are not subscribers.

If our members would only make a little effor twe might double our subscription list for the remainder of this year. Almost any one will give ten cents for a trial copy of the VISITOR if they are only asked to do so and they will appreciate it more than if it was given them. We are going to elect Bro. Luce by an old-fashioned

Throw up your hat and "Hurrah for Luce."
Didn't I "tell you so?"

I received a copy of the Grange Visitor last week. My first impression was, there is a mistake, but finding it marked I was led to examine it. I do not care to flatter the Editor or the general appearance of the reper but I think it. general appearance of the paper, but I think it much improved. I have all the papers and more much improved. I have all the papers and more than I read, but I will send you some stamps for I like to hear from the Editor often as well as others. I am no Granger. I never have been a member of any secret order. If I have anything good I like to share it with my friends.

"Farmers and Politics" suited me to a T, and and all our members seemed to be suited, but whether they will make use of the ideas continued in the suited by tained therein or simply "trust in Providence" and leave it all to the leaders of their respective

parties remains to be seen.
Your favor of the 8th inst. duly received. The half-dozen copies of Visitor are at hand this morning and I hope to place them in the hands of parties not now subscribers and who may be influenced by its teachings. I am not surprised at the grand opening of the campaign by Farmer Luce at Flushing. He is reported as saying and doing just what I thought from his full, honest heart he would say and do.

Sotices of Meetings.

The next session of St. Joseph County Grange, No. 4, will be held at Burr Oak Thursday, Oct. 7, 1886. A good program is provided and a full attendance of the members is desired. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend. A. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

I OFTEN see jottings from all other Granges but ours. We are alive and have a good live Grange, numbering 68 good members; have literary exercises and discussions every evening, and a good set of Brothers and Sisters. We observed Children's Day with a picnic and had a good time. SEC'Y.

Perrinsville, Aug. 30.

THE Manistee District Pomona Grange No. 21, will meet at Sherman, Wexford Co., on Tuesday, October 5, at 2 o'clock p. m. All members of the Order are cordially invited to attend.

CHAS. M. DIARMID, Sec'y.

THE Ionia County Agricultural Society will. hold its Fair at Ionia Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct.

This Society embraces Kent, Barry, Eaton, Clinton and Mootcalm Counties, and we have D. H. ENGLISH.

Øbitnaries,

FISHER-

Died, August 5, 1889, at her home in Augusta,

Washtenaw Co., Sister Evaline A. Fisher, a charter member 10 Fraternity Grange, No. 52.
WHEREAS, Our kind Heavenly Father has removed by death our Worthy Secretary, Sister Evaline A. Fisher, who for five years has faithfully kept our Grange records, one dear to us by many kindnesses and efforts to help us, a devoted wife and mother; therefore,

Resolved, That while we grieve for our de-

parted sister, and feel our loss, we cherish her memory, and extend our sympathies to Brother Fisher and daughter in their loneliness.

Resolved, That our hall be draped in mourning for sixty days, as a slight testimonial of our respect for departed worth, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to our Brother, also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, and they be recorded in the minutes of the Grange. GRANGE COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS, Death has entered our gates and emoved from our midst our beloved Sister Mary Hall and advanced her to the eternal Grange above; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of Wright Grange, No. 307, extend our sympathy to Bro. Hall and sorrowing friends, and that as a memorial to our dear Sister the charter of this Grange be draped in mourning for ninety days and this testimonial be spread upon the records of this Grange, also a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. THERON A. JOHNSON, B. E. JOHNSON,

KLECKNER -

WHEREAS, It has pleased the great Master of the universe to remove from our midst our late Brother, Daniel Kleckner;

WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be noted; there-

Resolved, By Constantine Grange No. 236, that while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our Brother who has been so suddenly taken from us.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Daniel Kleckner this Grange laments the loss of a Brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and dis-tressed of the Fraternity, a friend and companion who was dear to us all, a citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard for example

for his fellows.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Grange be extended to his widow in her affliction. Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this Grange, a copy be sent to the widowed Sister, the Constantine Mercury and the GRANGE VISITOR, also that the charter be draped in mourning for a space of thirty days.

Constantine, Sert. 7, 1886.

Communications.

from my Diary.

Almost all the evils that afflict mankind both in private and public life come from bad example. All your creeds, your professions, your preaching, prayers and precepts are of no avail unless exemplified in your lives. A bad example in your Church is an evil babbler, it is an ignis fatuus that leads men astray from the correct ways of life. The crab upbraided its son for walking so crooked. The son replied, "Father, I have been walking in your steps." Thus it is, the young follow in the steps of the older. What the world needs most is good example. From the peasant to the prince, from the mudwalled cabin to the Presidential mansion, good example is the good angel

needed to direct men in the right way. Of examples in creeds, in public professions, in homilies, lectures, and public avowals we have enough of these, if we can trust what men say and promise to cure all the social and moral evils of this world; yes, if we went by men's public avowals and professions we could not only reform this planet but said largely in keeping some of our neighbor's worlds in their proper moral courses. If our promises are as the flower to the fruit; they are like the apple blossoms a hundred fold more plentiful than the fruit. This is not bad in the vegetable world because we have the benefit of the beauty and fragrance of the flowers; they gladden and delight the world and make us better although they produce no fruit; their mission is not in vain; they may be called the floral herald whose message is more emphatically an over-glad announcement of the coming of the fruit. But our professions have no such herald of the beautiful in the moral world to extenuate their mere promise of fruit and nothing more. If they fail they leave no beautiful and sweet memory behind them, but an unpleasant, deceptive and injurious one. Such actions may be said to leave the person in bad repute.

Man's life is a mirror in which his good and bad actions are reflected; an I although he goes through life apparent-ly not knowing this, yet he is "a written epistle known and read of all men." At the same time man acts as if he was a hieroglyphic that no Champollian could interpret. Burns, the keen observer of man's life, has written:

"O wad some power the gift tie gie us To see ourselves as ithers see us; It wad from mony a blunder frae us, And foolish notion; What airs in dress and gait would lae us, And e'n devotion

Just so far as men's actions contradict their professions and promises they go at a discount. How many men are there whose own actions so discount their lives that they are thrown into moral bankruptcy. This is worse than the bankruptcy in our statute books: that a man may get out of; this needs a special regeneration of the man to raise him to the confidence of his fellow beings once more.

youth of to-day rises, in its own estimation, too fast? This is not the fault of the children, but; of their parents. A little girl of fashion tricked out like a woman of fashion; be-hooped and befurbelowed, wearing diamond rings on thrifty appearance of which is not surher small fingers, bracelets on her stender wrists, and sporting a miniature watch and chatelaine, naturally enough tries to play the role for which she has been caparisoned. Bedecked like mamma she copies mamma's airs and graces of course, and is never weary, of gazing at her reflected duplicate in mamma's cheval glass. The little lady has her "receptions" too; why not?" What is proper for manima must also be for mamma's darling. She insists on being called "Miss" by the servants, and scolds them with a volubility beyond stream by cutting canals, leading water her years. She issues cards, and the lilliputian world of ten attends her parfarmer turn it over his fields?" A canal ties. They are called the "children's" parties-the reunion of baby belles and them. The girls and boys—we beg men, with the best machinery, can do their pardon—the young ladies and gentlemen, would turn up their little noses in huge disdain at "puss in the corner," "bloody Tom," or 5 hunt the slipper." Such sports smack too much of the barbarous ages, when children were chilbed at 8 P. M., to be relished by children with the modern improvements.

If a dame of the plainer days, before children knew their rights, could revisit this modern home her first exclamation on beholding one of her infant descendants would probably be-"how much more elder art thou than thy looks!" And the infant, if feminine, would most likely reply that she was a "horrid fright," or, if masculine, that she was a "regular guy." Now here is the effect of example in our modern homes. It is like mother like daughter. There are, we know, exceptions to this, but they only point the index finger to the general rule.

Then again as regards example among the masses, what strange results do we find. "Men," says Richter, "are like and most profitable husbandry in the sheep—will follow the bell-weathers of world, for not only is he sure of crops the flock. You may raise a stick and the bell-weather will jump over it, and those nearest will jump after him. Now through steady, vigorous growth to per-

rest of the sheep will continue to jump just as the leader did till they have all passed by you." How true this of men; they will follow a leader from habit or blind instinct merely. They appear to have no established convictions of right or wrong to direct them-they simply follow the leader. You will see this blind following of a leader in politics, in labor organizations, in Congress, in the jury box, in our school meetings, or wherever men act together in a large or small body. The worst feature of this whole matter is that men follow the example of others without really knowing or caring why they do it. A friend says to the writer, "I can step out of my store on Broadway, New York City, on to the pavement, and, for a few seconds, look steadily up into the sky, then step back into my store again, and I will find hundreds of men as they pass along stop at the same spot and look up into follow one another without an intelligent thought given to their conduct, or a consideration of the motive that impels them to act. The corrective influence of the highest and best examples should come from our homes, our schools and our churches. V. B. schools, and our churches.

A Trip to Kansas.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: - Marvelous changes are taking place in the West. What were wild prairies yesterday are populous communities to day, with new and bustling cities springing, as if by magic, from the plains. A few lines regarding one of these may interest your readers so we will attempt a recital of some of the things we saw during a recent visit to Ford County,

It is about 300 miles southwest from Kansas City on the main line of the Santa Fe railroad and is best reached by that route. From the earliest daybreak we had passed through a magnificent country, and at two P. M. alighted at Spearville,—a new and stirring place built largely of substantial stone buildings. We "did the town" that afternoon and retired early to recruit for the greater task of doing the country on the morrow.

With a spanking span of Spanish ponies we were off soon after breakfast for a drive that we will not soon forget. The air was pure and bracing, the roads good and solid and not a stump or tree in sight. As we sped along over broad smooth prairies, thickly carpeted with grass, we thought of their history. For ages buffalo roamed here in countless numbers and their "wallows" are on all sides still plainly visible. A few years ago the shaggy monsters were supplanted by scarcely less numerous horses and cattle, and now they, in turn, have been driven further on to make room for the plow and harvester.

Any one ought to know that a soil which, year after year, in a state of nature could feed and fatten such mighty herds must prove a bonanza to the farmer, but we never before so fully realized how wonderful is its fertility and capacity for plant growth. It is a mellow loam, very dark in color, from two to four feet deep and interlaid by a Take the example of mothers in our porous subsoil. For even surface and modern homes. Is it a wonder that the lease of cultivation we have never seen its equal. Immense growths of corn, wheat, oats, barley, bro m corn, clover -in short everything adapted to a warm temperate climate, is produced here. We saw young orchards, the fine passed even in the Michigan "fruit belt" but the flavor of the fruit is not quite as good as that produced in some of the more eastern states.

In Spearville we tound a fine example of the enterprise of these Western people, If they believe an undertaking will pay, there is no work so hard or expense so great as to daunt them. Seeing the large volume of water that all summer sweeps down the Arkansas River from melting snows in the mountains, it was asked: "Why not utilize this was begun, eighty miles of it are completed and its length increases as rapidly beaux. There is nothing childlike about as several large forces of horses and the work.

Far out along the divide, between the Arkansas and Pawnee, it winds its way, almost a river itself in size and power. For the first 48 miles it is 45 feet wide on top, 28 feet wide at the bottom, 6 dren, and wore pinafores, and went to feet deep and has an even incline of 2 feet per mile. The remainder is of the same width at the top and 4 feet deep, but has a grade of three feet per mile.

It is surprising how cheaply and with how little work land can be irrigated when the condition are all just right. Whole townships here seem made for this purpose. Rapid current, gentle incline and good underdrainage combine to make it easy and thorough.

The farmer wishing to water his crops contracts with the ditch company at the rate of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per acre for the year, then turns two furrows apart from the lateral to his field. Placing a dam in the lateral he causes the waters to rise until it flows through a chute into his own ditch, thence over his land.

Thus equipped he conducts the safest you may take the stick away and the feet maturity and enormous yields

Ever since real and systematic farming has been done here as good crops have been obtained as the average anywhere, but here, as in nearly every place in the United States, a failure of rain for a few weeks, just at the critical time, occasionally dwarfs the crop, when could the farmer have opened a sluice gate at sunset of the day when water was first needed he would have supplied the necessary moisture, changed results and been rewarded many fold for all ex-

Having just come from the East across several states, dried and parched by drouth, we could understand the logic of these claims but still we doubted if the expenditure of over a half million in such a canal would pay and frankly expressed our doubts to the treasurer of the company. He replied: "Those accustomed to irrigation know the advantage of having crops insured against all drouth, and others will learn by observation. In this country, supplemented as we are by rainfall, we can guarantee all the moisture needed to 500,000 acres without overtaxing our ditch, but should we irrigate only one-fifth of that amount at \$1.25 per acre it will yield a tion." During my stay at the college of very satisfactory dividend."

We drove several miles along the canal, studied the substantial character of the work, crossed several large, strong | licly done that a stranger saw it. bridges spanning it, and with ravenous appetites drove back to our hotel. Pardon the digression:—If there is any cli-mate that will cure dyspepsia it must be this one.

The next day we left the embryonic city, and as our well loaded train of ten coaches sped smoothly along the rails we said, "This is, indeed, a wonderful country and a few years hence when well populated and developed-its wealth and importance who can tell!

WOLVERINE.

Morality of Our State Institu-tions.

The question that I wish to discuss is, Are our State institutions exerting a moral influence over their students?

From the fact that they advocate no religious doctrines or creeds many may conclude that they do not have the de sired influence and think that they are not fulfilling their duty.

The State institutions are not denomnational because the Constitution of Michigan expressly forbids it. It says: 'The Legislature shall pass no law to compel any person to attend, erect or support any place of religious worship; or to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for the support of any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion." Yet they establish and support higher schools and colleges for the reason that it is more consistent with our form of government to foster educational institutions that wise men may be developed to govern, and intelligent people reared to preserve this government by the people. For these two reasons, that the State's best safeguard is to offer every facility to education, and that it cannot be religious, our State institutions are what we term non-"sectarian."

From this are we to judge that they are antagonistic to religion? Is their tendency away from the highest attainment of mankind? The Bible teaches us to be just, honest and truthful, reverencing God and His work, and "doing unto others as we wish to be done by.' Are the teachings of the University Agricultural College, and the Normal

School opposite to these? In an oration delivered at the Hillsdale College commencement of the present year in favor of denominational education, the speaker used this very argument to prove his point. He says: With shame we must acknowledge that in our State schools they are not favored, and that morality is pitiably a stranger.' He quotes from a University graduate that in the Legislature that the University is a cloud of tobacco smoke. Other instances are, that an eastern college: having lost its denominational and religious influences, has at present two representatives in prison; a western university professor advises the boys to take wine when they get drowsy. Of our Agricultural College he says: At the Agricultural College on Sunday morning the speaker observed with astonishment a load of boys with cigars in their mouths and a keg of beer in their wagon starting from the campus to spend the holy day in idleness and revelry at a lakeside resort.

He argues that the State schools cannot be given a moral tone because no general regulations can be enacted to please a promiscuous people and no general moral influence can come from a

faculty who themselves are impure. These, friends, are, the accusations against our State colleges from the platform of a sister college of our own State. Remember that the speaker is arguing in favor of denominational education, and to prove his points statements are made which are no doubt correct, but conclusions are drawn from them that certainly are not so. That is from a few misdeeds of divers students and sayings of several men the conclusion is drawn and the statement made that the faculty themselves are impure and that morality is pitiably a stranger.

of its two students would never have been done? Certainly not. A college graduate is subject to temptations as well as other people, and if a few fall can we lay the blame to the college that fostered them? A mother may urge and entreat her wayward by and yet he continues to do wrong. We do not blame her, and yet a college is but a mother.

Then as to the charge against the Agricultural College. I can speak in more positive terms and say: If its students have the temerity to start from the college campus on Sunday or any other day with a keg of beer in the wagon and eigars in their mouths, they must be a class of students that the deprivation of their college course and the dis-grace of an unconditional expulsion would be no check to their inclinations. They surely would be expelled if it reached the ears of the faculty. I could give instances where students have been expelled for nearly the same thing who were no where near the grounds at the time; for, as President Willits says,"We want no such students in the institufour years no such occurrence happened to my knowledge, and I think I should have heard of it if it was so pub-

As it was two years since I graduated, and thinking perhaps things had changed since then, I wrote to Mr. J. E. Hammond, who is a graduate this year, in regard to the matter. From him I learn that there is vast improvement among the students since the time of my leaving.

