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Exhausting the Wheat Lands.

There is one point in American competition with England which, though it has now and then been touched upon, has never been thoroughly worked out. America is un-doubtedly reducing the rent of land in England by the amount of food which she is enabled to send over here at a cheap rate. In this way, too, land of an inferior quality in England is going out of cultivation. But all this grain which is sent represents really so much valuable manure. Instead of using it, we slit up our rivers with the sewage of our large towns, and millions' worth of fertilizing agents are, year after year, swept into the sea. This is bad enough by itself. What is worse, however, is that each successive wheat centre in the United States is more rapidly exhausted than the one belore, owing to the excessive over-cropping and the want of manure. Thus, the soil in lhe United States is undergoing deterioation to supply us with the necessaries of life, while we who receive the food allow our soil to go ent of cultivation when the very substance we receive would, if properly used, enrich and fertilize it. Posterity, perhaps, will think we had very curious ways of dealing with their planet .- Pall Mall Gazette.

Agricultural Pepartment.

THE WORLD FROM THE SIDEWALK. Did you ever stand in the crowded street,

In the glare of the city lamp,
And list to the tread of a million feet
In their quaintly musical tramp? As the surging crowd goes to and fro, Tis a pleasant sight, I ween, To mark the figures that come and go

In the ever-changing scene. Here the publican walks with the sinner proud, And the priest in his gloomy dowl, And Dives walks in the motley crowd With Lazarus, cheek by jowl.

How lightly trips the country lass, In the midst of the city's ills — As freshly pure as the daisied grass That grows on her native hills.

When Time has beaten the world's tattoo, And his dusky armor dight
Is treading with echoless footsteps through The gloom of the silent night, How many of these shall be daintily fed And shall sing to slumbers sweet; While many will go to a sleepless bed, And never a crumb to eat.

Ah me! when the hours go joyfully by, How little we stop to heed Our brothers and sisters' despairing cry, In their woe and bitter need! Yet such a world as the angels sought This world of ours we'd call, If the brotherly love that the Father taught

Were felt by each for all. Yet a few short years, and this motley throng Will all have passed away,
And the rich, and the poor, and the old, and the young,
Will be undistinguished clay.
And lips that laugh and lips that moan
Shall in silence like his that moan

And some will lie under a stately stone, And some in the "potter's field." But the sun will be shining just as bright, And so will the silver moon; And just such a cru And just such a crowd at noon: And men will be wicked and women will sin,

As ever since Adam's fall. With the same old world to labor in, And the same God over all.

Shall in silence alike be sealed;

Trees.

A very important matter for our people to consider is the preservation and planting o trees. Up to the present time we have done nothing but cut down and burn them. To e certain extent, this has been necessary, carried us too far in an opposite direction? Are there not many Counties now that have older counties. We often hear the remark, "I have timber enough to last me as long as I shall live." Year by year the timber lot grows smaller, and no provision is made growth. Every year the source of supply for lumber is receding farther and farther, and it is not prophecy that foretells a timber and lumber famine in the near future, but it is capable of demonstration.

The value of the timber destroyed is not the only bad feature of this waste of the best gift of nature. To strip any part of a country of trees is to change the climate from a soft and moist one to a dry and harsh one; to change the direction of storms, or to dissipate them altogether; to dry up the streams, and to expose too large a part of the earth's surface to the direct rays of the sun; to encourage the fierce wind, and the devastating tornado; to engender long periods of drought and incipient deluges. It is declared that Tunis and Algiers were once fertile regions, supporting a dense population. Their decadence is largely traceable to the destruction of their forests. The political decay of Spain is ascribed to the same cause. It is stated on good authority that there are parts of Asia Minor, of northern Africa, and even of Alpine Europe, where causes set in action by man, have brought the face of the earth to a desolation as complete as that of the moon, and yet they are known to have once been covered with luxuriant woods, verdant pastures, and fertile meadows. The facts educed from these historic regions may will excite our profound alarm. Large tracts are now withdrawn from human use, though they once flowed with milk and honey. That the cupidity of man, unrestrained by any feeling of philanthropy, can thus effectually blot out a large proportion of God's green earth, is deplorable. The causes that produce an effect in one part of the globe will be reproduced in any other, under like circumstances. The changes may be slow, yet they are not so slow that many of us have

mospheric conditions-portentious "signs," seem now to have lost their power over the storm king, and the cloud, once no larger than a man's hand, that spread and increased, and at last covered fields with a flood of rain, now rises ominously as of yore, but before the zenith is reached, begins to dissipate and fades entirely away. Who does not remember the olden spring-time drizzle, the low-hung clouds that drifted over and among the tree-tops, the steaming of the earth that seemed to meet and mingle with the upper mists, and the constant drip, drip of the rain? Our forests were then the the relentless axe of the woodman, and the clouds seem to fly the earth, and the streams are shrunken, or entirely dried away.

There are other causes, not so readily understood, which produce storms. They have their birth sometimes in remote quarters of the globe, and drift along in the upper air, independent of earth influences. These descend in rain, or wind, or tornadoes. They are eccentric. There may be long pauses between, or they may follow in quick succession. They are not harnessed to the earth, to be guided by those gentle influences, born of mists and dew, and green leaves, and shade, nor led along the subtile currents of earth, to sprinkle the parched places. They are capricious and changeful, and no modifications of the earth's surface will ever impede their progress. But there are earth-born showers, which the agency of man has checked, and which it is safe to say the agency of man can again reproduce. Not sufficient time has yet elapsed since the planting of them dec planting of tiend con vestern plains and prairies began, to proceed conclusively their effect on the humidity of the atmosphere. Yet rains have been more intermittent, and the amount, as registered by the rain-gauge, greater, and farmers are stimulated to more extensive plantings by that faith that works by sight, and the deductive assurances of

The arguments and facts upon which it to say the Academy of Natural Science but may not our zeal for clearing land have has adopted the theory of forest influence over rainfalls, and Commissioner LeDuc has requested Congress to direct him to not sufficient timber for actual needs, and plant an experimental forest on the Corteau still the destruction continues, even in the de Prairies, a range of high lands, in the treeless region of south-eastern Dakota.

This measure, however necessary in the interest of science, and to every freeholder, not having the talismanic potency of polfor a removal by encouraging the growth of litics attached to it must undoubtedly await young trees, or the planting of a new the more important legislation of personal interest and aggrandizement.

The amount of rainfall necessary for successful agricultural operations is about 30 inches. When it falls below 26 inches, many of the crops which a soil will successfully produce with that amount will be materially shortened, or entirely fail. The average amount of rainfall in Michigan for the past ten years, beginning with 1870, is 30.95 inches. In 1879 it was as low as 26,82 inches. In the treeless regions of Montana and Dakota, it is never higher than 20 inches, and often as low as 12 inches. In Nebraska and Kansas it seldom reaches 26 inches. At the entrance to the Strait of Fuca, in Washington Territory, the mean annual rainfall is 123.35 inches, which is greater than that of any recorded place on the American continent, except at Vera Cruz in Mexico, where 183.20 inches is recorded. The timber and forests of the former region are thus described in a report to the War Department from the western territories: "The size and number of the trees growing upon given acres is almost incredible. Trees often measure 320 feet in length. Fifty, sixty, and sometimes as high as cighty good timber trees grow on an acre of ground. Over hundreds and hundreds of square miles of area, does this unequalled timber exist, astonishing for its size and durability."

That there is a close connection of rainto show from the few among the many instances which might be cited. Whenever the limit of spoliation of timber is reached. then should the beginning be made with the new plantations. It only needs the impetus of a good example to set the good work in motion. To plant a forest which it will take fifty or sixty years to mature, seems like throwing away a life, but it is demonstrable that so good an investment

five years standing, sold from \$700 to \$2,000 per acre, from land that originally was worth only \$2 to \$4 per acre. It has been calculated by competunt authority that a plantation of ten acres of European larch to stand fifty years, will produce a profit of thirteen per cent. per annum, and gives a net profit at the end of that time of \$50,-

Sec. Garfield, of the State Horticultural Society, has introduced a bill providing for the protection of trees along the highway, nursing mothers of the clouds, and parent and has also introduced a resolution requestof the streams, but both are orphaned by ing the Governor to appoint an "Arbor Day," for the setting of trees. These are practical measures in the interest of the State, and we hope to see them both become operative.

And now, what shall we plant, and where shall we plant? For light, sandy land the European larch is probably the best. It makes a steady, vigorous growth, and is valvable in all stages of its growth. For strong land, white ash, black walnut, hickory and white-wood are excellent. Hard maple has been much used for planting along highways. Borers are beginning to destroy them and if this pest should increase, we must have recourse to varieties whose pungent bark is obnoxious to them, and which are fully as beautiful and the timber more valu-

Plant windbreaks of evergreens along permanent lanes and on section lines. In Iowa, where timber belts have been planted and are growing, a perceptible diminution in the force of the wind is experienced and a difference of five degrees in the range of the thermometer. Don't begrudge standing There is thus a wider range of prices, and room for trees any where. Plant them not for the present only, but for the future. While you enjoy life, erect your own monu-

Concerning Wool.

these deductions are based, are too lengthy complete history of the wool market for the to get the highest market price, we must for even an extract in this article. Suffice year just past, and shows the cause of the have our wool in the very best condition and variation in prices. It says: "January opened with a very strong market for all classes of wool, and a feeling that the impetus given to trade by the speculative movements during the previous autumn, arising from the prosperous condition of wool manufacturing, had not yet reached its climax. During the previous season when the prospects offered but little encouragement, the importations of foreign wools were very light, and the active demand very materially

reduced the supply of the home grown staple. All branches of industry were on the tidal wave of prosperity, and many were of the opinion that the price of wool would go much higher before any retrograde movement was to be feared. Acting on this theory, speculators bought with as much avidity as legitimate consumers. * * * * With values increasing almost every week, with goods sold ahead, aud a prosperous condition of the country, it was not strange that many should be carried beyond the bounds of discretion. This was shown by the eagerness with which speculators sought to contract for the new clip of wool some months before shearing time, at figures above the rates then current in the distributing markets.

As the spring advanced, it became evident that most branches of business had been pushed too fast. Iron was among the first to feel the effect of undue inflation, and was closely followed by other commodities, including wool.

The highest point was reached early in April, up to which time there had been no cessation in the active demand, and manufacturers finding two buyers for every yard of cloth they were producing, were liberal purchasers of the raw material. About the tenth of the month, however, new orders ceased, and buyers at once withdrew from the wool markets, refusing to increase their fall with forest growth, we have attempted stocks except as they needed some particular grade to finish uncompleted contracts. * *

* With the month of October, however, when the probable result of the election became more apparent, a bitter feeling was established, and an active trade was the result, during the closing months of the year, accompanied by a gradual improvement of ten per cent. values.

Most dealers are holding desirable lots with firmness, on the ground that, as prices not noticed them. Certain changes in at- for one's family cannot be made as an in- in in the interior are above present market

vestment in the growth of a forest. Dr. rates, and expecting a good demand during that were once the sure precursors of rain- James Brown, of Scotland, is quoted as say- the next few months, with no great surplus ing that he has seen crops of larch of sixty- of wool during the remainder of the season, they can reasonably look for some further improvement from the present basis of quo-

> On Jan. 10th, No. 1 Michigan wool was quoted at 47@48c, with combing and delain at 48@51c.

