



## SONG OF THE HARVESTERS.

BY R. E. FORM.

The long and sultry days have come,  
And June's bright sun is o'er us,  
So we have left our homes and gone,  
To meet the field before us.

Not to the field of war and strife,  
Not to the field of longing;  
But to the ripened field of grain  
We harvesters are thronging.

We meet no scenes of horror there,  
We drench no soil with blood,  
And yet we do a nobler work,  
In doing what is good.

We blot no country's name with shame,  
We curse no woman's tears,  
We fill no graves with human forms,  
No mothers' hearts with fears.

We do the work which God designed,  
And gather Nature's yield;  
We bind in sheaves the golden grain  
On many a harvest field.

And when the winter's snow shall come,  
So we can reap no more,  
We are busy beating out the grain  
Upon the threshing floor.

And many the mills that grind our grain,  
And many and many an hour  
Shall the soft white hands of mother  
Knead into bread the flour.

And many a tongue shall bless it  
When evening prayer is said;  
And many a heart feel thankful  
For our loaves of wheat bread.  
West Grove, June 21, 1880.

## Communications.

## Necessities for Possessing and Opportunities for Obtaining Political Knowledge.

The following paper was read before Howell Grange No. 80, June 19th, 1880, by S. B. Person, of Southfield, Oakland County:

I enter upon a consideration of this subject with many misgivings; first, because I fear I shall be unable to treat it with the ability that the subject demands; and secondly, I fear that I may say something that may be construed to indicate party interests, or show party prejudice. With regard to the first, however, I assure myself with the thought that some greater mind may take up the theme, and with more ability press it in the same direction, or at least to the same desired conclusion. In regard to the second, I will say that I have tried to dispossess my mind of all party prejudice, and I know that I contemplate all political questions with a desire to ascertain what is best for my country, my whole country.

Therefore, in accordance with the declared purposes of our Order, that it is our duty to do all we can to purify the politics of our Nation, I venture to make a few suggestions for that special purpose.

When a prince is called to the throne the first question that is suggested to the minds of his subjects, in fact to the minds of the civilized world, is, what is his ability and character. The inquiry is suggested from the fact that everyone feels that the destiny of a kingdom depends almost upon the character of the man that sits upon the throne. The same principles prevail in our country.

When a man comes up for office, we want to be satisfied that he has the wisdom to discharge his duties correctly, and the character to acquit himself honorably. We feel that if he is loyal and wise, we are safe in our National rights, so far as he is able to control. The reason why we require loyalty and wisdom as the controlling attributes of those who are to assume the official duties of a Nation, is obvious. We are aware that frequently very difficult questions arise between nations, the amicable settlement of which calls for great diplomatic ability. We are also aware that it is no child's play to make and execute the laws of a nation, and not unfrequently circumstances arise that demand the greatest nerve, the most profound wisdom, and the highest order of moral character, to deal with them to the best interests of all concerned.

We are aware, too, that many questions arise that create a difference of opinion among the men we have chosen for their judgment and patriot-

ism, to fill the offices of the Nation, and that eventually those questions come to the people, the rank and file of the Nation, for final settlement. The farmers, and mechanics, and teachers, and merchants—the people, constitute the greatest, the highest court of this Nation. If then, as all must admit, it is essential that those who make and execute the laws of our country should possess so great wisdom, how essential also that the people, those who are to pass a final decision upon the greatest questions that can possibly arise in a Nation's existence, should possess that political knowledge that shall fit them for a faithful and correct discharge of these most sacred duties. It is not expected, neither would it be possible for every voter to be able to discharge the duties attending the higher class of offices; neither is it expected that every jurymen can weave together or disentangle all the varied evidences offered in a lengthy and intricate law suit, nor understand all the bearing of said evidence upon the legal points involved, without the aid of an attorney; but it is expected, when the evidence is properly arranged, and presented in the light of the law, that the jury is capable of passing a correct opinion, and so should it be with the people of the Republic. When the political questions of a nation come before the people for a final settlement, the welfare of a nation demands that the voting class should be capable of making a correct decision.

The question then arises, what constitutes the necessary capabilities, and how shall we acquire them?

In answering the first question I would say that, first and foremost, we must have a correct knowledge of the foundation principles upon which rests the whole framework of American liberty. We must understand the Constitution. Not its words only, but its spirit must actuate us in the contemplation of every political question, and temper every political act.

We should know the customs and laws of the various States in the Union, and the political acts and opinions of our political leaders, and all the political questions of the day. We should keep well informed in regard to the proceedings of Congress, and know every law and resolution passed, and all the arguments for and against them. We should be able to refer to reports showing the financial condition of the Government, its income, and expenses. We do not need to know simply what its revenue is, but we ought to know where it comes from. We ought to be able to refer to reports showing the amount of revenue collected from each article that pays a duty. We should not simply know the amount of Government expenses, but we should have the means of knowing how and where the money is expended. We should be able to know the Government proceedings in our Indian affairs, that we may know whether or not sufficient investigation is made to determine who is to blame for so many outbreaks along our Indian borders.

I believe that whatever directly or necessarily effects public weal or woe should be treated as public matter. If I go into any kind of a swindling business, whether I swindle a County, a town, or an individual, I am liable to be brought to justice, and made to right the wrong I have done, or suffer the penalty attached to my illegal act. It does not matter whether one or a thousand individuals are concerned, singly or conjointly, in manufacturing or passing bogus or counterfeit money, nor to what extent the public have suffered by it, if they can be detected, they will have to abide the legal consequences.

Not so, however, with the great transportation corporations of this country. They set their own prices on their labor, and it matters not how much the public suffer in consequence of their extortionate charges. The pro-

ducer has no redress when railroad freight is raised so that grain that before could have been shipped at a handsome profit, must then be moved at a ruinous loss, or held at a fearful risk, and all because the season has changed, and water navigation has closed.

When Cowley reduced the rations, and caused suffering among the children entrusted to his care, he was justly dealt with, and found a home on Blackwell's Island; but when a Western man's farm is sold under a mortgage, or his family is obliged to go without the necessities of life, simply because he was obliged to take forty cents less per bushel for his corn or wheat than it was worth in New York. Why, it is all right; the railroads are doing a thriving business. The stock in such and such routes are held at fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five per cent above par, provided they had not lately been watered, and the managers are shrewd business men.

Through the winter there was a difference of forty cents per bushel in the price of corn from Nebraska to New York. Allowing five cents per bushel profit to the original purchaser in Nebraska, and that is undoubtedly too much, and allowing each car to contain 350 bushels, and we find it costs \$122.50 per car for transportation, or \$3,675 for a train of thirty cars.

Now I confess ignorance in regard to the necessary expense of transportation; but I cannot see the necessity of raising railroad freight the moment navigation closes. Neither can I see the justice in paying the president of a railroad forty thousand dollars annual salary, and all the other managing officers in proportion. As I have said, I am ignorant in regard to this matter. I do not know but it is all right, but I do not believe it is. The action of our railroad men would indicate that they do not intend that the people shall know anything about their business. To this end we not infrequently see printed in the papers, statements that such and such roads, and good through routes, too, did not pay during the past year. But I notice that new roads are being constructed continually. Short roads, and branch roads, and roads running into sparsely settled portions of country, and competing roads—in fact, roads that we know would not pay at all unless those more through and direct routes paid a tremendous profit.

Now we want to understand these matters. As Patrons, having the interests of the producing classes at heart, it is necessary that we understand them. As freemen, as American citizens, with the welfare of our country resting upon us, it is our duty to understand them.

There can be no question in regard to the Government having a right to make laws regulating transportation. The Supreme Court decided that question some time ago. It requires, however, no decision of the Courts to teach this to any reasoning mind. A government is made for the protection of its subjects. If the people needed no protection in the exercise of their just and natural rights; if they needed no protection against that which would destroy the public weal, they would need no government. Therefore, it is plain that the public need protection from the swindler and extortioner, as well as from the thief and robber. It is not a question of rights, then, nor is it a question of policy, it is only a question of fact. And when we have investigated, and found that we have been, or are being, swindled, it becomes our duty to so regulate the matter as to secure protection to the public.

It may be impossible to at first make the laws so perfect that no advantage can be taken of them. There are men always ready to take advantage of every defect in a law, and if a niche is found, in which can be inserted the point of their law dissecting machine, depend upon it, somebody must suffer.

Therefore we need to watch, and if a gap is found, we must close it up. Our Legislatures are, in part, for this purpose, but like a slow horse, they sometimes make a good.

Our patent laws are a case in point. The people have been grossly swindled in consequence of a defect in them, but I am not aware that they have been so amended that the evil may not again occur.

Again we ought to know the necessary expenses of our salaried officers. "A workman is worthy of his hire," and it becomes us to pay our servants in accordance with our necessary expenses, and the talent required, and when we have done that, we want to forbid them taking anything in the shape of perquisites. We want our officials under obligations to no individuals, companies, or monopolies. We want them under obligations only to the people and the laws.

It may be a very easy matter to tell what the people ought to know, but it may be difficult to determine how we are to acquire that knowledge necessary to enable us to discharge our duties to our best advantage, and the good of our country.

As I have said before, more than anything else, it is essential that we comprehend the fundamental principles upon which the Government rests. All governments depend for their existence and prosperity, upon the will and acts of the people who compose them. Empires have fallen; kingdoms have broken in pieces; and republics have sunk in despotisms, because the people allowed it. The rage and fury of their subjects have brought crowned heads to the block, and de-throned kings by the score: while on the other hand, the apathy of man has caused them to allow their liberties to be plucked from them, by those who had aspirations for place and power.