The per cent. of idle and thriftless students is on the decrease, and the sense of manliness, independence and equal right is on the increase.

No student of the AgriculturalCollege who neglects his studies for any reason retains the respect of his classmates. All seem to retain in mind the purpose for which they came, and with a very few exceptions the students are very painstaking in the fulfillment of duty. Those who fail to keep this in mind rarely survive the second examination, and at the end of the first year few remain that are not thorough students.

Going to the lake on Sunday is not an infrequent occurrence. During pleasant weather small parties are continually making excursions when duties at the college permit their absence, and instead of the students contracting bad habits more injury is actually done by overstudy without a sufficient amount of exercise. The student that can so up three flights of stairs three steps a: a time and yell at every jump is the one that can remain longest at his study, can grasp the meaning of its text, and can recite it in the most clear and concise language. So do not fear if you see them boisterous; it is only the escapement of the pent-up energy that in a few moments will be utilized at his work.

Of the Faculty nothing need be said in their defense. Without an exception all are honest and Christian gentlemen. As instructors there is always room for criticism; but who has perfect knowledge? But in a body where such men are found as Kedzie, Cook, Beal, Willits, McLouth and Bailey, who have a national reputation, it ill becomes me to say aught against.

All students help defray the expense of a Y. M. C. A., and all respond when called upon for a topic in Sunday School.

The reputation of its graduates is a living monument as to the character of the college. They are always found ready with a willing hand and kindly advice to aid their co-workers, and ever ready to repay to all the benefit which the State has given them.

From these 350 men and the wellknown faculty of the college we can judge of its character.

Of the University and the Normal School I have not the time to speak; but consider the work, that they are doing and the results that they have accomplished, and no room will be left to question their character.

R. J. CORVELL.

Dignity and Degradation of Labor,

[Excerpts from an essay by Wm. Kirby, of Adams Grange.]

Labor is honored by its grand achievements. All that distinguishes civilization from the lowest barbarism is due to untiring labor; not only to thought, but also to physical exertion, for thought is nothing unless it terminates in action. Our beautiful fields, our pleasant homes, surrounded by all the comforts of life, our grand cities, our railroads and thoroughfares everywhere intersecting the great nation, and the whitened sails that dot the lakes and the seas as they bear on their bosoms the wealth of every nation under the sun, are all the fruits of unceasing toil. And when we reflect on its necessity and the dignity our Creator has placed upon it, it is passing strange that the toiler does not ever wear the crown of honor. But, oh, the perversity and the ingratitude of man! The world has reversed the order of God and trampled in the dust the crown of honor and placed in its stead on the brow of the toiler a crown of thorns, troubled waters, he finds no place of rest for his weary feet.

n prison: Does and the laborer as low, stupid and boor- sion.

We learn that the dich company do not claim that their aid is indispensable to successful agriculture in this region. it prove the college bad that two of its students were evil doers? Can we reato successful agriculture in this region. its denominational character the crime perhaps in our own community and in our own land than in the Old World, but pass south of Mason and Dixon's line and you will find no terms that I have used are strong enough to express the state of things that have existed there ever since the foundation of our Republic.

> Across the water society is graded according to occupation, without reference to intelligence or virtue and if ancestry guilty of labor, it is forever an impediment to reception into what is considered good society. This extreme is not yet reached among us, but the tendency is strongly setting in. Class distinction is becoming more marked and the breach widening between the laborer and the independent aristocrat. Wealth is the recommend to society and to place of distinction, honor and preferment, and the necessity of labor is becoming considered more and more degrading. Our institutions of learning have a tendency to intensify rather than to correct this evil. Last year there was an appeal made to the Legislature of the State of Illinois to have the name of the State University of Industry changed. It was claimed that the word industry gave it the standing of a reformatory institution. One Regent had resigned on account of it and another was waiting the action of the Legislature. A bill passed the House granting the petition, but with what success it met in the Senate I am not informed. O, for shame, in the great State of Illinois, with its seas of waving corn, with its cattle on a thousand hills, and made great and rich and beautiful by labor, and whose very life is sustained at the expense of toil, that it should suffer labor and the laborer to be so humiliated! Had it been christened a legal banking or commercial institution it had been clothed in honor.

We often hear it expressing itself in the epithets "the sooty smith," "the greasy mechanic," "the verdant far-mer," "horny-handed," "hayseed," and sometimes, "the cattle." Now some of these epithets are not so harsh and have a foundation in truth; but they often have a meaning behind them that is anything but flattering. How it does remind us of ante-bellum days, when the chivalry and the F. F. V's of the South applied their epithets to the North, as "the cowardly Yankee," "mudsills," and "dough-faces." But, oh, how fallen now! Epithets all hushed, chivalry all gone, and even our dusky brethren aspiring to their places of honor. What a prophecy of what is in store for the la-

borer on the morrow! But these class distinctions and epithets are not so severe to any but the sensitive and the dependent. The world is wide and there is room and society

The Knights of Labor and Trades Unions are principally composed of laborers in factories, mines and on our great thoroughfares, and tradesmen in cities; while the Grange is composed solely of the agricultural class. These are well calculated to embrace nearly all the laborers of the land, forming an aggregate of strength in civil and politi-

cal life (if harmonized) that would be ir-

resistible. But to consolidate the strength of these different organizations and the laboring class in general that they may work harmoniously in a peaceful solution of our labor trouble would require the patience of a Job and the wisdom of a Solomon. And, indeed, there would be no hopes of its ever being accomplished was it not for common suffering compelling unity of action for common defense.

This labor crisis is upon us and has become the irrepressible of to-day, and we have got to decide it whether we will or not, not only for ourselves but for the civilized world. A final settlement must come through just legislation, either through fear or through those who are patriotic enough to place the welfare of the people before self and party.

Qur only safety is in sending those to our Legislatures who are in sympathy with the laboring class. But it is said that farmers are not sufficiently intelligent, and we have been told it so much that we have almost come to believe it. But what! Out of seven millions of farmers isn't there enough intelligence to be found to fill our place of trust? Then our system of education is a failure and our boasted intelligence as a nation is a sham. Why, I believe there are those in your Pomona Grange who would grace any position within the gift of the people of the state of Michi-

We have been nearly ruined as a nation by sending those of the legal profession to represent us in our Legislatures and Congress. And they have an impediment that should forever debar them from ever holding any positions

.The time has come when we should cease to remind the farmers that they are ignorant and stupid; but we should rather urge them to use the intelligence they have, and push them out into positions of trust and of honor. There are no people under the son that will adapt and that morality is pitiably a stranger. brow of the toiler a crown of thorns, are more trusty. We have all along underestimated the intelligence of the farmer and overestimated the worth Labor has been branded as degrading and ability of those of the legal profes-WM. KIRBY.

estella Miscellaneous.

to stateg years September, todaimail

manufactured by Harver

A change creeps over nature. A deep flush Mounts to the maple-leaf; the air is clear,
The grapes are purpling, and a crimson blush
Spreads o'er such flowers as deck the waning

year. Ripe apples bend the trees, while golden-rod By roadside, lane, and meadow gayly nod.

Now whistlings of the quail are often heard From buckwheat fields; while, on the calm air,

The drumming of the partridge, Not a bird Bullan now a nest; but night is thrilled by

From crickets near, and locusts' drowsy hum That seems to say: "September time has come!" -Brooklyn Magazine.

The Truly Great.

The most of us are very common folk, Thinking great thoughts about a summer gown, Or how to hang a picture on a wall, Or how to make a bargain on a horse, Or yet in tailroad stock, or bank, or mine, To make two dollars where but one should be. We spend long days in trivial, idle talk About our neighbor, and his good or ill, And life goes on without one mighty deed Or thought, that takes us from the comm

we spend our evenings in a game of chance, Or by the footlights, hearing the old tale Of lovers baffled, and success at last. And on we drift, carried by any tide, So that the stream be shallow, and be wide Enough to float us easy, with no thought Of where we land,

Like Grant or Lincoln, from the human ranks, We sigh and say, "Ah, me! such fame is blest; Would I were poet, statesman, millionaire; I have no gifts!" And yet we never read, Like Garfield, by a knot of burning pine, While others slept. Culture is only gained By knowing what the great have thought and

known. Who has not learned his part from history's page, Has little fitness for the present's needs. Statesmentare grown, not born, in any age; And millions are not often from the rock Struck out by lofty pick, but slowly grow, As corals build their reefs of adamant. The boy who walks in youth, may ride at last; Life seldom closes as its way begins, And homespun is the surest way to sirk. Genius is not a spark divine from heaven, But rather the result of tireless work, That has no time for idle walk or talk, But gleans, like Shakespeare, from the whole

round world.

We are the commonplace because we choose; No circumstances bind the man who wills; Tis he or she who conquers fate Who holds a place among the truly great.

—Sara K. Bolton in Chicago Express.

Pity the Sufferings of the Can-didates.

While everybody is looking for some special feature of the campaign in which to interest himself, why does nobody think to sympathize with the candidates about the torments peculiar to their situation? We do not refer to the political miseries of the Gubernatorial candidate -the vague wonderings as to whether he will be elected or defeated; or which State or local leader will work for him, and which will go over to the enemy; or which part of him the press will first vivisect, and how severe the operation can be without killing the candidate. These are miseries which can be foreseen, and as they are unavoidable the candidate learns to endure them bravely almost from the beginning.

But what can courage and endurance avail against another class of torments to which the aspirants for political honors, of no matter which party, are obliged to submit? To begin with, no man having ever been perfect except during the one supreme effort of the convention which nominates him for office, he recalls some experience of his life, which may not have been disgraceful but certainly were ridiculous, and which he fears may not have been forgotten by those of his acquaintances who happen to belong to the party opposed to him. Even if he does not remember any such blunder he feels sure that some other person will, and it will get into the newspapers and be laughed at from one end of the State to the other. Then there are the stories which may be told to his credit; if he could specify which of these should be used, and how, he would not fear the result; but unforunately all such campaign efforts are started by enthusiastic friends of the candidates and a man's friend will sometimes tell very silly stories while trying to think of something better. In the Scott-Pierce campaign of '52 some idiotic adorer of the Democratic candidate and housework, and my evenings in told, with unlimited gush, how Pierce once, on finding a small boy crying in the street, dried the urchin's tears by giving him a penny with which to buy a stick of candy. The wits of the Whig party were delighted, and for months. was sung by all Whig campaign glee

chorus was: Hurrah, hurrah, let's drink the health, In whisky, gin or brandy, Of him who went and gave a cent, To buy a stick of candy

clubs a satirical song of which the

It did not defeat Pierce, but it ruined innumerable Democratic tempers.

Then there is the torment of not being able to meet friends in their old-time capacity. The people whom once the candidate delighted to see he now shrinks from, for each one wants an office either for himself or somebody else; and who has a better right to ask favors than the man who has chatted familiary with the nominee for years, ate at his table, he ped him in business, played progressive euchre with him, perhaps—a rare perhaps—played with him or assisted him to sample good old bourbon? No man knows how many friends he has until he becomes a candidate; and no Governor knows, until he gets into the Executi-

how few offices are really at his disposal. And what can a candidate do-where

can he go-to escape unintentional but most tormenting persecution? If he remains at home his friends who are of the other party persist in explaining to him that he and his platform are entirely wrong, while friends who are also in agreement politically with him come by scores to tell him what he must do when elected. Other friends insist on giving his name to their babies, which operation usually requires a present in appreciation of the honor. He must listen to the complaints of every dissatisfied crank he meets, for has not the crank a vote, and can he not influence other cranks? If he takes a trip by rail he must appear on the "bumper" of the car at every wayside station, doff his hat and bow, and say few complimentary things, even when he knows that not a word of what he utters is true, for the station loungers, whose number is legion have votes and he must secure them if he cant If when very tired, very hungry, and perhaps very thirsty, he seeks the privacy of a hotel, no sooner is his presence known than some prominent citizen rushes around, stirs out a a brass band and disturbs the quiet of the place with the tooting of horns that can only be silenced by the candidate's appearance, and the delivery of an eloquent oration-all candidates orate eloquently, you know-and the acknowledgement of a debt that can only be paid by an appointment after the election. He must always be pleasant, urbane and on his good behavior, and after all this, which must be endured, several of the candidates must suffer to no possible avail. Pity the sorrows and torments of the poor unfortunate candi-

Grand Excursion of Odd Fellows.

to Boston.
The Sovereign Grand Lodge holds its next session at Boston, commencing Sept. 20, 1886.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y; the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee R'y, and Michigan Air Line, and Detroit Division of the Grand Trunk Railway, have made ample arrangements for the accommodation, comfort and convenience of all desiring to attend. The round trip rate on this occasion will be \$13 from any station on these lines. Tickets will be sold under the following arrangement:

To Odd Fellows' and their families, presenting certificates issued by the Order, round trip tickets will be sold to one or more persons.

To the public, not members of the fraternity, tickets at the same rate per passenger, but confined to five (5) or more persons traveling on one solid ticket, will be sold.

Tickets sold only Sept. 18, 1886, good for continuous passage, and not valid for return journey unless stamped at Boston prior to Oct. 2, 1886,

Canton Excelsior, No. 7 P. M., of Chicago, in running their special excursion trains over these lines, have ar ranged so that all the Odd Fellows from the West and Northwest will congregate at Niagara Falls, Sunday morning, Sept.

The special train which carries Canton Excelsior, of Chicago, over the Chiago & Grand Trunk, en route to Bos ton, will be accompanied by all the Grand Representatives from the West and Northwest. Over sixty-five have already accepted the invitation of Canton Excelsior to accompany them to Boston on their special train. This train will also carry all the Patriarch Militant of the West and Northwest, accompanied by a band of thirty-one pieces.

For details of routes or tickets, and for time table of special excursion trains from Michigan and Indiana points, or any further information required, apply to any agent of these companies.

A Common Failing.

While talking once with a lady who had passed her four score years, she said:

"As I look back over my life, there is one thing that fills me with deep regret: that is, I never had the pleasure with my family that I should. I was always busy; my days were spent in sewing piecing quilts, and making rugs and rag curpets. I never realized, until too late. how much the companionship of a mother is worth to her children. No sacrifice that I could make would be considered too great could I only have the privilege now, as I had then, of gathering them around me in pleasant companionship."

While living in England I once attended a funeral at a private house in a country neighborhood. I arrived early, and the only occupants of the room were two women who were strangers to me. This is the whispered conversation I heard about the deceased.

"Yes," said one, "Maria was a master house keeper. I never so much as see a speck of dirt about this house in my

"Well," replied the other, "there ought not to be, for she was eternally a-cleaning. She never took no comfort in anything; no, and not a member of the family had any comfort. She worked till she got awful nervous and broken down; and, just 'twixt you and me, I believe that's what killed Maria,"-Western Farmer.

SILVER that is not in frequent use will not tarnish if rubbed in oatmeal.

The Charleston Earthquake.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—On Ines-day night the Columbia train, crowded excursionists, was running at its usual speed, when suddenly the laughter and singing were interrupted by the feeling that the train had left the track and was soaring in the air. Up. up it seemed to go and then suddenly descended and was fling over to the east at an angle of 45 degrees, then was hurled over to the west, next was righted and plunged downward along the track the forward and hind trucks rising and falling with the waying ground. Women and chil-dren sarieked, and the men sat with blanched faces, while above the din the voice of a river-end gentleman was neard in such words of assurance as became his profession. The engineer and fireman were badly injured, but not one of the passengers was harmed.

In many parts of the country around Charleston jets of sulphur water were thrown into the air, and from the fissures large mounds of clay and sand exuded in the shape of cones hollowed by the action of the water sinking again into the dep hs. In several instances the slatecolored matter thrown up steamed off for distances of 25 to 50 feet.