> The Wool-Growers' Bulletin, published at Steubenville, Ohio, In Its issue of Jau. 5th, says: "For the past ten days we have had 45c offered, and in some sections wool went off freely at that price, yet there still remains many clips that only 50c will move. It now looks as if about all that could be bought had been bought up, and we were ready to bid good evening to 45c, and welcome 50c after the holidays."

The reason of the difference of 3 to 4 cents per pound, in the price of Michigan and Ohio wool, should be sought out and remedied if possible by Michigan farmers.

At the meeting of the "Michigan Sheep-Breeeers and Wool-Growers," held at Lansing, last December, Mr. Doughty reported having held correspondence with wool manufacturers in relation to this, and said that Michigan wool was as good as Ohio, but the latter had the advantage in being put up clean and freer from tags.

This, we apprehend, is not the only reason. Our farmers are as careful as Ohio farmers in handling wool. The reason is probably in the greater uniformity of fleece in the clip, requiring less assorting. Many of our farmers, especially in the newer counties, have purchased sheep wherever they could find them, and from different flocks, and have not paid that attention to breeding that insures the best success in wool-growing. the general average of values is correspondingly less.

This article was not originally intended as a homily on wool growing, but as a resume of the markets for wools, and intended as an index to judge of future prices, But it must Welter Brown & Co.'s monthly wool cir- be remembered that wool at the east is sold har for January, is received. It gives a for what it is really worth, and if we expect of the best quality.

Letter from " Old Poultry."

We have received a communication from 'Old Poultry," giving some practical hints about the management of poutlry in winter. A little observation will determine what hens are layers, and which are not, and he advises to dispose of all such barren hens. Many farmers take extra care of horses, sheep, and cattle, giving a variety of food to them, but throw a little corn to the hens occasionally, and then expect profitable returns in eggs.

He advises to boil scraps of meat until tender, and mix with corn meal, adding cayenne pepper and sulphur to the mixture, and give warm. Feed corn at night before the fowls go to roost. Crushed or burnt bone, lime, ashes and gravel are essential. One good way to utilize frozen apples is to boil and feed to the hens. Hens will not lay unless kept warm. The hen house must be battened and the roosting place small, so that it shall not be below the freezing point. It would be well to partition off the roosting place, leaving the main part of the house for range, feeding, and laying. Don't forget light, for hens want to see what they are about. Two winters and three summers are enough to keep fowls for profit. Where many fowls are kept, the younger should be kept separate from the older. They naturally divide themselves thus when left to their own sweet will; besides, small flocks are desirable.

"Old Poultry" has had some experience with the incubator, which he promises to give the readers of the Visitor in some future number.

Lecturer's Appointments.

As announced before, Feb. 5th we shall visit Lapeer, Lapeer County. We expect to have Bro. Chas. E. Mickley to assist us in the work. The second week we shall spend mainly in Tuscola County, while the counties of Sanilac, Huron, Genessee and Ma. comb will be visited if we can make the n ecessary arrangements in time. Dormant and weak Granges should at once correspond C. L. WHITNEY,

State Lecturer.

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, FEBRUARY 1st, 1881.

The Railroads and the People.

In approaching the problem of the rela-tions of the railroads of this country to the people, it must, first of all, be borne in mind that transportation on sea and land has developed under radically different principles.

The ocean being free to all and open to any individual who chooses to place his ship thereon, a vessel could go wherever its owner chose to send it; the laws of competition, and of supply and demand, which have here-tofore been found potent to protect the pub-lic interest, applied here, as in other branches of trade, and answered their purposes fully. So universal was the operation of this law that it has been relied upon to govern the relations of railroads to the public, and only upon the larger development of the new means of transportation has it become evident to all-what had been foreseen by a few -that the conditions of the two kinds of commerce are essentially different: that a railroad is a natural monopoly, and must be

treated as such.
In 1874, the Senate of the United States, in response to a general demand, appointed a specommittee on transportation, composed of Senators William Windom, of Minnesota; John Sherman, of Ohio; Roscoe Conkling, of New York; H. G. Davis, of West Virginia; T. M. Norwood, of Georgia; J. W. Johnson, of Virginia; John H. Mitchell, of Oregon; and S. B. Conover, of Florida. The committee occupied the entire summer of 1874 in making an exhaustive examination of the subject, and in their report we find

"In the matter of taxation there are to-day four men representing the four great trunk lines between Chicago and New York, who possess, and who not infrequently exercise, powers which the Congress of the United States would not venture to exert. They may at any time, and for any reason satisfactory to themselves, by a single stroke of the pen, reduce the value of property in this country by hundreds of millons of dollars. An additional charge of five cents per bushel on the transportation of cereals would have been equivalent to a tax of forty-five millions of dollars on the crop of 1873. No Congress would dare to exercise so vast a power except upon a necessity of the most imperative nature; and yet these gentle-men exercise it whenever it suits their supreme will and pleasure, without explana-tion or apology. With the rapid and inev-itable progress of combination and consolidation, these colossal organizations are daily becoming stronger and more imperious. The day is not distant, if it has not already arrived, when it will be the duty of the states-

man to inquire whether there is less danger in leaving the property and industrial inter-ests of the people thus wholly at the mercy of a few men, who recognize no responsibility but to their stockholders, and no principle of action but personal and corporate aggrandizement, than in adding somewhat to the power and patronage of a government directly responsible to the people and entirely under their control."—Report of the United States Senate Committee on Transportation Routes, page 158.

In the State of New York, dissatisfaction regarding railroad management has existed for a long time; a statement of the grievances suffered by the producing and other interests has from time to time been laid before the Legislature, and investigation of the same asked; but so many members were several years even an investigation of grievances-a thing which ought to be the common right of every citizen-was denied. Public sentiment regarding this question has been constantly growing stronger, and last year the Assembly appointed an able committee of nine members,-Hon. A. B. Hepburn, chair-man,-which occupied nearly nine months in an investigation of the subject. It found the principal charges "fully proven," and its comment upon the state of things then developed was as follows:

"The mistake was in not providing proper safeguards to protect the public interest, and hold the railroads to a strict accountability for their transactions. Thus, through the laxity of our laws and the want of governmental control (measurably excusable, considering the unforeseen possibilities of railroad development at the time of the enactment of those laws, but no longer pardonable in the light of the evidence herewith submitted), have crept in those abuses hereafter mentioned, so glaring in their proportions as to savor of fiction rather than actual history." (Report, page 7.)

Yet this investigation did not touch upon one of the most serious phases of this question: the political corruption directly resulting from the departure from correct principles in railroad management. In order to arrive at a proper understanding of this question, it is necessary to review briefly these principles and sketch the progress of

this greatest invention of the age.
It is generally admitted that railroads, being public highways and common carriers, should treat all shippers with equality under like circumstances, and with relative equality where circumstances differ. The function of the railroad being essentially public in nature, and the vote of the small shipper having had as much to do with conferring the franchises under which railroads are constructed and operated as that of the large shipper, the right of the citizen on the highway here comes in to limit the operation of the law of whole sale and retail, which governs in private transactions. When the er or less degree, throughout the United capital actually invested in railroads has been fairly compensated, the rest of the advantages accruing from the discovery and application of steam to the purposes of trans-

portation should be enjoyed by the public.

Within the memory of comparatively young men, ordinary dirt roads were the only means of communication, except that furnished by our water-ways. These were owned and kept in order by the public. The demand for improved roads resulted in turnpike companies, which were chartered by the State and allowed to charge tolls to re-imburse the capital invested in these improved roads. Their charges, however, were required to be publicly posted, and to be the same to all. Next, the railroad was invented; associa-tions of individuals solicited privileges from the State to construct railroads on the same principle which had governed the construc-

owning the road became the sole carriers over it. This was the first step toward a monopoly around which has gathered many evils. At that time, however, the danger was not apparent; the principle of the com-mon carrier treating all shippers alike was recognized, and it was not until the many short lines of railroad were consolidated into great systems that the power of monopoly was understood and exercised. The evils. however, soon came, but the advantages of the new roads were so enormous, and so eager were the people to secure them, that the evils remained for a long time unnoticed. Among the first of these was that of fictitious cost; the railroad law of most of the States was based upon the theory that the capital invested in these steam roads was entitled to a fair return — and the public was entitled to all the rest of the advantages. It was something like the principle of our patent-law, which insures to the public the benefit of all inventions after they have yielded certain returns to the inventor. In one sense, it was a partnership—the State, which is the natural owner of all highways, contributing the franchises, while the associations of individuals in a corporate capacity constructed the roads. In the State of ew York, it was stipulated that after their charges of transportation yielded more than ten per cent net upon the capital actually contributed for the construction of these roads, then the Legislature might reduce the charge for transportation to a point which would not yield more than this; or, in other words, that after capital has been thus compensated, the public should come in for its share of the profits of the partner-ship, in the shape of reduced charges for transportation. Thus it was made a pri-mary principle that charges should be based ipon cost of service

How this principle has been evaded by stock-watering, by construction companies and other devices, is well known, but until recently it was not so well known that rail-road managers had formulated a new principle upon which to base charges, viz.: "what the traffic will bear," and that in the application of this principle some of the most important evils in our transportation system have developed.

The following from the Graphic illustrates the working of the new principle on the

" Instead of having rates for freight, they want to make special contracts, according to a man's profits. For instance, a man in Arizona has a mine and gets a quantity of ore, but has no facilities for fluxing and smelting it, and must send it to San Fran-

cisco. He says to the railroad:
"'I want to send my ore up to San
Francisco. What will you charge me a

"How much does it assay?" "That is none of your business."
"Yes, it is. We want to know how much it assays, in order to know what to

charge you. " Thirty dollars a ton." "" Well, we will charge you ten dollars a ton, and that will leave you twenty dollars." "Another man has a mine, and he puts the question:

What will you take my ore to San Francisco for?

" 'How much does it assay?"

"'That is none of your business.'
"He; too, must tell, and he says:
"Well, it yields three hundred dollars a

"Then we will charge you one hundred dollars a ton to take the ore to San Francisco. That leaves you two-thirds.' "The man has no alternative, and the money to sell his ore, but he becomes a discouraged miner. Thus the railroad company is forcing the question as to what are the restrictions on a common carrier, and whether the mere carrier can be despotic with the people, arbitrary in its rates, and virtually an owner in every interest on the

Again, on page 69 of the Hepburn Committee's report, we find:

"Now, as to the necessity for some regulation to protect the public, see testimony of Mr. Rutter, pages 453 4, where he testifies that he serves the stockholders only, and only regards the public interest to make it tributary to the interests of the stockholders. "Mr. Vilas [testimony, page 415], testifies

to the same controlling motives. Mr. Blanchard, after describing a railway officer as subject to three practical tribunals,-first, the president of the road; second, the law as laid down affecting transportation; and third, the unwritten law of commerce,-'It has been our policy in this matter, while keeping within the statute law as far as I knew it, or had occasion to know it, that wherever this public unwritten law came into contact with the interests of the shareholders, I believed it to be my conscientious duty to decide in favor of the shareholder; I knew of no claim that the nonshareholding interests had upon me as a railroad officer so long as I was within the written law, to concede its views in the matter of rates, and in the management of our traffic.' The marked importance which is here attached to keeping within the law, emphasizes the necessity for a law for gov-

ernmental control." "What the traffic will bear" is, to some extent, a legitimate consideration in fixing charges, but, left to the uncontrolled discretion of railroad managers, the public interest is not sufficiently considered, and out of the power to make special rates, which railroad companies have conferred upon their freight agents, favoritism, both as between individuals and communities, has resulted. er or less degree, throughout the United States. To what extent in the State of New York is indicated by the report of the Hepburn Committee; the report says (page 48):

"The charge that the railroads of this State discriminate against the citizens of this State, and in favor of Western and foreign producers, is fully proven by the evidence taken. The charge that they discriminate against certain localities in the State, as compared with others, is fully proven. The charge that they discriminate in favor of certain individuals, as compared with others in the same locality, is fully proven."

