

WE ARE COMING, O AMERICA!

BY ROSETTA L. SUTTON.

Air:—Six Hundred Thousand More.

We are coming, O America! Thy sons are rising up, No longer to thy hapless lips shall press the bitter cup...

Thy sons of plenty laugh at thee, and sneer at thy despair; "Give us," they cry, "thy golden store, the jewels in thy hair!"

Take heart, take heart, America! thy working millions rise, Their answering shout hath waked the earth and rent the bending skies!

Too dearly bought our liberties, cemented evermore By tears of wasting toil, whose fruit in plenty's lap we pour,

Communications.

Profits of the Farm, Factory and Professions.

The following essay was read Aug. 16th, before Van Buren Co. Grange, by A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw Grange:

This is an age when quick returns and large profits are anticipated. An investment is considered slow that does not double itself in a ten per cent ratio.

Nature does not become tired of the slowness of its operations, and abides its time. The seed drops to the earth and awaits the slow covering which chance winds may bring along or frosts may upheave.

Man's invention would try to crack the shell by steam, and force the growth of the germ with a new patent concentrate active gas. The stem would be supported and the twigs sustained by an application of a patent starch supporter;

Cannot the dissatisfied farmer learn a lesson from this. The expectation of

sudden wealth is analagous. These farmers are through planting, undoubtedly; when they finished, they did not lean on their hoes and wait to see the ground crack and the blade appear, nor will they go home in the expectation of gathering the ripened grain.

I shall attempt to show that the profits of the farmer are sure, although slow, as compared with prevalent opinion. In all classes of trade, the profit must be only the money received above the investment.

A. must rent a house, and furnish it to correspond with his station. He must either buy a horse and carriage or rent one, to enable him to have the conveniences of his farmer friend. His bills for meat, vegetables, flour, fruit, butter, milk, eggs, and the thousand and one delicacies from the garden, must be paid for from the profits of the trade.

B. has added some improvements to the farm, during the year, that may bring a large return in after years, but does not represent money. This is where farmers are fogged. They look only at the money received by the tradesman, and compare that with their own receipts, and grumble at the difference.

There is an independence of character to be obtained in farming which is not estimated in dollars and cents. The tradesman must look placid when he feels like kicking a customer, to act as he feels would drive away custom, and you will find your most successful tradesman assenting to all you say, and taking your opinions as law in everything—outside the marks on his goods.

Then, as compared with trade, it is safe; no devastating fires can wipe out

our investment in an hour. There is no incentive to rash speculation that may lead to disaster. So let us, with what we have and are, be content.

No dread of toil have we, or ours, We know our worth, we know our powers, The more we work, the more we win.

Politics and the Grange.

Bro. J. T. Cobb: I was requested, by a friend, a short time ago, to say something in the VISITOR about politics.

Now, while I am never at a loss to define my position as to any political question that comes up for discussion—yet the discussion of any of these questions in a neutral paper is quite different, and indeed a very delicate thing to do.

Of course it will never do in such a paper, no matter how firm our convictions, to say that this platform is right, or that resolution, of any one of the political parties, is wrong. Should we do so, we could not help arousing party prejudices, which would, in the end, defeat that harmonious action on greater and broader principles of life than enter into the considerations of those platform makers at the political conventions;

But, now that the nominating conventions are mostly over, there are some things we may, as Grangers, talk about with propriety.

We can discuss men whom we know, and judge whether, if elected to office, these men will, with integrity and uprightness, discharge their entire duty. For one, I have learned to regard the men as of more importance than the platforms, and would much sooner vote for a good, honest and capable man, nominated over an objectionable platform, than a bad or incompetent man on the best of platforms.

The fact is, these platforms don't mean much after all. For the last two Presidential elections, there has been but little difference in the Republican or Democratic platforms, and yet we are told by the politicians that on the success of this or that party, depends the safety of the country.

Well, as ridiculous as this all may appear to neutral lookers-on, we can not ignore the fact that at the coming election one of two great contending parties will be the victor; and, however much we may fear the result, the next four years will see the wheels of Government move along in about the same old rut. And if we are to gain anything for the farming interest, we must content ourselves by doing it mainly through these old political parties.

If either party recognize us enough to nominate such men, let us show by our votes that we were in earnest when we demanded this, and my word for it, at the next election we will be recognized in the nominating conventions of all the parties; but if we do not do this, if we are whipped in to vote for the nominees of our party, without regard to fitness, then we may bid an eternal farewell to suitable recognition by the par-

ties, and submit to the machine work as heretofore, for an indefinite period of time.

The Order in Ohio.

OTTOKEE, Fulton Co., O., Aug. 30. Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Perhaps the appreciative readers of your valuable organ would like to know something of the workings of the Order in northwestern Buckeyedom, no matter how little credit the author deserves.

In this County we have eleven good working Granges, with a good lively membership of working members, each and every one of them. The number of Patrons I cannot tell, only of my own Grange (Ottokee), which has a membership of about 125, together with the Pomona Grange, of over 200 members, composed of the very best farmers of the County, and all feel anxious to advance the Agricultural interests of the country, and carry our rights to the legislative halls for protection.

At the late Democratic nominating convention I feel that there was a move in the right direction. It was as follows:

Resolved, That we feel that Congress should control the inter-commerce of States, so that railroad freights shall be equally adjusted; that all shippers may have equal rights and equal favors, and all passengers purchase their tickets at same rates; that shippers should be charged according to distance and number of changes in transportation from one railroad to another, and not according to the caprice and will of monopolies, and that we demand of our representative from the Sixth Congressional District to represent his constituents by his own vote, and by an original bill, if necessary, and by his influence, to have Congress control all the commercial interest of the United States, as set forth in its Constitution.

The resolution passed with a rousing cheer, notwithstanding some who were antagonistic to our Order made some wry faces; and let me say right here that our Republican friends had better not be behind the times, for on this line—and that very soon—the battle will be surely fought, and if they expect to keep up their end, they must step to the front.

The Congressional conventions of both the leading parties, fearing they might lose a vote, failed to pass any resolution on that subject.

As the good Patrons of this County wish to know before voting how their candidates stand on this and other questions, and the party platforms did not say, at the last meeting of the Pomona Grange, after listening to an elaborate address from our Worthy State Master, Brigham, on the subject of Transportation, a committee was appointed to wait on the aforesaid gentlemen and compel them to put themselves squarely on record before the people on those questions of so much interest to the public in general, as well as to farmers.

Now, let me add a little sketch of a day spent among the Wolverines, Hoosiers, and Buckeye Grangers. Friday, Aug. 20th was the day previously appointed for the annual picnic and grand reunion of Lenawee, Fulton, and Hillsdale Counties, at the N. E. Driving Park, at Morenci, Michigan. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, with most of our Grange, we were found on the way to the place of meeting quite early in the morning to see and hear the Wolverine Lecturer. On our arrival, we found the company had been obliged to adjourn from the grove to the main building, on account of the weather. At 10:30 the meeting was called to order, and after the preliminaries of singing, prayer, and address of welcome, etc., Hon. C. E. Mickley was introduced, and spoke in his usual good humored way for some time, to the edification of the audience. At the close of his remarks came another inviting feature of the day—the announcement of one hour for dinner, whereupon all repaired to the large dining hall, and partook of a splendid repast, such as farmers' daughters know so well how to prepare. As we had a very early breakfast, and it was then 12:30 o'clock, we did ample justice to the viands set before us. At

1:30 we were called from refreshment to labor. Mrs. H. A. Canfield, of Ottokee Grange, was called to the rostrum, and read an essay entitled "Progress," in which she did honor to herself and the subject. Her full, loud voice reached the most distant part of the building, and showed the value of culture and a determination to use every advantage within reach.

Next came the hero of the day, the man we all came to see—Worthy Lecturer C. L. Whitney, of the Michigan State Grange. As he stepped forward a loud peal of cheers echoed far around. He opened his remarks in an energetic and determined way, and spoke at considerable length. He poured volleys of red-hot shot into the camp of the enemies of agricultural progress, and was cheered heartily. In justice to Mr. W., I must say he handled his subject with marked ability, showing deep study and close thought upon the questions of interest to the public. Mr. Whitney is a first-class speaker, and a good orator, making his points so sharp and clear that no person can mistake his meaning. He closed amid cheers from a large and intelligent audience.

Mrs. A. A. Abbott and Mrs. H. G. Houghton, of Chesterfield Grange, read essays of a high moral character.

Totally with the other entertainments of the day, we must not omit notice of the Morenci choir, which furnished splendid music, with some of the most appropriate pieces for the occasion I ever heard.

Adjourned for one year, all feeling that it had been an enjoyable day and one well spent.

A Michigan Spring Bed Swindle.

WESTMINSTER, West Vt., August 23d, 1880.

Worthy Sec. J. T. Cobb:

A man giving his name as Sherwood, from Flint, Michigan, purporting to represent the Detroit Spring Bed Co., has recently been traveling through this State, swindling the people where he could find a person foolish enough to believe his story, and favor him with his signature, and I regret to say he has found some victims in Vermont. His plan of operation is as follows. He calls on some farmer, shows him a model of a spring bed, and after duly setting forth its good qualities, proposes to send him nineteen beds, which he is to store until he comes, which will be shortly after their arrival, when he will distribute them, giving each family two weeks to try them, or return them to the farmer who stores them. If they keep them, they pay him ten dollars, which he is to receive and remit to the spring bed company, deducting four dollars for his commission on each bed sold, and is also to have one bed free. This smooth-tongued swindler, who gave his name to the writer as Sherwood, says it is better for the company to leave their beds in this way than to keep an agent on expense, as they do not expect to sell the beds without letting people try them—all of which is very fair. But before leaving, he gets him to sign an order, and this is the last that is seen of Mr. Sherwood.