The excitement over the earthquakes and their disastrous results has so far died away that people have begun to take some account of their losses, and it is now clear that the loss to property will amount to something between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 The loss of life so far reported includes 33 casualties, besides 100 who are known to be seriously wounded. The following is an official list of those who were killed by the earthquake, or who have since died from their in juries:

White-Peter Powers. Mrs. C. Barber, Ainsley H. Robson, Root Alexander, Chas Albrecht, B P. Maynardie, Patrick Lynch, Annie Torck, Mrs. Rachel Ahrens, Goldie Ahrens.

Colored-Thos Willon, Wm. Dear. Anna Glover, Z. Sawyer, Wm. Grant, Alex Miller, Jos. Rodoff, Hannah Smalls, Mary Barnwell, Maria Pickney. James Brown, Angelie Davids, Eugenie Roberts, Robert Rodoff, Grace Flemming, Rosa Marray, Oliver Nickelby, John Cook. Ciarissa Simonds, Hannah Harris, Sarah Middleton, Rebecca Ward, John Cook, Zera B, daughter of Isaac Sawyer, colgred baby, child of Mrs. Barnevel.

The large number of the wounded includes some of the most prominent peop e. None of the injuries, as far as known. are sufficient to cause death, and it is likely that there will be no more casualues from this list.

The damage to property preves to have been very great. The prominent business houses are all wrecked in a greater or less degree, the city nall and court house walls being badly cracked. St. Michael's and St. Philip's churches may be restored, but it is doubtful whether anything short of complete rebuilding will be safe. Monuments in the grave yards are scattered. In some places whole sections of the city are shaken. while in the heart of some of these secharmed, without even the glass in the windows broken.

In the surrounding country ground is troken up with fissures, filled with mud, and giving off a sulphurous acid gas, the odor of which is plainly perceptible. In some places the deposits are of a phosphorous nature, and this leads to the belief that they are the result of volcanic action. The matter is of a dark slate color, is mixed with gravel and shale, and has the same general appearance as the mud which is thrown from the phospnate pits along the bottom of the river. The fissures are invariably from north to

twisted, the rails assuming all manner of shapes. There has been little traffic on the roads on this account.

In this city the people are more cheerful to day. The City Council will organize a relief committee to-day, to distribute the aid which is generously proffered by scores of cities in the Union. There have been no shocks since yesterday morning and this leads the people to believe that all danger is past.

Up to this time, the fault with the press reports has rested with the demoralized condition of the telegraph facilities. This includes the wires, the batteries and the operators. The wires were very generally destroyed by the falling buildings in Charleston. The heavy strings of wires from the general offices pass up the center of the street till they reach the regular lines of poles and the telephone wires are supported by cross wires. Some of these strings of wires extend three or four squares in distance, and et points are not over 15 feet above the ground. The falling buildings in many instances twisted he wires into compact cables, could not be disentangled. A few new wires have been put up, the linemen working day and night.

"I have not slept a wink for three nights," exclaimed the foreman of a linemen's gang an hour ago, "and I would not repeat the work I have done during hat time for the whole telegraph com-

The Southern telegraph company are rendering prompt service now, but are overwhelmed with business. The Western Union company insures "reasonably prompt" service to Washington, New York and intermediate points. The service in the south is yet demoralized. The operators, who have hitherto been pretty shaky and in many instances re-fused to work in buildings, are returning to their instruments, which are now located mostly in frame structures. Large numbers of commercial and other messages received from citizens of Charleston throughout the country, are piled up in the telegraph offices, either because the parties to whom they are addressed are so distracted that they cannot be found, or because the company is unable to pro-

cure adequate messenger service A United Press correspondent, who arrived at Charleston this morning from Washington with a somewhat sensational yet unbiased idea of the condition of the city from the effects of the earthquakes, has made a careful examination of the situation and gives as his opinion that the press reports which have been sent outhave not only been exaggerated, but have

fallen short of a description of the devastation. Charleston is but a trembling crust of ruins this morning, and ber most substantial buildings appear to hang together by the hairs in the mortar. The people are yet terrorized and consternation, though not as high as 24 hours ago, abounds.

For the first time in two days men have began to clear away the debris, and the streets begin to present scenes of industry instead of sorrow alone. The railroads are all open to the city. The street cars have resumed operations and occasionally pleasure vehicles are seen, all presenting some of the usual life of the metropolis of the Carolinas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.-When the half hidden sun arose through the fog at 6 o'clock this morning. scenes were disclosed on the public squares and in the streets throughout the city which were enough to touch a heart of stone. Rudely improvised tents, constructed mostly from bed clothing, were to be seen everywhere. Few people slept in doors. The buildings were deserted as if plague stricken. The white and black. old and young, Chinese and Italian, and and American and German—all nationalities tented together in common, all evinced symptoms of terrible distress as they crawled out of their shelter, rubbed their eyes, yawned and spoke of their ills and fears. Thousands slept with nothing but the canopy of heaven above them.

After the parks and public squares were overflowed last night the inhabitants suspended overcoats, bed quilts, etc., from fences, over sidewalks, and there passed the night. Many slept under open um-brellas, the handles of which were stuck in the ground The more aristocratic populace camped in their own yards. The colored people continue to give evidence of their superstitious notions and say they will not return to their nomes till at least another night is passed.

This morning's News and Courier says: 'Charleston is ready for business despite the earthquake and its ravages. The warehouses give ample accommodations, the wharves are in excellent condition. the compresses are fully up to their work and the merchants and manufactures, undaunted by mistortune, have girded up their loins anew for the battle of commercial life."

Very little up to this writing has been accomplished to relieve the city of its appearance of desolation. As the eye takes in the length of a street it is met by heaps of debris of every possible description. bricks, stone, lath, shingles, lumber; household and office furniture, and all kinds of building material in a mass. while fronts or sides of buildings have fallen out, leaving the furnishings, in some instances, intact. A two story brick building on State Street, between Broad and Chalmers, presents an interesting appearance of this description. The lower floor is used for merchandise, the upper floor as a residence. The whole front tell out, leaving the interior exposed to view. The pictures on the walls and the chairs remain as they were left by the fleeing family. The beds are untouched, the gas turned on, and the view of the store room is as it was when the first shock came. Evidently the owner has not gained courage to warrant his return.

The most alarming feature of the pres ent condition of affairs rests in the shaky condition of the buildings. Nine-tenthof the brick structures are cracked through and through and present a threatening appearance. The chimneys that have not actually fallen down are badly careened and would tall if touched The walls of the building in which this dispatch is written are cracked and the heavy chimneys are so nearly toppled over that the strength of a man's arm would send them crashing through the half-tallen roofs and destroy the lives of those below

A United Press reporter has just made a tour of that portion of the city most disastrously damaged, and has been very favorably impressed with one feature of the destruction. The buildings damaged are old ones, mostly 50 years of age. Not a single substantial building was seen which had suffered materially from the shock. Until some time has elapsed and confidence is fully restored most of these shattered buildings will not be entered, as a shock at this time would be more disas trous than all of those which have al-

ready been experienced. The buildings could easily be shaken to atoms. An examination of the material from the wrecked structures shows them to have all been frail. The mortar is brittle by age. The brick is soft and porous and had the buildings been taller they would have tallen from their own weight. The damage, owing to the character of the structures destroyed, cannot be approximated. If the buildings are not reinhabited or succeeded by new ones. the estimate of \$10,000,000 is probably not excessive. If they are rebuilt, the loss will not exceed 20 per cent. of this

To a northern city the destruction of many of these old, frail and filthy structures would be a God send, but here they are valuable, since rebuilding will be slow. The business men say it will take 50 years to make Charleston as good as she was three years ago.

There are few visitors here to-day. Confidence has not been sufficiently restored to invite strangers to the city. The Charleston and one or two of the other leading hotels have begun to receive guests, although but a small portion of their houses are in a condition to be occupied.

Inquiries continue to pour in from friends of Charlestonians in different parts of the country concerning the loss of life. The search for the dead is progressing, but it is believed the bodies have all been found. This forenoon the employes of the Southern Telegraph Company returned to their commodious main office in Broad Street, cleared up their delayed work and resumed unimpaired service.

Charleston merchants announce that they are ready for business now. Wholesale dealers are filling orders again and commission men are receiving and for-warding goods, although with delay, as so many families are removing their ef-fects that it is almost impossible to secure transportation from one part of the city to another. Few houses are actually down and but few have been wrecked

beyond repair, yet a majority of the brick and stone structures are unfit for present

occupation. As the debris is cleared from the streets and the doors of the houses are thrown open a more hopeful atmosphere is felt and people are beginning slowly to regain strength. Time alone can bring confidence and carry the citizens beyond their present state of trepidation. This afternoon there is insufficient security felt to induce the people to return to their homes and preparations are being made to spend another night out of doors. The heavy goods are being removed from business houses preparatory to another shock and to obviate the danger of build-

ings falling down from their own weight.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 4. - The earthquake shock last night caused great alarm on account of the shattered condition of the nerves of the people. Those persons who had ventured back under their roofs hurried back into the streets, which presented for a few minutes as tragical an appearance as on Tuesday night. But little actual harm was done by the shock. Two untenanted houses are reported to have fallen, together with a part of the coping of the Charleston Hotel. The vibration during the shock was not especially great, but the moaning and howling sound was sufficiently alarming. Gradually the people had come to the conclusion that the shocks were over, and the disappointment was agonizing. The sensation to-day is the falling of showers of pebbles in the lower part of the city. The first fall was at 7:30 o clock this morning and the second at about 11 o'clock. They appeared to fall in a slanting direction from south to north. There are morsels of flint among them and all are plainly abraded and worn by the action of the water. Some few have sharp fractures and have evidently been recently broken. The fact of the fall is vouched for by several trustworthy persons. The bulk of the pebbles fell in and around the News and Courier office.

some previous earthquares.

Probably the most disastrous earthquakes of history have occurred in Europe. Italy and Sicily have had visitations of this nature every century from the earliest periods in their history. The great learthquake of 1785 in Calabria, Italy, destroyed about 100 000 lives and was felt in a great part of Enrope. It passed under the sea without producing any serious disturbance, but upon reaching the opposite coast of Sicily, destroyed the city of M ssina An earthquake caused the partial destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, 16 years before they were buried by the eruption of Vesuvius. In Portugal, the city of Lisbon was visited by one of the most remarkable earthquakes in history. It occurred November 1. 1775, and was accompanied by a cumbling sound, followed by a great shock. The greater part of the city was thrown down, the sea retired. returning in a minute in a great wave or breaker 50 feet high. It is believed that 60,000 people perished within the space of six minntes. The shock was felt in the Alps and many towns were destroyed in Northern Africa. The wave also reached Scotland, probably passing under it. Almost simultan-ously began the great eruption of the Iceland volcano of Kotluggia.

The accient city of Antioch has been peculiarly visited by these calamities, the most disastrous of which occurred in 526. when, according to Gibbon's estimate. 250,000 people perished. The last oc-Central and South America have experienced numerous shocks, some of which have been accompanied by terrible loss of life.

Previous to the present visitation, the most famous earthquake in the United States occurred in 1811, in Missouri. Humboldt remarks that it presents one of the few examples of incessant quaking of the ground for several successive months, far from any volcano. Over an extent of country stretching for 300 miles southward from the mouth of the Ohio River, the ground roll and sank in great undulations, and lakes were formed and again drained. The surface burst open in fissures that generally tended N. E. and S. W. and were sometimes more than half a mile long. From these fissures mud and water were thrown as high as the tops of the trees. The convulsions were vertical and horiz ntal, the latter being the more destructive. The disturbances continued over what has since been called "the sunk country" until March 26,1812, when they ceared coincidentally with the great earthquake of Caraccas.

The most severe snock felt in the Eastern or Middle States was November 18, 1775. It is thought to have originated from the disturbance which destroyed Lisbon on the first of that month, or from a center whose activity had been stimulated by the continued quakings that then prevailed from Iceland to the Mediterranean. This earthquake began with a roaring noise like thunder, followed by a severe shock with a swell like a big rolling sea. Quick tremors and sudden jerks or wrenches followed this, continuing about two minutes. Numerous other snocks followed in the course of a month. Oa October 19, occurred the most considerable shock that has visited the Eastern or Middle States this century. This disturbance is supposed to have had its origin in the volcanic region northeast of Quebec. From here it spread to St. Johns, N. B., thence as far west as Chicago and as far south as New York. The velocity of the wave shock moved at the rate of 14.000 feet per second.

In California the earthquake of 1852 destroyed one of the southern missions. That of March 26, 1872, did great damage in San Francisco, cracking the walls of some of the finest buildings in the city. The mining region of Nevada suffered a visitation in 1871, which destroyed Lone Pine and other settlements.

ROSCOE CONKLING is so agile, it is said, that he jumped (if a horse car in New York the other day without waiting for the car to stop. He jumped out of poli-tics the same way some time ago, and the country kept right on going just the same.

The remedy for over-production is quality against quantity. There is never a dearth of poor fruits in market.

The Grange Hisitor.

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THE VISITOR FOR THREE MONTHS FOR TEN CENTS means every good Patron shall invite his neighbor to take it and if his neighbor don't want it bad enough to pay for it, this good Patron is hereby invited to send on a half dollar or a dollar and five or ten names, all for the good of the Order. Who, and how many will do it?

An account of a Grange picnic in Mills County, Iowa, which we find in a large local paper of that county, indicates a growing interest in the Order in that State. The speech of Congressman Lyman from the standpoint of the farmer interest in the Legislature was highly satisfactory to the audience. The other features of the occasion were characteristic of a Grange picnic, which means an excellent dinner and the social enjoyment offered by the Order as one of its prime objects. We were pleased to find the name of A. Judson, a former townsman, in the list of those activly engaged in Grange work. Success to Iowa Patrons.

THE Malvern Leader of Iowa, a political paper, in a half-column article gives farmers this good advice:

"Farmers should unite in a common purpose to demand and secure relief from the burdens imposed upon them, through the ballot box. This is the only source of help that is open to them. Disr gard party lines, if need be, but in all events labor earnestly, unitedly and persistently to secure the rights which are yours. The Leader believes the best results come through organization, and in this respect, as well as in others, the Grange offers a splendid opportunity for the advancement of the best interests of the agricultural classes.

"Stand by the Grange."

WE HAVE had something to do with protesting, in a practical way, against patent right swindlers, and have also for a half score of years, from time to time said our say in the VISITOR, endeavoring to awaken popular feeling to such a degree that Congressmen would understand that honest, earnest work was wanted to so amend our patent laws that a monkeywrench could be brought in the open market without danger of prosecution for infringement of patent. Some advance has probably been made in the right direction; but until farmers take hold of the matter, as the dairymen did so recently of the bogus butter business, no practical legislation will be had. We note with satisfaction the following declaration in the seventh plank of the Republican platform: "We also favor the amendment of the patent laws so as to exempt the owners and users of patented articles purchased in the ordinary way of from any liability to the patentee or als assignee.'

This is putting it rather mild, but it is a step in the right direction and having taken it the party can not go back. In the matter of drive wells many people not farmers were quite as much interested as the agricultural class in exemption from attacks of royalty swindlers.

But for efforts that shall tell, the farmers of the United States must be depended on to concentrate their demands upon Congress for legislative relief. The farmers on account of numbers are far more interested than any other class, and we hope the time is not distant when they will make this a test class in other States her farmers have

The Candidates.

For an off year the political campaign of 1886 promises to be lively in Michigan. The caucus and conventions, big and little, of four parties among the people which are three for business purposes, have been held, and the people are invited to say, when election comes, who shall assume the responsibility and discharge the duties that belong to official positions.

At the head of the three tickets provided by the several representative conventions we find a preacher, a lawyer, and a farmer.

In the eleven years of the existence of the VISITOR we do not now recall a word that we have said for or against preachers or their profession. We have had no occasion. As a class the general public concedes their usefulness, and we need not stop to comment on the character of their work. It is, however in order, to say that adaptation to its legitimate duties are no recommendation or evidence of fitness for the executive office of a great State, the duties of which require for successful administration an acquaintance with State affairs, a level head and plenty of back-

At the head of the Prohibition ticket we find a preacher who for years has been a professor in one of the oldest educational institutions of the State under denominational control, a gentleman in his intercourse with his fellows and of irreproachable character. Of the sincerity of his opinions in the line of the political work he has chosen, we shall certainly raise no question; and in view of the fact that he and those who will vote for him do not expect that his fitness for the executive office will be tested, therefore it is not important to discuss the question at all. He is placed in the field as the representative of a theory of progress in a line of reform, intended or expected to be made effective through the ballot-box, the value of which is a much discussed topic and is not likely soon to occupy a less place in the field of politics.