It is a remarkable fact that not only did the railroads oppose this investigation, but the presidents of the New York Central

tion of improved 'turnpike roads. The first idea was to allow any citizen to put his own vehicle on the new iron roads, but this was found impracticable, and the corporations seven bills designed to remedy, in the State of New York, the existing abuses. Of these, four of minor importance were not opposed by the railroads, and were allowed to become laws, but the session of the Legislature developed the fact that no bill to which the railroads objected could pass; a majority of the Senate had been elected in their interest, and bills, in themselves just and conservative, were defeated.

This tendency on the part of consolidated corporate interests to perpetuate, through the acquirement of political power, abuses which they have found it to their interest to perpetrate, is one of the most serious of the evils which threaten the public welfare. United States Senator David Davis, in a recent letter, says:

"The rapid growth of corporate power and the malign influence which it exerts by combination on the National and State Legislatures, is a well-grounded cause of alarm. A struggle is pending in the near future between this overgrown power, with its vast ramifications all over the Union, and a hard grip on much of the political machinery, on the one hand, and the people in an unorganized condition on the other, for control of the government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense anxiety."

It is an open secret that the railroads furnish a large share of the money required to operate the machinery of our elections, and in all districts where political parties are closely matched, their money, on the side of the candidate who will promise to favor their interersts, generally carries the day. They know no party, and consult no interests but their own, and, as a matter of course, the venal and less worthy element in our political life, under such a system as this, usually triumphs, and men who are too honest, or too independent to bow to corporate will are so weighted in the race for politthe front. Mr. Jay Gould, in his evidence before the New York Legislative committee of 1873, which investigated the affairs of the Erie railroad, openly testified as follows:

"I do not know how much I paid toward helping friendly men. We had four States to look after, and we had to suit our politics to circumstances. In a Democratic district I was a Democrat; in a Republican district I was a Republican, and in a doubtful district I was doubtful; but in every district and at all times, I have always been an Erie

The state of things unearthed by this investigation was officially described in the report of the Legislative committee, as fol-

"It is further in the evidence that it has been the custom of the managers of the Erie Railway, from year to year in the past, to spend large sums to control elections and to influence legislation. In the year 1868 more than one million (\$1,000,000) was disbursed from the Treasury for 'extra and legal services.' For interesting items see Mr. Wat-

son's testimony, pages 336 and 337.

"Mr. Gould, whose even the stand, and examined in relain these various vouchers shown him, admitted the payment during the three years prior to 1872 of large sums to Barber, Tweed, and others, and to influence legislation or elections; these amounts were charged in the 'India-rubber account.' 'The memory of this witness was very defective as to details, and he could only remember large transactions; but could distinctly recall that he had been in the habit of sending money into the numerous districts all over the State, either to control nominations or elections for Senators and members of Assembly. Considered that, as a rule, such investments paid better than to wait till the men got to Albany, and added the significant remark, when asked a question, that it would be as impossible to specify the numer ous instances as it would to recall to mind the numerous freight cars sent over the Erie road from day to day." (See testimony,

The report of the Legislative committee concludes with the following remarkable

"It is not reasonable to suppose that the Erie Railway has been alone in the corrupt use of money for the purposes named; but the sudden revolution in the direction of this company has laid bare a chapter in the secret history of railroad management such as has not been permitted before. It exposes the reckless and prodigal use of money, wrung from the people to purchase the election of the people's representatives, and to bribe them when in office. According to Mr. Gould, his operations extended into four different States. It was his custom to contribute money to influence both nominations and elections.

A recent editorial in the New York Even-ing Post, entitled "Wealth in Connecticut Politics," discusses this subject as follows:

"* * * With slow but steady progress the principle has come to be recognized, especially in the Congressional districts and by the Democratic party, that a man who wants an important nomination must get it by the promise or implication of a liberal contribution after the nomination is secured. The result is the free use of money at Connecticut elections and a corresponding debauchment of the political morals of the

"A good illustration of this evil appears in the Fourth Congressional district, made up of Fairfield and Litchfield counties. This is the district represented in Congress for several years by William H. Barnum, afterward United States Senator, and now the chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Probably no man ever succeeded so well as did he in organizing corruption. In each town was his band of workers, charged with the dispensation of funds on election day. He knew his men and his men knew him, and after each election, when it was found that 'Bill' Barnum had run ahead of his ticket all over his district, men understood the reason why. Presently the Republicans caught up the trick and practiced it in the Congressional election of two years ago, when a comparatively obscure candidate for Congress ran ahead of Governor Andrews in the Governor's own town, where his well-deserved popularity was unquestioned. In every small town of the district it has now come to be the fact that a venal band of from twenty to fifty electand Erie roads, in a joint letter to the committee previous to the investigation, generally and specifically denied the existence of ally and specifically denied the existence of congress or even for a State Senatorship. ors offer their votes to the highest bidder.

"All this, which every intelligent voter in Connecticut knaiws to be a fact, is a most disreputable and kandalous state of affairs.

* * As it is harmonic fact of general and * * * As it is it. the fact of general and comprehensive by may at important elections is notorious, il knowledge along ema on the good name of her words, fails to din-monwealth that the cranition as far as by a moral cowardice in communities which

prevents alike the prosecution of the briber and the bribed. A little wholesome law and some independent voting will go far toward remedying an evil that every good citizen in the State sees, feels, and understands, yet too often hesitates to rebuke."

-New York Evening Post, August 19th,

Mr. Barnum is a type of a ruling class in both political parties, half statesmen, half railroad men, who mix railroads and politics for their own advantage. They differ materially, however, from the John Adams type of statesman, who, when elected to Congress, immediately sold his stock in the United States Bank, on the ground that no representative should have a pecuniary interest in any matter likely to come before him in his Legislative capacity. The railroad statesman is found in both parties and in every Legislative assembly; while perhaps not numerically in the ascendant, through packing the principal committees, and "retaining" members of the legal profession who happen at the time to be Legislators, their ends are usually obtained. This feature is alluded to in one of the speeches of Senator Beck, of Kentucky, as follows:

"It is impossible to have an honest Legslature, State or federal, so long as representatives are sent who owe their election to, or are personally interested in, great moneyed corporations or monopolies. No matter whether they call themselves Democrats or Republicans, they are not the representatives of the people; they are simply the agents and attorneys of those who seek, by taxing the masses, to enrich themselves whenever they owe their election to mo-nopolists, or are themselves interested in class legislation."

That the great corporate interests of the country do not stop at electing their own men to shape legislation, is shown by a recent revelation in Pennsylvania. The following "Associated Press" dispatch tells its own story. its own story:

"PHILADELPHIA, March 28th, 1880.—A consultation was held here to-night by a number of leading politicians regarding the persons convicted of attempted bribery, in order to devise plans for their pardon. The case is by no means given up by Kemble and his fellow defendants. The bitterness of the fight is sowing seeds of much future trouble. Palmer and Stone, the two members of the Board of Pardons, who are holding out against an amnesty, are the subject of severe comment, and have cut themselves off from all future political preferment as far as it is controlled by the dominant politicians. It is generally believed that, if pardons are not obtained, the sentences will be very light. The cases are the subject of general discussion in this city to-night, and there is much conjecture as to the general result. Many political leaders, including Senator Don Cameron, are

In 1877, the great railroad riots took place, and at Pittsburgh a large quantity of railroad and other property was destroyed. The railroad companies refused to indemnify shippers, but at the same time had bills introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature to make the State responsible to them. They employed lobbyists to buy these bills through the Legislature, but their operations were exposed, and William H. Kemble, E. and several others, were arrested, tried, and, notwithstanding extraordinary efforts were made to secure their acquittal were convicted. They immediately applied for pardon, and were pardoned. It shows what politics in the State of Pennsylvania have come to, when it is publicly stated that 'Palmer and Stone, the two members of the Board of Pardons, who are holding out against an amnesty, are the subject of severe comment, and have cut themselves off from all political preferment, and a Senator of the United States leaves his seat and returns home to "arrange things." Kemble had been State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and Petroff was at the time a member of the Legislature.*

In a lecture by James Parton, Esq., we find the following:

"Men who bribe and are bribed nowadays talk about the matter without a blush. An officer of the New Jersey Legislature told me how the bribing was done, and how he did it himself. The railroad man said to him, 'Come to my room at eight o'clock this evening,' and when the farmer-legislator got there the railroad man said: 'By the way, Mr. Smith, you did not call upon us to subscribe toward the expenses of your election. I know it must have cost you a great deal, and, better late than never, here is something toward it,' and the railroad man passes over a pile of money, much more than the farmer's election expenses. 'I know,' added the corruptionist, by way of casual remark, 'that you would not vote for any bill that would not be good and honest, but there is a bill of ours now before your House that, you will take my word for it, is for the best interests of the community; ex-

amine it, and if you conscientiously think so, too, of course you will vote for it." Most Americans will admit that such practices are evil and should be abated, but so conservative are Americans in all their methods, so respectful of property rights, so self-reliant and conscious of their own power to overcome evil when it becomes "worth while" to put forth the effort, that they are tolerant of abuses to an extent that seems absurd to other nations. An illustration of this may be had in the different results accompanying similar action by the Governments of the United States and Brazil. The latter country a few years since, for the

*On the twenty-seventh day of January, 1880, Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in an argument before the Committee on Commerce of the House of Represe tatives of the United States, in Washington, stated:
"I have heard the counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, standing in the Supreme Court of
Pennsylvania, threaten that Court with the displeasure of his clients if it decided against them, and all the blood in my body tingled with shame at the humiliating spectacle.

In the "Associated Press" reports this was sup-pressed; and only when the argument was published by Mr. Gowen was this remarkable statement veri-fied to those who heard it.

purpose of meeting extraordinary expenditures, imposed a tax upon the street railways of Rio de Janeiro, equivalent to about haif a cent for every passenger carried, The companies undertook to re-impose this upon the public by adding the exact amount of tax to the fare; the people rebelled. A riot ensued, tracks were torn up, cars destroyed, and the companies were compelled to recede from their ensued. from their attempt to make the public pay the tax. During our late war, a tax was imposed upon horse-car companies of half a cent for each passenger carried; the com-panies paid the tax, added a whole cent to the fare, and the American public acquiesced without a murmur. During the war, our Government, under the then existing taxlaws, collected from the New York Central Railroad about half a million of dollars. The railroad company claimed this was unauthorized, raised certain legal points, brought suit to compel the Government to refund the amount, employed Senator Conkling as counsel, and was successful. The bearing of political influence upon this case was so obvious that it was commented upon at the time by several newspapers—among others, the Utica Observer, as follows:

"Now, when Mr. Conkling went down to Canandaigua to try this railroad case, he carried with him a greater political influence than any man in our State wields. He appeared before a Judge whom he had elevated to the bench only a few months before. He confronted a District-Attorney who could not hold his office for a day if Mr. Conkling should demand his removal. He secured a verdict which the jury was forced to render by the rulings of the Judge. Under that verdict the railroad recovers a round half million, which it might have lost but for its shrewdness in employing the right man to prosecute its claim.