In a few weeks around comes another man with the order, and a bill for the nineteen beds, at \$10 each. In vain the victim tells him of the contract with Sherwood. No. 2 knows nothing about it, threatens to sue in the United States Court, and gets him to sign a note, sometimes for the full amount, and sometimes, if the victim is spunky, discounts a little, but in any case, getting double the value of the beds.

THREE-FOURTHS of the difficulties and miseries of the average man come from the fact that most of them want wealth without earning it, fame when they don't deserve it, popularity without temperance, virtue without common honesty, and office without fitness.

White Leghorn Fowls.

Now that farmers are fattening their fowls for market, it is an opportune time to discuss the merits of different breeds of fowls, with a view to retaining the most profitable for winter laying and breeding another year, provided the farmer keeps a variety.

It is our experience with Brahmas, Cochins, and Asiatic breeds that they lay small litters; are clumsy, stepping on their chicks; almost impossible to break of setting. They are, perhaps, the best to raise for market or spring chickens, if hatched early and given the entire season to grow. They mature slowly.

Plymouth Rocks lay long litters, not hard to break of setting, but they do not wean their chicks in a ridiculously long time. Have a Plymouth Rock hen with chicks over three months old still running with the mother. Have spoken before of their eggs being large of size, but not fresh looking.

I consider the White Leghorn the business fowl for farmers. There is no prettier fowl, with their pure white feathers and bright red combs; but their beauty may be against them, for some seem to think what is beautiful cannot be useful.

They are too light to raise for market. If you want to kill for your own use, though, connoisseurs claim their meat is tenderest and of finest flavor. That question, however, is respectfully referred to Bro. Whitney. Judging from his "Chickens by the Way," he knows—that is, if practice makes perfect.

Their light weight, considered as layers, is an advantage. They don't eat half as much as the heavier fowls. The *Rural New Yorker* says their eggs are below the average size; don't think so. Anyway, we don't sell eggs by weight; we sell by the dozen, and ought not to furnish more than average sized eggs, for profit. Their eggs are fresh looking. The quality of an egg depends mostly on the food of the hen, the greater the amount of meat the richer the egg.

They make good mothers, staying with their chicks only until they can eat corn. Will not kill chicks by stepping on them, as heavier hens do.

They will range off farther than others, and not trouble you by hanging around the kitchen door. That can be remedied among all fowls, somewhat, by feeding them at the barn or hen-house, and never from the kitchen door.

The White Leghorn is the easiest to break of setting; confine them three days and nights, and it cures them. You can shut some Brahmas up a week and they will go back on the nest.

The White Leghorns mature early; they are also a hardy fowl. Have seen them out in winter when others would not venture out. They don't seem to mind rainy weather as others do, and then is the best time to catch worms, etc. They are early risers, and thus get the more time to eat.

As winter layers they excel, according to the experience of Kalamazoo County farmers. One says, "I never got fresh eggs in winter until I kept White Leghorns." Another says, "I tried them last year, but put down a box of eggs in the fall, as is my custom, and soon sold them, for I got fresh eggs all winter long." A farmer says the other day, "Shall kill off all but White Leghorns this fall; like them better than others for laying." If you give them egg-producing food, according to Prof. Kedzie's analysis of an egg, and keep them warm, you will have eggs when they are highest priced.

This is not an advertisement; have no White Leghorns to sell, and think personally that it depends more on feed and care than on the breed, for laying; and by keeping a variety, you can tell which are serving you best. By noticing the difference in eggs, you may know which fowls lay certain kinds of eggs, and when spring comes, if you

want laying hens, set the eggs of layers, as their chicks will be more apt to be prolific layers.

Should not have troubled you with this, Bro. Cobb, but have noticed that many agricultural papers are discussing this topic, and among them, have not noticed a friend to the White Leghorn. They do their full share towards paying our grocery bills, and furnishing the eggs for the cakes and puddings that make the tables groan at our Grange feasts. The VISITOR ought not to be silent when its friends are set down on.

OLD POULTRY.

Do we Mean Business?

BERRIEN Co., Mich., Aug. 23d, '80.
Editor Grange Visitor:

Much has been said within the past six months about a farmer-Governor and about farmer-representatives in Congress and our State Legislature. Now the question is: Do we mean business? And this question must be settled at the coming fall election.

We asked all of the political parties to give us a farmer-Governor; the Democratic party and the Greenback party have nominated farmers for Governor, but the Republican party has ignored the farmers, and have nominated a railroad man and a banker. A man who, perhaps, has no interest in farming; a man who, if elected, will give all his influence to railroad companies and bankers, and will ignore the farmer, as the party who nominated him have done.

Now, I presume this is not owing to the leaders of the Democratic and Greenback parties having any more love for the farmer than the leaders of the Republican party have. But the fact is, the Republican party are in the majority in this State, and the leaders think, by keeping up considerable political excitement, that the Republican farmer will vote the straight ticket, no matter whether the men they vote for are going to represent them or not.

The other parties, being in the minority, see the necessity of offering liberal bids in order to get the farmer vote.

Very well; let us take such bids. This is the way for us to show our strength. We have the balance of power, let us use it. Let us show to the political parties that it is dangerous to ignore the farmer. Now is the time to work; an opportunity is offered us to vote for a farmer or to vote for party. Bro. farmers, let us look to our interests; let us make the political parties respect us.

After all we have said about a farmer-Governor, if we now step back into the old party ranks, and vote the straight ticket, will we ever have the face to ask for a farmer Governor again? Why, those political demagogues would laugh at us, and well they might. If the farmers of Michigan haven't got enough backbone to stand up and vote for their interests, they cannot expect to be respected.

This question will be settled at the coming election. If the farmers prove true to themselves, by voting for Mr. Holloway or Mr. Woodman, they will show to the political parties that they are a power in the land, and they will always be respected by all parties.

But if they back down, after all they have said, and vote the old straight party ticket, they will lose all the political influence that we have been trying to gain the last ten years.

Now I don't wish to be understood to say that every farmer should vote the straight Democratic or Greenback ticket, just because the Republican party failed to nominate a farmer for Governor. But I do say, that every farmer, no matter what his party politics may be, should vote for a farmer Governor, a farmer for Representative in Congress, a farmer for State Senator, and a farmer for Representative in the State Legislature, provided they are honest and well qualified men, of whom I think there are a sufficient number.

Now, so far as the rest of the State of farmers are concerned, I have no objection

to their being filled by honest lawyers. Yes, if there is an honest lawyer running for office, on any ticket, for the love of all that is good, let us vote for him, for we may never have another opportunity.

J. M.

From Vermont.

Editor Grange Visitor:
St. JOHNSBURG CENTRE, Vt.,
September 6th, 1880.

My wife, who is Lecturer of Green Mountain Grange, No. 1, has not received her VISITOR for the month of August by mail. I got your issue of the 15th of our Worthy Master, Hon. J. J. Woodman, at our meeting at Lyndonville Grove, Aug. 5th, at which meeting he delivered a splendid address, doing good work for the Order.

At that meeting Sister Oscar Brown, of our Green Mountain Grange, gave a poem of welcome to Worthy Master Woodman. Sister Woodman went away with the poem in her keeping, with the intention of having it published in the VISITOR.

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for which you will please send the VISITOR to H. S. Pierce, Esq., St. Johnsbury Centre, Vt., for one year, and for the balance send as many copies as the 50 cts. will pay for, of the number containing Sister Brown's poem of welcome.

Although we have the VISITOR in the hands of my wife, for the benefit of the Grange, you see it just creates a desire in Bro. Pierce's to have it all to himself. Hope the demand for it will continue to increase, as I believe it will do a good work wherever it goes.

If you have a copy of Aug. 1st, please send it with the others, so that we may keep all the numbers for the Grange.

Wishing the VISITOR the success it deserves, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
E. P. ALLEN,
Master Green Mountain Grange.

Resolution of Thanks.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

At a meeting held by Capitol Grange No. 540, Aug. 19, 1880, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The generous tender of the use of the Central Michigan Agricultural fair grounds to the P. of H., for their annual harvest picnic, evinces a high appreciation on the part of the society for this organization of farmers; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grange, and the Granges throughout the State, are due the officers of said society for the liberal and generous treatment received at their hands during the annual harvest picnic of the P. of H., of the State of Michigan.

WILSON MOORE, Sec.

N. Lansing, Sept. 1, 1880.

Will we, or Will we Not?

DOWAGIAC, Aug. 24th, 1880.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Will the farmers of this State sustain the political machine, and elect nine lawyers to misrepresent them in Congress again, or will they heed the admonition of the Divine Master, and say: "Woe unto you lawyers; ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye, yourselves, touch not the burdens with one of your fingers?" Which is as true of the lawyers to-day as it was in the days of old. H. H. TAYLOR.