At the head of the fusion ticket we find a young lawyer, a gentleman in deportment, a close student, who has cultivated his natural abilities with special reference to platform work, and here he has been successful. With time for preparation he comes before the public always an orator.

In the line of his profession he has so far made no mark in the few years that his shingle has been out, and there is no reasonable prospect that he ever will. As a member of Congress he made a reputation by a carefully prepared and well delivered free trade speech used by that branch of the Democratic party holding free trade views in 1884 as a campaign document. His selection by the parties to the arrangement was a mistake, in so far as his adaptation to the work of the office for which he is named is concerned.

Oratory in Congress that can be heralded broadcast at Government expense though seldom worth what it costs to the people, is always in order and often has great value to the individual orator in the field of political preferment.

The duties of Governor of a S are of a business character and have little to do with disputed theories of final ce or trade, and without a word of disparagement of the gentleman at the head of the fusion ticket, we can safely say that we look in vain for any evidence of fitness for the duties that belong to the executive office of this State.

We now come to the candidate of the Republican party known in the field of politics as Farmer Luce, and so called from the fact that all his life he has been a farmer, and from the other fact that two years ago his nomination was asked for by large numbers of Michigan farmers and urged by them upon the attention of politicians as a matter of right and justice to the farmer class. How that demand was treated by Republican politicians is a matter of history, as we then thought and still think not at all creditable to their wisdom or sense of justice.

Not daunted by defeat in the uncertain field of politics, the farmers this year renewed their demand for a farmer candidate for Governor and took good care in one party at least that the mischievous and unscrupulous politicians who compassed the defeat of their can-

didate two years ago remained at home. Setting aside this feature of the situation and coming to the point of fitness rope tightly drawn around the shock for the position we do not hesitate to say to all unacquainted with the farmer shock is ready for two men with short, candidate that his familiar acquaintance with the affairs of the State for the last thirty years, his success in every line of can on a low-wheeled wagon, and put business to which he has ever given his on a good load in a very short time. personal attention whether for himself, his neighbors or the public, prove him competent, reliable and judicious as a business man. From years of personal acquaintance we know him to be eminently fitted to discharge the duties of Of course an objector has decided bean executive officer with marked ability; fore this time that two men can't handle and all business men of whatever party a corn shock in that way. Well, perwho are acquainted with him will not haps not. We don't like to quarrel with hesitate to endorse this opinion.

The VISITOR, as a representative of the farmers of an agricultural State, has often referred to the fact that the people of Michigan were unsurpassed in intelligence, but like the agricultural and then bind the shock in two parcels.

called attention to this neglect and is put in the granary if any considerable shown that in all the years since Michigan became a State her farmers had allowed the executive office to be filled by men from other avocations to the exclusion of the farmer. We have urged that representative men from the agricultural class were to be found who would honor the office of Governor. And now comes the inquiry-why will farmers help lawyers to place and position in preference to capable men from their own ranks. Are their interests better subserved by committing them to lawyers than to farmers. The records of our courts give little evidence of the kindly care of the legal fraternity for farmers. . Lawyer legislation in Michigan has borne no fruit of special friendliness for the farmer.

It remains to be seen whether the farmers of Michigan are still so partisan in their political action that they will ignore a capable farmer and the only one of the candidates for Governor clearly recognized as eminently qualified and adapted to the duties that belong to the office for which he has been nominated. It is admitted on all hands that the agricultural class have improved immensely in the last dozen years; and this demand for recognition in the atfairs of government and its hearty acceptance by a convention of over 700 men is significant of progress in the right direction. We only ask our farmer friends to look this matter square in the face and apply good common sense to the subject, and govern themselves accordingly.

How to Harvest Corn.

As we remember, early last spring we referred to a scheme to abbreviate the work of the corn harvest, and promised to give more in detail at a seasonable time of the year. That period has arrived with the season of corn cutting, for the scheme has application only to corn cut and shocked in the ear. New laborsaving machinery is now expected with any new scheme to secure results with less labor. This plan requires no new machinery. A friend who for years has tried cutting and grating corn fodder insists that more than half the value of fodder is lost when fed in the usual manner; and it was to get the tull value of the fodder that he adopted the cutting and grating process.

Those who have cut corn have generally found all the larger part of the stalk rejected by all animals.

But how to harvest corn is what we are to write about, and we mean that to include the business of husking, preparing the fodder for stock, and threshing the corn as well. And all this is accomplished after the stalk and corn has become thoroughly dry by lowering the concave of a threshing machine and running the unhusked corn through the machine. Where it has been successfully tried the threshing and straw carrying parts of an old machine were brought together, connected, and then, with an engine and plenty of barn room, the fodder of a dozen acres of matter. But we find journals that dress possible shape to be profitably fed to any kind of stock to which corn fodder that in this matter the press of one is usually fed.

come to any machine by using for this purpose full-rigged, threshing machine, as used for grain, but that corn in the shock can be husked at small cost and the fodder put in the best possible office. shape for use by taking it right from the shock to the thresher and making short work of the whole business we have no longer any doubt.

The objections to the scheme are that the corn is too heavy to handle and their own baseness. that the shelled corn will heat and

Let us here suggest that if the shocks are not large the first objection can be set aside by the use of a little device not patented. Take a bit of hard wood, say a little less than an inch thick, two saw a V shaped slot in one side near the other end. Attach to this stick one end to reach around the middle of a corn of the rope to prevent untwisting, and with a score or more of these binders you are ready for business. With this and drawn into the slot of the stick the strong forks to load, and the only question is, can they do it? We think they Once at the machine each shock can be pulled on to the table, the binder loosened and thrown out for farther use. Two, three or more sets of these ropes would be necessary for effective work. anyone about a matter of this size or weight. If shocks are too heavy divide two places and carry two ropes through the middle of the shock with one thrust,

amount is put in a close bin. Dry brick are as thirsty as an old toper, but satisfied with less dangerous drink. We may not have made this corn harvesting scheme clear to all readers, but as all are not interested we will hope those who are will present their objections.

UNDER the significant heading "Principles vs. Personalities," the Kalamazoo Herald of the 6th inst. talks sense. It

"The Ionia Standard, which is, by the way, without exception, one of the ablest and soundest papers in Michigan, strongly disagrees with its contemporaries who are just now proving that Mr. Luce is a disreputable fellow by the statement that he has held office pretty much all his life.'

"It is a mugwump theory, we know," says the Standard, 'that it is a discreditable thing to ask for a public office, and that a term or two in an elective office taints a man as badly as a term in the penitentiary, but that doctrine won't go down among Michigan Democrats,' and the Standard might just as well have included the men of every other other pretentious shade of political belief. The Standard earnestly abjures its Democratic brethren to leave Mr. Luce's record alone unless something can be found in it more disreputable than the fact that his neighbors and constituents have found him worthy of their franchises times out of mind, for it rightly argues that it is an honorable thing to fill an elective office, and the greater number of times a man is elected

to office the greater the honor to him. "The Standard urges its contemporaries to drop personalities and make the fight on principle in this campaign, and it is right in every instance." A neighbor of the Herald might, with

profit to itself, take some of this advice. We quite agree with the Standard that the sins of commission charged up against Mr. Luce, when expressed in exact terms are,—that his business qualifications have been so appreciated by his fellow citizens, that he has been wanted from time to time from early manhood until now to fill some elective office, and these partisan journals that have assailed him for this work have made their entry on the wrong side of the ledger. When they come forward and show incompetency, neglect, or dishonesty in his official work, then will their attacks have something to stand on. Until then they only show the weakness and wickedness of newspaper partisanship. It is a matter of surprise that journals of large circulation claiming good character, standing and influence, will give space to raids upon the character and standing of a citizen when nominated for office, and persist in distorting his every motive and act. If this disreputable work were confined to a few local journals run by some fellows who had mistaken their calling and backed by political snides, of which there are plenty in every county, we could better understand and excuse the effective. party is better than another. Acting on We do not know that harm would the vicious theory that the end justifies

> In the case of Hon. C. G. Luce we think this sort of smartness was undertaken too soon. The labor will not only be lost, but will react upon those who in this manner have advertised

THE Forum, issued by the Forum Publishing Co., New York City, has in its half year existence obtained a character and standing with the thinking branch of the reading public not excellinches wide and eight inches long. Bore ed by any magazine of the day. The sixteenths thick, and when new 26 a half inch hole through one end and range of subjects of vital interest to the public that are discussed by many of the best thinkers of our country, gives of a half inch rope that is long enough it a large place so early in its life among the most favored monthlies. It is unshock and make a knot in the other end | fortunate for the people that daily newspapers are so ready to print all the complete self-sharpener with both ends happenings of every kind and character and scatter their sheets by hundreds of thousands broadcast over the land. This miscellaneous reading of current events occupies the time and loads the mind with matter worse than useless. If these cheap dailies and weeklies were supplied with a sprinkling of such reading matter as is found in the Forum some of the more intelligent and thoughtful of our people would appreciate the improvement and a move in this direction would add immensely to the real value of papers and improve in some degree the taste for reading among the people.

THOSE who visit the Western Michigan Fair at Grand Rapids Sept. 20 to 24 inclusive, should not forget that one them by notching a sharpened stick in of the greatest objects of interest in the city is the Mammoth Grocery Establishment of Arthur Meigs & Co., 77, 79, 81, 83 South Division Street. On your way The other objection-liability of corn to the Fair Ground, it is worth a visit of fitness, in so far as it goes, for memhers of Congress.

Class in other States her farmers have not been fully awake to their rights and duties in the field of politics. We have dry brick and mix in with the corn as it or not. See ad. in this paper.

Class in other States her farmers have not been fully awake to their rights and duties in the field of politics. We have dry brick and mix in with the corn as it or not. See ad. in this paper.

Figure 1 armers have not been fully awake to their rights and duties in the field of politics. We have dry brick and mix in with the corn as it or not. See ad. in this paper.

At the State Fair.

THE Excelsior Reaper and Binder, manufactured by Hoover & Gamble, Miamisburg, Ohio, shows many points of excellence that we do not find in other makes.

The binder part of the machine, by easy transfer, is brought to the rear so that the whole machine will pass through an ordinary farm gateway as readily as a wagon. The binding feature is new and complete -relieved of all springs and fixtures liable to get out of order, the whole thing is so simple that any farmer can comprehend it at once and take care of it easily.

Without stopping, the driver can shift the position of the binder so that the bundle will be bound in the middle whether the grain be long or short. This company has not been slow to seize upon all available points that secure lightness with strength, ease of draft, and adaptation to the work of harvesting grain in the best possible manner. It seemed to us to have hit on the right name; where known, the Excelsior, from its simplicity of construction, finds favor with farmers, and is an active competitor in the market with the oldest and best known ma-

This company have also on exhibition mowers that for completeness and simplicity seem to have reached the point of perfection and exhausted the ingenuity of the inventor. We saw nothing better on the ground.

These implements will hold their place with farmers on their merits.

On looking over the Hay Rakes on the grounds at the State Fair the 'Daisy' seemed to have some points of excellence that we did not find in other makes. The rakehead is so constructed that it is quite impossible for it to warp, twist or spring out of shape. It is without cogs or ratchets, stands up high and will gather a very large windrow which can be bunched rapidly ready for the pitcher. The teeth are shaped to run under the hay and not dig up the ground and make the hay dusty. The confidence of the manufacturers in the excellence of the rake is shown by their offer to send it on trial to responsible farmers

The Albion Spring Tooth Cultivator attracted a good deal of attention. Its narrow teeth adapts it to early corn culture before the weeds get started. As a field Cultivator it has 15 teeth and leaves the ground all well cut up. On wheels it is easily managed and its narrow teeth that hunt to the depth of the plowing gives it high rank in the cultivator family. . For farther information address The Albion ManufacturingCompany, Albion, Michigan.

A device for fastening horse collars attracted our attention. Having the holding and adjustible qualities of a buckle, it is of more ready application and unlike all the patented substitutes that we have ever seen, is simple and

A new thing often demands trial becorn in the shock was in a few hours up like respectable people, freely under- fore we are satisfied that it has real torn into ribbons and piled high in barn, take to palm off falsehood for truth and value. This invention of Mr. J. D. and the 'shelled corn safely landed in the best lished in public and private life. We Lane of Eaton Rapids, is one of those little contrivances that as soon as seen would not be understood as pretending commends itself. You know that they will work without using it all summer to prove it, just as you know a hammer will drive a nail, if you use enough musthe means, we everywhere meet with cle and hit the nail on the head. The disparaging attacks upon the ability or Blue card attesting excellence was integrity of a man so soon as he be- attached to the collar, and from a long comes a candidate for an important personal acquaintance with farm harness we feel qualified to judge of this class of goods. The collar was of good shape, good material, and well made and we thought the premium worthily bestowed. For further information address, J. D. Lane, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

> THE newest and latest device for overcoming the inevitable wear of plow points has been attached to the plows of the Gale Manufacturing Company of Albion, Mich. It consists of a steel bar one and a half inches wide, nineinches long, nicely fitted and fastened by simply turning down a set screw. This long bar with ends just alike when worn is turned over. When the other side is worn turn back again, making a of the bar to wear from. The projection of the point may be much or little, the length of the bar presenting this new, novel and valuable feature, and putting it entirely under the control of the plowman. This is one of those inventions that to be seen satisfies every practical farmer of its utility.

We have seen false points, and reversible points, and all that, but here is a long straight bar fastened under the plow in the most simple manner, reversible, adjustable to any desired length of projection, can be removed in a moment, not liable to break or displacement, and seems to meet all conditions that can be presented. We hardly need add that the Gale plow has an established reputation for excellence, and that the enterprise of the company has kept their line of farm implements to the front for years past.

In wandering about the grounds we

which have been found of great value in the field to the practical farmer. The reversible share presents an equivalent of four points and two shares and by continued turning the share can be really worn out, not merely the points. The fastening is simple, one bolt only required. There are also, first a simple adjustable shin to be exchanged when desired for a cutter shin, and this again it is the new comer, the fresh importation, to be exchanged for a jointer shin that flourishes best, and works most misthat is so shaped as not only to cut its own narrow furrow, but cast it into the main furrow without any possibility of clogging. Another new feature is an adjustable land side, when the point becomes worn the heel of the land side is lowered in a moment which restores the point to better level and gives it additional wear. The handles can also be adjusted to the height of the plowman. The South Bend Chilled Plow Company has achieved success as can be shown at the home office, or any of its numerous agencies.

WE expected to tell something about the State Fair in this number but have only time to say in common with ten thousand others we were drowned out. Look for us at the West Michigan Fair at Grand Rapids next week with headquarters at the President's Office where we shall be glad to see friends of the VISITOR.

Persons receiving extra copies of this number will please give them to those who ought to, but do not, take the VISITOR.

J. S. WOODWARD says it is impossible for good fruit to be produced and well colored unless the tree-body, branches and leaves-as well as the ground surrounding them, be fully exposed to the sunlight. Every orchard whose fullgrown trees are nearer together than 36 feet(40 is better)is by so much too thick.

GENERAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,) SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sept. 15, 1886.

The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the County Convention to be held on Tuesday, October 5, 1886, by virtue of Section 3, Article 2, By-Laws of Michigan State Grange:

Allegan—3 Representatives. Nos. 37, 53, 154,

238, 247, 271, 296, 339, 364, 390, 407, 520, 643,

Antrim—1 Rep. No. 470.

Barry—2 Rep. Nos. 38, 48, 55, 127, 128, 145, 256, 424, 425, 472, 648.

Branch—1 Rep. Nos. 88, 96, 97, 136, 137, 152, 408.

Berrien-3 Rep. Nos. 14, 40, 43, 80, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 123, 188, 194.

Benzie—I Rep. No. 503.

Calhoun—I Rep. Nos. 65, 66, 83, 85, 129,

130, 292.