The New York Tribune, in an article at the time, entitled "Legislator and Lawyer," alluding to the case, said :

"The appearance of Senator Conkling as attorney in a recent railroad case, in behalf of a railroad corporation and against the Government, of which he is a sworn official, suggests a question of political expediency, and incidentally of morals, which must sooner or later, be very fully and freely dis-cussed before the people. * * * Some-where there must be a line which separates the profession of an advocate from the func-tions of the legislator. Would it not be well to have that line authoritatively defined?"

It is not strange that the best legal talent of the country is permanently retained by corporate interests, nor that lawyers should naturally gravitate towards politics. Railroads can afford to compensate professional men better than private clients can, for the reason that their own revenues under the present system are practically unlimited, all production and commerce in the sections through which they run being tributary to them, and extraordinary expenditure for counsel fees election expension. counsel fees, election expenses, or bribery

funds are simply re-imposed upon the public.

The extent to which this power to tax is exercised is indicated by the following straws: It is little more than fifteen years since Huntington, Hopkins & Co. were hardware merchants of limited means in San Francisco. They built the Central Pacific Railroad, and deservedly made for tunes estimated at from three to five millions each. They found the railroad enabled them to tax the production and commerce of the entire Pacific coast. Twelve years have rol ed around, and recent estimates, based upon legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Hopkins, place the partnership wealth of Mr. Leland Stanford, at \$34,543,308; that of Mr. Charles Crocker at \$34,-495,458; that of Mrs. Hopkins at \$25,280,972, while Mr. Huntington and the estimates, based upon legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Hopkins at \$25,280,972, while Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Hopkins at \$25,280,972, while Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Hopkins at \$25,280,972, while Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Hopkins at \$25,280,972, while Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Hopkins at \$25,280,972, while Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Hopkins at \$25,280,972, while Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Hopkins at \$25,280,972, while Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proceedings necessary in the estate of Mrs. Huntington legal proc while Mr. Huntington's wealth is estimated even higher than that of Messrs. Stanford and Crocker,

It is about twenty years since the late Mr. Vanderbilt was graduated from the steamship business into railroad management; his possessions at that time were valued at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000; at his death, some three years since, they were estimated at \$80,000,000.

Mr. Jay Gould "obtained his start" in the management of the Erie Railroad, in connection with the late James Fisk; at the time he gave his now famous testimony before quoted (in 1873), he was considered worth from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000; to-day no one knows how much he is worth, but in Wall street estimates are made ranging from \$30,-000,000 to \$60,000,000.

Railroad men who have accumulated, within a few years, amounts ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 are too numerous to mention, as are those, also, in branches of trade depending upon and closely identified with railroad transportation-shippers, who through the favor of railroad managers, have been enabled to outstrip or break down all competition.

These are found in every branch of trade but in none, perhaps, are they so prominent as in the petroleum business. If a true history of the Standard Oil Company could be written, it would read more like a romance of the Middle Ages than a statement of commercial facts possible in the nineteenth century. This is the organization to which the Hepburn Committee alludes as "this mysteterious organization, whose business and transactions are of such a character that its members decline giving a history or description of it, lest their testimony be used to convict them of a crime."

The testimony in the Pennsylvania invesigation showed that the trunk lines of railroads paid in rebates to the Standard Oil Company, within the period of eighteen months, \$10,151,218 (ten million, one hundred and fifty-one thousand, two hundred and eighteen dollars), which was contributed by the roads in the following propor-

18,556,277

1,216,633 98

2,131,755 78

2,131,755 78

Total shipments—October 17, 1877, to March 31, 1879......bbls.
Total rebates during that time at 55 cents (average) per barrel......
Of which there was paid to Standard
Oil Co. by Baltimore & Ohio R.R. \$10,151,218 00 11 per cent., as per contract, Oct.

11 per cent., as per contract, Oct. 17, 1877...

Paid by New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, 21 per cent., as per contract, October 17, 1877,... Paid by Erie Railway, 21 per cent., as per contract, October 17, 1877, Paid by Pennsylvania Railroad, 47 per cent., as per contract, October 17, 1877,—17½ monhts.....

Total rebates, October 17, 1877, to March 31, 1879,....

\$10,151,218 00 In a report to the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Committee on Railroad

Transportation of that body alludes to this subject as follows:

"How oblivious of their obligations as common carriers, and how regardless of public rights are the great trunk lines, is illustrated by their making an agreement with the Standard Oil Company (Article 4) to protect them 'against loss or injury from competition.' What has happened in the case of the Standard Oil Company may hap-pen in other lines of business. With the favor of the managers of the trunk lines, what is to prevent commerce in the rest of the great staples from being monopolized in a similar manner? Already, indeed, it is taking this course. One or two firms in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, with their branch houses in the West, are by the favor of the railroads, fast monopolizing the export trade in wheat, corn, cattle, and provisions, driving their competitors to the wall with absolute certainty, breaking down and crushing out the energy and enterprise of the many for the benefit of the favored

Railroad managers admit that such things are wrong, that they are opposed to public policy and private morality. Ask a railroad manager the remedy, and he will tell you "a pool," with legislation to enable one railroad company to enforce agreements made with another company. He is certain that any legislation or supervision in the interest of the public would not only be inoperative, but probably unconstitutional, and certainly mischievous. He will point to the Granger, laws which were afterward repealed, but he will forget to state that they were purposely misconstrued by the railroads, and instead of acquiescing in and carrying them out in good faith, railroad managers made them as troublesome as possible to the public, in order that they might create a reaction in public opinion, and, with the lib-eral use of money in both elections and the lobby, secure their repeal. He will forget to tell you that, wherever this result has been attained, it was accomplished only after the railroads had conceded material reforms for which the people had contended. He will not mention the fact that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the so-called Granger cases, established beyond question the principles for which the Grangers contended, and swept away the web of sophistries which learned counsel had been spinning upon the Dartmouth

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Granger cases, rendered March 1, 1877, was one of the most important declarations of public rights since the Declaration of Independence. Regarding the power to regulate, Chief Justice Waite said:

"We find that when private property is affected with a public interest it ceases to be juris privati only. This was said by Lord Chief Justice Hale more than two hundred years ago in his treatise 'De Portibus Maris,' and has been accepted without objection as an essential e ement in the law of property ever since. Property does become clothed with a public interest when used in a manner to make it of public consequence and affect the community at large. When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest, he in effect grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the use, and must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good to the extent of his labor." the interest he has thus created. He may withdraw his grant by discontinuing the use, but so long as he maintains the use he must submit to the control."

A prominent railroad manager, while recently arguing against governmental supervision and control of rates, and in favor of the pooling system now so much in vogue, stated, in almost the same breath, that "the pooling system would remove the discriminations and other evils of which the public complained," and that "competition would ting that pooling is expressly designed to be placed upon the growth and power of prevent competition. Undoubtedly, the pooling system does protect the public interest against much of the personal discrimination which has existed in railroad management, but as regards the more important part of the question, What is a reasonable rate? it leaves the production and commerce of the country-to use the words of the United States Senate committee—"wholly at the mercy of a few men who recognize no responsibility but to their stockholders, and no principle of action but personal and corporate aggrandizement."

A recent report of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation says: "Honestly and equitably managed rail-roads are the most beneficent discovery of the century, but perverted by irresponsible and uncontrolled corporate management, in which stock-watering and kindred swin-

dles are tolerated, and favoritism in charges is permitted, they become simply great engines to accomplish unequal taxation, and to arbitrarily redistribute the wealth of the country. When this state of things is sought to be perpetuated by acquiring political power and shaping legislation through corrupt use of money, the situation grows

more serious.'

The railroad is the invention of the last half century; the tremendous development of corporate life, attended by the abuses of which the public complain, has occurred within this period, and largely within the last twenty-five years. Continue for another half century the present power of corporathe world has never seen, and with it all the and corruption in high places, which has call from God and humanity." caused the downfall of all the great republics of history. These are some of the questions which

are forcing themselves upon the attention of thoughtful American citizens; individualized, they may be stated:

Can Americans, whose forefathers abolished the law of primogeniture and entail, to avoid the evils of vast accumulations of wealth in the hands of individuals, afford to leave unregulated new agencies far more potent to that end than any which were at that time dreamed of?

When corporate life or trade combinations develop into organizations like that of the child a calamity of the severest nature. Standard Oil Company, controlling a staple | The tears started, the little lips were tremfourth in magnitude among our nation's exports, and hundreds of legitimate traders are driven out of existence, is it not time to inquire what steps should be taken to protect the interest of the producing, commercial, and consuming classes.

When, to perpetuate power already acquired by these organizations, corruption is openly practiced in our elections, and the article on "Railroads and the People."

bribery of legislators goes unpunished, is it not time that American citizens should consider where such practices lead, and insist that the State should resume the sovereignty and control over its creatures which it has

inadvertently and temporarily relinquished?
The only answer thus far made by the apologists for these practices has been to denounce those who opposed them as "com-munists" or "socialists." So bare of facts and so hard pushed for arguments favorable to their case are they, that Messrs. Vander-bilt and Jewett must fain adopt this policy, and conjure up the phantom of socialism to shield their practices! In their joint letter to the Hepburn Committee they suggest that the staid and conservative merchants of the New York Chamber of Commerce are fast tending in that direction-their words

"The growth of a disregard of property in this country is very marked, and railroad corporations offers favorable forms of attack. The encouragement, by such a body as the Chamber of Commerce, to such ideas will not stop at railroad corporations, but will reach all kinds of associated capital, and

will not stop before it reaches all property. This growing tendency to socialistic principles is one of the dangerous signs of the times, and, if not checked, will produce scenes of disaster that would now appall the

Some months after this, when the Legislative committee had pronounced the principal charges made by the Chamber of Commerce "fully proven," the committee of that body having the matter in charge alluded to this subject, in their report to the Chamber, as follows:

"Your committee beg that the members of the Chamber of Commerce will carefully compare these utterances of Messrs. Vanderbilt and Jewett with the findings of the Legislative committee. The assertion that the action of this Chamber tends to the encouragement of socialistic or communistic principles, is on a parity with much of the other reasoning of the presidents of the great trunk lines. They seem to be entirely oblivious of the fact that it is their disregard of public rights, and not the efforts which this Chamber has made to compel their observation, which is chiefly responsible for the growth of communistic sentiment in this State. If railroads were not public highways, upon which all shippers, as well as passengers, are entitled to equal rights; if the discovery of steam, and its application to the purposes of transportation, with all its attendant benefits, could be esteemed alone the private property of these gentlemen, then the argument of Messrs. Vander-bilt and Jewett might be considered valid, and the efforts of your committee seditious, socialistic, and worthy of condemnation.