AS LONG as the farmers of the country permit the immense power of capital, and other monopolies, to elect the officers and furnish the legislation, so long will we continue to see additional burdens placed upon us as a class, and the fruits of our labors swept into the coffers of those who "toll not, neither do they spin."—*Bulletin.*

TO KEEP off mosquitoes and other insects, camphor is a most wonderful agent. A camphor bag hung up in an open casement will prove an effectual barrier to their entrance. Camphorated spirit applied as perfume to the face and hands will act as an effectual preventive; but when bitten by them, aromatic vinegar is the best antidote.

A WOMAN can never become a successful lawyer. She is too fond of giving her opinion without pay.

Correspondence.

An Appeal.

GENESEE PIONEER GRANGE, No. 118,
August 31st, 1880.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

It seems to be customary for the Granges to write for the VISITOR for their own good times and prosperity, but we can't say anything encouraging in that direction. Our members are growing less, that is the paying ones. We have enough names on our books, but many of them are more than six months back on their dues. I believe our Grange has kept up with their State dues, and our members think the State Grange should help us by sending a Lecturer to talk to the people. Our members are few, but they are united; and as far as co-operation is concerned, we are as strong as ever; as far as expenses are concerned, those that remain have paid nearly all, and are getting somewhat discouraged.

Being one of a committee to see what could be done, I thought I would write a few lines, and make a brief statement of the case. I believe most of the Granges in this County are nearly in the same fix as our own. What we want is a good Lecturer around among the weak Granges. There is a chance to revive them, but our Grange feels too poor to pay the necessary expenses of Lecturer. If Bro. Whitney, or some other good Lecturer, could come, we think they would be cheerfully received, and would do us good.

Now Mr. Editor, we have said what we had to say in as few words as we could. May they do your good.

We remain yours fraternally,
WM. ALGATE.

Another Good Time.

DEWITT Clinton County,
August 25th, 1880,
Olive Grange, No. 358.

I desire to give notice through the VISITOR of the good meetings we have had in this County lately, addressed by that good brother, E. C. Mickle, of Adrian.

The call was for a Pomona Grange meeting, but we did not reach that branch of the work. The meeting was held on the fair ground, and Bro. Mickle gave us one of his best speeches, and we had only to regret that some of our people thought they could not spend the time to attend the meeting. We who did go are sure that all who did not, made a mistake. Farmers should not be so hungry for work that they can't attend a picnic of farmers, when all the surroundings favor having a good time. But farmers have not yet learned to take good care of themselves, though we think they are gaining a little each year.

Our own Grange numbers about 100. We meet every Saturday night, and generally have quite a full meeting, and have a good time.

Fraternally yours,
WM. L. VANDYKE.

Grange Fair—Two Days.

SOUTH CAMDEN, Mich.,
Sept. 6th, 1880.

Bro. Cobb:

I wish to make known through the columns of the GRANGE VISITOR, that Acme and Northwest Granges will hold their third annual local fair on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 28th and 29th, 1880, on the farm of Bro. Aldis Johnson, within a few rods of where the States of Ohio and Michigan corner on the State of Indiana.

We have heretofore held our annual fair but one day. This year we will hold the fair two days.

We are erecting a building 20x100 feet for an exhibition hall. No pains will be spared in making arrangements for a good fair. A good speaker is expected to be in attendance on the second day.

Patrons from abroad are cordially invited to visit us on this occasion.

H. BEIGHEY, Sec'y.

Van Buren County Grange.

BANGOR, Aug. 23d, '80.

Brother J. T. Cobb:

By request, I send you a synopsis of the Van Buren County Grange session, at Keeler, August 19th.

Early in the day loads of brothers and sisters came flocking to the little village, and we soon found the large Grange hall would not accommodate all, so we adjourned to the church.

Every officer was present at roll-call.

At the church, after dinner, the program consisted of an essay by Bro. Glidden, of Paw Paw, "Profits of Farm, Factory and Profession," which I send you entire; also an essay by Sister Sykes, of Keeler, upon "Table and Toilet," in which she strongly advocated neatness and good taste in the details of the table and toilet of the house-keeper. Much depends upon the cleanliness and order of the table ware, and we cannot be too careful in regard to such things.

An essay by Sister Charles, of Bangor told "Where and How to Educate our Daughters." At home, and by a good mother; be taught the principles of industry, honesty, modesty, and true womanly dignity. If the mother does her duty, the afterpart of the education is robbed of its damages and difficulties. She favored a department in the Agricultural College at Lansing for our girls.

The discussion following each of the papers was warm and interesting. During the evening, after initiating two candidates, Bro. Geo. Breck, of Waverly, addressed an open session upon, "The Immediate Wants of Our Order, and How Shall They be Supplied?" It would take too much space to note the points of the address, but in most parts of our County we need to progress as in the past to reach perfection. We are doing good work at present, and if we continue, must reach success.

We feel that the meeting at Keeler has added zeal and strength to our march onward.

Yours fraternally,
C. B. CHARLES, Sec'y.

A Successful Picnic.

WOODBIDGE Grange, No. 183,
August 24th, 1880.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Having given previous notice for a Grangers' and Farmers' Picnic to come off last Saturday, I can say it was one of the best days we ever had.

Early in the morning came the Acme Grange, the Northwest Ohio Grange, and the Cambria Grange.

Short speeches were made by several of our leading farmers, who came forward and endorsed the sentiments of the Grange, and said they were ready to put their shoulders to the wheel to advance the interests of agriculture. They were as follows: Nathan Alvord, of Camden; Wm. Bryan, of Woodbridge; Joel B. Norris and Moses Willets, of Cambria, and Hon. A. Hewitt, of Allen.

After dinner, F. M. Holloway was introduced, who held the crowd for nearly two hours, in perfect order, giving the causes that brought the Grange into being, the true history of the good it has done, and what its prospects are.

Enclosed I send you \$1, for more VISITORS. This makes twenty subscribers I have sent you since last January. Please send as directed below.

PETER HEWITT, Sec'y.

No combination of causes has done so much to make the farmer satisfied with and proud of his occupation as the Order of Patrons. It has clearly demonstrated the disabilities, short comings, and enticed low estate of the farmer, and indicated the remedy; and thousands all over the country have profited by the lesson. Through its influence agriculture to-day is more honored and believed in than at any period. Nor has it been mere idle sentiment—the vain glory of a new found strength, but the confidence and stability of broader knowledge, a higher farming, a truer and nobler manhood.—*Bulletin.*

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, SEPT. 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.

GENERAL NOTICE.

The following Granges are entitled to representation in the County and District Conventions, to be held Tuesday, the 5th of October, 1880, by virtue of Section 4, Article 4, of By-Laws of Michigan State Grange, as appears by the accounts of the several Subordinate Granges of this jurisdiction on this 15th day of September.

Any Grange not included in this list, whose Secretary shall report and pay dues after this 15th day of September, whose representatives duly elected show a receipt for such dues, signed by me for the quarter, ending March 31st, 1880, on which receipt is endorsed "Entitled to Representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the Convention.

- Allegan—3 Representatives. Nos. 37, 53, 154, 238, 247, 248, 271, 296, 338, 339, 364, 390, 407, 461, 520.
Barry—2 Rep. 38, 50, 55, 128, 145, 248, 264, 424, 472.
Benzie—3 Rep. 14, 40, 43, 46, 80, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 123, 188, 194.
Branch—2 Rep. 88, 91, 97, 136, 137, 152, 332, 400.
Cathlamet—2 Rep. 65, 66, 83, 85, 96, 129, 130, 200, 292.
Cass—1 Rep. 42, 162, 427.
Ontonagon—2 Rep. 140, 202, 225, 226, 342, 343, 370, 439, 456, 459, 487, 505.
Eaton—2 Rep. 67, 134, 260, 301, 315, 380, 361, 619, 625.
Genesee—1 Rep. 118, 386, 387.
Hillsdale—3 Rep. 74, 78, 106, 107, 108, 133, 183, 251, 269, 273, 274, 285, 568.
Ingham—2 Rep. 7, 54, 115, 235, 262, 287, 289, 322, 347, 540.
Ionia—3 Rep. 163, 168, 174, 175, 185, 186, 187, 190, 191, 192, 270, 272, 281, 325, 422, 430, 640.
Jackson—1 Rep. 2, 45, 155.
Kalamazoo—2 Rep. 8, 11, 16, 18, 21, 24, 49, 61, 171.
Kent—5 Rep. 19, 31, 39, 63, 64, 73, 110, 113, 170, 219, 220, 221, 222, 295, 316, 337, 340, 348, 350, 353, 479, 563, 564, 634.
Lapeer—1 Rep. 246, 396, 448, 549, 607.
Lenawee—2 Rep. 167, 212, 213, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 293, 384.
Livingston—1 Rep. 6, 90, 114, 336, 613.
Macomb—1 Rep. 403, 414, 623.
Manistee—1 Rep. 556, 557, 580, 633.
Montcalm—1 Rep. 437, 436, 440, 441, 530.
Muskegon—1 Rep. 372, 373, 376.
Newaygo—1 Rep. 494, 495, 511, 544, 545.
Oceana—1 Rep. 393, 406, 600.
Oakland—3 Rep. 141, 245, 253, 259, 267, 275, 323, 327, 328, 335, 377, 385, 395, 408, 443.
Ottawa—1 Rep. 30, 112, 201, 313, 421, 458, 639.
St. Clair—1 Rep. 462, 480, 491.
St. Joseph—2 Rep. 22, 76, 178, 236, 237, 286, 291, 303, 304, 335.
Shiawassee—1 Rep. 151, 160, 180, 228, 229, 252, 606.
Saginaw—1 Rep. 464, 574, 599.
Tuscola—1 Rep. 513, 523, 526, 548, 582.
Van Buren—2 Rep. 10, 23, 26, 32, 36, 89, 159, 230, 349, 610.
Washtenaw—2 Rep. 56, 59, 92, 239, 329, 351, 476, 631.
Wayne—1 Rep. 298, 367, 368, 389, 618, 622, 636.
For the purpose of representation, as provided in Section 4, Article 4, the following Counties are formed into Representative Districts. And I would recommend that the several Conventions for these Representative Districts be held at the County seat of the County having the largest number of Granges entitled to representation.
First District—1 Rep. Bay, Nos. 597, 635. Midland, No. 603.
Second District—1 Rep. Grand Traverse, Nos. 379, 624, 638. Wexford, No. 633. Antrim, No. 470.