Charles I alienated his subjects by a long series of blunders, and he lost his head as a result. Augustus Caesar lulled the people of Rome into a sense of perfect security, but they finally awoke to find their liberties gone, and a yoke of bondage riveted upon their own necks. And all this, not more because of the aggrandizement and perfidy of their rulers than in consequence of the ignorance of the people.

We may imagine that we understand perfectly the language and import of the Constitution, but if we do, how shall we account for the difference of opinion that exists in regard to the limits or extent of the rights of the States. It is a well known fact that one of the two great political parties of this country have always been very jealous of the encroachments of the general Government upon the rights of the States; while the other party, acknowledging that the States have rights, feel that the National existence depends upon the unlimited power of the general Government.

It is acknowledged by leading men of both parties that "the tendency at present is toward centralization of power." If my memory serves me right, Senator Mathews used those words. That is, that the States are yielding and the general Government grasping power, thus effecting a change in their relations. Inquiry is naturally suggested in this place; Did the general Government heretofore exercise all the constitutional power it possessed? If it did, how can it be tending toward centralization, unless it is now exercising more power than it possesses according to the Constitution?

I have not presented this question for the purpose of exciting party feeling, but simply to show first that there is a vital question before us as American citizens—a question that demands our careful consideration; and also to inquire into our opportunities for a correct understanding, and the probabilities of our rendering a correct decision when we come to dismiss this question with us—the people's—final judgment.

Believing, as I do, that ninety-nine one-hundredths of our people are thoroughly patriotic, I consider the probabilities for a correct decision about equal with our opportunities for a correct understanding of the situation.  
(To be continued.)

## Chick! Chick! Chick!

Editor Grange Visitor:

My attention was attracted by an article in the last number of the GRANGE VISITOR on keeping poultry nests free from lice.

Another plan is to make a nest of clean hay (hay is more soft and pliable than straw), and use the patent sulphur nest eggs. They can be bought for fifty cents a dozen in almost any crockery store. They are made of cement, coated over about one-eighth of an inch thick with a sulphuric mixture. Hens also need powdered sulphur mixed with their feed occasionally. Sprinkle sulphur where they dust themselves, and in the hen-house. These precautions have been found effectual against lice.

A few other poultry items may not be inappropriate. To break a hen of setting, have two or three dry goods boxes, without bottoms, and slats nailed across the front, the bottom one raised enough so that food and water can be slid under in shallow dishes. Have a platform in front. When you see a hen remaining on her nest in the evening, put her on the roost the first night, for they sometimes lay one day after wanting to set. The next evening put them in the box or prison, in which has been previously sprinkled a little sulphur. Keep them there three days and nights, and the next day or so after being released they will be laying again.

When you wish to set a hen, stir the nest, sprinkling lightly with sulphur. Then write on a card with ink, and tack outside the nest, the date when the hen was set and when she comes off or hatches. Both dates should be marked, especially when you set turkeys' eggs under one hen, ducks' or hens' eggs under others near by. Set a number of hens at a time, and set them in the evening when they are quiet. Make wire or lattice frames to put over setting hens, so that other hens will not lay to them. Take setting hens off once a day, and put them in a park or house by themselves; give them all they want to eat and drink; release and let them go back when they please; not forgetting to put the frame over them on their return to the nest.

Do not forget that there is no profit in keeping fowls without giving them all they will eat and drink. Don't think they will scratch enough to eat in the summer, but give them a variety of grain, vegetable, and animal food, with sour milk, scraps, etc. It is a good plan to plow a furrow or so of ground occasionally in some out-of-the-way place, and when used up, plow another furrow, and rake the first down even. Have pails or dishes of fresh water, kept full, in handy places. Feed one square meal late in the day, before they go to roost. Fowls thus kept will not wander. Gather eggs every day, in the evening.

After a trial of many varieties, we prefer the White Leghorns for laying, and Cochins for the market. The Plymouth Rock is a good business fowl, but does not lay a nice looking egg. The quality of an egg, of course, depends upon the feed of the hen.

Keep this motto always hanging on memory's wall,—Thorough Cleanliness.

As in everything else, each one has his own way. For instance, we heard a gentleman say once that his secret of success in getting eggs was that he sent "the youngsters" out, and told them if they didn't get two dozen, he'd thrash 'em. That is one way. Ours may make more trouble, may not be a new, nor the best way, but it is the method of  
OLD POULTRY.

Communications.

The Grievance of Monopolies and the Remedy.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

At the sessions of the State and National Granges for several years past, the subject of railroad discriminations and exorbitant rates of freight has received much attention. Resolutions have been adopted; memorials have been prepared and addressed to our law-making bodies; petitions have been circulated for signatures; but it must be confessed that farmers generally have not shown the earnestness in this matter that its great importance demands.

We had supposed until recently that it was simply careless indifference on our part, but we find the idea is prevalent, to some extent, that we are powerless to prevent these wrongs, and secure simple justice.

At the May meeting of the Clinton County Pomona Grange, the following preamble and resolutions were offered for discussion, and were met with some opposition:

WHEREAS, Agriculture is the great source of commerce which freight railroads, the inland waters and the seas; and,

WHEREAS, The abuses and discriminations of railroad monopolies in freights yearly rob the agriculturists, who are the corner-stone and foundation of all business superstructures of our State and Nation, of millions of dollars; and,

WHEREAS, We have found that petitions and remonstrances to our law-making powers for redress of our grievances, are unavailing so long as indifference on our part permits moneyed corporations to manipulate and control the primary causes and conditions which place in nomination candidates pledged to their interests; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it the imperative duty of farmers and the producing classes to co-operate and use due diligence at primary political meetings, to place in nomination men whose interests are identified with our own, and irrespective of party ties, support no candidate for legislative or congressional honors whose interests and pledge will not afford reasonable hope of investigation, and redress of the grievous and heavy burdens, too long and patiently borne by us as a class.

Resolved, That the only practical method of elevating, giving character, advancing and promoting agricultural influence, and protecting and taking care of the interests of a class representing three-fourths of the capital and labor of the State, is to see to it that the high and responsible positions of life are filled by representatives whose interests and welfare depends upon its prosperity and success, and remove ourselves from the degrading position of being the hoodwinked dupes of those capturing our votes in the interests of a law-making power which discriminates against us as a class.

Those who opposed the above resolutions had no very great objections to choosing farmers for legislators, but they would be no better, and perhaps not as good, as our present law-makers, because they are no more honest, and not so well educated.

In regard to railroads, as they are working under charters from the Government, it does not matter how much they may charge for transporting our produce, or how great their discriminations, so long as they do not violate their charters, we have no right, under the Constitution, to meddle with them. It was admitted that the burdens were great, but as we cannot help ourselves, we had better submit to it, and not be continually grumbling about it.

The above shows the general drift of the opposition, and my object in referring to it, and writing this letter, is to invite discussion of this question through the VISITOR. We believe it to be a question of great importance, and perhaps by discussion we may all come to understand it better, and understanding it, we will be more determined in our efforts to rectify the wrong.

If those who deny the right of the people to protect themselves from the exactions of the tyrants of transportation show their good intentions, and honesty of purpose, by taking part in the discussion, it is to be hoped that the greatest charity will be shown for

their opinions, and the utmost pains be taken to show them where it is believed they are wrong.

If on the other hand, they remain silent, let it be construed that it was the sly, cunning hand of the politician, attempting to bind us more firmly to our parties, that we may be plundered eternally. NEWELL.

School Laws.

The following preamble and resolution, relating to school laws, sent us for publication, should be well considered by all who take an interest in education.

The name and residence of the sender has, by some means, got away from us:

WHEREAS, We believe our school laws defective in the following particulars: First, that part of the law which is intended to make it compulsory on the part of parents or guardians to send children to school, fails to meet the object for which it was intended, inasmuch as it cannot be enforced on persons who have not property that can be taken for debt, and, as far as our observation goes, this class of persons seem the ones who most need the enforcement of the law. It may be a question with some whether the principle in law is right; we believe it is. We believe that if the people of this State are to be taxed to support free schools, (at nearly one-half the rate is school tax,) those having charge of children of proper age should be compelled to send them to school. It is not only unjust towards the taxpayers when neglect is shown but it is a crime to deprive a child of the benefit of a common school education, and it should be treated as such; and

WHEREAS, In regard to text books, Sec. 59, General School Laws, says, The district board shall prescribe a uniform list of text books to be used in the schools, and shall have power to change such books at the expiration of two years from the date of introduction. This law we believe to have been made for the benefit of the publishers of text books, as by its enforcement they are enabled to reap immense profits, and are thereby incited to sustain the exorbitant rates of their publications; further, agents of the publishers represent to the school boards that the law says shall prescribe a list of books, and it is therefore incumbent upon them to conform to the law. We believe that a majority of the board being required, only two members of such board may, without their option cause great expense to fall upon the patrons of the district who are unable to bear such expense and also to cause great confusion in the minds of pupils by entirely altering the methods of instruction. We also believe that untrained educators are capable of judging of the merits or demerits of text books, and the larger class of district school officers are not fully competent. We believe that a uniform list of books is desirable, and a change often works good, the prescribing or changing of such should not rest with the village board, but should be brought about by a vote of the entire district, and not as changed at any stated time. We believe that the law as now in force works more harm than good.