"It is hardly necessary to say that your committee have no sympathy with socialists or communists who want something for nothing; this class of persons might per-haps find fault with your committee for being capitalists; but, on the other hand, we cannot uphold a system of operating public highways which is honey-combed with abuses, and which is controlled absolutely by a few individuals who tax production and commerce at will, and who practically dictate what reward the producer, man-

All classes of citizens are interested in having remedies properly applied to these evils, and especially are those interested who have property; for if ever communistic views make headway in this country, it will be in consequence of the toleration of class privi-leges, and disregard of the spirit of our free institutions. These are the breakers ahead which every true patriot will pray that our ship of state may avoid

The immediate remedy is: The creation of an intelligent public opinion, through which reasonable limits may corporate life.

It is time enough to take further steps when this has been accomplished. At present, the corporations are masters of the situation, but with an intelligent public opinion thoroughly aroused, it is only a question of time when it will compel a fair adjustment of the relations between the people, and the creatures the people have created.—Scribner for December.

"Five-Man" Power.

After reading the lengthy article given on another page, on "Railroads and the People," from Scribner for December, the following item clipped from the Detroit Post and Tribune, can be more easily appreciated:

"Senator Beck, of Kentucky, says that five men-Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, Huntington, of the Uuion Pacific, Jay Gould and Vanderbilt—can sit down and in a five minutes' chat, fix a tax of \$200,000,000 upon the commerce of this country, by raising freight two cents a bushel, and do it according to law."

PROF. SWING, Chicage' great divine, says: A school which breeds an intellectual vanity, and makes all the boys and girls of a town or city long to be poets, or historians, or orators, or statesmen and millionaires, is very narrow and false; but broad, and just, tions to tax the public, and we will have a moneyed aristocracy in this country such as try, at the desk, or in the shop, or behind attendant phenomena of venal legislators | the plow, will seem like the acceptance of a

> A MULTITUDE of Granges suffer, because of inefficient officers—good, kind hearted, pleasant men, perhaps, but with no downright, earnest purpose—and the members continue them in office, though the Grange lauguishes, and perhaps is near its final end. Where there is one officer that suffers from overwork there are a dozen Granges dying for more energetic, stirring ones.

A LITTLE girl in Belfast recently dropped her doll, and broke its arm. The doll was a favorite one, and the accident was to the bling with grief, when a bright thought

LET every farmer who has any kind of

Communications.

GRANGE OF '81.

(Published by request of Grange No. 191.)

Grange of Eighteen eighty-one: Greeting !

What on earth have ye begun ? Is it business, is it fun, that ye're after, Now, in Eighty-one?

Women take the place of men : Goodness ! How in tunket will this end?

All the Grange on them depend, How with grace can we descend, Now, in Eighty-one?

Grange of Eighteen eighty-one; Courage !

Sure, they know what they're about, You the baby now must hold, And your knitting must bring out, While your wives go round and spout, Now, in Eighty-one

Grange of Eighteen eighty-one: Sadness

Sits upon my brow to-night ! I, this message, scarce can write. You, my men, are counted out, Now, in Eighty-one.

Men of Eighteen eighty-one; Listen!

Something surely must be done, Or your race is nearly run, If you do as you've begun, Now, in Eighty-one.

Did ye think I'd left ye quite, When ye met that awful night? Nay !- 'Twas mine to guide ye right, Till 'twas Eighty-one.

Rouse ye ! Rouse ye, men of might Caution On your flags must sit, For the foes ye have to meet Will not meekly brook defeat, And ye're gone as sure's ye're beat,

Now, in Eighty-one

-FATHER TIME.

Success in Life.

An essay read before the Arcadia Grange, No. 21, and presented for publication in the VISITOR by request of the Grange. Worthy Master and Patrons:- I propose

to present for your consideration to day a subject that may well demand our attention - "Success in Life," and how we may, in some degree, at least, attain to it. When we look around us we see a vast difference in the character and condition of men. We financial scale, from the millionaire to the beggar; in the physical department from the powerful giant and whose tread the earth almost trembles, to the pigmy that can scarcely stand upon his feet; and in the moral grade from the angel to the demon: in the intellectual department we find the gigantic mind that can take almost a unithe same variety from the inmates of the princely palace, surrounded by luxury and refinement, to the occupants of the miserable hovel, living in destitution, wretchedness, and degradation. In view of all this, we may well pause and ask ourselves the question, What is life? What causes so much difference in the condition of men. and why so many failures? What constitutes success in life, what have we done, what are we doing, and what can we do to attain to it? It has been well and wisely said that "Life is what we make it," but who of us, in reality, are making it a success? We say the farmer makes a success of farming when he gets the best return for his labor, with the least exhaustion of his soil, and keeps his farm, fences, and buildings in good condition. The architect has made a success when the building he has erected is, in every respect, adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. And the machinist has made a success when the machine he has constructed does its work in the best possible manner. But what constitues success in individual life? I speak not of perfection in any department, as this is hardly attainable. Our greatest enjoyment results from improvement, and if we were told that we could never be wiser, better, or happier than now, we should be very unhappy. The acquirement of wealth does not constitute success in life; this may be secured at the expense of physical health. and the sacrifice of every principle of honor. A man may count his wealth by millions, and yet in intellectual and moral riches may be poorer than Lazarus at the rich man's

A man may climb to the highest pinnacle of political fame, but if in doing this he has deviated from the strict line of integrity, he has not made life a success. The accumulation of wealth is by many regarded as an important element of success, and to make pecuniary provision for life's wintry season, and for those who are dependent on us, is an important duty, and industry and economy are important elements in making life a to eradicate such as we may have formed, is another important feature in this direction. Self government is another necessary element of success. No parent or teacher can cause of justice and right. successfully govern children until he has

learned to govern himself. Be temperate in all things. We may be total abstainers from all that intoxicates, but if we are intemperate in various other respects, we shall fail to make life a success. Read! study! think! The man who does not gather up a store of useful knowledge along the wayside of life, in other words, fails to develop his intellectual faculties, as far as he is capable of doing, fails in an important point. Old as some of us are, we are but young trees in the great nursery of life, and the position we are to occupy in the great plantation above, and our fitness for that position depends largely on our cultivation here. Keep the intellectual plow-share bright-

And when we fail, as fail we must, Let us wear out, but never rust.

I repeat: Read! study! think! But our time is too limited and precious to be spent in reading the worse than useless trash, so much of which is filling the cheap publications of to-day. This can no more develop sound mentality than chaff from the threshing floor can give health and strength to the physical man.

Think, and in the expression of thought, on all proper occasions, be honest and independent. Public opinion is one of the greatest tyrants on earth, and though 'tis well to yield to it so far as we can consistent with individual freedom and duty, no man or woman who is a slave to it can make life a success. Men there are who would face death unflinching on the battlefield, who would quail before the frown of public opinion, especially on the religious question. Women there are who would storm a battery of angry bee-hives, who would not dare wear a calico dress to church from fear of what Mrs. Grundy might say. Such cannot make life a success. Think! I repeat, think, and with thinking, act.

Think how to culture and possess, The most of real manliness, And by that manliness to make, The world the better fer our sake.

As members of the Grange we have excellent opportunities for improvement in all that constitutes success in life. Are we wisely availing ourselves of these advantages? The Grange is an excellent school. Will we be excellent scholars? We shall not reach perfection in any department of mentality, but let it be our object to advance as far as we may toward it. We may feel encouraged if we can see that we are making some improvement; that we are a little wiser and a little better to-day than yesterday; a little higher on the intellectual grade this year than last year.

I trust that we can all see on looking back that some progress has been made. Let us find them occupying every grade in the go on. We must move in some direction; there is no halting on the great pathway of life. Let us move onward and upward. There is no danger of going too fast or getting too high on the long ladder of human progression. Let us make the most we can and the best we can of the opportunities that this brief life affords us, hoping that a future field will give still greater facilities for fur- decide a case on its merits, but are governed verse in its grasp, and the idiot that can ther advancement; but let us ever bear in scarcely recognize the name by which he has mind that the best preparation we can make been called. In life's conditions we find for that future life, is to make as far as possible, a success of this.

Are we Consistent?

Bro. J. T. Cobb:-I was seriously impressed while listening to the Secretary of trades at the expense of the taxpayers; beour Grange who read petitions sent us by our Worthy State Secretary for the signatures of our Grangers and farmers in regard to the patent laws, railroad freights, income tax, etc. I asked myself, are we, as farmers, consistent with ourselves. One of Franklin's maxims was, "If you would have your business done, go; if not, send." Now it strikes me that we have sent untrustworthy agents to transact our business for us. Did we do it ignorantly, or not? If not, we are greatly to blame; if so, we should never cast another vote, until we have educated ourselves to know what we want. Senator Ingalls says, and truly, that every ignorant voter is a menace to free government. Now I think we did know what laws we wished our representatives to frame for us; but we were blinded by partisan prejudice. We voted for men to make laws for us whom we knew to be directly opposed to the measures which most interest us. How can we consistently expect a railroad lawyer and banker to vote for and advocate laws to regulate freights in the interests of the people? Yet we send them there for that purpose.

Assuming it to be true that we understood the principles of the men whom we elected, is it not puerile for us now to petition them to change what we voted they should decree? They might well think we were either blind when we voted for them, or that we are blind now. We should have thought of these things six months ago. We can't expect redress from grievances from this or at a fancy price in Boston. the incoming Congress, for the reason that we did not go, or send the right kind of lard and sulphur. The cause is very likely

Our position reminds me of the negro's pup. The pup's eyes being closed, the negro struck it on the head with a club. This opened its eyes, of course, and the negro said: "Dar, after you are dead you see." Some success. To avoid forming bad habits and may say they were obliged to vote for one or the other of the two great parties, Not so, my friends, there was a chance for you to laid in mortar. have placed your names on record in the

Let me quote from the Platform of Prin-

ciples of that party which is said to be dead and buried, and see if it sounds like the petitions we are asked to sign. Clause 6th. It is the duty of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce. All lines of communication and transportation should be brought under such legislative control as should secure moderate, fair, and uniform rates for passengers and freight traffic. Again, Clause 9: All property should bear its just proportion of taxation, and we are in favor of a gradual income tax.

With these facts before us, we may well ay, "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel."

But I close, hoping you may see fit to print my views, p orly expressed, as they may be, for the benefit of my Granger friends. Yours for the right,

THOMAS E. COONEY. Camden Center, Mich.

Unjust Taxation.

Bro. Cobb:-We believe no tax should be levied upon the people for any purpose, unless a large majority are benefitted directly or indirectly by said levy, therefore all our institutions of learning above the common schools should be supported by those who receive the benefits of a higher education, and the taxpayers should be relieved from paying \$200,000 or \$300,000 annually, for the support of the Ann Arbor University, Agricultural College and Normal School. There is not one child in ten thousand who can be benefitted by a higher education than that afforded by our common and graded schools, which are the peoples' colleges, and are properly supported by taxation. We have known many young men who would have made good mechanics, business men, or farmers, and been useful members of society, had they not been ruined for all practical purposes by being graduated from some college, which they left totally unfitted for manual labor.