- Third District—1 Rep. Leelanaw Nos. 374, 380. Benzie, No. 381.
Fourth District—1 Rep. Oceana, Nos. 393, 406, 600. Mason, No. 415.
Fifth District—2 Rep. Wayne, Nos. 298, 367, 368, 389, 618, 622, 636. Monroe, Nos., 471, 509.
Sixth District—1 Rep. Mecosta, Nos. 302, 517. Osceola, No. 623.
Seventh District—1 Rep. Huron, No. 602. Sanilac, Nos. 417, 641.

SECRETARIES, TAKE NOTICE.

The time for providing for another annual meeting of the State Grange is at hand, and we have on another page published Article 4, of the By-Laws of the State Grange, that all may see what is required, and see when some things must be done. We call the attention particularly of delinquent Granges to the requirements that bring to your Grange the right of representation in the County Convention to be held on the 5th day of October.

There is but little time to perfect the work, where from any cause, a Grange is not entitled to representation. As all Secretaries, we are sorry to say, do not take the Visitor, and will not see this reminder, Masters who do, should see to it that their Grange does not lose its representation through the remissness of the Secretary whose duty it is to attend to this matter.

We present below a list of Granges that, on account of being delinquent in their reports for the quarter ending March 31st, 1880, are shut out of the Convention.

Any of them may still report, and in some instances may secure an additional representative from their County.

The following Granges are delinquent to this office for reports and payment of dues for and since Dec. 31st:

- 57, 126, 155, 179, 203, 268, 283, 463, 514, 529, 576.

And the following Granges are delinquent for report for quarter ending March 31st, 1880:

- 13, 52, 60, 72, 102, 103, 125, 127, 144, 147, 157, 158, 189, 199, 217, 227, 241, 250, 257, 286, 318, 320, 321, 331, 344, 345, 355, 358, 363, 375, 391, 399, 401, 404, 425, 438, 475, 481, 492, 497, 503, 539, 565, 566, 590, 616, 632, 255.

We hope to receive reports from those Granges in time to enable them to participate in the Conventions of Oct. 15th.

We are quite sure that the neglect of Secretaries has placed some of these Granges in this category.

We hope members will look over these lists carefully, and see if those officers elected to serve them have been remiss in this matter.

The voting membership is no longer so numerous that the State Grange is a cumbersome, unwieldy body, and we shall be glad to be able to add to the number of delegates from some of these Counties.

Secretaries of Pomona Granges are referred to Sec. 12, Art. 13, By-Laws Michigan State Grange.

Do not overlook the excellent essay on another page by A. C. Glidden. It might be read twice with profit.

We have a criticism of a public lecturer intended for publication, and should write to the author in regard to it, if he had given his post office address. After reading it, the inquiry arose: Will the good of the Order be promoted by the publication of the article? and our judgment said—no. The writer will accept this as the reason for withholding.

THE "MICHIGAN HOMESTEAD" AND POLITICS.

Although exchanging with the Homestead, an article in its issue of Aug. 5th, headed "Farmer Politicians," had escaped our notice. A friend called our attention to it by sending us a marked copy. The article referred to criticises the position taken by Bro. Geo. Pray and the Visitor in advising that more farmers be elected to seats in the Legislative bodies of the country, and dissents in decided terms from our views.

We are glad the Homestead has spoken. It is a point we are disposed to make against the agricultural press of the country that it fights shy of all questions that are of importance to the farmers of the country beyond those of crops, stock, and implements, and kindred subjects relating to production.

We seldom see in this class of journals, any more than in the partisan press, any array of facts touching the trespass of transportation companies, upon the rights of farmers, nor do we see legislators, singly or collectively, criticised, either for neglecting to protect the agricultural interests of the country by salutary legislation, or for acts of wanton injury to those interests.

We think it both safe and meritorious for a farmers' paper which distributes with periodical regularity its opinion upon the various subjects which relate to the products of the earth, to go a step farther, and advise its patrons to look after all legislation that affects the disposition and value of those products.

Our cotemporary will not pretend, in these days, when every special interest is championed by some journal devoted to its support, that this class, which in point of numbers, value of its productions, and real National importance, so far exceeds any other, has had any well directed, vigorous, systematic efforts made by the agricultural press of the country to resist and overcome the encroachments made upon the rights of the farmer.

What has it done to stay the rapid absorption of the earnings of the farmer by corporations? Little, if anything, more than to mildly note the fact. That something must be done, and done by farmers themselves, seems to us a fact well established.

This conviction has brought to the front rank of "the Farmers' Alliance," of the State of New York, Gen. Diven, an ex-President of the Erie Railway, who, having been identified with railroad business and railroad management ever since the first road was constructed in the United States, and having large investments still in railroad property, declares that the ruling law of "How much will it bear?" now nearly everywhere governing the railroad management, of this country, is not only a robbery perpetrated upon the producer, but puts in jeopardy his railroad property. The opinion of such a man, so familiar with the subject, we accept as of great value.

The Homestead thinks the position taken, that "the interests of any trade or profession can be adequately represented in legislation only by members of that trade or profession, seems to us a narrow view of popular government;" and goes on to show that it is quite impracticable for "coal-heavers, stevedores, brakemen, etc.," to be proportionately represented in Congress. On this point of exact proportional representation of every and all classes of society, we have no disagreement with the Homestead, nor have we, at any time, advertised our simplicity in that way.

But we have insisted that a Congress composed of 76 per cent of lawyers, and less than 4 per cent of farmers, has in a most shameful manner neglected the great agricultural interests of the country, really more important than all the others combined. It has admitted duty free, the importation of ship loads of shoddy from foreign countries, to the detriment of the wool grower, East, West, North, and South; and grudgingly doled out a meagre pittance to the agricultural department, as compared with its appropriations in other directions.

It has permitted corporations to disregard the plainest principles of justice and fairness by the imposition of exorbitant charges whenever and wherever their rapacity could reach a victim, and allowed the millions returned to this country in exchange for the products of the farmer to be absorbed by transportation companies. And the Homestead thinks these and other causes of complaint are as likely to be remedied by continuing to send lawyers to Congress, as to change off, and send farmers—men with such positive knowledge and personal acquaintance with the subject as shall thoroughly qualify them to undertake the work of reform.

And our cotemporary will please note the fact that we have never advised that farmers be selected for official position simply because they were farmers, but have invariably urged that an incompetent farmer would do us more harm than an incompetent representative of the farmer by corporations? It is not a matter of ifs and doubts whether we have competent farmers for responsible official positions or not. We know we have them. And we know, too, that after the farmers of the West, in a desperate struggle with the railroads for two or three years, established by a decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S., the right of governmental control over these corporations, that this decision is of little practical value for want of adequate legislation to enforce the principle established by the Court.

The evils of which we complain have grown up under the eyes of a Congress of lawyers, many of them the paid attorneys of these corporations, and attempts which have been made to introduce measures of reform have scarcely received respectful consideration. Now we believe with the Farmers' Alliance, that if the farmers of the country do not undertake to

right this great wrong—that it will never be done. We don't think it will be done by lawyers until they are paid a fee to attend to our business; and so far, the railroads have attended so well to feeling them, that we don't see any chance for relief in that direction. And we are, therefore, in favor of that "narrow" notion which demands that the agricultural interests of the country shall have a representation in our law-making bodies by competent representatives from among the farmers of the country.

That some farmers in the last Legislature did not always support measures that were supposed to be in the interest of the agricultural class, as is alleged by the Homestead, does not, by any means, prove that the chances of favorable legislation are no better when committed to men who have a personal and direct interest in the result of legislation than if left to those who have no such personal interest, and whose associations have nothing in common with those interests.

While all those farmer legislators were, perhaps, not faithful representatives, there were farmers in that body who earnestly worked to prevent, by law, the appeal of trivial suits from justice courts to the circuit and higher courts—who endeavored to scale the fee for the foreclosure of mortgages and limit the fee to a reasonable charge—who labored to fix the legal standard of interest at some point below ten per cent, and who faithfully worked to amend the laws relating to taxation as to more equitably distribute that necessary burden, and whose labors were nullified by members whose professional interests would not be advanced by any of this legislation of manifest advantage to the great mass of the people.

We are no more disposed to "antagonize different classes" than is the Homestead. But we see no antagonism when we simply ask protection for our own, by our own. There is nothing in the line of our observation that justifies the belief that a railroad representative, however honest, would be likely to legislate for the protection of agriculture, or that the legal profession have anywhere evinced any such interest in the tillers of the soil, as will justify the expectation that if legislation, is still left to the care and keeping of the profession any important change for the better will come.