AND WHEREAS, Inasmuch as the majority of teachers are unable to attend the sessions of teachers' institutes, and should any good result from such attendance, the pupils of such teacher are equally benefited, we believe the compulsory payment of an institute fee by teachers is unjust. We think that those who attend the institutes should bear the expense, if such be necessary. To say that one shall continually pay for that which one does not receive, nor ever expects to receive, seems to us not in accordance with equity or just legislation.

Therefore Resolved, That in our opinion it would be for the best interests of the people of the State of Michigan that the words, "They shall also prescribe a uniform list of text books to be used in the said school; but text books once adopted shall not be changed within two years: except by the consent of a majority of the voters at some regular meeting;" be struck out of section 59, and that section 103, relating to mode of punishment for non-compliance to the law in regard to compulsory attendance at school; and section 103, relating to the payment of institute fee by teachers, be repealed by our next Legislature.

It is our opinion that any tendency toward centralization of power is detrimental to school interests. J. M. TIMES, } Com. E. T. White, } Com.

In building a chimney put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the intercourses of brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there will never be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: The salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed absorbs moisture from the atmosphere every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp, falls down in the fireplace. This is an English discovery. It is used with success in Canada. — N. Y. Express.

The army worm has invaded New Hampshire.

Correspondence.

The Harvest Festival of the State Grange.

LANSING, June 28th, 1880.

J. T. Cobb:

To-day we had a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, and now report progress. We know what we want to do, and shall at once go to work, and do the best we can. The meeting will be held on the fair grounds of the Michigan Central Agricultural Society. The grounds are situated about three-quarters of a mile to the southwest of the central portion of the city of Lansing. Efforts will be made to have all trains or some special train run to a side track near the grounds. The Worthy Secretary of the State Grange will see to this part of the work. These grounds are four miles from the Agricultural College, which some may wish to visit. People coming on the Detroit & Northern R. R., or Port Huron road, can get off at Chicago Junction, a mile and a half from the College, and then find no teams to carry them back and forth. No person can visit the College and attend the festival on the same day, and be well satisfied with his day's work. Eminent speakers will be secured, all of whom are farmers, and members of the Order. The speaking will begin about 1 P. M., August 12th, and close promptly at 4:30 P. M. Music—excellent music, will be provided by the Lansing Knight Templar's Band, and by some of the best Grange choirs in the State. We selected Bro. H. G. Holt, Master of Kent County Grange, to look after music. No doubt he will give due notice of the pieces, which are to be sung. Several committees have been appointed from Capitol Grange, which numbers over 200 active members.

No pains will be spared to make the gathering a great success. Good conveniences are handy for those coming with teams. A suitable speaker's stand will be provided, and other needed arrangements will be made. Every member of the Order is expected and urged to wear his regalia. Suitable badges, containing the name and number of the Grange are also desirable; and, by all means, do not neglect to bring the banner of your Grange. This may be stuck up in some place as the headquarters of your Grange. Those who come with teams will form a procession following the band. They will start at North Lansing.

- Look out for further details in the next VISITOR. Save your spare change and be prepared to attend the festival in full force.
- W. J. BEAL, Master Ingham County Grange.
- O. F. MILLER, Sec. " " "
- JAMES HARGER, Livingston " " "
- W. K. SEXTON, " " "
- A. D. CARLTON, Eaton " " "
- H. SHEPMAN, " " "
- J. C. STONE, Shiawassee " " "
- N. CHILSON, Calhoun " " "
- E. R. WILLIAMS, Ionia " " "
- JOHN HOLBROOK, Capitol Grange, Lansing.
- A. S. WEST, " " "
- G. M. TOWAL, " " "

Committee of Arrangements.

The Grange Booming.

RAVENNA, Mich., June 23d, 1880.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Presuming that you, and the readers of the GRANGE VISITOR, are interested in the prosperity of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, wherever its members may be located, I will say that the Order in this vicinity is fairly "booming." Since the dedication of the Hall on the 27th of May last, and the speech of Bro. Minckler on that occasion, petition for membership have fairly poured in. Fifteen new members were initiated on Saturday last. Several old members have paid up their dues, and declare their intention in the future to stand by the Order. More will be initiated on Saturday next, of which more anon. E. T.

From Missouri.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

LEBANON, Laeclde Co., Mo., } Wednesday, June 30th, 1880.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I sit down this rainy afternoon to write the VISITOR a few words from this Southern land.

The Grange here, so far as I know, is prospering—gaining slowly but surely. Bro. Heedham, Lecturer of the State Grange, has made our County two visits since last October, and each one has left its impress upon the people, and the Granges throughout the County are now receiving additions at almost every meeting. The old members are now being encouraged, and are taking hold of the work with renewed vigor. The people of this country need the benefits of co-operation as much, or more, than they do with you: for here there is no competition in trade or transportation. The railroads and dealers have it all their own way. The people seem to be realizing it, hence they are rallying around the standard of the Grange.

The season so far has been rather cool, with some warm, not hot days, which kept crops rather backward, except the wheat, which was all out last week, and would have been gathered in by this time if the weather had been favorable. The crop will be fair in quantity, and very fine in quality, if it can be secured without damage from the rain. Corn is now growing very fast, is tasseling out, and promises to be a fine crop. Oats are bright, will be fit to cut in a week. Meadows are fair. If the weather should be good, there will be some hay doing next week, but if it continues wet, grass will take no hurt for two weeks, or even longer. Potatoes are good, and plenty now for table use.

So much for the crops. Stock is doing well, and gets a living with but very little care on the part of the owners, and get fat running on the range.

I feel as much or more, interested in the perusal of the VISITOR than I did when I lived in Michigan, and it is truly a welcome VISITOR twice a month. I shall endeavor to get some subscribers for it here, and think I shall succeed.

Fraternally,  
H. D. WEDGE,  
No. 1450 Oakland Grange  
(Formerly with Alpine Grange, No. 348, Kent Co., Mich.)

From Decatur County, Georgia.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

The cheering news of revival, reorganization and co-operation comes to us from all over our noble State. Two co-operative stores on the Rockdale plan will soon be organized in the County. As Deputy for this County, we re-organized Wingham Grange, No. 308 on the 22d ult., with splendid and lasting material. They elected a fine set of officers. We are now in communication with Climax Grange, Pine Hill Grange, Rock Pond Grange, and Pine Grove Grange, looking to reorganization. We will have a fine and useful number of Granges in nice trim by our next State Grange meeting, such as our gallant and patriotic State Master, Hon. T. J. Smith, will be proud to behold. Willacoochee Grange had a grand picnic on the 3d of July. Willacoochee Grange has blotted out the word fail from her dictionary; her motto is "forward."

Yours fraternally,  
W. B. MCDANIEL,  
Asst. Steward Ga. State Gr.

A Good Report.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

We had a visit on the 23d inst. from the Pomona Grange, which proved to be an interesting meeting. Two essays were read by two of the sisters. We had remarks from the representatives of different Granges on different subjects. On motion it was voted that we hold a public meeting for the purpose of advancing the interests of the

Grange on the Fair Grounds at St. Johns, in Clinton Co., on or about the 18th of August, with Master Woodman, if his services can be procured.

Our Grange voted at its last meeting to hold Grange but once in two weeks, instead of once a week as heretofore. Many members will derive a benefit from the change in more ways than one, as it will give us an opportunity to visit other Granges, and compare our work with theirs.

Fraternally yours,  
CORRESPONDENT,  
Dallas Grange, No. 505.

Harvest Picnic.

BERRIEN CENTER, June 27, '80.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Will you please insert a notice of our harvest picnic in the VISITOR, as follows:

There will be a grand basket picnic held at Bernard's Grove, in Berrien Springs, August 28th, 1880, under the arrangement of Berrien County Grange, No. 7. All are cordially invited to attend this, our harvest picnic and see how the Grangers live. Hon. C. G. Luce, Hon. Thomas F. Moore, and others, will address the meeting.

THOS. MARS, Chairman Com.

Cabbage Worm.

The complaint still continues of the ravages of the cabbage worm, and a demand of a remedy for it. In an agricultural journal, a few weeks ago, a correspondent told of his troubles last year, and that they were already beginning this season, and asked for some way to dislodge the worm. Several knowing persons responded, and in looking over their remedies we did not regard one of them as furnishing what was needed. But we can tell the inquirer and all others what is a remedy for the cabbage worm, which is within everyone's reach, if it is properly applied. It is simply to sprinkle over the parts of the cabbage plant, where the worm usually operates, a pinch of cayenne or red pepper. Nothing more or less. Keep a few ounces on hand, and use it when needed, but use it carefully so as to reach the insect, and it will promptly dislodge it. — Germantown Telegraph.

Mullein Cures Consumption.

A correspondent of the Lexington (Ky.) Press wrote as follows about the flower of a well-known plant: I have discovered a remedy for consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs, and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought that philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is the common mullein steeped strongly and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drunk freely. Young or old plants are good, dried in the shade, and kept in clean bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood-vessels also. It strengthens and builds up the system, instead of taking away the strength; it makes good blood, and takes inflammation away from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada, or Europe should publish this recipe for the benefit of the human family. Lay this by, and keep it in the house ready for use.

Traveling Stones.

Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the famous traveling stones of Australia. Similar curiosities have been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an iron nature. When distributed about the floor, table, or level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately began traveling toward a common center, and there lie huddled like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone, removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released, at once started off with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet it remains motionless. They are found in a region that is comparatively level, and is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a few feet to a rod or two in diameter; and it is in the bottom of these that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be lead-stone or magnetic iron ore.

In 1850, there were twenty-five florists in New York. To-day there are five hundred, not to mention the street stalls, and it is estimated that their sales reach \$4,000,000 worth a year.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JULY 15, 1880.

## Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, SCHOOLCRAFT.

Officers and members of Subordinate Granges in corresponding with this office, will please always give the Number of their Grange.

POSTAGE STAMPS of higher value than three cents will be returned to the sender.

## THE VISITOR AND POLITICS.

It is not a matter of surprise that occasionally a pretty good Granger will be found entertaining views and apprehensions quite similar to a crafty politician's, who sees that the Grange is drifting into politics when a member or a Grange paper has a word to say about civil affairs.

The cause of apprehension and alarm is quite different.

The intelligent politician knows that the discussion of the political rights and duties of farmers tends to diminish the chances of his class to occupy official position and control legislation. With him there is always a crisis at hand, and on the impending election hangs the fate of the nation, it won't do to let minor matters stand in the way of the salvation of the country, if one party is defeated all is lost,—the country will go to the bad. This time above all others, it is the duty of every man to stand by his party.

The apprehensive Granger, being less of a patriot and philanthropist than the politician, has not thought so much about the danger to the country if Patrons should say anything about politics but to the politician there is something alarming in the association of the words. He sees peril if *Patrons* and *politicians* are brought together in the same sentence. We are glad to know that this class of Patrons with their narrow views are not very numerous. The other day we had a reminder of their existence in a letter from a brother, who evidently hid his own apprehensions behind: "They say there is too much politics in the *Visitor* for a Grange paper,"—and "The Democrats say—every one that has been nominated for office is a Republican."

While this is not quite true, we do not see that the *Visitor* is responsible for the presentation of names by its correspondents. We publish communications as we find them, and if our Democrat and National friends have not presented names for official positions we can't help it. We should at any time have been glad to have published letters from other brothers suggesting the names of good farmers for Governor.

That there will be three or more political parties in the field is a fixed fact, and we should be glad to see at the head of each ticket a practical farmer—some man of good business ability who has given abundant proof of executive ability to discharge the duties of his office with credit to himself, to

the agricultural class, and to the great State of Michigan.

It is true that we have given more place to articles that relate to the political duties of farmers than we did earlier in the life of the paper, for several reasons.

With the enlargement of the paper we have more room for the consideration of all subjects that relate to the farmer's interests, and as we believe the Grange was founded upon the broad basis of improving the condition of the farmer in all his relations of life, we think it narrow and notional to object to a consideration of all questions effecting his social, material and educational advancement. This is to us a common sense view of the matter. If any authority is wanting, we give from our Declaration of Purposes, "the highest authority known to the Order:

"The principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

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

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he may belong. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption, and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all offices of trust."

The *Visitor* has not in political matters gone beyond or trespassed upon this grand Declaration of Principles of the Order, a document which it would be well for many Patrons to read oftener and observe better. Believing, as we do most religiously, the principles enunciated in that document, the *Visitor* under its present management will not circumscribe or limit either in its editorial department or through its correspondence the full and free consideration of all subjects calculated to improve the condition of the farmer. This must not only include his social and educational wants, but all his business relations, which in a comprehensive sense cover not only agricultural productions but questions of transportation, laws and legislation, and the executive machinery of the government of which he is a component part.

So long as the legislation of the country is nearly all in the hands of men of other classes, and so long as giant monopolies are rapidly absorbing and consolidating the capital of the country, there will be a need for an outspoken periodical press, and in looking over the field we believe that we can safely say that the Grange papers of the country occupy the front rank in a fight that stretches out into the future, for the protection of the interests of not only the farmer, but of the great mass of the people of this country as well.

Do not overlook, but carefully read that short article of fact and enquiry from Bro. Geo. Pray found on our first page. There is no wind about that article, every sentence is right to the point. Our tender footed brothers who are afraid of politics should read it twice.

## THE POLITICAL PRESS—THE GOVERNOR QUESTION.

The complaint of a want of intelligent, independent political action on the part of a large majority of those who cast the ballot, is frequently and truthfully made. It is alleged that the great mass of voters blindly adhere to party with little or no regard to the right or wrong of the course pursued by party leaders. It is expected by those who run the party machine that nearly all the members of a political party will support the ticket that has the party label, with little thought or care for the principles represented or the character and qualifications of the men whose names are found on the ticket.

That expectation is based on past experience. Your genuine politician sees with apprehension a growing disposition among the people to scratch the ticket. More men each year are coming to understand that the ruling, impelling motive of the larger part of the men who make the most noise, is more selfish than patriotic, and occasionally the politician is taught by their independent voting a valuable lesson.

The political press of the country has been and is largely at fault for the blind partisanship of the people. It is notoriously true that it becomes the duty by usage of a political paper to support and defend the men of its party who have held, or who now hold office, and suppress or conceal all facts of a damaging character that attach to those who seek official position. In this respect one party is no better than another. Although this fact is generally understood, and the people know that "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," is not the rule or law of a political paper; yet the press still exerts an immense influence and is largely responsible for the inefficiency and rascality of those occupying official position, for the reason that the known incompetency or worthlessness of candidates is suppressed, and a defense is undertaken, or covert misleading denial of some sort uttered.

Here is a case in point. The "political catechism" in the *Visitor* of July 1st involved the regularity of some business transactions of a prominent candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Michigan, and we have good reason to believe that one half of the Republican papers of the State know of this crookedness, and instead of giving the public the facts and promptly closing out all his chances and save the party from the stigma of such possible candidacy, many of these very papers were blowing his horn, and some of them for want of any solid ground on which to plant a denial are making up faces at the *Visitor* for answer to the allegations of the "catechism."

Now we have good, sound, incontrovertible reasons for opposing the election of Thos. W. Palmer to the office of Governor of the State of Michigan at this time.

The first lies in the collection of facts so succinctly and well stated by George Pray in his article of enquiry found on our first page.

The facts recited in that article are matters of history, and are not called in question by any man.

Here is a State that for more than 40 years since her admission into the Union has not only supplied her own people in every department of industry with food but has through all these years annually exported surplus enough to feed an empire. A State that in the intelligence of her farming population stands proudly at the very front. This great State that ranks so high in agricultural importance has had but one representative of its most important interest. One farmer in the executive department of the government. It is no answer to say that we have had capable honest men of other professions administering the government, who were watchful of every interest of the people. The desire, the ambition to occupy place, assume responsibilities and have authority is an innate constitutional condition of the human mind, and it is but a laudable desire on the part of an individual or a class to secure and hold such fair share of official position as rightfully belongs to such individual or class. The intelligent farmers of Mich. know full well that in their ranks are hundreds of competent men of large business experience who can afford to be Governor, provided it is not necessary to pave the way by expending hundreds or thousands of dollars to prove they are good fellows, "popular, well qualified and sure to win."

## SENATOR PALMER AND THE ALLEGAN JOURNAL.

After writing the foregoing article, we opened a copy of the *Allegan Journal*, that we suppose the obliging editor sent us by way of instruction. We looked it over a little, and soon found out that Mr. Palmer, of Detroit, was not only a very nice, able man, but that he was a farmer; and most all the newspapers of the State wanted he should be our next Governor.

The "Political Catechism" of "Land Looker," in the *Visitor* of July 1st, was pronounced a "canard," contradicted, and disposed of quite unceremoniously, "without explanation."

Now we have not been occupying the editorial sanctum long enough to run the business with cheek, we depend entirely on facts; and as the *Journal* man, and perhaps every other Republican paper that has invested in Palmer stock, has treated our implication of Mr. Palmer's complicity in defrauding the State as an impertinent slander, we have taken the trouble to verify the "intimations" of the *Visitor* that there were some very suspicious circumstances surrounding this business, and from a personal examination into the matter, we are prepared to state the case so plainly that Mr. Palmer's complicity in an attempt to rob the school fund of the State will hardly be questioned by his blindest supporters.

Our examination disclosed the fact that these school lands in which Mr. Palmer became involved were purchased by Mr. Charles Merrill, between 1862 and

1872; that at the time of the purchase, \$1.00 per acre was paid; that subsequently, to-wit, in the spring of 1879 the State Examining Agent found the pine cut on 400 acres of these lands, and at once seized the same, as required by law.

The trespassers, on being notified of such seizure, claimed title to both land and logs, by virtue of warrant deed from Thos. W. Palmer.

The case was referred by the State Examining Agent to the Attorney General, and by him submitted to the State Board.

The report of the State Land Commissioner shows that a settlement was effected, by the purchase of 840 acres of this Merrill part-paid school land, that had been stripped, and by the repurchase of 360 acres that had been stripped and wholly forfeited to the State, and that the large sum of \$4,184.92 has been paid over to the State by the purchase, and the farther sum of \$206.78 paid as expenses.

The report of the Commissioner does not show that Mr. Palmer was the purchaser of these 1,200 acres of stumps, but such is the fact, and will not be denied by him. In that settlement \$4.00 per acre was paid for the 360 acres that had been wholly stripped, and wholly forfeited to the State.

In this matter we care less for Mr. Palmer's crookedness than we do for the more important fact that many of the Republican papers in the State that are backing the Palmer Boom undoubtedly knew of this transaction, and have kept silent, or undertaken, when the fraud is uncovered to belittle, or ignore it altogether.

Mr. Palmer, of Detroit, has as good a right to do a smart thing and beat the State as any man in it, and his name added to the list of trespassers makes but one more. But when the press suppresses the facts or if compelled to speak, put in a broad denial and go on laboring to foist such a man upon the people for Governor, we cannot express in too strong terms our contempt for its political honesty.