Without the natural ability and capacity for success in the over-crowded professions; they are destined to drag out a miserable, useless or criminal existence, dependent upon their hard working friends or the public charity for support. An eminent Detroit lawyer recently said that not more than twenty per cent. of the lawyers and doctors graduated at Ann Arbor could make a living by the honest pursuit of their professions, and that eighty per cent. of the lawyer graduates become shysters and sharpers, and the same proportion of the doctors are nostrum venders and abortionists; and we probably shall continue to be taxed to the tune of \$100,000 annually to keep the mill running which grinds out this enormous surplus of doctors and lawyers to prey upon the people, so long as we elect lawyers and their satellites to legislate for us. It is not often that a reformer is found among the professions; they are generally governed by old musty precedents, and continue to run in the old ruts; even our Judges hardly ever by old precedents. The business of a college professor, lawyer. doctor, or priest, is as much a trade as thas of a shoemaker, and none of them are more useful to society, and there is no more reason why they should learn their trades at the public expense than there is for teaching all the various sides there should be no privileged classes in INDEPENDENT FARMER. a republic.

Dowagiac, Jan. 15, 1881.

Farm Notes.

Charring wood adds to its durability.

The farm is the last place in the world where slovenliness pays.

Some of the sheep raisers of Australia own over 500,000 head of sheep.

To make good solder for copper use ten parts of copper and nine parts of zinc. Ohio grape growers are getting somewhat discouraged owing to the prevalence of the

Constant cutting off just below the surface of the ground will in time eradicate poison

Clover that sends its roots deep into the earth is considered the best sub-soiling agent

The gross income derived from tobaccoby the farmers of the United States is about \$22,000,000.

Southern farmers have improved their methods of agriculture very decidedly in the last ten years.

The Merino sheep will produce a larger proportion of grease to wool than any other oreed of sheep.

Many a farmer pays out large sums for fertilizers, while he allows those of his own barn yard to run to waste. One-half ounce of salt to the pound of but-

ter, is the rule of salting adopted by the makers of the celebrated butter which sells If your little chickens are drooping, try

to be lice, and not any more complicated To preserve potatoes, they should be dried as soon as possible, and placed immediately

in a position from which the sunlight is New bricks, before laying, will absorb one-fifteenth of their weight in water, and should always be wetted down before being

BE sure and read the article in this paper on "Railroads and the People."

Secretary's Repartment.

J. Т. Совв, - -SCHOOLCRAFT

THE PLASTER BUSINESS.

From several quarters we learn that some Patrons, in different localities, have become apprehensive that Day & Taylor had sold out-gone over to the old Plaster Association under another, or without any name.

We thought enough had already been said in the VISITOR to set the matter right. What is wanted is a clear understanding of all the facts, past and present, relating to this plaster business; and with such understanding, we have no fears that any intelligent Patron will take any exception to the present condition of our plaster interests.

In 1875 the Michigan Plaster Association fixed the price of land plaster at \$4.00 per ton, at Grand Rapids, and the Grand River Valley Plaster Co., with whom we had a contract at \$3.50 per ton, refused to deliver a single ton of plaster on that contract, and left us the alternative of doing without plaster, or paying the combination price.

The best promise that we could get from the Association was that orders from Grangers should receive the same treatment shown orders from agents of the several companies. This promise, easily made, was as easily broken, and exacting conditions unusual in business transactions, severe and unjust in their effect, were applied to the members of our Order.

The foolish and wicked attempt to discriminate against the thousands of their own real eastomers, in favor of a few intermediate agents, was undertaken by a few manufacturers, who alleged that they had a perfect right "to run their own business in their own way." We did not undertake to prove the proposition unsound, but set about providing to run our own business in our own way.

To sum up the results of our five years' work on this plan, the matter stands something like this: Undertaking, by weight of capital and large business experience, to over-ride and crush out every effort of the despised Granger to do his own business with his own money, in his own way, we find, at the end of three years, half these companies, who claimed, at the outset, to be worth a million of dollars, are bankrupt, and the other half, still hopeful that something might turn up, continued to sell plaster below cost of production until near the close

From the first moment after the combination had taken shape and avowed its determination to create an oppressive monopoly, the Executive Committee and representa- the poor, were taken in 1873, and the first Mrs. Agnes d'Arcambal, of Kalamazoo, tive men of the Order in this State deter- | State convention called to meet at Lansing, | mined to vindicate the principles of the Or- Dec. 23, 1873. Annual meetings were held der, and to-day we think there is general agreement that they have succeeded.

In the contest, the Patrons of the State have shown an intelligent appreciation of the situation, and nobly sustained the Executive Committee in the work undertaken.

But in this struggle, the manufacturers who were parties to the combination, or their successors in the business, and the Executive Committee, acting for the Order and the purchasing Patrons of the State, were not all the parties vitally interested in this matter. The Patrons of the State, one and all, had business of their own to attend to. None of them wanted to develop a mine and engage in the manufacture of plaster.

In casting about for some way of escape from the clutches of the combination, the Committee received a proposition from Mr. Weston, of Grandville, to undertake the work of furnishing the Patrons of the State with plaster at \$3 per ton on cars at Grandville, or \$3.50 as Grand Rapids.

We need not recite the delays and difficulties that were encountered in our business relations with Bro. Weston. He proved unequal to the work undertaken, though furnished material aid by the Executive

At the end of the year he had furnished about 700 tons of plaster, and ten times that the whole business in a demoralized condiwork nearly five years ago, after Mr. Weston had done all he could,

With heroic courage, and with an abiding faith in the Order, they have prosecuted the work through all these years, making permanent improvements, and, in common with the other manufacturers, each succeeding year sinking thousands of dollars.

They have resisted every temptation and every inducement of other manufacturers, and stood squarely up to every contract made with the Executive Committee.

And now, when the half of the plaster manufacturers who have been able to lose a few thousand a year and still continue the some business honor and business ability, they have come forward and entered into an from F. B. Sanborn, of Boston, Secretary of

the maximum price which the Executive door versus Outdoor Relief"; A paper pre- tunate and dependent class. We are con-Committee had agreed upon with Day & pared by Hon. M. L. Burtch, of Grand Rap- tinually called on as individuals and as com-

we have had something to do with it for several years, we have come to the conclusion that \$2.50 per ton at the mill, or at Grand Rapids, is but a fair and reasonable price, and the members of the Executive Committee were unanimous in their approval of Mortimer, for St. Mark's Home and Hosyears the farmers of Michigan have had the long end of the leverin this plaster business, and they have had this advantage through a period of hard times, when a little advantage has been of real value to them.

During these years the members of the Order have generally adhered to their principles and stood by their friends, and we expect that, with the same understanding of still order plaster of Day & Taylor, and be quite willing to pay such price as will enable them to do a living business. We believe the present price to be fairly remunerative, and nothing more. We believe Day & Taylor will sell only plaster of the best quality, and in good condition. We believe they have always been fair and honorable in their dealings with Patrons, and we can safely rely on them for the same treatment in future, and we further believe that but for their honor, integrity and perseverance we should have utterly failed in our efforts to vindicate the principles of the Order, and should have suffered a total defeat.

Patrons should not forget that to this plaster interest the Executive Committee of the State Grange have, for five years, given close attention, and the report of the Committee submitted to the State Grange at its last session, accepted and approved by that body, endorsed the course of Day & Taylor, and approved their advance in price to \$2.50

From this brief review, what is our duty? The answer is obvious. Both duty and interest point in one direction. Having bought plaster below cost for some years, we should now be satisfied to pay cost and such reasonable profit as will enable the manufacturers to continue the business, and furnish their customers good honest goods.

Shrewd Patrons will remember that their own convenience will be promoted by sending their bags to Day & Taylor, who will fill them without extra charge, and it will be to their interest, of course, to order early, before the demand for cars makes it impossible to get it when wanted for use.

THE POOR OF OUR STATE.

As the poor we always have with us, and always shall, and their care and support is a matter of interest to all taxpayers, as well as to the beneficiaries, we deem a brief reference to the annual meeting of Superintendents of the Poor will interest many of our

The inciplent steps taken towards an orsuccessively in 1874, and 1875, at Lansing; in 1876 at Coldwater; and in 1877 at Flint. Grand Rapids with a better representation than at any previous meeting, and the immore perfect organization was deemed desirable, and steps were taken in that direction by the adoption of a constitution, under pendent Children" was ably presented in a the name of "Superintendents of the Poor, and Union Association."

The present and past Superintendents of the Poor, Commissioners of Charities, officers of the State Public School, officers of Benevolent Associations, and Penal and titled, "Reform School for Girls," and Mr. Reformatory Institutions, Keepers of Poor Lord read a paper prepared by Dr. Van Houses, and County Agents, are eligible to membership.

The expressed determination of this Convention, by the adoption of a constitution. and the presentation of many valuable papers, the result of much careful study and thought, gave to the Grand Rapids convention far more importance than had attached to any previous meeting of Superintendents. We summarize the work of that convention by giving the various subjects presented and papers read, with name of author.

A paper by John D. Brown, of Cleveland, on "Classification of Criminals"; Rev. amount of disappointment, and turned over | Frank Russell, of Kalamazoo, delivered an address on "The Duty of Christian Civilization to Day & Taylor, who took hold of the tion to Helpless Children"; "Hereditary Proclivities,"-can the vicious tendencies of a bad hereditary be arrested by a judicious training of the child ?-was treated at considerable length by L. P. Alden, Superintendent of the State Public School at Coldwater; "The New Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee," was the subject chosen by the Rev. F. H. Wines, of Springfield, Ills .; "Dependent and Delinquent Children, with special reference to Girls," was the subject of a paper read by the Hon. Henry W. Lord, Secretary of the State Board of Charities of our State. In the absence of Hon. Wm. L. Webber, of Saginaw, a paper prepared by him for this occasion was read by Hon. business, have come to understand that the Henry W. Lord, subject, "The Laws for Grangers have some sense and backbone, Supporting the Poor-Is there a Better Way?"; Supt. L. P. Alden read a paper possession. arrangement with Day & Taylor to adopt the American Science Association, on "In- already in making provision for the unfor- go."

ids, was read by Mr. Adams, subject, "How at the expense of the Tax payer?" Reports to the e rection of costly State institutions. were received from the Benevolent Associations of the city of Grand Rapids; the first,

"What shall we do with the Incurable Insane and Idiotic that are in our Poor Houses" and "Tramps-What shall we do with them?" A series of resolutions were reported by the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, which were adopted-declaring Work Houses, where those committed must their interests, the Patrons of Micligan will labor, and where those sentenced in justice courts for short terms, could be set to work, rather than be made worse by a few weeks or months by idleness in jail; in favor of State institutions for the idiotic, demented, and incurable insune; built to shelter and protect their inmates, and furnish every needed comfort, rather than expensive palaces that are not only costly at first, but require, in the nature of the case, an expensive management, and recommending that the Committee of this Association on Laws and Legislation take such action as will tend to make effective the work of this convention, through legislative enactments.

in January, and was well attended. Hon. Chas. I. Walker, Pres't of the State Board of Charities, addressed the convention in Representative hall, very warmly endorsing these annual gatherings of those who by at the expense of the people. His practical address was followed by the reading of a paper by Hon. Henry W. Lord, Sec'y of the State Board of Charities-subject, " Idleness more Demoralizing than Ignorance." paper was also read by Mrs. N. B. Jones, of Lansing, representing the Ladies' Industrial Society of that city, upon "Industrial Education," and one by Hon. C. D. Randall, of Coldwater, upon "The Michigan System; Its Merits and Defects, especially relating to our Laws punishing Criminals.'