Cass—1 Rep. Nos. 125, 162, 427.

Crawford—1 Rep. No. 673.

Clinton—2 Rep. Nos. 202, 225, 226, 342, 358, 370, 439, 456, 459, 505, 659.

Emmett—1 Rep. No. 665.

Eaton—2 Rep. Nos. 67, 134, 224, 260, 301, 215, 266, 610.

315, 360, 619. Genesee—I Rep. Nos. 387, 565. Grand Traverse—I Rep, Nos. 379, 469,624,

655, 663, 672.
656, 663, 672.
Gratiot—I Rep. Nos. 307, 391, 431, 521.
Hillsdale—3 Rep. Nos. 74, 78, 106, 107,108, 133, 183, 251, 269, 273, 274, 286, 568.
Huron—I Rep. Nos. 662, 666.
Ingham—2 Rep. Nos. 115, 235, 262,265, 287, 282, 247, 549.

289, 322, 347, 540. Ionia—2 Rep. Nos. 174, 175, 185, 186, 190, 191, 192, 270, 272, 640. Jackson—I Rep. Nos. 28, 45. Kalamazoo—I Rep. Nos. 8, 11, 16, 24, 49,

Kalkaska-I Rep. No. 664, Clearwater (not

wet numbered.)

Kent—3 Rep. Nos. 19, 39, 63, 110, 113, 170,

221, 222, 295, 337, 348, 350, 353, 563, 564, 634.

Lapeer—1 Rep. Nos. 246, 396, 448, 549,607,

Lapeer—I Rep. Nos. 240, 390, 448, 549,007,
645.

Leelenaw—I Rep. Nos. 374, 667, 668.

Lenawee—2 Rep. Nos. 212, 213, 276, 277,
278, 279, 280, 293, 384, 660.

Livingston—I Rep. Nos. 90, 114, 336, 613.

Macomb—I Rep. Nos. 403, 623, 657.

Manstee—I Rep. Nos. 557, 663.

Mason—I Rep. No. 415.

Mecosta—I Rep. No. 362.

Monroe—I Rep. No. 509.

Montcalm—2 Rep. Nos. 318, 324, 436, 437,
A40, 441, 530, 542, 650.

440, 441, 530, 542, 650. Muskegon—1 Rep. Nos. 372, 373. Newaygo—1 Rep. Nos. 494, 495, 511, 544,

Oceana-1 Rep. No. 406. Oakland—3 Rep. Nos. 141, 245, 257, 259, 267, 275, 283, 323, 328, 335, 377, 395, 443. Ottawa—2 Rep. Nos. 30, 112, 313, 421, 458, 639, 652. Osceola—1 Rep. Nos. 620, 628.

Osceola—1 Rep. Nos. 620, 628.

St. Clair—1 Rep. Nos. 491, 528.

St. Joseph—2 Rep. Nos. 22, 76, 178, 199,
215, 236, 237, 266, 291, 303, 333.

Sanilac—1 Rep. Nos. 566, 641, 654, 670.

Shiawassee—1 Rep. Nos. 180, 229, 252.

Tuscola—1 Rep. Nos. 513, 548, 582, 661.

Van Buren—2 Rep. Nos. 10, 23, 26, 32, 60,
89, 158, 159, 346, 355, 610.

Washtenaw—1 Rep. Nos. 52, 56, 68, 92,351,

399. Wayne— 2 Rep. Nos. 268, 298, 367, 368,389, 618, 622, 636. Wexford—1 Rep. Nos. 632, 633, 644.

By the neglect of some secretaries, quite a num-ber of Granges stand now upon our books disfranchised.

For the purpose of securing representatives to all delinquent Granges we shall add to the list all that may report up to the last moment practicable, and delegates duly elected who at the Convention show a receipt for dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1886, on which is endorsed "entitled to representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the Convention.

We give elsewhere so much of Article 4th, By-Laws of State Grange, as relates to the make-up of the legislative body of the State Grange. The following Granges have not reported for the quarter ending March 31, 1886, and that report must be made to entitle to representation:

Nos. 18, 73, 163, 167, 168, 200, 223, 230,248, 304, 316, 338, 361,476, 479, 574.

Reports covering March 31, from same Granges will entitle the county to an additional representative. We hope secretaries whose duty it is to attend to this matter will not by neglect cut off representation to the State Grange. There is time to get in line if improved. And we suggest that Masters may very properly look after this matter and know that their Grange is enti-

our attention to some new features Zoological Department of the Agricultural College of Michigan. THE CARPET BEETLE.

Every year brings its new insect pests to annoy, and too often to thwart the plans of our tarmers and fruit growers. Generally the most to be dreaded of these foes are imported species. Insects, if we may judge by their work, do not need acclimatization, but the rather a change of air and climate, as we always note that chief. The latest immigrant to reach Michigan, and one of the latest in the United States, is the carpet beetle, Anth-renus scrophular æ. This is not only a new comer and a foreigner, but, true to its class, it is a most terrible pest, as will be fully shown in the sequel.

There is another most discouraging feature about this carpet beetle; it does not work like most injurious insects in field or garden, directly injuring only the farmer, gardener, or truit grower, but it comes into the houses in city and country alike, and lays tribute upon every one who possesses a carpet, rug, or any woolen apparel or other woolen goods. Even the finest Brussels of the city palace no less than the beautiful rag carpet of the cozy farm house, may be cut and ruined by these diminutive beetles.

HISTORY IN THE UNITED STATES. This beetle has long been known in Europe, and has frequently been found there on flowers. It is not reported, however, to feed upon carpets or woolen fabrics in Europe, but has been known to attack meats. In 1874 there were numerous reports of great injury to carpets, etc., in New York and other eastern and New England States. In 1876 Prof. J. A. Lintner wrote a full and admirable description of this beetle, which was illustrated by excellent figures drawn by Dr. C. V. Riley, which figures are used in this article. Since then these minute insects have rapidly spread, and have brought consternation wherever they have gained a footbold. Two years ago l received specimens from Lenawee county; while this year I have specimens from several widely separated localities in our State, and from several other States. In every case there comes a wail of discourgement, and an urgent appeal for telp. NEED OF INFORMATION.

There seems to be almost no knowledge of this insect even by those who have suffered the most deeply. One person whose carpet had been ruinously slitted even across whole breadths, sent with larval carpet beetles specimens of the common clothes moth, large cut worm moths, and several other insects which he had found in and about his house, and asked which was the real culprit. Another who had had a beautiful and costly shawl cut in twain as by a pair of seissors, sent the insects in all stages, but supposed, contrary to the fact, that the beetles and not the larve a were the transgressors. Others are entirely ignorant of the cause of the damage.

WHAT IS IT? This enemy is a beetle, and should be known as "The Carpet Beetle." It is often, though very improperly, called the Buffalo Carpet Moth." The first part of this name, said to be given it because of its bairy appearance reminding one of a buffalo, and not from the city of Buffalo, is entirely unuecessary and may well be dropped, while the fact that this is a beetle and no moth at all, should surely nelegate the last part of the name to oblivion. Carpet beetle tells the whole story and the truth, and so let this be its

This beetle belongs to the family Dermestidæ, and is closely related to Dermestes lardarius, the bacon beetle, which thrives upon dried insects, and other museum specimens, as well as most kinds of animal tissue. This last insect is often a great puisance in museums. I also find it frequently about the combs in the apiary, where it feeds upon the dead bees and perhaps on pollen. The carpet bee-tle is still more closely related to the Anthrenus varius, which has similar habits to the Dermestes lardarius, and is even more to be dreaded, as its small size makes it more difficult to fence against it, and renders it more likely to escape detection when it is working its

A varius, like A. scrophulariæ, is often seen on flowers when the insect is in the mature state.



Carpet Beetle much magnified, small lines show real size. a, b, larvæ, c, pupa, d, beetle.

THE CARPET BEETLE DESCRIBED. The minute, but handsome beetle, d, in Fig., is only one-eighth of an inch long, and about two-thirds as broad as long. The main color is black, while a dorsal red line extends longitudinally, bordering each wing-cover internally, and is marked by three projections on each wing-cover. Opposite these red projections on the outside of each wing-cover are three white spots. This handsome little pest will be found in concealed places from October till the tollowing spring. As the beetle does not eat, no harm will be done by the insect while in this stage, except as in egg-laying it prepares for future mischief.

The larva—the real mischief maker (a in Fig.) as will be seen is about one-half longer than the beetle. It is ringed with light and darker brown bands, and the body is margined with tufus of brown These are very long at the ends of the body, and at the front end obscure the head. Similar shorter hairs clothe the whole body. The ringed and hairy character makes it easy to indentify this larva.

When the larva is fully developed. usually late in July and August, it seeks some concealed place as the crevice between the boards of the floor, where it changes to a pups (c in Fig). Sometime before the full change to the pupa is made, the larvæ skin breaks open as seen at b in Fig. U-ually the pupa remains in this split skin, though many sent to me in boxes had fallen out. These pupæ, which will be seen from July to October, and even later, are quiet, and so of course do no damage while in this

We see then that the injury from the carpet beetle comes through the larva and is most marked in June, July and August, when the larvæ are most numerous and abundant. The fact, however, that beetles are emerging from the pupa state from October till the following spring, together with the artificial conditions of heated rooms will, undoubtedly, as has been the case with the clothes and carpet moths, vary their habits in this respect so that very likely in our rooms that are always kept warm, development may be hastened and the insect may become even double brooded, so that quite possibly we may find the larvæ feeding at all seasons. Another fact may change these cycles of growth and development, that is retarded development of the larvæ. I received in August, 1884, one of these larvæ and put it into a close wooden box with a small piece of woolen cloth, and it did not become a pupa till the next August. It is possible that the food was not to its taste, and so it fasted, and was slow in coming to maturity. I think then that while we may expect the most injury in mid summer, we may well fear that in warm rooms, at no month of the year will our woolen goods be entirely out of danger, if we harbor these pernicious beetles in our houses.

REMEDIES.

The fact of the rapid increase of these insects, and the terrible destructiveness which attends an onslaught by them, makes it imperative that we find a remedy for this evil or else abandon the luxury of carpets, not to speak of woolen garments. Cases are known where the insects have taken entire possession of houses from basement to garret, in the year or two's absence of the owner, and have destroyed or seriously injured all woolen belongings, even to picture cords. The small size, fearful destructiveness, and its power to resist insecticides makes it a terrible pest. And wisdom urges, that all learn to detect it so as to stamp it out upon its first arrival.

Experience shows that it first attacks carpets, and there is where we may look for an assault. Like the well-known carpet moth, Tinea tapetzella, it works first and most at the borders of the carpet. Though I have had no experience in battling these pests, yet from my general knowledge of such matters, I think I may urge certain remedies with much confi-

First, I should recommend ironing wet cloths placed over the affected part of the carpet, using flat irons that were very hot. The cloths may be two or three thicknesses of common toweling, wrung out of water just so they will not drip, then ironed till dry. To secure the best results one ought to have a dozen or more irons. I have found that this thoroughly done is most deadly to the carpet moth larva, and surely the intensely heated steam penetrating every fiber of the carpet, and to every crevice of the floor, must sound the knell of every larval carpet beetle that feels its deadly presence. I have tried this on delicately tinted carpets, and while it was delightfully efficient in destroying insects, it did no injury whatever to the carpet. The only caution here then is to make thorough work; be sure of a full head t steam.

Another remedy of which I should feel quite certain would be to brush, by use of a paint brush, the floor under the carpet with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, the bi-chloride of mercury. This should be made as follows: Four parts (by weight) bi-chloride of mercury, one of chloride of ammonia (sal ammoniac) and fifty parts of water. This is surely fatal to bed-bugs, Cimex lectularius, and certainly these carpet beetles can hardly be possessed or more lives than are the bed bugs. The objection to this remedy is the virulency of the poison. O' course with care there is no danger; but so many of us are by nature and practice so culpably careless that to have such a poison in the house is hardly safe.

I have reason to believe that tarred paper under the carpets, napthaline, the crystals of naptha, kerosene oil or gasoline would each and all kill the insects if freely used under the carpets. There are two objections to their use. They are all more or less offensive as to odor, while the last two from their inflammable nature might do great harm. I have used the napthaline with marked effect.

And although it does scent a room thoroughly it could be removed after effecting a cure, and the carpet and room so aired as to greatly lessen this objection. Kerosene would surely kill all insects that it touched, but its tendency to stain the carpet, and its persistent odor might be considered serious objections to its use. Gasoline-much better than naptha, as it never stains and quickly evaporates—is also a sure cure, and great caution to thoroughly ventilate before any fire is brought near would render its use safe. If used thoroughly in a house, no fire should be allowed even in a distant room till thorough ventilation, as shown by the absence of the characteristic odor, had removed all the explosive vapor. As an accident by the use of gasoline might be most terrible it should only be used with the greatest care.

In case furniture is is infested, the free use of gasoline would be the safest and surest remedy. In this case, the articles to be treated could be removed to an outbuilding, and should not be returned to

There are Women who have none of those ailments known as Female Complaints, yet who still need When a woman has been working about the home, or sewing, teaching, taking care of children, or of sick ones, until care of children, or of Sick ones, until the nerves are all unstrung, and she feels her nerves are all unstrung, and sine levis as though she would fly to pieces, and annove her a everything sne would try to pieces, and annoys her, a ZOA-PHORA strengthen and soothe her nerves and rest her. Sleeplessness is cured by Zoa Phora. For Sick Headache there is not a more reliable preventive and cure than Zoa-Phora; it works like a charm, in many cases where everything else has failed. And any woman who does suffer from any of those complaints peculiar to her sex, should not delay a day to use Zoa-Phora. Our book on diseases of women and children, should be read by every woman, especially by mothers of daughters. Sent in sealed envelope on receipt of five 2ct. (Mention this paper.) H. G. COLMAN, Sec. Kalamazoo, Mich.

the house till the 1 quid had thoroughly evaporated.

Woolen garments not i 1 use maybe protected by putting them in perfectly close boxes. As the insects are so small, we could not be sure that they were excluded except that we paste paper over any crack, as where the cover meets a box or

In such close quarters, camphor gum, which keeps clotnes moths away, is said to make no impress upon these beetles. I believe napthaline, which I am told not only keeps the D rmestes lardarius away but actually destroys it when once at work, would also serve to protect against the carpet beetle. The trouble with this would be the persistent odor. Yet it is possible that if it should be closely wrapped in a cloth it would still keep the beetles out, and yet would not so scent the clothing that it would not soon pass off upon exposure.

If clothing should become infected it could be put into a close box and drenched with gasoline. As soon as the insects were killed the clothing could be aired, when the odorous liquid would quickly escape. Bisulphide of carbon could be used in the same way. This is deadly to all insect life; but it is fully as explosive and dangerous when fired as is gasoline. So if it is used we cannot be too cautious.

Professor of Zoology and Entomology.

It is stated that if an outside leaf of a cabbage plant which is infested with green worms is broken off and placed flat over the top of such plant in the afternoon, nearly all the worms in the cabbage will be found next morning congregated on this leaf, and can be removed and destroyed. A valuable remedy if true.

PATENT OFFICE BUSINESS .- The receipts of the patent office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were \$11,961,-676, or \$121,193 more than for the previous fiscal year. In 1886 there were 34,862 applications for patents and 24, 131 patents were granted against 35,-688 applications and 22,296 patents granted in 1885.

WE want the VISITOR read by our farmer friends for the next three months and rely on our friends to aid us. We want Michigan and the agricultural class to be honored by a capable representative farmer Governor, and we hope the VISITOR will aid somewhat in this laudable work.

THERE appears in our columns, an advertisement of Zoa Phora. We wish simply to say that this article has been manufactured at Kalamazoo for several years, and that it is very popular there. The fact that it has the most friends

where it is best known is certainly a

good recommendation. THE salt inspector's report for August shows: Saginaw county, 147,512 barrels; Bay, 115,476 barrels; Manistee, 94,851 barrels; Iosco, 35,643 barrels; Huron, 28,618 barrels; St. Clair 24,973 barrels; Mason, 8,925 barrels; Midland, 6,552 barrels. Thus far this year 2,529,-750 barrels have been inspected.