The *Allegan Journal* has attempted to vindicate Mr. Palmer by playing the game of bluff. Now we assure the *Journal* that it is not maintaining its reputation for shrewdness by adopting this course. The hard facts of figures cannot be set aside, and we don't see that Mr. Palmer's reputation suffers by these developments. It only proves him consistent with himself.

We have from Hon. C. M. Wood, of Livingston Co., an open letter prepared for and published in the *Livingston Republican* over his own signature.

The letter undertakes to show that the farmers of Livingston Co. have had their full share of offices.

It makes out its case and we are glad of it, and as the only farmer Governor Michigan ever had was from this County we shall not expect her to present a farmer candidate in 1880.

From the general drift of the letter we infer that Bro. Wood

feels almost sorry for the poor lawyers who have had so slim a show in our State and in Congress. We commend a careful reading of Bro. Pray's article to the writer and hardly think he will then want his open letter published in the VISITOR.

**SENATOR PALMER IN 1868.**

When in Lansing we had access to the old files of papers in the State Library.

We found in the *Lansing Republican* of June 25th, 1868, then edited by Stephen D. Bingham, an editorial setting forth in very plain English how a ring of land speculators undertook to compel the Land Commissioner to accept immature swamp land road scrip, worth nothing until certain roads were completed, and even then less than ninety cents per acre, for land worth from five to ten dollars per acre, and that the Commissioner refusing, the case was carried to the Supreme Court, and decided against the ring—a prominent member of which was our friend Palmer.

July 16th, 1868, the *Republican*, in an editorial says:

"The Supreme Court in the case of Heather and Allison vs. the Commissioner of the State Land Office has refused with costs the application of the relators for a mandamus. This disposes of the rights claimed by E. B. Ward, Tom. Palmer, and their co-peers. Banded together to steal the unsold pine lands of the State, under the claim of legal title, they have been beaten. The sale which will take place in September will be for cash, and the State will realize from the lands not less than one million of dollars."

The article from which we quote winds up as follows:

"The policy of the State is triumphant, and proves a certain death blow to the hopes of the bonded aristocracy who, if successful, would have been made rich at the expense of the people. This land will be sold at its value to all who wish to buy, and will fall into the hands of hundreds of buyers, instead of a half dozen men who were willing to stake their all for the money. Farewell to the devoted, unselfish swamp land angels."

Here is the Mr. Palmer in 1868 that "Land Looker," a dozen years later, intimates, endeavored to do the State school fund out of a few thousand dollars.

Now, with such supporters as the *Allegan Journal*, he expects to override his record, and become the executive officer of this great State. But we think that his efforts and the booming of his organs will fail to induce the Republican party to shoulder the load that his nomination offers.

The *Allegan Journal* referring to the charges made by "Land Looker," enquires, "Can Stock-bridge show as clean a record as Mr. Palmer in this respect?" To which we answer: We don't know. We haven't taken stock in Stock-bridge any more than in Palmer, nor have we named Mr. Rich, or any other man as our candidate, but have simply insisted that the agricultural class of Michigan, having had but one farmer for Governor since the organization of the State government, might very properly and with all modesty claim the office of Governor at this time, and we have left it entirely to the people, through their representatives, to name the man.

In this matter we are quite sure that we have had all the argument on our side, and we have all along been willing to exchange it for a

first-class farmer candidate for Governor.

We know our claim is just, reasonable, and right, and even in these days of partisan recklessness, we think the people of Michigan will recognize this demand of the agriculturists of Michigan. We are confident some farmer will be nominated for Governor by some party, and that he will be elected, and we are just as confident that the coming man will be a genuine practical farmer, and not one of the pine stump sort, endorsed by the *Allegan Journal*.

**ANNUAL STATE PICNIC.**

We made application for reduced fares and special trains to the Gen. Passenger Agents of the several railroads touching Lansing, for the picnic of Aug. 12th, and have received reply from all except the L. S. & M. S. In each case nothing has been promised except to make a rate of two cents per mile each way.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk may not run a special train for want of rolling stock. It will make the tickets at the reduced rate good for the 12th and 13th, but this will avail but little. We have no doubt the L. S. & M. S. will give us a special train from Constantine via of Jonesville to Lansing, and that the C. & G. T. will permit the trains from other roads to run on its track to the Fair Grounds.

The Agents could not promise more than the reduced fare, so far in advance of the time.

In our next issue we shall be able to state exactly what can be done; will try and get that out early, so as to have ample time to make the most of all facilities that are available.

Our Ingham County Patrons are making every preparation for a large gathering, and if not defeated by the railroads, we shall have an immense picnic of Patrons and farmers at that time.

**Notices of Meetings.**

BURR OAK, Mich., July 11th, '80.  
J. T. Cobb:

St. Joseph Co. Pomona Grange will meet at White Pigeon, Thursday, July 29th. A cordial invitation is extended to all fourth degree members.

Fraternally yours,  
CHAS. W. SHELDON,  
Secretary.

CHARLOTTE, July 12th, 1880.  
Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Eaton County Pomona Grange, No. 28 will hold its next quarterly meeting in Chester Grange hall, Wednesday, July 28th, 1880. All 4th degree members are invited. Speakers from abroad are expected.

JOSEPH SHAW, Sec.

The Berrien County Pomona Grange, No. 1, will hold their next quarterly meeting at the Mount Tabor Grange hall, in Oronoco township, on Tuesday, August 14th, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following propositions are for discussion at said meeting: "The relation and duties which the Grange sustains toward the political interests of the country;" and "Our successes, failures and wants in co-operation."

All fourth degree members are invited and fifth degree members are expected to attend. Harvest is over: rest the body and improve the mind.

CHAS. HOGUE, Sec'y.  
Sodus, July 7th, 1880.

**Lecturer's Department.**

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKEGON.

**Our Independence.**

It may not be amiss to say a word of our independence. Can a whole be better than its component parts? Can a wheel be perfect with imperfect spokes or felloes? Can a government be truly independent whose citizens are not independent? How properly we resisted the idea of being an independent people when we had millions of slaves, and can we to-day claim to be a truly independent people? Are we truly independent politically? Do not a few control the many? Do not the party leaders, under the management of a few lawyers and bankers, old politicians, direct and control the parties in our Nation? Do not the masses, like dumb driven cattle, go to the polls and be voted? Oh, no! Every man votes just as he pleases! But he pleases to vote just as the party dictates. Said a man in our hearing, on the cars, on June 2d last, "I'll vote the ticket, [if they nominate the devil." Oh, man! where is your independence? Yet we respect the man for being so honest. Many would do the same thing, and knowingly, but would not own it, but by sophistry, or some plausible means, seek to justify it.

Farmers, are you independent, politically? Do you not vote just as party dictates, whether for your interest and those of your class, or not? You are largely in the majority, numbering more than all others, why do you not demand and maintain your rights, and above all, the right of representing your own interests.

You cast the majority of the votes in this State, but for whom? Examine the history of the past. Who are your members of Congress, sent there to represent a great agricultural and horticultural State? NOT A FARMER!

What of their work? Look to the past; to the wool tariff, to the Agricultural Department; to the census just taken, in which there was no place for the millions of dollars of small fruits grown in this State: in which the cities swell their valuation by large farms of citizens that should be accredited to the townships where they are located.

Whose fault is the past? Ours! brother farmers. We have not been independent in thought, much less in action. We vote party, follow the political leaders, interests or no interests, rights or no rights. Yet the power has been and is with us. Why have we not, why do we not use it? We can make our parties do our will, why don't we? Because we are not truly independent. We allow others to do too much of our thinking for us, and we endorse their thoughts as they come to us through a partisan press. We then allow the party leaders to act for us at the primary meetings, at the caucuses, at the County, and State, and National Conventions, and then by our own votes endorse their thoughts and actions at the polls, electing lawyers, political farmers, and others, to think and act their pleasure in a legislative capacity, which, by our endorsement, becomes ours.

When will farmers think and act for themselves? When will they become independent, throwing off the yoke of ignorance and indifference, as well as those of party and leaders? Is there a more propitious time than now? If you think you want a Woodman, Holroyd, Childs, Divine, Luce, or Carpenter, for Governor or Congress, act, and act together, in your primary meetings, where it is your right and bounden duty to act, to secure the representations of your thoughts in your party—and if your party ignore you and your interests, by thrusting upon you their tools, against your wishes, then be independent, ignore the party, teach them a wholesome lesson.

We have seen a farmer delegation of a single town control the County Con-

vention of the dominant party, by refusing to act until their rights were recognized.

Brothers, you have brains, THINK! You have time and resources, ACT; you have votes, use them to assist your independence.

**Pickings by the Way, No. 12.**

**INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS.**

Our National birthday coming on Sunday, the legal holiday was the 5th of July, but Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and even Tuesday, had each more or less of celebration, and excursion tickets were good until Tuesday evening.

Large railroad excursions were advertised upon Sunday, at very low rates, given to draw the crowd. So that the Fourth of July seemed any day but Sunday. When will railways, steamboat lines, and other large corporations cease to violate the laws of the land, and respect the rights of their employees, and the moral rights of the community.

In compliance with previous arrangements, we left home at 5 A. M. Monday morning for the village of Casnovia, where we were advertised to speak at the celebration of the anniversary of our Nation's independence.

We had to pass through this and part of the Counties of Ottawa and Kent to reach our destination. We saw the wheat harvest well advanced. Some pieces were finished. On the light soils the crop is very fair, but on heavy soils, level, undrained and unsheltered places, it is very light. Corn seems also quite backward, and in some places will amount to nothing, because of so much wet weather. When will farmers learn the value of underdraining? Not a piece of poor spring crops have we seen in the last month that would not have been successful with underdraining, and this season's crop alone would have paid the entire cost of thus putting the land in condition to use at any time for any desired crop.