If the theory of the Homestead is sound, we see little hope of breaking down by protective legislation that unrighteous rule of "How much will it bear?" which is in force to-day in all parts of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

We commend to all concerned the following extract from a speech from Congressman Gillett, an Iowa farmer, who by some chance, found his way to Washington as a legislator. And we assure the Homestead, that the few farmers now in Congress have made some effort to secure a proper recognition of the agricul-

tural interests of the country by protective legislation.

We have printed this speech before, but there is little danger of our readers getting a surfeit of this kind of truth, and this will bear reading again.

We expect to insist on farmer representation until we have farmers enough in Congress to make up a full Committee on Agriculture, and create a public opinion that will not tolerate a New York lawyer for its chairman. And we expect that after the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, who inaugurated this movement, has succeeded in enlisting such aid from the commercial and other interests of the country as indicates successful resistance to the tyrannous caprice of transportation companies, that the *Homestead*, and probably all the agricultural press of the country will discover that the representative farmer is a valuable ingredient in a legislative body.

Mr. Gillett (Iowa). I wish to address this body for a moment with reference to the system by which we do, I should say fail to do, things in this Congress. I desire for one moment to call the attention of the House to the rules under which we are trying to manage the affairs of the people of this country.

The greatest interest in the United States is an agricultural interest, and under our rules that industry is consigned to the Committee on Agriculture. This house has nothing whatever to do with the selection of that or any other committee. One member, representing no larger constituency than any of the rest of us, coming from a city district which takes no interest in agriculture, and having himself no experience or practical knowledge of it, has complete power over its make-up. No other member has a word to say with reference to who should constitute that committee. I do not wish to find fault with our Speaker, nor with any member of this House; far from it. I don't wish to assail the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, or any member of that committee; but I do wish to find fault with the rules of the House, with a system by which the members of this House, representing the great agricultural districts of the West and South, are hampered, and tied, and crowded out, in all these debates before this body. And I wish to show how it is done.

Of the fifteen members of that committee, eight are lawyers, a clean majority, one other is a judge; one is a president of one National bank and director of another, though he has had some experience on a farm; one is a clergyman by education and practice, though latterly he has presided over an agricultural college; and just four are practical farmers. Seven members come from the Atlantic seaboard States, New York having two, while the great West, where the people are farmers, that great garden which feeds the East as well as the West, and then sends its surplus to Europe, has extremely little representation on this committee, and only one farmer. Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas are the only States west of the Mississippi River that are represented in territory comprising more than half our country, with a thousand varieties of soil and climate and productions. The magnificent States upon our Western seaboard are without a chair in this committee, while the Atlantic occupies seven, and it is known that almost any of these Western States and Territories has greater agricultural wealth, undeveloped than that of all the Atlantic States combined.

Texas, an agricultural State, large enough for an empire, Iowa, Minnesota, Colorado, California, and each of the Territories, call respectively for a system of agriculture peculiar to themselves, and for all possible co-operation of the Government in developing our boundless resources, but are all without representation in this committee of lawyers, which is very naturally presided over by a lawyer from the suburbs of New York City, who does not claim, if I understand it, any practical knowledge of agriculture.

I say this committee does not represent the agricultural interests of the people of this country, and has no conception of their needs, as is proved by this bill. I was educated upon a farm and went through a course of study in the State Agricultural College of New York, and am a farmer. I do not say that I ought to be on this committee. But I do claim that when I do get up here, representing the farmers of Iowa, a State capable of feeding the whole country, and ask to put upon this bill a little amendment in their interest, I should not be crowded out by the objec-

tion of a lawyer from New York, who has no practical interest in agriculture in this country.

I went to that gentleman, the chairman, and begged him to allow me to present my amendment, and let it come to a vote. I went to another member of the committee and begged him to urge the chairman to let the amendment come before the House. And four different times I arose on this floor to urge that gentleman to withdraw his objection, that the House might vote upon my amendment, which I believe is as important as all the rest of the bill put together. Yet four different times he put his veto upon me, and sat down upon me, and got the chair to rule that my amendment should not be entertained, and that I should not be allowed to say a word upon it.

Mr. Chairman, I want the farmers of Iowa and of the whole country to understand the black-fany of these rules under which this House is controlled by New York lawyers and capitalists, men who take \$100,000,000 a year out of our treasury to pay as usury to the rich, who recently appropriated over \$8,000,000 for what is called the river and harbor steal, and to-day refuse to the great agricultural interest even a quarter of a million. I want the farmers of this great Nation to rise up like men and swear by the Great Eternal that the despotism of this House shall be overthrown, and every member they send here shall have as much to say about this Government as if he came from New York or Philadelphia. There was never a code devised better calculated to overthrow free government than the rules of this House, which convert it into a political battle for those Representatives who come in the interest of the farmers and producers and to crush out monopolies and all forms of abuse and injustice.

BY-LAWS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

As all of Article IV concerns our membership, and becomes operative within a short time, we print the article entire:

THE ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The voting members of the Michigan State Grange shall be chosen from the members, in proportion to one brother and his wife (if a Matron) to each five Subordinate Granges, or the major part thereof, in each County; and one brother and his wife (if a Matron) chosen by each County or District Grange in the State.

Sec. 2. Counties in which there are not the major portion of five Subordinate Granges shall be consolidated by the Master and Secretary of the State Grange into Representative Districts, in such manner as they shall deem just to the Counties interested, and give them a fair representation in the State Grange.

The selection of voting members by Subordinate Granges shall take place on the first Tuesday of October of each year, by a convention of Subordinate Granges, at the County-seat of each County, unless the place of meeting has been elsewhere located by the last preceding annual convention. In case of District and Representative Districts of two or more Counties, the place of holding the convention shall be designated by the Secretary of the State Grange at the time the District is formed.

Sec. 4. At the annual convention to elect representatives to the State Grange, each Subordinate Grange, not more than two quarters in arrears for dues or reports to the State Grange, shall be entitled to four Delegates, and no more. Such Delegates shall be chosen by ballot by the Subordinate Grange, which may also choose alternate Delegates. Each Delegate and alternate chosen should have credentials from his Grange, signed by the Master and Secretary thereof, and attested by the seal of the Grange. A Delegate can have but one vote in the convention.

Sec. 5. Conventions of eight or more Granges may, upon the request of a majority of the Granges entitled to representation, divide the County or District into districts of contiguous Granges, in which case the representatives of each such district shall be elected by the vote of the delegates of the district so made.

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

Sec. 7. Conventions may elect alternate Representatives to the State Grange, or may empower the representatives-elect to appoint substitutes from among the Masters or Past-Masters of the Subordinate Granges in the District from which they are elected.

Sec. 8. The President and Secretary of each representative convention shall give each representative-elect credentials certifying his election, to be used at the State Grange, and said Secretary shall, immediately upon the close of the Convention, forward a certified statement of the election, with name and

post-offices of representatives elected, to the Secretary of the State Grange. Blank forms of credentials and certificates shall be furnished by the Secretary of the State Grange on application.

Sec. 9. Each representative attending the State Grange shall receive mileage at the rate of two cents per mile for the distance traveled in going and returning by the nearest traveled route, at \$1.50 per diem for the time actually spent at the Grange. The Master and Secretary of the State Grange shall give such delegate an order on the Treasurer of the State Grange, which shall be paid at the close of the session.

Sec. 10. Each representative to the State Grange shall, within six weeks after the close of the State Grange, visit each Subordinate Grange in his district, give instruction and impart the annual word to the Masters of those Granges entitled to receive it. (All Granges entitled to representation in the convention, or reported as entitled to it by the Secretary of the State Grange, are entitled to receive the A. W. from the representative.)

QUARTERLY REPORTS AND OTHER BLANKS.

Since the 10th inst. we have sent blanks for Secretary's Quarterly Reports to all Secretaries who have, within the current fiscal year, reported the name of their Master and Secretary of their Granges for 1880, to this office, and also to those who have not so reported, where we have been able in any way to ascertain to whom to send these blanks. We have sent but one set, as but one more report will be due this office after this date, before the annual meeting of the State Grange. If any Granges that are delinquent need more blanks to bring their reports up to date, we shall be glad to furnish them upon application.

We also enclose blanks for election returns, which are so much wanted and so much neglected.

We also send blank certificates or credentials of delegates from Subordinate Granges to the County Conventions.

We would send blank credentials for Representatives to the State Grange, but we cannot know to whom to send such. Will furnish on application.

THE Kalamazoo Mail asks the GRANGE VISITOR how we "like this Greenback farmer boom for Governor," etc., enumerating all the candidates and offices from Governor down to Coroner of Kalamazoo County. To which we answer, that we like it so far as the farmer feature is concerned, provided there is a suitability of the farmers themselves for the respective offices for which they have been nominated.

But we would not forget that farming as a profession or occupation does not guarantee qualification and fitness for official position, and the VISITOR, while it has urged that farmers come to the front, and demand for their class recognition, has at no time advised the nomination of farmers for all the elective offices of the country. The enquiry of the Mail assumes too much.

For further answer, we refer the Mail to our department of the VISITOR of Aug. 15. And we will add that our correspondent "C," in the article in this number headed, "Politics and the Grange," has well expressed our views. When we know we have good men on the ticket of any party, it is safe and sensible to vote for them, and it is quite as safe to stretch off any of the other sort, no matter on what ticket found.