NURSERYMEN and all persons intending to set out small fruit this fall will do well to correspond with Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N. Y. See advertisement in this issue.

JUSTICE PAYNE has made his decision in favor of Reynolds, or \$173.06 and costs .- Adrian Times.

THE GRANGE VISITOR three months for ten cents.

Co-operative Undertaking. ALLEGAN, MICH., Sept. 9, 1886.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:-About a year ago Allegan County Council instituted proceedings in the matter of cooperative undertaking. A committee was appointed to correspond with all the Granges in the State asking them to cooperate. The committee sent a circular letter to 200 Granges asking each to contribute \$15 to the capital stock, believing that with a capital of \$3,000 we could start the manufactory of caskets and send them direct by express anywhere within 300 miles. We are confident we could reduce the cost to the buyer at least one-half. To this circular we received about twenty replies; only one in ten paid any attention to the matter. But we don't feel altogether discouraged. All the letters received were favorable excepting one. We hope the matter will be brought up at the next meeting of the State Grange, and we hope that the delegates will go clothed with instructions to act in the matter. This is a much needed reform. Let us take it in hand and protect ourselves against an almost unparalleled extortion. Those whose letters have not been answered by us will please accept this statement in answer and continue to agitate the question.

E. AMSDEN, Sec'y of Com.

Wool in Chicago.—There are 20 wool-pulling establishments in Chicago. The production of pulled wool was 4,000,000 pounds pulled from 1,500,000 pelts. This enormous local consumption of pelts of itself makes this the largest pelt market in the country. The shipments of pelts East for 1884 were more than the amount pulled, the total number handled being upward of 3,000,000.

HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF SMALL sea shells, more than I need for my own cabinet, and will send one or two to anyone who wishes them and sends me a stamp for postage. They are small bleeding tooth, silver snail, money cowry, pink glass and others. MRS. DORA FISCHER, 789 Gallagher St., East Saginaw,



COUNTRY, With or without team.

[Extracts from Reports of Purchasers.]

[MARY J. TAPPAN, RYNOLES, MER.: They excel all other washers I ever saw. JOHN R. DODGE, JR., NORMAL, ILL: The best machine ever invented by man. H. H. DURANT, COTTAGETHAL, S. C.: Everybody likes them and everybody wants them. J. D. T.: My wife would not take a quarter section (160 acres) of and further machine, if she could not get another. MRS. JOSEPH SWIFF, RYAT CLETTE, DOVE. The throughly tasted it on articles from lace collars to bed quitie; gives entire satisfaction. ST. CLAIR INKSTER, JR., EGITT. WASHINGTON TRE.: Sells itself and can not be spoken from lace collars to bed quitie; gives entire satisfaction. ST. CLAIR INKSTER, JR., EGITT. WASHINGTON TRE.: Sells itself and can not be spoken of too highly. JOHN DETTON, BRIGHAR GITT, UTAR: Have give, it was the secured them. A. P. SHIVELEX, TOANO, NOT. Gives outies attifaction. Rather handle the Washer than anything I have seen. E. M. MASSEY, LOCKFORT, TEN. Has proved a better Washer than I ever thought would be invented. JOHN C. EVANS, STOUTLAND, MOI. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this washer taken of the women, and cost no more. I could sell one at every house. The country of the sell of the women, and cost no more. I could sell one at every house, which is a supplied to the sell of the women, and cost no more. I could sell one at every house, my vashing slowed in same their use to be the miles and have a supplied to the sell of the women. And cost no more. I could sell one at every house, my vashing slower is same that will take as much labor off of men as this washer taken of the women, and cost no more. I could sell one at every house, my vashing slower is same than the supplied to the sell of the women, and cost no more. I could sell one at every house, my vashing slower is same than the supplied to the sell of the women of the same than the same has been dead to the women. And the same has been supplied to the sell of the women and the I will ship a sample to those dealring an agency or wanting one for family use, on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents B16 MONEY. Write for particulars to nearest address. J. WORTH. Box 516, St. Louis, Mo.; or Box 1988, New York City.

Also Small Fruits. Quality unsurpassed. Warranted true. Very cheap. 3 Sample vines mailed for 15c. Descriptive price list free. LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.

GERMAN CARP. Orders filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed; address,
SILL & REEVE, Dexter, Mich.

Ladice' Department.

A Thought for Mothers. (1) Only a tired mother pausing when day was done To think of the many duties, which from dawn to set of spin
Had filled un the flying moments, taxing the
hand and heart—
Hand and heart which so simply and bravely had done their part, Above in the quiet chambers five little sleepers

Whose needs and joys and sorrows had filled up all her day; Little wants had been tended, little griefs made light, Little rights defended, and little wrongs set right; (14)

Crowding one on another, the contestant claims had pressed, Till, musing now in the twilight, a thought but half confessed, Arose and stirred in her spirit: "Everything

I had meant to do much for the Master; surely this cannot be all. seems so small! When in the deepering twilight, fragrant with evening balms,

Over her drooping eyelids sleep laid caressing palms, Into the land of shadows her spirit wandered Land where sometimes earth's children meet

The sound of low, questioning voices fell first on her spirit ear; her spirit ear; Then a pause of hushed expectation, and follow ing soft and clear, The silvery tinkle of water as from a vessel

poured, And then, through a breathless rapture, floated the voice of the Lord,
Falling in tender cadence, Know ye what

Among you as he that serveth am I, the Beloved Son. Not being ministered unto lifts to the highest es

tate; But in rendering lowliest service, souls grow di vinely great." Slowly the eyelids lifted, the twilight had deep

ened to night;
But the thought that had dimmed her spirit had fled before the Light.

She arose and ever unfaltering, uplifted by His

She walked in lowly service, strong in "the joy -Evangelical Magazine.

Vital September Mistakes.

Last June the High School of every town and city graduated each from two to a dozen more boys and girls who at that time stepped from their school days into the commencement of man and womanhood. In hundreds of district schools a graduating process also took place, attended by less pomp and stateliness than the city schools had and more display of noisy triumph and possible flourish of heels over ended thralldom.

The time is at hand when the parents of these young graduates are called upon to answer the questions:-"Shall they go on? Is their education com-plete?" According to the best definition of education, it is never completed in this life and if you consider your duty done when your boy or girl has "gone as far as they take 'em" in a common school or even High School please review the case again. Here are George and Alice, bright children, but the times than you, do they not need more and better? Is not the world changed? Does it not demand more brain of a young man or woman to make a success of life? Mental activity has quick-ened among the masses. Your boy good deal less than a home." must go on studying if he is to stand relatively among his competitors as you fect workshop, or a perfect show case, stand among yours. Your girl has broader demands waiting along the path of her future than have fallen across yours. Shall they not be equipped for withal, for brotherly love.-Ruth Hull, these demands?

A college course will not unfit them for any position, if it is backed by judicious home-training and they are kept linked to the home by an interchange of interest. Did it ever occur to you how much that lack of interest, the college in the home and the home in the college, may have to do with the distance that sometimes grows up between the son and his father's household? It keep in mind the studies, societies, strong bonds that preserves a family intact during these years of separation.

Suppose you really can not afford the expense this year. Do not discourage the possibility of being able to do so another year. By your hopefulness you may excite the determination in the they have greatly the advantage of us son or daughter to be self-sustaining in this respect. The slender thread of and go through college at his or her pered already good metal.

Do not err in thinking George's strong the whipcord muscles show, is of more value to you than the inside of his head. He may never be able to display that in the same way but it is capable of infinitely more development and use. He needs the mental altitude of a scholar to survey the field his after life is to speci till. He needs the attrition of conflict with other minds that he may not be Th angular. His future, as a farmer, business man, politician, lawyer or what chapters of "Marble Faun." It was a not, demands association with the eddy-quarter of a century, ago when he in ing current of cosmopolitan life and its this manner made his heroine fascinat-

quires an insight into the vithe present times and plan for me fu-

If the children are still in the district school otheir studies can be directed press upon the mind of the country youth that High School passes and honors follow the district benches and birches, and a college diploma and credentials succeed the High School and we shall see less of this wishy-washy interest in our common schools. In fact, make such a course hereditary. Let the child expect it as surely as he does the measles and whooping cough.

Don't hoop and head the boys and girls up in the rudiments of a common school as you barrel up the beans and apples or any other product of your farm. Give them an elastic mooring, not a riveted binding, to the farm, - to its childhood memories, to its work and its play, its losses and its gains. Better let them see the home farm from a distance it after a few years spent in study away from home you wish it to become the all-enchanted spot toward which their developed abilities will tend.

The case frequently as when parents need but a judicious word of advice from a neighbor of friend to be induced to give, their children these advantages or prevent their removal from them. Such opportunities should not be overlooked. In all ways possible guard against such fatal September mistakes.

A Show Case Rather Than a Home.

There are husbands who hurt and wound their wives most distillulated.

wound their wives most cruelly so I have said before. But, and this I write shamefacedly, not few are the wives who thus offend. I maintain that men are still more tactless, thoughtless, as a rule than women. Yet it is certainly true that the wife oftener transgresses than the husband, in the way of bringing up unpleasant topics, petty personalities and fault finding. The seeming paradox can only be explained by the conceded fact that women do talk more than men, and so they say more foolish things. I know a wife who dares not call a penny of her own liberal allowance absolutely her own; who defers all household matters (in no offensive sense none of his business) to her much older and wiser husband's judgment, yet who, in trifles is constantly teasing him, going contrary to his wish. A most just and honest man, if not a little arbitrary, such a nature could be easly shown where his dictation was welcome and where most intrusive. Only the young wife must learn tact and truer unselfishness than now she knows; the unselfishness which would strive to please the one loved best of all, in every right way, and so would soften any but the hardest heart to see the justice in certain acts of self assertion.

It is a trite joke the government of a husband; yet there are few men-so very few-who by the influence of ever so little thought, in small matters, may not, in all things of importance, be led are close, the work on the farm hard whithersoever the wise wife listeth. It and already they have had more school- is the whole system of "petticoat goving than you ever had. If they have ernment" in a nut shell, too little used had better chances for an education and best understood by onlooking out- almost lost sight of them through the siders. Does the sub the scope of Good Housekeeping? Mr. Gardner says: "Unless you can make your house something more than a work-

> A woman or a man may make a perbut the home can never be built on a sure foundation, unless the cornerstone be tact, which is only another name, in Good Housekeeping.

Poetry and Prose of Needlework

There is something extremely pleasant, and even touching—at least of very sweet, soft and winning effect—in this peculiarity of needlework, distinguishing women from men. Our own sex is incapable of any such by-play, aside from the main business of life, but women-be they of what earthly rank they requires an effort for the busy family to may, however gifted with intellect or genius, or endowed with awful beautyfrolics and chums that a boy or girl in college will mention in his or her letters home, but I am persuaded to do so to a degree and to show a curiosity to know more about them is one of the can use it as adroitly as her pen; the woman's eye, that has discovered a new star, turns from its glory to send the faces. polished little instrument gleaming along the hem of her 'kerchief or to darn a casual fray in her dress. And silk or cotton keeps them united with own expense. If so, you will have tem- the small, familiar, gentle interests of life, the continually operating influences of which do so much for the health of right arm, on which he delights to make the character, and carry off what would otherwise be a dangerous accumulation of morbid sensibility. A vast deal of human sympathy runs along this electric line, stretching from the throne to the wicker chair of the humblest seamstress, and keeping high and low in a species of communion with kindred be-

> Thus delightfully does Hawthorne indulge in a bit of reverie in the opening quarter of a century, ago when he in

past that he may discern the sails of task" consists of a "bit of embroidery, she hastily glances from page to page of such as women are fond of." Our girls Brief History of Rome. "I remember seldom worry themselves over the trade all this so well. How it all comes back of mending and repairing as their mothers learned the trade. It used to be one with something beyond in view. Im- of the first attributes of womanly virtues, but we hear little about it now, and the samples of their grandmothers' accomplishments in that line elicit from she take time, only a few moments each the girl-of-the-period granddaughters day to try to relieve the monotony of many ejaculations of admiration, but few her life and to give her something else attempts to imitate them.

True the sewing machine has greatly relieved the hand of its needle and the est in her and a mournful "No, I can low prices by which worn-out goods can be replaced tend to discourage that frugality of material and super-carefulness of our clothes that were once necessary. At the same time there are certain repairs that will ever need to be done and which it does not seem probable the inventions of man (or women) will wholly do away with. Moreover, they are a very considerable index to a woman's habits. Buttons have no everlasting faculty of standing by a body in weal and woe, and hooks, eyes, loops and ribbons are not imbued with such a Roman sentinellike spirit, that though the structure of a doomed city fall about them, they will be found at their posts of duty. Rips and rents will make themselves habitations among our apparel and happy may she be who can daintily seclude them.

There is an ample battle-ground, always posted with an enemy, for the prosaic mender, in the wardrobes of her brothers or husband, sons or father. What old-time, fastidious girl has not picked out the black threads from white garments and the white from the black of her brother's outfit at every vacation time, while she mentally pronounced mankind "a color-blind species?"

Many an extremely nice needle woman has "groaned in spirit" to find her daughter sewing delicate pearl buttons on every-day underwear with coarse, colored, or linen thread, or mending the hole in her hose with a puckering string and a back-stitch fastener. Others make no pretense at repairing but

run on the "slat 'em through" system. Again there is a practice resorted to by some women and girls of patching with whatever "comes handy." If it matches in color and texture, all the better; but if it don't, it doesn't matter. have seen men rigged up in a regal coloring that would put to rout the style of Joseph of old, and women in work dresses patched with such abject abandon that I thought sooner of an arguseyed apparition than of "the queen of a household." There is an eternal fitness of things but a few of us seem to eternally miss it.

RUTH RESTLY.

Out Calling.

It is a quiet summer atternoon. The heat is oppressive as it quivers and shimmers over the dry fallow fields. There is not air enough to lift the blades of corn that now flaunts a silken tassel. Every thing betokens a hot day. The labors of the having time and the harvest are completed, and to-day we think to call upon our neighbors. It is not quality calls that we wish to make but neighborly, friendly calls. We have haying and the harvest time. Occasionally a wife has been pressed into service on the road, when the flour barrel or sugar box ran low, or repairs were needed for mower or binder, and we have seen them go hastening to the town. The Grange has taken a vacation, the Church has had no service, as our pastor is away gaining strength for renewed work. We have seen the smoke curl from our neighbors' chimneys, and have heard the farm bells ring, and that is about all we have known of them; so to-day we propose to make a few calls,—not quality calls, but neighborly calls—for we feel lonely and are anxious to look into the faces of our friends, and, shall we tell it, there is another purpose also; we want to induce some of our neighbors to join our reading circle, now, that the hurry of the season is past, and it seems as though they might find a little leisure to read and thus gain mental culture and strength. So armed with our favorite books and a few circulars we are soon out upon the street.

The grass is sere and dry as stubble; the wild roadside flowers present a sorry, wifted appearance; the leaves of the trees are curled with dust, and plead for rain to remove the soil from their glossy

Our first call is upon a young wife for whom we have a tender place in our heart that is akin to pity. She married very young, without the slightest knowledge of the duties or responsibilities of wife or mother, and has halted and stumbled and worried along with her duties and her cares; made her burdens so heavy and her joys so few, with ture give a few hints as to their habits no order or system in her home, her and how to grow them? children or her work, that she surely has had a hard time of it. At this time of the day when her work should be finished we find her churning. Of the quality of her butter there can be but one verdict.

It seems, almost cruel to ask this woman, burdened with work and confusion, to take a few moments each day to devote to the cultivating of her mind and research among the best authors, but there is a faint hope that she may

At present the novelist's "feminine good student and her face brightens as to me, and I should so much like to go on, but how can I with so much work and my babies?" And we mentally say, "How, too, without more system to think about than the care and toil of each day; but with thanks for our internot," we bid her good-bye.