The meeting of 1880 was held at Kalamazoo. At this meeting a valuable paper prepared by Miss Marion V. Dudley, of Milwaukee, was read: subject, "Dependency and its Prevention." Another from the pen of Hon. C. D. Randall, of Coldwater, entitled, "Farm Schoo's for Delinquent Girls." In addition to these papers were reports from officers of benevolent institutions at Grand Rapids and elsewhere, and interesting discussions upon the general subject of pauperism and the best means of relief.

The meeting of 1881 was held at Lansing, commencing on the evening of the 18th inst., and continuing two days. Of the valuable papers read at this last meeting, the ganization by the officers of the several first was by Supt. Howe, of the State Reform counties charged with the duty of caring for | School: subject, "Delinquent Children." In January 1878, the convention met at Provision for the Sick Poor:" and another by Hon. Henry W. Lord, of Detroit - subject, "Employment for the Insane in our portance and value of these annual gather- | Asylums." Hon. G. M. Dewey, of Hastings, ings had become so well established that a was set down for a paper on "The Management of our Poor-Houses in relation to Moral Instruction," and the subject of "Depaper by Hon. C. D. Randall. The evening sessions were held in Representative hall, and were largely attended by members of the Legislature. The last evening Mrs. S. L. Fuller, of Grand Rapids, read a paper en-Michigan Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, upon "The Sanitary Effect of Drainage."

is one that forces itself upon the attention of and said this visiting brother was trying to society, and one that its more observant and thoughtful members regard as highly im- certificate. There would be no occasion for portant, from an economic standpoint as this explanation but from the fact that some well as from the generally recognized obligation to provide for a dependent class.

Civilization brings to us innumerable blessings, but it has its attendant vices and evils that the good and generous are continually striving to correct and remove.

Michigan has laws of general application for the relief of the needy, and a small army of officials for the execution of those laws. She has county and State institutions, in which are congregated, with more or less regard to age, sex, and diverse conditions, those who are the subjects of temporary ance of this visiting brother. There was or permanent public charity.

Those who have given the general subject | there was so little fire. of pauperism the most consideration, feel that the whole su bject in all its bearings and relations is but little understood.

munities, to give temporary relief, build From what we know of the business, and far ought the wants of the Poor to be relieved larger and better poor-houses and contribute

We ought to, and shall sometime understand this business of providing relief better by Mrs. Cicero Potter, for the Woman's than we now do, and we shall reach that Benevolent Society, and the Rev. G. D. E. better understanding by giving more attention to all the phases of the subject. The the course taken by Day & Taylor. For four pital. Among the questions discussed by tramp nuisance in this country, is one of the Superintendents was the following: comparatively recent date. It has elicited much taik and some legislation. The remedy has not yet been found, or if found, has not been utilized. But we shall reach it some day. We shall not endure it perpetually. Begging frauds, or fraudulent begging has received a check in Detroit by a systematized in favor of the establishment of District examination of each case, through a well organized association.

In place of soup houses with an indiscriminating liberality supplying all applicants, this benevolent organization is a sort of protective association. Dividing the city into districts, it has a central office that issues tickets to all families liable to be called on for charitable contributions, and they are advised to refuse aid to all applicants, and in lieu of the old clothes, loaf of bread or other benefaction, to hand the applicant a ticket with the alleged name and residence of the party applying for assistance, and an order on the nearest district office for the needed assistance. A competent committee of examination make careful search and inquiry The meeting of 1879 was held at Lansing, into every case before a single dime is ex-

Hon. Philo Parsons, of Detroit, at the late convention of Superintendents, gave a very full account of the work of this association, and stated that he made personal examinaofficial obligation provide for the dependent tion into the condition of many families who were receiving aid regularly from the

city, and found a large per cent. were frauds. He found families living in comfortable houses, with well supplied larders, that were regular pensioners and had been for years. He gave it as his opinion that \$6,000, judiciously expended under the surveillance of this organization, would provide for every real want, where \$30,000 had before been expended.

We have to day expensive insane asylums, in which we are keeping hundreds of demented and incurably insane at twice the cost necessary for their comfortable subsistence. And these institutions are filled to their utmost capacity.—But this article is already too long, and we will give this matter consideration in another article.

INADVERTENT MISTAKES.

We promised at the State Grange to refer to and explain a little matter of unpleasant- of Bro. Woodman, Master of the National ness that arose on account of a mistake made by a visiting brother, Master of a Grange, and a gentleman of good repute and standing where known. In the press of work which has followed the session, the matter came near being forgotton. Though late, we will redeem our promise.

We had distributed through the hall mileage certificates to the voting members read a paper relating to "Prison Life and to fill out, and requested their return to our Treatment of Convicts." The convention desk. We had also given notice that we was favored with an address from Bishop would issue certificates of attendance to all Gillespie, of Grand Rapids: subject, "Public Patrons who came by rail, paying full fare a return ticket at the Lansing offices of the

different railroads at one cent per mile. This visiting brother picked up one of these blank certificates on which members were to make out their mileage, and filled it out and brought it to my desk, supposing that was what he needed to do to get his return railroad ticket at the reduced rate. rate return ticket, but neglected to destroy the mileage certificate which he brought and left on my desk, This, in common with others that were brought forward from Deusen, formerly Superintendent of the time to time, was dropped into a drawer, and ultimately went to the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem. Later in the session We have introduced this subject because it a member of this Committee came to me get mileage and per diem by sending in his of the Committee gave so much notoriety to by some of those not well acquainted, that he really attempted to do this dishonest thing. In this matter there were just three mistakes made: first, the inadvertent, innocent one of the visiting brother in filling out the certificate; second, the inadvertent or careless one made by myself of putting the certificate in with others into the hands of the Committee; third, the indiscreet use of these two mistakes to the great annoylittle occasion for so much smoke where

In place of the advertisement of Geo. W. Hill & Co., which has been standing in the We have referred to papers presented at VISITOR for a year and a half, will be found these annual meetings; some of which give in this issue the card of Geo. W. Hill. From evidence of much thought. We intend its purport, we conclude that some Patrons when our correspondents become engrossed | are in debt to the old firm. There are two with their farm work, so that there is a reasons why Patrons should attend promptdearth of matter for the VISITOR, to give ly to this call. One is, the dissolution of the place to some of these papers, which, as Sec- firm makes it important that its affairs retary of the Association, came into our should be closed up; and the other, quite as important, is that Patrons practice The people of the State have done much | what they profess and preach: "pay as you

HAVE PATIENCE.

We are beginning to get some enquirles for receipts for fees and dues sent us, which we have not been able to make out and return to the sender as promptly as we could

Our explanation is this: There has been an increase of labor in every department of Grange work. The VISITOR has grown in size. Our subscription list is growing every day; January is the month of renewals, as nearly half our list last year commenced with Jan. 1st. Our receipts of fees and dues are greater by sixteen percent than for the corresponding months of December and January of a year ago. The demand for supplies exceeds anything that we have had in three years. Three years ago we got the By-Laws of the State Grange, as amended by the late session, printed, and sold during the two succeeding years about 1,000 copies. One year ago we had 1,000 copies of the last revision of the By-Laws printed, in connection with the Constitution of the National Grange, Declaration of Purposes, etc., and in three months we ordered 2,000 more copies. These are all gone, and we have just ordered 3,000 more copies.

We refer to these things to explain why we have not been able to enter up in our books and receipt at once for all fees and

There is fifty per cent more office work for the four months following Nov. 1st, than for either of the four months preceding or fol-

You will all get your receipts all right, xcept a little unavoidable delay.

SUPPLY BUSINESS.

There has been a great demand for the sixth edition of the Manual. Some orders for it are without the seal of the Grange. These we return, as we are especially charged by the Executive Committee of the National Grange in regard to this matter. See circular of the Committee, published on first page of Visitor of June 15th, 1880.

THE auction sale advertised on our last page should attract the attention of farmers nterested in good stock. To such enterprising men as Bro. Holloway the country is indebted for the improved character of the cattle of the county. There is still a wide margin for improvement in the stock kept by many farmers-yes, many Grangers of Michigan. To all these, this advertisement is a matter of interest.

WE shall have in our supply department in a few days the address, in pamphlet form. Grange, delivered before that body at its recent session in the city of Washington. Also the address of Rev. Thos. K. Beecher, delivered before the National Grange at its session in Canandaigua in November, 1879. Price for copies of both, eight cents; per dozen, 75c., or \$5.00 per hundred.

To those of our correspondents who do not find their articles in this number, we would say that the supply was so liberal that some articles had to go over. We don't like to discourage production, and find it much to Lansing, that would enable them to secure better to have an excess than a short crop. Send along your communications, and we will try and make you a good paper.

WE occasionally hear of some subscriber to the Visitor who don't get his paper. Sometimes the failure is chargeable to this office and sometimes not. When complaint is made, or the fact comes to our knowledge I explained the matter to him, and provided in any way, we always look the matter up him with the right certificate for his special at once and set it right as soon as possible. If you don't get your paper, notify us by card or otherwise, at once. Don't think we can know of the failure unless you give us

Convenience and Value of Railroad Passes.

Not very long ago I was subposnaed as a witness in a suit between a citizen of an adjoining County and a railroad company, I was subporned by the company.

To get to the place of holding the court I had to pass over the road, about 20 miles. their suspicions that it came to be believed | On getting to the train I found the attorney for the company, and also the attorney for the prosecuting party-both gentlemen being among the leading lawyers of the State: and I found that the attorney against the company, as well as the one for the company, and the witnesses, had his free pass.

The judge that was to try the case had also to pass over the line of the road for some distance, from the opposite direction. He came also on a free pass.

The case was called up, and the attorney for the plaintiff presented his case in a short speech. The attorney for the railroad asked for a non-suit on some legal technicality; the attorney for plaintiff did not seriously object, and the judge readily granted it.

This was a right-of-way case of much importance, but the result was so discouraging to the citizen that he never revived the suit. I submit the question, Is not the free pars system of the railroads an indirect, but very convenient and cheap method of bribery?

To TEN names not members of the Order. we will send the Visitor three months for

Communications.

Worthy Master Woodman's Reply to Harold Burgess's Letter on " Free Trade."

Bro. Cobb :- Harold Burgess, of Canada, has a communication in the last VISITOR in which he criticises the action of the Patrons of this State, in petitioning Congress to restore the tariff on wool, which was repealed by the act of 1872. He asks, "if there can be robbery?"

Judging from the tone of his letter, I infer that he is an advocate of what is termed "British Free Trade," and honestly so. His surroundings, and education in political economy, has been somewhat different from that of the farmers of this country, and it is netstrange that we should differ in our views upon this very important question. If fiee trade is the best policy for England, and her colonies, it does not necessarily follow that To answer our friend from Canada fully, would require an article too long for your columns, as it would involve the whole question of free trade and protection, hence a few points and conclusions must suffice.

A tariff is a tax or duty levied by the Government upon the products of other countries, which are imported into this, and from which the revenues of the Government are mainly derived. Such tariff is more or less protective in its operations, when levied apon articles produced or manufactured in this country, and if sufficiently protective. will stimulate the production of such articles and give employment to labor at such wages as will enable the laborer to provide for his family a comfortable home, with means to support his family, clothe and educate his children, in such a manner as to enable them to become respectable members of society, and fill their place in a government "of the people and for the people."