When farmer voters are ready to do this, and do it, farmers will be likely to have their full share of official position, and we apprehend there will be a good deal of healthy scratching in Michigan at the November election of 1880.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The plan inaugurated by the State Board of Agriculture, of holding a series of Farmers' Institutes in the State during the winter, has been a success.

We understand applications are always in order, and we suggest to the officers of the Kalamazoo Co. Agricultural Society, or any committee who may properly have such work in charge, to make early application to the State Board to give Kalamazoo one of the Institutes of the winter of 1880-81. We think the farmers of Kalamazoo County can furnish material for a first-class Institute, and will, if an opportunity is offered.

Excessive Transportation Rates.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I was not intending to take part in the discussion I attempted to inaugurate by the article of July 16, but as your Duplain correspondent wants the question I wanted discussed more plainly stated, I will try to do so.

We think the following propositions can be sustained:

1. Railroad companies charge much more than is necessary to transport our products to market.
2. We, the people, have the right to protect ourselves from such excessive charges.
3. We should exercise that right, for the purpose of securing to ourselves the fruits of our toil.

A brother at the May meeting of the Pomona Grange said that he believed that railroad companies charged much more than was necessary for transporting our produce, but he believed that we have no right under the constitution to prevent it, and as we cannot help ourselves we should submit to it without complaint.

As this was evidently received with approval by many, and as our friend "Elsie" said he liked the way his friend talked, I thought I would like to hear the subject further discussed and for this reason invited discussion through the VISITOR, hoping that the discussion would be upon the above propositions, but to our disappointment Elsie now says that he does not deny our right to protect ourselves from the tyrants of transportation, and turns to the question of how best to secure the above rights, and advances the arguments which at that time I did not think well considered.

Our friend Elsie thinks that we should not discuss this question so as to assist or encourage one another to inform ourselves of the extent of our undertaking or the magnitude of our wrongs so that we may see the necessities of exerting ourselves within our parties, and breaking away from our parties, if necessary, to vote to secure that which of right belongs to us.

In view of the fact that we have followed this course for 30 years and no view of the fact that railroad monopolies have grown to their present alarming proportions, we would beg leave to ask our friend at about what period in this world's history does he expect our efforts will be crowned with success?

There are those who became impatient under your system years ago, because they thought we were progressing backward, so they petitioned our legislators to act in regard to this matter but they petitioned in vain. Baffled, but not discouraged, we should now endeavor to ascertain the best course to pursue in the future.

As railroad attorneys and party politicians refuse to enact laws for our protection, the idea is suggested that our legislators be chosen from the laboring and producing classes, because their interests being identified with our own in seeking to elevate and protect their calling, ours would be also.

There may be men among us that do not sympathize with labor, men who think it is wiser to submit to acknowledged wrongs than try to remove them. But of course such men should not be pushed to the front.

So you should not be frightened,

Or let this cause you pain,

For this new kind of lightning

May not strike in Duplain.

But we believe that there are men in our midst with just as broad views, with as undoubted integrity, and with as much willingness to legislate for the general good, equal rights and eternal justice, as the railroad attorneys, fawning sycophants, and aristocratic demagogues, that have so persistently ignored the appeals of the people for protection.

The above is our hobby, as plain as we can state it. Perhaps Elsie will recognize it as the hobby that the State and National Granges have been riding for some years past, and doubtless his pride in our Order will prompt him to immediately demolish it.

Our friend Elsie hopes that I will take back the ungenerous insinuation that he is a designing politician, which it affords us pleasure to do.

But while we beg your pardon for the pain which the insinuation doubtless caused you, we would kindly ask if it ever occurred to you that it is ungenerous for you to charge those who take the liberty to differ with you, with aspiring for political advancement.

While you succeed in prejudicing your associates against your opponents, you have not driven them from a position they think is right, and perhaps never will. Still, it is disheartening to always meet the same cold look of suspicion, and sneer of prejudice, from those whom we honestly seek to benefit.

If, on reflection, you think it is generous to continually charge your opponents with office-seeking, if you think it is a horse, and not a hobby, that you have been riding, then ride on, my friend, but do not be surprised if others should mount the same kind of a horse and come after you.

Having succeed in inaugurating a discussion, I shall watch it with much interest, hoping that your opponents will possess the ability to intellectually discuss the weighty arguments you threaten to use, trusting that you will succeed in making the subject plain to us, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

Your ignorant friend,
NEWELL.

Program of Shiawassee County Convention.

BANCROFT, Sept. 8th, 1880.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

I send you the following program of our Convention, which you may publish if you will and oblige your Grange friends in this quarter.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Shiawassee County will meet in Convention at the hall of Burns Grange No. 160, on Friday, Oct 5th, 1880, at one o'clock p. m., at which time the following program will be observed, and subjects discussed:

1. Election of delegates to State Grange.
2. Would a Pomona Grange be beneficial to this County, by Langsburg Grange.
3. Should the Ladies be Equally Compensated with the Gentlemen for Labor. By Perry Grange.
4. Has Co-operation been a Success? By Shafstbury Grange.
5. In what way can the present school law be improved? By Hazelton Grange.
6. Is it in the power of the Grange to break the railroad monopoly? By Hazel Green Grange.
7. Does higher education incline the farmer to extravagance? By Morrice Grange.
8. Should the sexes be equally educated? Essays and select reading expected of the ladies.

J. M. MARTIN, Sec'y.

TIED HANDS.

Some hands get so tired of working,
And so bruised in the battle of life,
With its ever recurring trials,
And its ceaseless turmoil and strife!

Some hands get so tired of waiting
For the work that seems never to come!
Forgetting that waiting in patience
Is only God's work for some!

Some hands get so tired with lifting
The burdens that others impose,
And have lost all count of their sorrows
In grief for another's woes!

Some hands seem made for soothing
The pain in their fellow's breast,
But oh, they grow tired—so tired,
That sometimes they long for rest.

And the rest is coming swiftly
For all these tired hands,
The rest that knows no ending,
The rest that God commands.

Then let us be steadfastly working,
Or waiting, as God sees best,
And patiently bearing our burdens,
Till we gain that promised rest.

—M. I. T., in Country Gentleman.

GRANDPA'S BARN.

Oh, a jolly old place is grandpa's barn,
Where the doors stand open throughout the day,
And the cooing doves fly in and out,
And the air is sweet with the fragrant hay.

Where the grain lies over the slippery floor,
And the hens are busily looking around,
And the sunbeams flicker, now here, now there,
And the breeze blows through with a sound.

The swallows twitter and chirp all day,
With fluttering wings in the old brown eaves,
And the robins sing in the trees which lean
To brush the roof with their rustling leaves.

O, for the glad vacation time,
When grandpa's barn will echo the shout
Of merry children who romp and play
In the new-born freedom of "school's let out."

Such scaring of doves from their cozy nests,
Such hunting for eggs in the loft so high,
Till the frightened hens, with a cackle shrill,
From their hidden treasures are forced to fly.

Oh, the dear old barn, so cool, so wide,
Its doors will be open again ere long
To the summer sunshine, the new-mown hay,
And the merry ring of vacation song.

For grandpa's barn is the jolliest place
For frolic and fun on a summer's day;
And 'e'en old time, as the years slip by,
Its memory never can steal away.

—Harper's Young People.

Ladies' Department.

A Visit to Ypsilanti Grange.

HOWELL, Sept. 3d, 1880.

It was my exceeding good fortune to visit Ypsilanti Grange on the evening of Monday, Aug. 23, and listen to Bro. Armstrong's address.

The meeting was called to order by the Master of the Grange, whose name I cannot recall. An exceedingly appropriate prayer was offered by the pastor of the Presbyterian church of the city, and one of the grand old rallying songs was sung by an excellent choir.

Bro. Armstrong was then introduced, and for two hours, with the thermometer at 90°, held an audience in rapt attention, and I would that his words might be printed in letters of gold, and placed where all the world might read. Such noble tribute to the dignity of the farmers calling, I think I never heard. He demonstrated, beyond a doubt, that the real wealth of the Nation lay in the product of the soil, dug out and wrought out by the labor of the patient, persistent farmer, and through the past six years, while the people had been crying "hard times," the husbandman had been blessed with a liberal harvest, the National debt had been largely decreased, and our exports had been largely increased—seven-tenths of the products of our country, sent abroad to increase our Nation's wealth, being the fruit of his toil.

While prosperity was attending the farmer in the labor of his hands, the burdens of taxation were weighing heavier and heavier upon him. His broad acres lay wide-spread to the assessor's view, while many of the richest men of the Nation had an understanding with the banks that just previous to the visit of the assessor, their notes, mortgages, etc., were to be exchanged for government bonds, and when interviewed by him, were not in possession of papers subject to taxation, whereupon another exchange would be made with the banks, and again they were in possession of their property, which for a year they called their own.

Bro. Armstrong urged upon all farmers, the duty of self respect, and believed the only remedy for all these evils lay in their own power, viz.: to send their own men to Congress, and not sit quietly down, expecting that lawyers would legislate in their behalf. He made the assertion, and cited as proof, the words of a distinguished Senator, that "unless farmers interested themselves in the politics of the Nation, and secured legislation in their own favor, their burdens of taxation would increase until it became too heavy to be borne, and the life of the Nation would be sapped at its fountain head, and decay and destruction inevitably follow."