A ride upon three railroads, with needed changes, brought us to our destination, a pleasant, thrifty village, upon the line between Muskegon and Kent Counties, at 10 A. M., in plenty of time for the duties of the day. At the train we were met by a host of old friends and Patrons, all of whom bespoke a pleasant time.

The Alpine band was in attendance, and at the appointed hour led the way to a pleasant grove, near-by, where a large number of people soon collected, and the order of exercises began. Excellent music by the choir alternated with that of the band in the program: of prayer by the clergyman, the reading of the Declaration, and the oration. The whole company then repaired to the hotel (a temperance house) for dinner.

While we had less of cannon and flag and eagle than is usual at such meetings, we think the real spirit of patriotic devotion was greater than usual. Everybody seemed to feel happy, and to enjoy themselves, and it was far better thus than to have gone from home to a larger crowd, more noise, with whisky and other attendants of such larger gatherings.

Celebrate the Fourth at home, is our advice. Gather together the neighbors and friends, and with music, prayer, and speaking, keep the day to better mankind, not debase it.

What do we celebrate? Our Nation's Birthday! The anniversary of our National Independence! What should be our thoughts, at this, of all times? What is our country? Its extent? Its resources? By what expense have we acquired all this? What of time and toil? What of treasure and life? What of hardship and privation? But what have the present generation done to merit this wealth of country? What are the present generation doing to advance the country and its interests? What is now being done to transmit our blessings, improved and enlarged, to posterity? What are we doing to

prepare our children to be wise recipients of so munificent an inheritance?

These, and such as these, are the questions which every American citizen should ponder well, and seek to answer in his life's actions. How shall we do this? Read carefully all our history, in peace as well as in war; in the settlement, as well as in the later periods, and learn something of its cost, its value. Learn our relation to our country, and our duty, and then as carefully teach our children. Teach them to read its history, and to love and honor their native land.

**Harvest Feasts.**

These are full of interest, and when well conducted, result in good to the Order, and all connected therewith. Begin the preparations in season. One day is as good as another if taken in season for preparation. Prepare so that there will be no possible chance or cause for failure. Provide against accidents, such as falling of staging or the seating, and let all be solid, yet comfortable and inviting. Let the arrangements be complete in the detail, and everything done in good order, and in good time. Have no possibility of mistake or misunderstandings.

If a large crowd is expected in the open air, put a back and roof to the speakers' stand, and also flooring sides, and another stand for the band and singers, so as not to crowd the speakers' stand. If speaking is to follow the dinner, see to it that the dinner is promptly on time. If there is to be much speaking, have part of it before dinner.

The social part of these meetings should not be overlooked. See that every stranger is made at home, and acquainted with every one. A kind word in season is an oasis in a desert. It costs but little; give that little freely.

Good singing, and this any Grange can have, can be had at every such gathering, and adds very much to the occasion.

If speakers are to be had from abroad, correspond with them, before you definitely set your time, but don't advertise any you are not expecting. Co-operate with adjoining Counties, and get speakers about the same time, on different days, thus saving largely in the expense.

Use system in everything. Select efficient committees to attend to the detail of the work. Don't guess somebody will do anything, but see to it, if your duty is even implied that everything is done, and then you may be sure of success. Remember the admonition, "Whatever you attempt to do, strive to do well."

When a public meeting is expected, and preparations made therefor, advertise it well and thoroughly, publically and privately, and in good time. Use the public press in advertising. It may aid in more ways than one.

**August Meeting.**

We have just received from Bro. C. E. Mickleby a partial program of the campaign for Lenawee and Monroe Cos., to begin the second week in August. We had hoped to give the program in full in this issue, and hope it may yet be sent in. Large meetings are to be held at Weston and Morenci, at least. Dormant or weak Granges wishing to be put upon the program should see or write Bro. Mickleby, Lecturer of Lenawee Pomona Grange, at once.

On August 25th, the Grand Traverse series of meetings will open at Traverse City. Bro. Childs is expected to assist at that meeting; from there to Elk Rapids, Old Mission, Mapleton, Northport, and other places in Leelanaw County, thence to Benzie County, and back to Silverton and Paradise, in Traverse County. A full program may be expected in the next number. Granges in this district should at once attend to arrangements for this series, and address Bro. S. A. Garden, Secretary Traverse Pomona Grange, No. 17, at Traverse City.

Arrangements for other meetings are pending, and will soon be made. Let County and District Granges move in planning successful fall campaigns, and strengthen all their borders, and revive all their interests.

THE SPECKLED HEN.

Dear brother Ben, I take my pen To tell you where, and how, and when, I found the nest of our speckled hen. She never would lay in a sensible way, Like other hens in the barn on the hay; But here, and there, and everywhere, On the stable floor and the woodhouse stair, And once on the ground her eggs I found, With yesterday I ran away. With mother's leave, in the barn to play, The sun shone bright on the seedy floor, And the doves so white were a pretty sight, And they walked in and out of the open door, With their little red feet and their feathers neat, Cooing and cooing, more and more. Well, I went out to look about On the platform wide, where side by side, I could see the pig-pens in their pride; And beyond them both on a narrow shelf, I saw the speckled hen hide herself Behind a pile of boxes and rakes, And pieces of board, and broken staves, "Ah, ha! old hen, I have found you now, But to reach your nest I don't know how, Unless I could creep, or climb, or crawl Along the edge of the pig-pen wall." And while I stood in a thoughtful mood, The speckled hen cackled as loud as she could. And flew away as much as I could, "For once my treasure is out of your way," I didn't wait a moment then; I couldn't be conquered by that old hen! But along the edge of the slippery ledge I carefully crept, for the great pigs slept, And I dared not even look to see If they were thinking of eating me. But all at once, oh, what a dune! I dropped my basket into the pen, The one you gave me, brother Ben; There were two eggs in it, by the way, That I found in the manger under the hay. Then the pigs got up and ran about With a noise between a grunt and a shout. And when I saw them rooting, rooting, Of course I slipped and lost my footing. And tripped, and jumped, and finally fell Right down among the pigs' pell-mell. For once in my life I was afraid, Even the door that led out into the shed Was fastened tight with an iron hook, And father was down in the field by the brook, Hoising and weeding his rows of corn, And here was his Polly, so scary, and forlorn, But I called him, and called him, as loud as I could. I know he would hear me—he must—and he should. "O father! O father! (Get out you old pig, O father! oh! oh!) for their mouths are so big. Then I waited a moment, and called him again, "O father, O father, I am in the pig-pen!" And father did hear, and he threw down his hoe, And scampered as fast as a father could go. The pigs had pushed me close to the wall, And munched my basket, eggs and all, And chewed my sun bonnet into a ball. And one had rubbed his muddy nose All over my apron clean and white; And they sniffed at me, and stepped on my toes. But hadn't taken the smallest bite, When father opened the door at last, And oh! in his arms he held me fast. E. W. Denison in Christian Weekly.

Ladies' Department.

Farming.

After choosing my subject for writing I fancied that I heard some brother remark: "Women farming, how ridiculous!" Would men not be better farmers, if women paid more attention to it? I do not mean to work in the field, but to look over and praise what has been well done. Let them know that you take an interest in their work. How often we hear a man say: "O, my wife does not care anything about the farm, if she gets her usual amount of dress, that satisfies her." We know that this is often too true, but we do not like to confess it. It is just like Mrs. Z., she has another new bonnet. Certainly, mine looks very bad; I guess that I shall have to have another. We have so much care on our minds, about dress, cooking, etc., that we have no time to think how the wheat looks, or about the sheep and other stock. We expect to have a new dress when the wool is sold, and it will require much planning and time to make it to suit us. You say that there is not much farming in this; well we know a woman could not write very much about farming, but they know when they see a nice farm, and when the farmer takes pride in his stock, that he is a successful farmer, and that the careless and indifferent ones seldom succeed; also that a good farmer makes a good Granger. Both may be a success. Let us endeavor to make our Grange a place of improvement as well as amusement. We do not have time for that—a good farmer will not leave his plow for amusement. Teach him that the acres plowed will double in producing, and he will come again. Learn about those fat sheep. Is it clover or corn?