Our next neighbor, and we flatter ourselves that here we shall find a ready reader, is one who has been a wife for several years, and for thorough system and order in all her household affairs is model, We find a quiet, orderly home-a home that is distressedly clean and after friendly greetings, and a quandary in our minds if we cleaned our feet well before entering, we present our project, but how our spirits fall when she says she has really no time Her housework, and her needlework, etc., take all her time, and if she can manage to read the one local paper that they take that is about all she can do. We urge the matter all that civility will allow, as we see the daughter looking eagerly at our books and realize how much they might do for her, but she has really no time; -in a family of three and with two to do the work.

At the next home we have but little hope that we shall succeed for though we know they are fond of reading, we remember they have seven children, a large farm and no hired men, and the mother has but one daughter who can help her much for her second girl is a cripple. We find them out-of-doors in the shade. The mother is finishing some shirts for her boys and the daughter is doing the week's mending. The crippled girl is reading aloud. We are greeted warmly, and urged to listen while the child finishes her chapter. She is reading "Ben Hur," and we can but be pleased to listen to so good a reader and to such good reading. The mother says as she finishes, "I do not know what we would do without Stella. She cannot work much, and Grace and I have to work so hard and get so little time for reading ourselves if it were not that she can read to us we should starve mentally, I guess." "What books have you there?" said she. We present our books, and ask if they would not like to join our Circle. How eagerly they scan them, how anxiously question, and how gladly do we hear the daughter ask "Mother, can we?" The price of books and magazine, the requirements are all inquired into, and with a promise of joining if we would take them, and a request that we leave our books for them to examine we join in conversa-

tion and spend a pleasant hour. There is just one other neighbor upon whom we want to call ere we turn homeward,—an old couple whom we have known from childhood. Old and feeble, they are just waiting 'til the shadows grow longer, and it will not be long ere they reach the border of that land that we term eternity. More than twenty years ago they gave their two sons-their all-to the One died in a Southern prison, and one came home from the battlefield of the Wilderness only to die from his wounds. Everytime we visit them they bring out the old canteen, the cap and soldier's frock, and tell again and again how they fought and how they died. They have no one left now but each other, and they are supported by a generous government, which tries to make some return for the gift they gave to defend our country in time of peril. The old gen-tleman is very fond of reading and remembers so well what he reads, but the old lady, who is and always has been a Martha cumbered with serving, is often really annoyed because "Father," as she calls him, will read. She says he reads until he don't know anything. But what a comfort and blessing it is to him, too ceble to work. The time would past so wearily it it was not for his reading. With the affairs of the day he is ramiliar, with the history of the past he is conversant, and is still in mind quite vigorous. He has cultivated this habit of reading for years, and now good books are a solace and a comfort

There is but one verdict in our minds as we walk homeward. It is to the busy, to those who have all, seemingly, that they can do that we must look for help. It really seems as though those who have the most leisure take the least time for calture, and those who really care are the ones that have to work hardest for it. M. A. R.

Queries .- Will some one who has had experience in chrysanthemum cul-

Is such an invitation as this in good taste or even proper? "Come and see me some time-any time, it doesn't matter. I'm always at home and glad to have company."

How ought one to consider it? RUTH RESTLY.

THE counties of Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Cass, Allegan, Branch, Eaton, Ingham, Genesee and Barry have reported their returns to the Secretary of State, which

A Temperance Anecdote.

John Jones began at the age of fifteen to build a monument and finished it at fifty. He worked night and day, often all night long, and on the Sabbath. He seemed to be in a great hurry to get it done. He spent all the money he earned upon it—some say \$50,000. Then he borrowed all he could, and when no one would lend him any more, he would take his wife's dresses and the bedclothes and many other valuable things in his home and sell them to get more money to finish that monument.

They say he came home one day and was about to take the blankets that lay over his sleeping baby to keep it warm, and his wife tried to stop him, but he drew back his fist and knocked her down, and then went away with the blankets and never brought them back, and the poor baby sickened and died from the exposure. At last there was not anything left in the house. The poor, heart-broken wife soon followed the baby to the grave. Yet John Jones kept working all the more at the monument. I saw him when he was about 50 years old. The monument was nearly done, but he had worked so hard at it that I hardly knew him, he was so worn. His clothes were tattered and his hands and face, indeed, his whole body, were covered with scars he got in laying up some of the stones. And the wretched man had been so little in good society all the while that he was building, that he had about forgotten how to use the English language; his tongue had somehow become very thick, and when he tried to speak, out would come an oath.

That may seem strange, but I have found out that all who build such monuments as John's prefer oaths to any oth-

Now come with me and I will show you John's monument. It stands in a beautiful part of the city where five streets meet. Most men put such things in a cemetery; but John had his own way, and put it in one of the finest lots

"Does it look like Bunker Hill monument?" asks little Amy Arlott by my

Not at all. John didn't want to be remembered that way. He might have taken that \$50,000 and built an asylum for poor little children that have no home, and people would have called the asylum his monument.

But here we are at the front door, It is a grand house. It is high and large, with great halls and towers, and velvet carpets, elegant mirrors and a piano, and know not what all, so rich and grand.

This is John Jones's monument! And the man who sold John Jones nearly all the whisky he drank lives here with his family, and they all dress in the richest and finest of clothes.

Do you understand it?-Eli Perkins' "Wit and Humor of the Age."

The Inter-State Industrial Expo-sition of Chicago

is now open for its Fourteenth Consecutive Annual Exhibition. Like every other good thing in the growing West, it is larger, better and more important in its main features than any which have preceded it.

The display of processes of manufacture, including two exhibits of silk looms in operation, and many other things of attractive novelty in mechanism, has never been surpassed.

The Art Halls are filled with choice examples fresh from the studios of one hundred and twenty-five prominent American artists. Almost every painting is a gem, and all were selected by the celebrated artist, Mr. Wm. H. Beard, of New York.

The Natural History Department includes the entire collection of the "Chicago Academy of Sciences" and those collections include some of the most remarkable specimens in the world. The specimen of the elephas primigenius or "hairy elephant," just added and mounted, was discovered in Spokane Co., Washington Territory, and has no rival in any of the great museums of Europe unless it may be one in St. Petersburg procured many years ago in Siberia.

The Department of Furniture, Household Decoration, Personal Ornaments and Textile Fabrics are complete and filled with all the novelties known to the several industries they represent.

It has never been the purpose of this organization to simply amuse the public or to enrich its stockholders, but rather to educate and inform those who desire to keep abreast of the progress of the world in all the great lines of human activity.

In 1885 the average daily paid attendance for forty days was 8,463. This year it promises to be even larger and the exhibition will certainly well repay all who visit it. All transportation lines make reduced rates.

An Ohio farmer, in relation to killing the potato beetle, says: "Take equal parts of copperas and slaked lime, using five pounds of each for twenty gallons of water, and sprinkle it on the vines with a brush. I had a field alive with the beetles, and after one dose not a single one could be found; and besides, it benefits the plants."

It is an uncommon appetite that would be satisfied with no other variety be induced to try, sol we present the show a falling off of 67,421 sheep and a than bread, meat and potatoes alone modes of thought and expression to ing while engaged in the "feminine task bring it to perfect manliness. He re- of mending a pair of gloves."

being it to perfect manliness. He re- of mending a pair of gloves."

be induced to all the manner made his neroine tasking a subject and also our favorite books for her consideration. She was once a compared with last year.

decrease of 564,001 pounds of wool, as about the cows?

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. [Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesa'e Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] Philadelphia, August 21, 1886 PURE SUGARS.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels Sugar drips pure sugar per gallon. 22
Amber drips pure sugar per gallon. 23
Fancy white maple drips per gallon. 28
Extra golden pure sugar per gallon. 32
Fancy New Orleans new crop per gallon. 36
Good New Orleans new crop per gallon. 46
White honey d ip, vanilla flavor. 33

IMPORTANT—The above quotations are for syrup in whole barrels only. All syrup in half barrels to cents per gallon extra and no charge for package. In 5 and 10 gallon packages 5 cents per gallon additional and the cost of package. COFFEES—GREEN AND ROASTED.

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New Turkey, per b.

Currants, new, per b. WHOLE SPICES.

PURE GROUND SPICES.

 Pure Pepper, black, per ib
 20

 " African Cayenne per ib
 28

 " Cinnamon per ib
 17

 " Cloves per ib
 26

 " Ginger per ib
 16

 " Allsp ce per ib
 15

 GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

in b packages.

in b packages.

Corn starch Gilbert's, per b.

Duryea's, per b.

Starch, lump, Duryea's, 40 fb boxes, per fb
Gilbert's

Corn starch new process.
Starch, new process, lump.
6 fb boxes.
Grain bags, 2 bushels.
Georgia bags, 2 bushels.
Chocolate, Baker's Prem. No. 1 per fb.
Barnes' Perfect Baking Powder in 34 fb.
tins, per doz.

Barnes' Perfect Baking Powder in 1/2 ib tins, per doz. Barnes' Perfect Baking Powder in 1 ib tins Barnes Petrect Basing

per doz

Rice, new erop, Fancy Head, per lb.

Rice, good, per lb.

prime, per lb.

Corn Brooms No. 3, per doz.

2

> L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION-TIME TABLE. Standard time-ooth meridian.

GOING SOUTH. NY&C NY&B Express. Ex & M Way Ft Lv Grand Rapids. 7 45 Am 5 00 PM 5 00 AM
Ar Allegan 902 6 22 930 Ar
Ar Kalamazoo 10 25 7 23 12 05 PM
Ar Schoolcraft 10 42 A 8 02 1 5 0 AM
Ar Three Rivers 11 ft 8 31 5 320 4
Ar White Pigeon 11 40 900 4 20 Ar
Ar Toledo 5 10 PM 2 30 Am
Ar Cleveland 94 4 8 25 1 Ar
Ar Ruffalo 3 30 AM 2 45 PM
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. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.
TIME TABLE—MAY 18, 1884
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Night Express 3 17
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Kalamazoo Express arrives 10 00
Mail 10 00
Day Express 12 03

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 dast at 2245. P. M. H. B. Ledvard, Gen. Manager, Detroit. J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent, Chicago.

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Also, adjoining the above, two 80 acre tracts of good unimproved land which will be sold singly or together.

All these lands lay upon a main highway, the titles are perfect, and I will sell them cheap and

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Attorney at Law,

No. 121 South Burdick St. Kalamazoo, Aug. 9, 1886.

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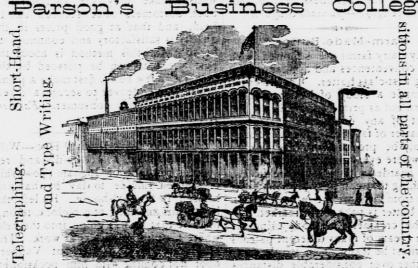
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objections known to stone. A few of our pations: Hon. Thos. D. Gilbert, Chairman Soldiers' Monument Committee, Grand Rapids; Geo. C. Fitch, Grand Rapids; N. W. Northrup, Grand Rapids, Mrs. David Fisher, Grand Rapids; Geo. H. Soule, Grand Rapids; Hon. A. B. Cheny, Sparta; J. M. Griffin, Grattan; W. R. & E. J. Mason, Grant; John Headley, Ada; Arch. McMiller, Ada; Hon. M. A. Holcomb, Bowne; Rev. Thos. Robinson, Belding; Hon. M. N. Hine, Lowell; Mrs. John Proctor, Whitneyville; Wm. Hartwell, Cannonsburg; Mrs. Anthony Yerkes, Lowell; Send for circulars before ordering elsewhere.

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Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Pennsylvania and New York State Granges and recognized by the State Granges of Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware to furnish Granges with all kinds of Groceries. We carry a large and complete stock of all Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Spices, etc. We fill all orders from Patrons when the order is under Seal of Grange and signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange, and upon receipt of goods and found satisfactory payment to be made within 30 days from date of bills. We are now filling Orders from Patrons in Michigan as the through rates from Philadelphia are very reasonable, as the railroads are cutting through rates. A trial order from Granges in Michigan will convince them that they can Purchase Groceries to advantage in Philadelphia. If you desire information in regard to prices on any goods in our line of business or freight rates do not hesitate to write us, as we endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily. We will mail free upon request our Complete Price List of Groceries, giving the wholesale prices of all Goods in the Grocery Line.

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We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 304 pages, 8±x11 inches in each year. It is now a book of 304 pages, 32x11 inches in size, 28,576 square inches of information for the consumers. It describes, illustrates and gives the price of nearly all the necessaries and luxuries in daily use by all classes of people, and is sent free to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to pay the cost of carriage. We charge nothing for the book.

All of the goods quoted in the Guide we carry in stock, which enables us to make shipments promptly and as ordered.

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

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. MONTCOMERY WARD & CO.

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Have Opened a Mammoth Retail Department,

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Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c.

BONDED AGENT of the N. Y. Produce Exchange Association, Chartered Feb. 13, 1878.

All Orders Receive Proper Attention.

A Poem.

Written for a meeting of the Oakland Co. Po mona Grange, by Kittie C. McCoy.] Bring to the Goddesses three What will acceptable be; Gifts which are perfect to see Bring and give willingly. Flowers for Flora, the Goddess so fair

To place in her girdle and twine in her hair; Flowers whose bloom shall be perfect and rare, The wealth of whose fragrance all freely may share.

Bring olden-time blossoms, whose quaint, quiet

In fair Flora's favor will surely find place; Bring gladly and freely, and place at her shrine The bud and the blossom, the leaf and the vine.

Yet never were flowers in blooming more fair Than the bright, pleasant smiles which our faces may wear; Not a smile cool, sarcastic, which serves but to

A glimpse of a soul which we care not to know Not a smile which devoid of all feeling will seem, As when a faint zephyr scarce ripples the stream; Not a smile in whose depths there seems hidden from sight

A distrust and suspicion as dark as the night; But a smile in its brightness to sunshine akin, Which reflects all the warmth of the soul that's

Whose glad cheery radiance we hasten to meet, Which serves to make friendship's warm greeting

Then bring happy smiles with your flowers so To Flora, the goddess, an offering meet.

Bring to the goddesses three What will acceptable be; Gifts which are perfect to see Bring and give willingly. Grain that is golden for Ceres so fair, Ceres, the goddess whose favor we share; Well-shapen sheaves let us garner with care, Choosing and bringing our offerings rare.

From broad, fertile acres bring gleanings of gold, By the weight of the grain shall its value be told But golden hued grain never held as great worth As the beautiful thoughts springing readily forth From a soul pure and noble e'er seeking to give A true, honest aim to the life which we live.

Then bring every one, with your offerings of

grain, Sheaves of thought, garnered well, from the soul's fertile plain;
And whatever is dropped by the way as you go
Will have worth of its own which the future will

Life's pathways are trodden by many a foot, And the seed by the wayside may chance to take And though many may pass by the up-springing

Yet some one, perchance, taking note of the spot, Will tarry to gather the well-ripened thought,

When the seed which was dropped a full harvest has brought. Your golden-hued thoughts and your ripe yellow

Are offerings which Ceres will never disdain. Bring to the goddesses three

grain

What will acceptable be; Gifts which are perfect to see Bring and give willingly. Fruits for Pomona, the goddess so kind,
The best and the most perfect fruit we may find,
Of crimson and yellow and purple and gold,
By its color and flavor its worth shall be told.

Bring gifts for Pomona, and place at her shrine The fruits of the tree, of the shrub and the vine; But yet there are fruits which the goddess will

heed, The records of many a kind, noble deed. And whether the fruits grow on Duty's tall tree, On if on the shrub of Good Impulse they be, Or it upon Love's clinging vine they are grown Ir rich, purple clusters, their value is known. Ah, these are the gifts which Pomona will claim As a well-chosen offering and worthy the name.

Then bring to the goddesses three What will acceptable be; Gifts which are perfect to see Bring and give willingly. Flowers for Flora the goddess to wear; Grain that is golden for Ceres so fair; Fruits for Pomona well-ripened and rare. These with bright smiles which have power to

And betoken good will and a friendship sincere; These with the thoughts which are kindly ex-

pressed, Which lend to life's purpose a vigor and zest; These with the acts which the heart may suggest, Will be well-chosen offerings, perfect to see, And suitable gifts for the goddesses three.

Content.

All day I've been a workin' hard, Down in the blue-grass medder; plowin' up the mealy loam, An' musin' sorter, whether I'd better put in oats this year, Or plant the field with barley; An' cogitatin' like, betwixt, I'm havin' quite a parley.