Bros. F. M. Holloway and C. L. Whitney followed Bro. Armstrong in short and spirited addresses.

The hall of Ypsilanti Grange is lighted by gas, and very nicely furnished—in fact, the nicest I have seen. Flowers, rich and rare, filled the air with their perfume, showing that the teachings of Flora had been well heeded.

This is a large Grange, both in regard to numbers and size of members. I think it numbers 120 members, and among the large ones are Bro. and Sister Finley, who taken collectively would, I think, nearly approximate to a quarter of a ton, good solid Grange flesh and blood, but as it is human to err, it is possible I have fixed these figures too high by a hundred pounds or more. Now I hope Sister Finley will not be alarmed, fearing this will give the impression that she is not a delicate little woman. I will only say that I take my own weight as a standard in judging others, and thus I am pretty apt to get the numbers well up into the hundreds, and if I have erred in this case, she can strike a balance in favor of Bro. Finley, who, grand looking as he is, could bear an additional fifty, at least, without detriment to himself.

Then there are Bro. and Sister McDowell, who are quite weighty Patrons, and they have a weighty responsibility, as they have in charge the Washtenaw County farm. By invitation we called there on our way home, and found the farm and house models of neatness and order, and judging from the expressions of thankfulness given by some of the inmates to Sister McDowell, we should say the paupers of Washtenaw Co. had fallen into good hands. This farm is located on one of the main roads, midway between the cities of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, and commands a good view of that beautiful country. The house is a fine building, and is furnished with every convenience for running so large an establishment. The rooms occupied by the family are very pleasant and handsomely furnished.

We were courteously and handsomely entertained over night, or rather morning, by Bro. and Sister Platt, who come in the class of large Ypsilanti Grangers; and as I am bound to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, I really believe Sister Platt is just a little ahead; and this is the only instance in which I ever knew Bro. Platt to be beaten, but then, it's "all in the family." We all remember, or ought to remember, the courage he displayed, and his great service to Michigan farmers in the fight with the Lee and Teal patent gate swindle. The right man was in the right place that time, sure. We saw at Bro. Platt's a relic, which I think every Patron would be glad to see,—a swing gate model which went through the U. S. Courts in both suits, and came out victorious. He has decked it with a blue ribbon, and attached to it this label: "This is the model used in the farmers' Lee and Teal patent gate suit, when farmers, headed by stalwart Grangers, sent to grass those who tried to collect royalty thereon. On the trial it was shown that the gate was first used by Adam to close the main carriage way leading into the Garden

of Eden, to keep the cows out nights. We said to him while there that we believed that he was in duty bound to take this model to the State Grange as an object of great interest.

And my dear sisters, I have been thinking all through these long hot weary days, that autumn would soon be here, and winter would closely follow, and then the State Grange—that annual reunion of such a large and happy family, where we may receive from each other new inspiration and strength to fulfill our mission here below. MRS. H. K. SEXTON.

Please, May I Speak?

GRATTAN, Aug. 21st, 1880.

As I come so often to have a talk with my brothers and sisters who read the VISITOR, I feel that I must ask in a humble way if I may again be heard.

I have several things I would like to talk about. The first is of the Pomona Grange held at our hall, Aug. 18th. It was the first one I ever attended, and that was the fact with the majority of our Grange. I think the most of the members were favorably impressed with the work they were trying to do, namely, to elevate man and woman in their moral, intellectual and social spheres.

I think very many of our Subordinate Grange members have no knowledge of the work of a Pomona Grange. They think it an expense, and a sort of aristocracy. But I think they will change their minds when they understand the purposes for which it was organized, for it is the special duty of the Pomona Grange to prepare subjects, to read and discuss all matters pertaining to farming, stock as well as grain, and also the educational interests of the Granges in their jurisdiction.

I can truly say that I was well pleased with the exercises. Bros. Whitney, of Byron; Hine of Cannon; Miller, of Alpine, all had, and read, good papers. Their subjects were well chosen and well arranged, and I trust they will do much good.

Now it rather seems to me that every Sub. Grange should have a few members at least who belong to the Pomona Grange. I was disappointed about our Grange. I thought we would have some one to represent Grattan Grange, No. 170, in our Pomona Grange, but it was not the case. I heard a number say that they would like to join, if it was convenient, while there were others who did not think much of it; and what shall I say for myself? Well, my health is quite poor, and I don't know as I could ever attend a Pomona Grange, unless it should come to our hall,—so that is my excuse. But I guess if there had been a class gotten up in Grattan Grange, Aunt Kate would have been one among them.

There is one thing I would like to know, do all Pomona Granges turn out such a large number of large men and women as Kent County. (I mean no harm, the more of a good thing the better.) My husband is a 200-lb. Granger, but I am a poor little diminutive one, though in real earnest.

I think the Pomona Grange was organized for the benefit of the Subordinate Granges, and I believe there is no Grange so wise or strong but they may gain some good from a Pomona Grange.

The idea that Bro. Miller advanced in regard to schools, and the relations that should exist between parent and teacher, I fully endorse. Parents must exhibit more interest in their children's education, if they would have them make greater improvement. They should visit their schools often; be sociable with the teacher, make suggestions, if necessary; make the teachers understand you co-operate with them. I think, by so doing, teachers would be encouraged, and would take more interest in their schools than they do now. There are two classes of persons whom I have great sympathy for: one is the young school teacher; the other the young wife and mother: we will only speak of the former now. We will sup-

pose our young teacher to be a farmer's daughter, her parents are quite poor, with a large family. Well, this girl feels that she must earn her support, and she can make the most money by teaching. So she studies early and late, and at the age of 15 or 16 she is able to get a second or third grade certificate. She goes into a school all hopeful of success, and what is the result? Well, I think if she has managed to hold on for a full term, she has done well. I don't feel disposed to censure young school teachers; I know parents lack judgment in managing children, so have charity for young teachers, for they have not had the benefit of experience.

I forgot to speak of my new acquaintance with brothers and sisters at our Pomona Grange. With them I was much pleased, and hope to renew the acquaintance in the future.

Fraternally yours,

AUNT KATE.

Self-Culture.

An essay read before Trowbridge Grange, No. 295, by Mrs. S. D. Rockwell:

To cultivate the mind should be the aim and object of us all, but more especially of those Patrons, whose motto is "Excelsior." To those who have ordinary intellectual ability, it should be a pleasure as well as a duty to improve themselves. Progression is written on everything in nature, and man, the superior of all, must progress by his own individual effort, if he reaches a superior manhood. The mind is ever active, ever reaching after something higher and nobler than supplying the mere physical wants.

Energy with ambition and severe mental training, produces the thoughtful mind. History tells us that the greatest men of any time were those whose untiring zeal never flagged in their search after knowledge. The sciences would not be so well developed as they are at the present time if it were not for man's progressive faculties; and when new truths are evolved, they should be acknowledged and accepted as such. The ancients could not bear any innovation on their existing theories, without bitter opposition; but as we advance in knowledge and civilization, we know things are continually changing, and we must either advance or retrograde. Compare our present mode of farming with the style of a century ago, and what an improvement? And yet, with all our agricultural helps, farmers are overworked. They should take more time for rest and study. When the physical system is exhausted, the mental faculties suffer also. If we read, it is only to glance over an article, for in this condition of body and mind, we are not capable of deep thought.

I think it is a mistaken idea for people to cramp and dwarf the intellect for the sake of acquiring wealth. It is true, poverty is a hard task master, and a few, perhaps, are obliged to bend their whole efforts to provide for physical wants. But with the mass of farmers, it is only a question of wealth against mental culture. A few hours less labor would give more time for mental improvement. Wealth and industry are all right, and every one should aim to have a home of his own, and that home should possess every comfort and luxury that the owner can afford, and should be the center of attraction for the whole family circle. The invisible cord of love should bind its members in one fraternal band, and each should endeavor to make it the brightest and dearest spot on all earth.

The more we cultivate and improve our mental faculties, the more capable we are of enjoying life. If we spent more of our time reading and studying, we should be better prepared to take our rightful position in society, and not be looked upon with supercilious contempt by many who are scarcely our equals. Because we are farmers is no reason we should be rough and rude. The polishing process is a beneficial

one, otherwise the uncut diamond would appear no better than the worthless pebble by its side. In the olden time, when brute force prevailed, man looked upon woman as his inferior. She was treated only as his servant—her duty to minister to his wants and wishes—but to-day, when people are esteemed for brain culture instead of physical endurance, woman takes her place more on an equality with man. Taxation without representation certainly is not fair, and woman is just as amenable to the laws of our country as man. The plea that it will degrade a woman or lower her self-respect, or sully her purity to go to the polls and cast her ballot with her father, husband, or brother, is nonsense. No one thinks it improper for her to go to the lecture, Grange, or any place of amusement with her gentlemen friends, and men should be gentlemen in one place as well as in another. The amount of mental culture we possess has its influence over us in our behavior, wherever we are.

I think it will be a step in advance when the people are educated to the idea that men deserve as much censure and blame when they step from the path of rectitude and honor as women do. As a general thing, we overlook in man many things that in woman would be glaring faults; but I think society will change its views of many things as we advance in knowledge.

Thanks to the Sisters.

For the sensible, hearty, cheering letters that I have read and reread in the Ladies' Department of the GRANGE VISITOR, I, for one, feel greatly indebted to the writers. They have done me a world of good, especially the "Talk with the Sisters from Myra," in Aug. 1st.