Sisters, will it hurt us if we leave off that tuff flour, so as to get time to learn which is the better, salt or plaster, for clay, sand or loam soil. John will say, "Plaster; father did so, and it must be right." Is it proper to plant potatoes in the ground or moon, and how long will it take six-weeks corn to grow! Is it better to sit and ponder over what has been fraudulently taken from us by agents, or be wise and be our own agents. The muddy boot of the farmer would not look well on a velvet carpet, but a good and intelligent piece written by him may be read there. Let no person have reason to say, "nothing but a farmer," for if we well possess the farm, we will be honorable men, women and Grangers. "He that honoreth his calling shall be honored." J. J. Home Matters. Worthy Brothers and Sisters: I make no pretensions to scientific or literary attainments; therefore what I write must be of home and home matters. Not long since I read a book upon intellectual labor. It contained a series of letters written to different individuals. One of them particularly attracted my attention, it was written to a highly cultivated young man upon the prospect of marriage, telling him a wife would not be a help-meet for him intellectually. In speaking of the intellectual labor of women, he says: "The first thing to be noted is (with exceptions so rare as to be practically of no importance to an argument) that women do not, of themselves, undertake intellectual labor, unless they are urged to it, and directed in it by some powerful masculine influence. Although their minds are active, that actively neither tends to discipline the mind, nor to the accumulating of knowledge. That they are not further advanced in knowledge at the age of fifty than they were at the age of twenty-five. In other words, they had not in themselves the motive power which can cause an intellectual advance. And again, that women having beards were a physical exception, so women that naturally study and investigate were intellectual exceptions." These were a few of the many ungallant things he said of the mental deficiencies of woman. I laid the book down in disgust, and made up my mind that he was some cross "old back." As I called to mind the account of the annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Woman, which held its congress in the capitol of Wisconsin, in October last, where a great variety of subjects, literary, medical, legal, religious, social, but mostly practical, were ably presented in speeches and papers and freely discussed. Surely, I thought, women are as smart as men. Then followed the thought, How is it with the average woman? How much intellectual advancement have I made for the last 25 years? How much better can I write now, at the advanced age of 50, than I could at 25? Alas! while I have a deal more knowledge of domestic life, in its various details, the intellectual faculties have remained comparatively dormant. I took up the book again and read it through, and came to the conclusion that that little was a good book, but that a little wholesome criticism now and then was more beneficial than too much flattery. The reflections upon this work has led me to write of "Woman and Her Work." For many years after marriage my time was wholly taken up with the care and labor of raising a family of children. No solid, instructive books found their way into my hands; I had neither time nor inclination for solid reading. Read casualities, local news, and short stories. If at times I thought I was going backwards instead of forward, in gaining knowledge, I conscientiously believed my time was so

much occupied I had no leisure for study. This was wrong, entirely wrong. More than I regret the want of time, do I regret that I did not make the most of what I had. We do ourselves an injustice by thus neglecting to cultivate the mind. We should set apart each day a small portion of time, and retire to our rooms, and be oblivious to every care, and devote this time to the perusal of some good book, and reflecting upon the same. Now, perhaps some sister would like to know how they are going to get time to live this higher life. I'll tell you. You must learn to be less wasteful of your minutes in this respect; we must make retrenchment. The popular opinion is that woman is extravagant; and so she is, of her time; but I never will admit she is in regard to spending money, so long as I see all over the land women sitting with bowed forms, toiling early and late, patching, turning and darning to save a few shillings, spending day after day, turning and making over an old dress that didn't cost five dollars when new. Working from early dawn till ten at night to save the expense of a hired girl, at ten shillings a week, while the labor in the field costs perhaps \$5 per day. Remember, sisters! while you sit patiently bending over your needlework, to save a few cents, you are wasting recklessly wasting, time, health, and strength. Women do too much useless cooking. If we lived more upon the hygiene principle, we would have better food, better health, and, consequently, better spirits; and what a saving of time! There is too much washing, ironing and cleaning. Don't think by this remark that I love the slattern; I ignore and detest her. No one pardons a woman for personal neglect; and no amount of learning, virtue, or greatness, would serve as a sufficient excuse in the eyes of the world, whereby she would gain forgiveness for the neglect and untidiness of her home. A lady is always honored if she makes her home attractive. Yet she does too much superfluous work, wastes too much mental and physical power over a multitude of small things. Endless sketches, embroidery, zephyr work, patchwork quilts, and quilting the same in flowers, vines and shells. In this, she is extravagant. Sometimes, when I think how many stitches and steps she takes, it is marvelous how she dare complain of weakness or inability. If she wants time for great and useful things, she must have plainer dresses, plainer food, less detail in housekeeping, more time for rest and mental culture, more time for good books and the society of good men and women. While I admit woman owes her first duty to her family, it is her imperative duty to keep her house tidy, to look after the bodily wants of each member of her family, it is not her duty, if this family is large, to do all this labor with her two hands. So long as she is forever busy with petty cares, life and life's purposes will necessarily be narrowed down for her. She should have plenty of help, as well as her husband, and she might, if she made her wants known, for no man wishes to make a slave of his wife. He may be thoughtless in this respect, but not wicked. Women are often the most to blame—but that is another way women have of being saved, and often at the expense of a doctor's bill. Think of this sisters, and keep help, that you may have time for rest, recreation, time for improvement, mentally and physically, that no one may have a chance to repeat over your grave the following: "Here lies an old woman that always was tired, For she lived in a house where no help was hired; Her last words on earth were, "Dear friends I'm going sewing. Where washing ain't done, or churning, or And everything there will be just to my wishes, For where they don't eat there is no washing of dishes."

I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing. But having no voice, I'll get rid of the singing. Don't mourn for me now, nor mourn for me never. For I am going to do nothing for ever and ever."

AUNT HATTIE.

Why the Cadets Wear Gray.

Benson J. Lossing, the historian in Scribner's Magazine, thus relates the origin of the West Pointer's uniform: In the course of a conversation with the late Gen. Scott, in the library of the Military Academy at West Point, in the summer of 1862, the veteran gave to the writer an account of the origin of "Cadet Gray," as the cloth worn by the cadets is called. While stationed at Buffalo in the summer of 1814, General Scott wrote to the Quarter-master for a supply of new clothing for the regulars. Word soon came back that blue cloth, such as was used in the army, could not be obtained, owing to the stringency of the blockade and the embargo, and the lack of manufactures in the country, but there was a sufficient quantity of gray cloth (now known as Cadet Gray) in Philadelphia. Scott ordered it to be made up for his soldiers, and in these new gray suits they marched down the Niagara River, on the Canada side, in the direction of Chippewa. It was just before the battle known by that name, which occurred early in July. Gen. Riall, the British commander, looked upon them with contempt when preparing for battle on the morning of the 5th, for the Marquis of Tweeddale, who, with the British advance, had reported that they were only Buffalo militia," and accounted for their fighting so well, and driving him to his intrenchments north of the Chippewa River, by the fact that it was the anniversary of American independence that stimulated them. On account of the victory won at Chippewa on that day, chiefly by these soldiers in gray, and in honor of Scott and troops, that style of cloth was adopted at the Military Academy at West Point as the uniform of the cadets.

This is Business.

Business Law as it Stands To-day, and Must be Lived Up to. If a note is lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it, if the consideration for which it was given and the amount can be proven. Notes bear interest only when so stated. Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents. Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of "special partnership." Ignorance of law excuses no one. The law compels no one to do impossibilities. An agreement without consideration is void. A note made on Sunday is void. Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced. A note made by a minor is voidable. A contract made with a minor is void. A contract made with a lunatic is void. A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law. A receipt for money is not always conclusive. The acts of one partner binds all the rest. "Value received" is usually written in a note, and should be, but is not necessary. If not written, it is presumed by the law, or may be supplied by proof. The maker of an "accommodation" bill or note (one for which he has received no consideration, having lent his name or credit for the accommodation of the holder) is not bound to the person accommodated, but is bound to all other parties, precisely as if there was a good consideration. No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature.

Fashions in Heaven.

"Ma," said a fashionable girl, "if I should die and go to heaven, should I wear my moire antique dress?" "No, my love, we can scarcely suppose we shall wear the attire of this world in the next." Then tell me, ma, how the angels would know I belonged to the best society?"

Substitutes for Glass Frames.

The Irish Farmers' Gazette prints the following: If gardeners and others will give a trial to the following plan, they will find it less than one-fourth the expense of glass frames, and much more useful: Take white calico of a close texture, stretch it, and nail it on frames of any size you wish; mix two ounces of lime water, four ounces of linseed oil, one ounce of white of eggs.

Current Worms.

Now that the season is so rapidly approaching when the various pests which infest our small fruits are preparing for business, it is necessary to remind horticulturists that "eternal vigilance," is the price to be paid for a bountiful supply of fruit. This is true of the currant worm more especially, and the most effectual remedies must be used which can be found. A correspondent of the Illinois Farmer gives a remedy which she has used with success for two seasons. He says: "Take one pound of hellebore, two pounds of sulphur, and one-half bushel of dry, unleached wood ashes; sift the ashes through a flour sifter, mixing the sulphur with them through the sifter, so as to get the lumps all out; then mix the ashes and sulphur and the hellebore thoroughly with a shovel, being careful not to make it fly, or raise a dust, any more than possible, as it is injurious to the lungs. As soon as it is thoroughly mixed, dust the mixture on the bushes with the sifter, while they are wet with dew. This should be done about the time the worms are hatching. Watch the bushes closely, and whenever the first leaf is seen eaten by the worms, use the mixture, and I think there will be no further trouble during the season. I used this mixture two years ago, dusting them thoroughly on the upper side of the leaves, and also on the under side as much as possible. I had no further trouble during the season, and last season I did not see one worm, nor any sign of a leaf being eaten. He also states that the currants were used freshly and without injury by his family, as the mixture was applied a month or more before they were ripe, and the rain had washed it all off.

A Parting Scene.

Did you ever hear two married women take leave of each other at the gate on a summer evening. This is the way they do it. "Good-by." "Good-by: Come down and see us right soon." "Yes, so I will. You come up right soon." "I will. Good-by." "Good-by. Don't forget to come soon." "No, I won't. Don't you forget to come up." "I won't. Be sure and bring Sally Jane with you next time." "I will. I'd have brought her up this time, but she wasn't very well. She wanted to come awfully bad." "Did she, now? That was too bad. Be sure and bring her next time." "I will; and you be sure and bring the baby." "I will. I forgot to tell you he'd cut another tooth." "You don't say! How many has he got now?" "Five. It makes him awful cross." "I guess it does, this hot weather. Well, good-by! Don't forget to come down." "No, I won't. Don't you forget to come up. Good-by!" And they separate.