The April sun is mighty warm, An' down behind the holler, I see a crocus pushin' up Its creamy buds of yaller; The fros', I hope, has left the ground, An' spring seems really here, Old Nature dandles in her lap The smilin' baby year.

The sleepy silence's broken by The sheep bells on the hill, An' all the world seems lazy like, An' all the world seems lazy like,
An' kinder soft and still;
I heard a robin singin' shrill,
An' see a jay sail by—
It seems like Nature's wondrous kind To sech poor trash ez I.

Fer I'm hones', jest ez happy Ez a catbird on a tree, An' I can't help a singin' For the very life of me, An' the fitful fannin' breezes From the southland seem to play, An' make me feel like laughin' In a most amusin' way.

Ez the sun to-night was sittin' In a purplish bank of gold, An' the cattle was a lowin' An' the sheep was in the fold; Ez I looked across the lowlands, Where the silver river lies, An' I thought of all our bounties Till a mist came o'er my eyes.

For the Lord is free with mercies, An' with blessings generous, too, An' in his kind benevolence He brought me safely through; A happy home, a humble roof, An' plenty's been my lot— Outside of Eden never was A more contented spot.

— James W. Riley.

A LITTLE borax put in the water in which scarlet napkins and red-bordered children to bring newspaper clippings towels are to be washed will prevent to the table—short, of course—and read town produce stores?

How to Talk-When to Learn.

A large part of our entertainment comes by way of the human tongue. It is one of the aims of this department, and the one thus far most strongly urged, to improve the use of "the little member." The man or woman who can talk well and listen well has certain advantages over another who may be wiser but is lacking in these faculties. The Grange has shown how deficient many of us are in these respects. It has called farming people from well nigh social isolation and made them sensible to the want of these advantages a want for which they are not to blame but for which they must be in part responsible if it is felt by their children. The writer of the following article concerning freedom of speech among children has so aptly and well put this matter that we can not forbear asking you to read it for the good sense there is in it for us all.—Jennie Buell. "FREEDOM OF SPEECH" AMONG THE LITTLE ONES OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

Much is said in these days about freedom of speech, so that the heading of this article may suggest the quality of thread-bare-ness. But most that is said refers to the press, to public speakers of all sorts, to individual politicians,-indeed, to all sorts of grown up people. Little is said about granting the privilege to children, and yet it must be granted if we would have the speech of twenty years hence what it should be. Of course, children should, to a large extent, be listeners. It takes much judicious training on the part of parents, much of self-control on the part of children, to make good listeners. This is a subject for much discussion, and is simply the opposite of our present topic. But how are you going to have growing children at ease with their elders, at ease with guests, at ease in the world outside, unless they can bear their own active little part? How are you going to shape and change and guide their thoughts and opinions unless you know what they are? Children will have opinions about everything that comes within their observation. It is of no use to say, "You are too young to have an opinion about that." Get what they think, and then let your teaching be, "You are too young to form a correct opinion upon that without help. Never "snub" a child's remarks upon any topic. It is fatal to free expression. It deprives you of one of your strongest means for influence over him. Make every child an important member of the family, with as absolute a freedom for expression of earnest thought as each grown person has. I wonder if I need to say that this does not include impertinence, or useless argument over any command that has been given by parents or other elders, or flat contradiction, or insistance of speech when others are speaking? The latter elements preclude freedom of speech for all, and the former ones involve moral as well as mental wrong.

General reading, newspaper reading, is a subject upon which the opinions are so varied that it is almost dangerous to approach it. Let me say what I know of the plan pursued in a family where there are six children, ranging from nine years of age upwards who are progressing more wholesomely than any children I know of. A great deal of the best literature is put into their hands,—not the "goody, goody" kind,-and reading is a part of their duty and education. With this they are allowed to read the newspapers. It is somewhat curious to see the various outcomes. One boy of seventeen, reads carefully the political and agricultural news; a younger boy looks for anecdotes, stories of animals, simple cures for diseases and recipes. Both boys take an active interest in base ball and other sporting news. Indeed, between them the paper is pretty thoroughly read. One little girl turns naturally to the stories and poems, but, I am happy to say that, owing to a frequent questioning upon important matters that it is assumed she has read, her desire not to appear ignorant or to a disadvantage, and the somewhat trying ridicule of the other children, her scope of newspaper reading is growing. The selections of the younger children are not yet so well defined as of these three. I do not hesitate to acknowledge that there is some reading of the criminal news, but the proportion is astonishingly small. It goes to prove a theory held by many, that if a child is given much of good and properly attractive reading, he will be less strongly attracted to that which is not so good. But the point which I want to bring forward about the above mentioned children, is that all these things are freely and openly and the criminal news says:

"During my recent visit through some the porth western when occasionally brought forward. The children give their opinions freely and are corrected and guided by the elders. This family do much of entertaining of guests. Few meals are eaten without the presence of some guest or guests, and all seem perfectly charmed such villainous stuff for butter that it is with the part the children take, at every not fit for any human being to eat, and meal,in the conversation. No two ever speak at once, no guest or elder fails to provement on such goods. But two have a chance to speak when he wishes wrongs do not make one right. It canto, the utmost of interest, sympathy, politeness and naturalness abound. leaves the farmers' hands it is nice and And how the children grow! A very common occurrence is for one or two

them aloud as subjects for discussion.

Could anything show greater ease or naturalness than this occurrence of last Sunday? There were, besides the family, four guests at the table for dinner. The boy of fifteen produced from his pocket a newspaper cutting treating of some thirty simple facts of interest, such as adding a pinch of salt to eggs when beating, the use of hot sand bags for neuralgia, saving cold tea for the vinegar barrel, etc. The fun that went around the table over the reading was of the heartiest, and of the kindest. The boy joined in it all and had no thought of embarrassment or lack of interest, on the part of all the others, in this matter which had been of sufficient interest to him to induce him to cut the article from a daily paper. Partisan opinion is allowed, but the child is expected to have and give good, sensible reasons for the same. Exaggeration, which was almost alarming at one time, has been, I might say, entirely cured by relating and referring to the old tale of "Our cat and another cat."

Senseless questions are met by the first line of the following rhyme, which each child knows as well as he knows his name:

'A goose," my grandma one day said, "On entering a barn, pops down it's head."

I begged her then the cause to show.

She replied, "no one but a goose should ask, what no one but a goose should know." One of the thoughts that comes strongest to my mind in connection with freedom of speech, is that of unpleasant discussion between children, that is almost, or quite, quarreling. Mothers, let me beg of you, have this occur in your own presence. It is bound to occur where there are several children, especially if they have strong individuality and sufficient interest in all that pertains to life. If you would have your boys and girls come out strongly in the right, would have them learn tolerance of others' opinions and actions, would have them able in after life to meet differences in the outside world with the least expenditure of anger and milk of cows into butter to be traded to passion, would have them broad men and women, guide their angry discussions. Let them feel free to show you their worst sides. Show them their weak points of argument, or, if most of prove the methods of making that the the points are strong ones, teach them butter packed in small pails or crocks titled to representation present, the conarbitration and self adjustment to each

This is not merely theoretical as ideal training of children in freedom of speech-all this of which I have written. It is eminently practical. It is what will make "life worth living" to our growing boys and girls. It is knowledge, and goodness, and broadness and religion.—Juniata Stafford.

Farm-Made Butter.

Many dairy farms are supplied with all the conveniences and appliances for making first-class butter. Their owners have made a study of butter making, and turn out as prime an article as the product of any conducted creamery. As a matter of fact real gilt edge butter can only be produced in the private dairy, where every part of the process can be guarded with jealous care against every thing that can possibly vitiate its quality from the time the milk is drawn till the butter is packed for market.

In the creamery method, using the milk or cream of many different patrons which must be transported in all sorts of weather over considerable distances from the creamery, it is impossible to guard against all influences which tend to determime the quantity of the product, and thus, while creamery butter, by the care used in the churning, salting and working, producing an uniform quantity in the whole product, ranges far above that of the average farm product, it must of necessity fall below that of the first-class private dairy, where the best methods of handling the milk and cream, and churning are observed. But on a great many farms butter is only a side show. A few cows are kept in an indifferent fashion and some butnecessary conveniences and knowledge for producing a good article. There is no good, sweet, cool milk room; no use of ice or cold water for creaming. The milk and cream are exposed to contaminating odors; the churn is of the old sort, and the handling of the butter after churning is entirely unlike the modern scientfic methods which carefully guard against any possible injury to the grain. The Cincinnati Commercial publishes a recent communication from John J. Geghen, assistant dairy and food comhe attributes the poor quality of farmer's

fifteen counties in the north western part of the state, I came across a great many people who justified the use of butterine because there is so much poor claim that imitation butter is an imnot be denied that when the butter sweet. Then where does the change take place that converts it into such vile stuff as we find in some of our down

often in trade by the country grocer, and placed by them in filthy, frowy, rancid boxes and stored in cellars, thoroughly impregnated with vile odors arising from rotten potatoes, coal oil, fish brine, and such horrible odors arising from the decayed vegetables kept for sale at stores. I know whereof I speak because I have been in their cellars. Genuine butter will soon lose its pure taste and flavor when stored in such places.

"Then the dealer, when he has accumulated sufficient butter to make three or four tubs, takes the whole mass and works it together, irrespective of the variety of color or previous condition. His object in working thus is to get a uniform color. He then packs his mass of salve into tubs or firkins(for it is no longer butter, being entirely spoiled by the second and unnecessary working; and the result is simply grease.) In this abused and over-worked state it as such it is pronounced unfit for the table."

All that is charged above in regard to the handling of the butter by the store keeper is, as a rule, true as we know from personal knowledge and exsweat over the butter worker many a day in working together into one common mass and packing in tubs the miscellaneous lots received from farmers' wives, and thrown into a barrel of brine, to be kept till a sufficient quantity had accumulated for packing. These lots exceedingly diverse in color, texture, taste and smell, and similar lots as they, not true, as stated by Mr. Geghen that convention. "the butter as it comes from the farmers' hands is sweet and nice." Some of it is tually rancid, contains within it the elements which will speedly develop rancidity; and knowing this fact the storekeeper can only pay a price that permits farmer's wife can afford to make up the | district so made. the storekeeper. It is worth more to feed to calves or pigs. The other alternatives are to sell the milk or cream to a creamery where possible, or to so imcan be sold in the original packages direct to the consumer. Any village or town of any considerable size will with a little effort furnish a good many customers who prefer to buy a gallon crock or eight pound pail direct from the maker rather than take the chances of buying a few pounds from the grocery, of whose make they are in ignorance. Such customers once secured can be held, and that at good prices if the quality is satisfactory and continues to be so. And this method is about the best one that can be pursued by the owner of a few cows; first make a prime article and endeavor to secure a direct trade with the consumer.—Farmers Review.

BOHEMIAN OATS KILLED HIM.-William Vanderhoof, a well-to-do and respected resident of Ingham Township committed suicide to day by hanging himself in his tool-house. He left the house this morning at 9 o'clock, telling latter came in to dinner, but Vanderhoof not coming with him occasioned no alarm for some time, but not appearing later search was made, when his body was found. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death from hanging, but assigned no reason. Mr. Vanderhoof was aged 47 years and leaves a wife but no children. The deceased dealt extensively in Bohemian oats last season and claimed to have cleared about \$2,500. This year we went more extensively into the speculation, which preyed upon his mind. In conversation with a neighbor last Sunday he stated that he could not see his way out and seemed very ter is made. But there is a lack of the despondent. A short time ago he asked his wife what she would do if she was left with the care of their property. These facts seem to explain the cause of the rash act. He was not known to have any other cares .- Dispatch from Mason dated Aug. 25.

Something to Think Abour. - Every woman should have some special thing to think about except the regular weekly round of duties; in fact, some aim in life except that of cooking, eating and sleeping and the contingent possibility missioner of the state of Ohio, in which of dying soon to get rid of it all. No aim and no change make asylums overbutter to bad handling it gets by the flow, leave children motherless and country or village store-keeper, to whom make life not worth the living. Every woman had her ambitious dreams once, what were they? To write? Then let her write every day, if but three lines, on some subject she is most familiar with. To paint? Let her get water colors, paint flowers and work at it every day, if for only half an hour, If one dairy butter in the market, and they do has but half a chance let her prove that she uses that, that she can do more than many who have not only a whole chance, but many chances.—Pauline Adelaide Hardy, in Good Housekeeping.

A FEELING of proprietorship is worth much to any one, old or young. If Mary has a little lamb and feeds it, let it be Mary's lamb. If Willie has a colt and cares for it, let it become Willie's horse. It don't sound just right to say that "Bub's" steers have grown to be "It is received from the farmer very father's oxen.—Michigan Horticulturist.

By-Laws of State Grange Relat-ing to the Make-up of its Legislative Body.

ARTICLE IV .- VOTING MEMBERS.

SECTION I. The voting members of the Michigan State Grange shall be chosen from the members, in proportion to one brother, and his wife, (if a Matron), to each five Subordinate Granges, or the major part thereof, in each county; and one brother, and his wife (if a Matron), chosen by each county or district (Pomona) Grange in the State.

SEC. 2. Counties in which there are not the major portion of five Subordinate Granges shall be entitled to a representation in the State Grange of one brother and his wife (if a Matron.)

SEC. 3 The selection of voting members by Subordinate Granges shall take place on the first Tuesday of October of each year, by a convention of Subordinate Granges at the county seat of reaches the commission merchant, and each county, unless the place of meeting has been elsewhere located by the last preceding annual convention.

SEC. 4. At the annual convention to elect representatives or voting members of the State Grange each Subordinate Grange, not more than two quarperience. In our younger days we have ters in arrears for dues or reports to the State Grange, shall be entitled to four delegates, and no more. Such delegates shall be chosen by ballot by the Subordinate Grange, which may also choose alternate delegates. Each delegate and alternate chosen should have credentials from his Grange, signed by the Master and Secretary thereof, and attested by the seal of the Grange. A are traded at the store to-day. It is delegate can have but one vote in the

SEC. 5. Conventions of eight or more Granges may, upon the request of of fair quality, but the most, if not ac- the majority of the Granges entitled to representation, divide the county or districts into districts of contiguous Granges, in which case the representatives of each such district shall be electits final sale as grease. No farmer or ed by the vote of the delegates of the

SEC. 6. A county or district convention shall have the delegates of a majority of the Grange entitled to representation present, before districting or an election can take place. Failing to have a majority of the Granges envention shall, after organization, adjourn to a fixed time and place, and send a notice of such time and place to all unrepresented Granges. The delegates present at the adjourned meeting of the convention shall have power to elect representatives to the State Grange.

SEC. 7. Conventions may elect alternative representatives to the State Grange, or may empower the representatives-elect to appoint substitutes from among the Masters or Past Masters of Subordinate Granges in the district from which they were elected.

SEC. 8. The President and Secretary of each representative convention shall give each representative elect a credential certifying his election, to be used at the State Grange, and said Secretary shall, immediately upon the close of the convention, forward a certified statement of the election, with name and postoffice of representatives elected, to the Secretary of the State Grange. Blank forms and credentials and cerhis wife that he was going into the field tificates shall be furnished by the Secwhere his hired man was as work. The retary of the State Grange on applica-

SHORTHORNS

AT AUCTION,

I have concluded to offer my entire stock of Shorthorn Cattle at auction on

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1886,

PERIS OXFORD 44536, stands at the head of the herd, and is in the prime of his usefulness as a stock animal. There are 12 males and 28 females of all ages, divided among the Souvenir—Phœnix and April Morn families.

The sale will be held at my farm, a little over a mile west of Mason depot, where teams will be in attendance on day of sale. Lunch at noon. Sale one o'clock SHARP. Catalogues with full notes sent on application. Terms of sale—one year's time on approved paper.
A. F. WOOD,

Mason, Ingham Co., Mich. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer. sept15t2

For Dyspepsia Mental and Physical Expansion,

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HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A liquid preparation of the phosphates and phosphoric acid.

Recommended by physicians.

It makes a delicious drink.

Invigorating and strengthening. Pamphlet free.

For sale by all dealers.

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Beware of Imitations. july15y1