I dearly love to read, and if one has some of those good books she wrote of, or one from the host of soul-inspiring books that can be obtained at trifling cost, lying near when one sits down to rest a few moments, it would cheer, and also keep one from being deluded into the foolish habit of reading trashy stuff that only dwarfs one's mind, and after the reading they feel as if their time was thrown away. Not so with a few moment spent reading any good book or the VISITOR. It has been such a blessing to me, that I wish all could read it, and that there was not a house without it in the State. Its influence tends to a higher life.

Thanks for Aunt Kate's suggestion for saving the VISITORS, and giving them a home binding. They are needed very often for reference, when one really has Grange principles in their hearts; and I am sure if one reads the VISITOR they will become good Patrons.

I hope the dear sisters will continue to send their mite from their treasures of thought, to cheer all who love to read, and think, and profit by it.

Yours truly,

Mrs. H. L. BRODERICK,
Paradise Grange, No. 638.

What our Editorial Room Looks Like.

He opened the door cautiously, and poking in his head in a suggestive sort of way, as if there was more to follow, inquired: "Is this the editorial rinktum?"

"The what? My friend."

"Is this the rinktum—sink um—sanctum, or some other place where the editors live?"

"This is the editorial room, yes, sir. Come in."

"No, I guess I won't come in. I wanted to see what a rinktum was like, that's all. Looks like our garret, only wuss. Good day."—New Haven Register.

THE Grange has made the farmer a thinker; it has made him a man demanding his rights; it has enlarged his views; it has developed his talents; aroused his social nature; made him better morally; brightened his life; beautified his home; increased his income; kept his boys and girls on the farm; giving him an honored place among men, and is fast securing him his just rights. Yes, the Grange has a grand influence.

Our Rulers.

How big this world is! How round the earth! How vast its expanse of waters! How broad its plains! How grand its rivers! How majestic its mountains! How regular and exact in motion! How steadfast to its purpose, balanced by forces within and without, belonging to itself.

If man is an epitome of all there is, the finest and completest evolution of matter, operated by divine spirit; if he sits on a pinnacle, crowning all this round world, how does he complete the figure? Is he round, and broad, and grand; majestic, lofty, sun-light crowned, free, complete? Echo answers, Is he? Where? Yet this is his inheritance.

Why is humanity so groveling, making footprints only in the dirt, claiming kinship only with dirt? Why hold we not our heads away above the clouds, in the sunlight of truth, catching inspiration from angels; while our feet press lightly the earth, to fill full the measure of our existence here? Why? We are slaves and slave-holders, ruled by powers and forces which should be our servants.

I do not wish to speak to-day, of that great Power which we term the Supreme Ruler of the universe; neither of the rulers of nations, nor States, Counties, towns, cities, villages, corporations, societies or families. The individual man, the one small atom, singled out from the great mass of all there is, and representing the whole,—who and what are his rules?

Man, in his physical make-up, is a product of the earth, made up of earth, grown from it as much as the plants that have their roots in the soil. The earth possesses weeds as well as flowers; thorns, poisonous herbs, swamps, miasmas, as well as fruits, grains, sweet perfumes, and delightful parks. Man has incorporated into his make-up these different elements, in different combinations, each retaining its distinct characteristic to assert itself, and maintain its hold in the structure. The material in the make-up, comprising what we call the body, calls to the like material outside the body for companionship to feed and build itself up. For instance, here is a man who, in his make-up, caught up the element of tobacco. It is in him, a living, distinct individual, a part of him. Now, what does he do? Does he say to the tobacco within. You are a vile, dirty, element; if I feed you, you will become my master, binding me down to earth! Begone! Starve! Die out! I will have none of you! thereby getting strength in the finer, cleaner, qualities to do fine, noble work. Does he do this? In some instances, most praiseworthy. Yes. In the greater number of cases, the tobacco within, calls for the tobacco without, and the man, his reason, judgement, good sense, steps down, bows down and worships at the shrine of—King Tobacco. A being, claiming to be a man, heir of eternal life, ruled by a weed!

High living, inordinate eating and drinking, is more important to some people than their own salvation. Dull perceptions, stupid mentality, indifference to any higher life, result from over-feeding. Appetite calls, the Man yields the control. Can he afford it, when a little denial, just an easy choice, would brighten up the intellect, clear away clouds, and lift the man into heaven's own sunlight.

Pain, sickness and suffering hold us in bondage to death. While if we know how and we can learn, we might make these our servants to attain immortality. We do not understand this nor have we the energy to work out the problem. The element in matter which seeks ease, (shall we name it intellectual laziness?) rules. Why get we not up in the might of will-power, and the invisible force which is within our reach, and throw off these chains which ignorance forges, and turn our enemies into servants?

Poverty and its attendant ills pinches us until we have hardly time or aspira-

tion for a noble sentiment, an unselfish thought, or charitable deed, and all because we are too ignorant to bring to ourselves and utilize the abundant treasures which earth holds at the disposal of intelligence.

Gold is a terrible master, hard, cold, tyrannical, fearful. When the principle of right and justice rules, and not greed and selfish gain; when we love money for the good it will help us do in making ourselves and the world better, then, and only then, are we safe treasurers of what the world terms wealth. The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. We, as his children are the rightful inheritors of that fullness as fast as we are wise enough to make good use of it. A rich man who is not the better for that money is a dishonest man and has come dishonestly by his possessions, for nature makes no mistakes in placing her gifts in unskilled hands. It is theft,—a "climbing up some other way," and will in end curse and not bless.

One of the chief wants of humanity is character, individuality on a plane of nobility. If we view the assembled world standing in one vast mass, only here and there a head rises above the sea of heads.

Who dares to think and act for himself contrary to established usage? Who follows out his convictions of right, if popular opinion opposes, who dares stand alone, if need be, with right and truth? Slaves following some leader blind as ourselves. "What will people say?" "What will be my standing in society and in my neighborhood?" "Is it for my interest?" "Is it safe?" "Will it pay?" Aye, rather what is right for me? How can I be self secure and maintain an intelligent respect for myself? How can I best fill up the measure of my days with usefulness and blessings? There are two ways in this world. One is the freedom of a life that dares to be true to self. The other is the slavery that runs in ruts, sides with the majority for fear of losing caste and reputation. The one requires back-bone, self-denial, staunch integrity. The other is weak, yielding, and unreliable. One leads into light and endless life, the other direct to darkness and death. Do we take in the full import of this? Do we see how lack of distinct self-hood is the mask of death? Who knows what is right for me as well as myself, if I have reason and common sense? Why should I care what any person thinks of me so long as I can respect myself in the light of the truest and best I know. Sensitiveness to imaginary slights, insults or abuse indicates a pitiable weakness and lack of clear-cut rounded self-hood. No person can injure me unless there is in my make-up that which is just as black and unfortunat as the attempted injury. The harm all comes on the other party. I stand, if clean myself, above and beyond it all unmoved. I may throw dirt at the sun all day, it only falls back upon myself, soiling my own hands. The sun shines on undimmed and unspotted. We all may reach upward in inspiration and effort toward the sun.

Superstition, a child of darkness, ideas of the past, born with us, cling like chains about our feet, holding us tortured prisoners.

We are ruled by custom, fashion, party, creed, and all material conditions. Minority in the right is often ruled by majority in the wrong. Did any of us ever know or have a part in such a case? What would be the brave, manly thing to do as one of the minority? Selfishness, fear, ignorance, death—a force of mighty powers belonging to earth, claim our devotion.

But I must stop ere I have half begun. We are enslaved by such a multitude of influences that we scarce can draw a free breath.

Yet there is a beautiful broad plane of life whereon a man may walk without fear, free. A man rounded like the earth, balanced like the earth, self poised, revolving in his orbit, with law, work, suffering, death—his servants; and life, full, rounded, assured,—a joy. Rich in the treasures of experience, and gems of thought gathered in the pathway thither—a pathway which lies through struggle, battle,

hand to hand contest with the powers of darkness and of earth, which beset us in the innumerable little experiences of every day working life. Repeated defeats, it may be, bleeding feet and aching hearts; but victory at last—victory over self, and so, as an epitome of the whole—victory over all; spirit governing matter, ruled only by the higher law of justice, love, and life.

God give us men! A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty, and in private thinking,
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,

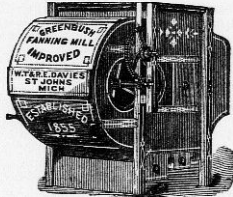
Their large professions, and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps.

L. F. STEGEMAN.

Allegan, Sept., 1880.

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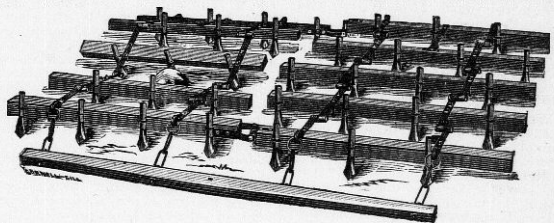
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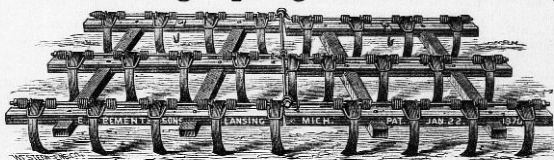
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