Ingersoll on Labor.

Col. Bob Ingersoll, in a Boston lecture, some time since, thus expressed himself on the labor question: Every man ought to be willing to pay for what he gets. He ought to desire to give full value received. The man who wants two dollars' work for one dollar is not an honest man. The man who wants others to work to such an extent that their lives are burdens is utterly heartless. The toil of the world should continually decrease. Of what use are your inventions if no burdens are lifted from industry—if no additional comforts find their way to the home of labor? Why should labor fill the world with wealth, and live in want? Every labor-saving machine should help the world. Every one should tend to shorten the hours of labor. Reasonable labor is a source of joy. To work for wife and child—to toil for those you love, is happiness, provided you can make them happy. But to work like a slave, to see your wife and children in rags, to sit at a table where food is coarse and scarce, to rise at four in the morning, to work all day, and throw your bones on a miserable bed at night, to live without leisure, without rest, without making those you love comfortable and happy,—this is not living; it is dying a slow, lingering crucifixion. The hours of labor should be shortened. With the vast and wonderful improvements of the nineteenth century, there should be not only the necessities of life for those who toil, but the comforts and luxuries as well. What is a reasonable price for labor? I answer: Such a price as will enable a man to live; to have the comforts of life; to lay by something for declining years; so that he can have his own home, his own fireside—that he can have the feelings of a man. I sympathize with every honest effort made by the children of labor to improve their condition. That is a poorly governed country, in which those who govern do the most harm. There is something wrong when men have to beg for leave to toil. We are not yet a civilized people. When we are, pauperism and crime will vanish from our land.

GEN. GARFIELD is a member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.



BE SURE that every farmer, worthy to help in our cause is supplied with food for thought upon our principles. Invite all such to every public meeting near by. Be sure they are invited, not taking anything for granted, about their accepting a general invitation.

A GOOD Patron has faith in his calling, and will endeavor to show his faith by his words and works.

Chicago Markets.

(Reported by THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant, Business Agent of the P. of H., No. 159 South Water Street.)

GRAIN.

Spring wheat—No. 2, red, .92½. Winter wheat—No. 2, red, .95½. Corn—35½. Oats—24½ to 25c.

PRODUCE.

Poultry—Chickens 9½ to 9c per lb. Springs are going from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per doz. for small, to \$2.50 to \$3.00 per doz. for good size, and \$3.50 to \$4.00 per doz. for large and fine, with the bulk of sales at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per doz. to for a good to a large growth. Ducks and geese not wanted at all.

Cheese—good to fine cheddar creams 7 to 7½c; flat shapes 6 to 6½c per lb for choice, to 3 to 5c for poor.

EGGS—9c.

Butter—choice to fancy creameries, 20 to 21c; fair to good, 19 to 19½; fine to fancy dairies, 16 to 18c; good to choice, 15 to 15½c; good to choice ladle packed, 13½ to 14½; grease 5 to 8c.

Dried fruits—apples, prime to fine Eastern quarters, 5½ to 5¾c; good to fine, 4½ to 5c; sliced, 6 to 6½c. Peaches, good old halves, 4 to 5c; choice new halves, 6 to 7c.

New Potatoes—good to fine solid stock at \$1.50 to 1.75 per barrel.

Maple sugar—10 to 15c per lb for good to best lots in cakes.

Honey—good to choice comb, 18 to 20c; common to fair, 14 to 16c.

Broom corn—choice hurl 7 to 7½c; fine green, self-working, 6 to 7c; red-tipped, self working, 5 to 5½c; common, 4 to 4½; crooked, 3 to 3½c.

Green apples, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bar.

SEEDS.

Clover—\$4 to \$5.00 for good to choice medium. Timothy \$2.30 to \$2.40, for poor to prime. Flax, \$1.25 for good on a basis of pure.

OFFICE OF PATRONS PAINT WORKS, 162 SOUTH ST., NEW YORK, June, 1880.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

We are pleased to inform our patrons that we now reduce the price of our paints from 35 to 40 per cent discount, on account of the cost of materials being somewhat less in price. We propose to give our friends the benefit of the decline.

We trust that our efforts to sell a first class paint at as low a price as possible, will be appreciated by you in the future as it has been in the past.

We would call your attention to our Red Enamel Wagon Paint. This is especially adapted for painting Farm Wagons and all kinds of Farming Implements and Machinery. Price same as Black Buggy paint. Please send your orders.

Yours fraternally, A. M. INGERSOLL.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

MCCLACKEN.—Died, at his residence at South Camden, June 13th, 1880, Bro. WM. MCCLACKEN, a worthy and venerable member of Camden Grange, No. 184. Suitable resolutions of condolence were adopted by the Grange, and spread upon its records.

TROY.—Died at his residence in the township of Hartford, Van Buren County, June 7, 1880, of heart disease, Bro. JASON R. TROY, aged 52 years. He was a member of Hartford Grange.

This notice was accompanied by the usual resolutions of condolence and sympathy.

McMANUS.—Died, at his residence in Fowlerville, after a protracted illness, Bro. MICHAEL H. McMANUS, in the 71st year of his age.

Resolutions of sympathy and respect were adopted by West Handy Grange, of which the deceased had long been a consistent and valuable member.

COPPER PATCH

For mending Tin, Brass, Copper, Lead, or Iron, without acid or soldering iron. Any lady or child can mend with it. Will send one sample Plate by mail (with directions) that will cut 192 one-fourth inch square patches, on receipt of 25c; 8 for \$1; 100 for \$10. (Postage stamps received as cash.) AGENTS WANTED. Can carry one day's stock in your pocket. Sales will yield \$3 to \$15 per day. Our 64-page Illustrated CATALOGUE of Chrome, Jewelry, Novelties, Stationery, &c. FREE. Address CITY NOVELTY CO., 106 South 8th St. Philadelphia, Pa. Mention this paper.

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COMMENCEMENT OF TERM,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1880.

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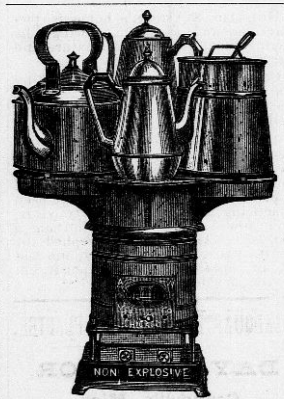
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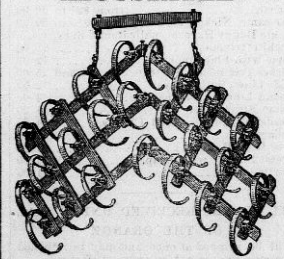
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They are made in four sizes, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Burners. Ask your dealer for them, or send for a Circular. THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE Mfg Co., Stove Office, 95 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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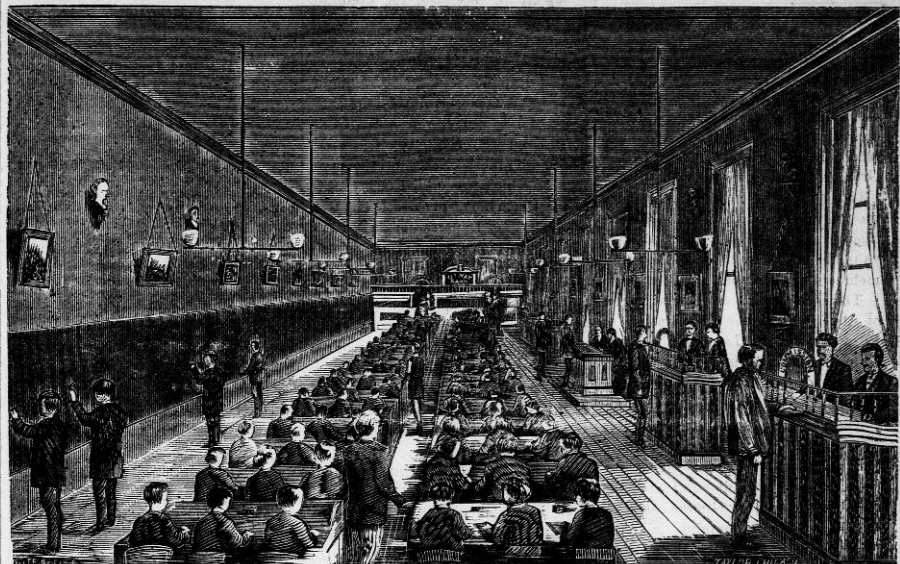
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[INTERIOR VIEW OF THE MAIN HALL OF THE COLLEGE - 100 FEET LONG BY 22 FEET WIDE.]

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Wool-Growers' Bulletin,

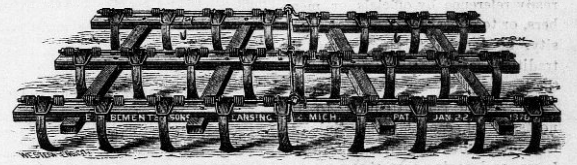
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I desire to solicit a continuance of the generous support heretofore received from Patrons, and I respectfully Solicit Correspondence with all Secretaries of the Order, Throughout the State. S. G. KRICK, NILES, MICH.

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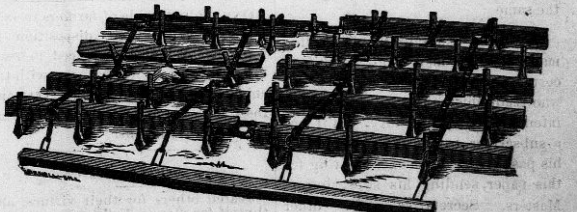
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