Free trade requires that all tariff be abolished and a free interchange of commodities between nations allowed. This policy would necessarily either crush out the manufacturing and other productive industries of this country, or reduce the price of labor to that of the pauper labor of the older countries of Europe. It would also cut off a very large portion of the revenue of the Government, and necessitate direct taxation upon the property of the country for the support of the Government, and payment of the national debt, and as it is officially stated, that nine-tenths of all the personal property of the country escapes taxation, the burden would fall most heavily upon the farmers and real estate owners, who cannot if they would, secrete their property from the assessor's eyes. For this reason, if no other, it will be a long time before the intelligent farmers of this country, will become the advocates of free trade. But I am aware revenue. Now, a tariff which is designed to provide revenue only without developing the resources of the country, and protecting its industrial interests, will in many instances operate as disastrously to the agricultural, and other industrial interests, as absolute free trade.

An illustration of this may be found in the operations of the tariff system of some of the nations of Europe. When the war between Germany and France terminated, and so disastrously to France, it was generally conceded that France was reduced to a "third-rate power," and could never regain her former position and standing as a nation. But wise statesmen were at the head of affairs, and her tax laws were so framed as to develop, to the greatest possible extent, the resources of the country. Every forge was lighted, every spindle put in motion, and every plowshare polished. Her agriculture has prospered, and labor has found employment at fair wages, which has given unusual prosperity to the industrial classes, and they are to all appearances contented, and they do not emigrate. The result is, that to-day, France stands first among the nations of Europe, in wealth, influence, power, and general prosperity, while Germany, with her "tariff for revenue only" policy, has taxed her agriculture to poverty, depressed her industrial interests, and the best and most enterprising portion of her people are seeking homes with us. Germany sees her error, and has lately revised some provisions of her tariff laws, so as to discriminate in favor of some of the industrial interests, yet now Consul Winser writes: "Under the most favorable circumstances the agriculturist is taxed to an amount varying from 10 to 12 per cent, of his yearly income. Taking into account, also the great amount of indirect taxation which is levied in Germany for the support of the empire, it will be readily understood that the agricultural population is comparatively the worst off, being burdened by taxation the most heavily."

Of the Russian system, Consul-General Edwards, of St. Petersburg, says: "The defect in this Russian tariff system consists in the fact that it is not designed to protect the interests or bring into favorable action the resources of the empire. The leading I doubt whether this Reagan bill will even visiting friends. Our Worthy Master, T. object seems to be to increase the revenue prevent the discrimination in rates to the

without regard to the general prosperity of extent expected by the New York city followed by a few remarks from the Lecturthe empire. The privileged classes revel in people. luxury, and the poor industrial classes wallow in their destitution."

A tariff for revenue only must encourage the importation and use of the products of other countries in order to have something to tax, and where the duty is so low upon any article or product that it can be imported and sold in this country for a less sum than it can be produced under our system of a more violent injustice done than this, and to the general welfare. On the other hand, is it escentially different from downright a high protective tariff, which creates monopolies, is equally detrimental to the general welfare. What we want in this country, and aim to accomplish by our tariff laws, is to provide revenue, and at the same time so encourage the productive industries of the country by giving fair and equal protection to every branch, and remunerative wages for labor, as may be necessary to develop every resource of the country.

Wool is one of our staple farm products, and sheep husbandry absolutely necessary, it is the wisest policy for this country. in some localities, to enable the farmers to in this country has ever been governed by we cannot produce it as cheaply as it can be in the warmer countries of South America, Africa, and Australia, where large ranges furnishing perennial pastures abound, and there is a supply of cheap labor. The tariff of 1872 was enacted to increase the revenue, so as to make up for the loss caused by the repeal of the income tax. The effect was to ance of olden time, but we had not met encourage the importation of foreign wool, before in many years. rags and woolen goods to such an extent as to reduce the price of our domestic wools below the cost of production, and nearly crushed out this industry in this State. Flocks were sold to the butchers, and in some instances slaughtered and their carcarcasses fed to the hogs. Manufacturers of honest woolen goods were also obliged to stop their machinery, and closed their factories. Laborers were thrown out of employment and became tramps, and farmers years that the tariff was off, this country to redress their own wrongs, if they would rags and woolen goods. If this vast sum could have been saved to the farmers, labor- he said he should join a Grange the first ers, and business interests of this country, opportunity. it would have done much towards bridging over that terrible financial crisis which swept all interests into one general vortex of ruin. Under these circumstances, the Patrons of Michigan, Ohio, and other wool growing States, united in petitioning Congress for a restoration of the wool tariff, and it was done. As a result, the price of our wool has been advanced from ten to fifteen our Michigan wool now brings, is about fifteen cents per pound less than the average price which the different grades of our dothat there are but few advocates of absolute | period of 35 years previous to 1861, and the free trade in this country. It is very gener- present price would scarcely cover the cost ing to farm interests were discussed by the ally conceded that we must have a tariff for of production were it not that the stimulant leading farmers of the County. So, brothers created such a demand for sheep to re-stock the farms of this and other western States, as to make sheep husbandry again remunerative in Michigan.

Our farmers are more prosperous than heretofore, and as most of the wealth of our State comes from the soil, when farmers prosper, every other interest prospers, and the verdict which the people of this State has passed upon our acts in causing a restoration of the wool tariff in 1874, differs as widely from that of our Canadian friend as light differs from darkness, or crime from

The price of an article to the laborer is not of so much consequence to him as it is to have the means to purchase it with, and it is far better for him to pay a dollar more for a suit of clothes, or a barrel of flour, if by that means he is able to obtain two days' work where he did one before, and at better

A little episode occurred in Congress in the discussion of the "Wood Tariff Bill," which forcibly illustrates the effect which free trade will have upon the labor of this country. Mr. Wood read a letter from Messrs. Withington & Co., of this State, stating that they "did not ask for any protection to their business, as they were able to manufacture and sell their goods as low as the imported article could be offered." Mr. Conger arose and said, that "Withington & Co. were prison contractors, and hired their labor of the State at 40 cents a day, and the State boards them, and asked Mr. Wood if he desired to reduce the price of the intelligent, honest laborer of this country, down to a level with that of the prison convict?"

The Transportation Question and the Reagan Bill.

J. J. WOODMAN.

I read with a great deal of interest in the last Visitor the correspondence of Worthy Master Woodman, and the Secretary of the N. Y. Board of Trade on this subject. Mr. Woodman is, I think, clearly right when he says that the effect of this bill will, if made into a law, be to protect shippers instead of producers. From my knowledge of the railroad methods of doing freight business,

These discriminations are largely made by way of rebates, given to favored individual shippers, and the books of the company and he shipping bills will, perhaps, show all fair on their face, while some of the shippers are pocketing thousands of dollars by way of rebates, at the expense of other shippers and the producers. Without the power to fix the rates, and compel the companies to well paid labor, its production must be keep to them, I doubt whether any law will abandoned, however destructive it may be do any good in regulating or reforming the abuses.

I believe that the Patrons should continue what the Michigan State Grange at its session of 1879 asked for, to-wit: That a power to fix these inter-State rates on a basis of the actual cost of transportation.

This will certainly be just and equitable, and it seems to me will be entirely practieable, provided that this commission is fairly appointed, and not made up in the interests of the railroad companies, as some of the State Railroad Commissions now keep up the fertility of the soil and make are. As Patrons, we may as well make up farming remunerative. The price of wool our minds on a long and severe struggle to the tariff, and must be, for the reason that lists for the right, and let us keep persistently at our work, until it is well and effect-

This is the Way the Farmers Begin to Look at It.

A few days ago I came across an extensive and widely-known wheat farmer, of Shiawassee Co., on the ears. He was an acquaint-

Our conversation soon turned, as a matter of course, to farming, and farmers' interests and farmers' organizations.

Speaking of the Grange movement, he said he had never belonged to a Grange, and he was much prejudiced against the movement from the start, believing that it was the cause of the great panic of '73; but since he had posted himself, by reading, he had found his mistake, and now he believed that the Grange had done more in awakening the could not pay their debts. During the two farmers to the fact that they had the power sent abroad \$150,000,000 in gold to buy wool, only act together, than any and all other movements ever made in this direction, and

> From Berrien County Grange No. 1 .- A No. 1 Grange.

The annual meeting of the County Grange was held at Berrien Center Grange hall on the 11th and 12th inst. The weather was beautiful and the sleighing good, so that the Subordinate Granges were well represented, and from the reports received from cents per pound. And yet, the price which the different Granges, the Order in Berrien County is on a firmer basis and day than it ever was before. We have been holding farmers' institutes at the different Grange mestic wool brought in this country for a halls throughout the county, and they have been well attended. Many questions relatwhich has been given to this industry has and sisters, you may understand Berrien County is alive to the good work of the up-building of the noble cause in which we have enlisted. A resolution was passed at our County Grange meeting, recommending each member present to do some relssionary If only a small amount is desired, a piece of work for the GRANGE VISITOR. The following persons were elected officers of the Berrien County Grange for the ensuing year: A. N. Woodruff, Master, Bainbridge; J. Clark, Lecturer; Wm. J. Jones, Secretrry, Berrien Center.

> Yours truly, W. J. JONES, Sec.

Pomona Grange Meeting.

Cass County Pomona Grange No. 20, held their regular meeting in Goodwin's Hall, on the 12th of January, at Cassopolis, for the election of officers, and such other business as might come before it. The weather being fair, and sleighing good, brought out a full attendance from all parts of the county. The meeting was a success in every respect. Several visitors were in attendance. Bro. and Sister Hay, of St. Joseph County, Bro. and Sister McMureau, of Porter, Bro. and Sister Sample, Bro. and Sister Hebron, Bros. Proudly and Odell and others, being among the number. The meeting opened at 10 A. M. The forenoon session was taken up with business of the Order. At 12 M, the meeting took a recess of two hours. In a short time the sisters had a bountiful table spread from their well filled baskets, and we did eat and were filled with the generous supply spread before us. Two o'clock came upon us before we were half ready, however. When the hour arrived, the meeting was called to order and proceeded at once to the election of officers. which went off pleasantly, nearly all the officers being elected on the first ballot, there being no electioneering or wire-pulling. This was a very pleasant feature, and is one of the best of the many of which the Order can boast; each being satisfied with the office allotted him, and ready to perform the duties imposed. Abram Miller was elected Master, John Barber, Lecturer, and Wm. E. Williams, Secretary.

After the election we were favored with a few remarks of encouragement from the Odell, of Porter, gave us an interesting talk, (es?-New York Sun.

er, after which Sister Cory, of Silver Creek, read a well selected essay. The Grange voted to have the above addresses and essay published in the GRANGE VISITOR, also the Democrat and Vigilant of Cassopolis.

Another recess was then taken to prepare for the evening session, when the ceremony of installation of officers was to take place. At 7 o'clock, the meeting being duly called to order, before proceeding to the installation services, we were pleasantly and profitably

entertained by listening to two essays, prepared and read by Sisters Moore and Paterson, which were very interesting and into ask for nothing less in this direction than structive. Bro. R. S. Dixon then installed the officers, giving them words of instruc tion and encouargement. Our newly incommission be appointed by Congress, with stalled Worthy Master Miller made a few appropriate remarks, and the meeting ad-J. BARBER, Lecturer. journed.

Dedication and Installation.

TROWBRIDGE, Allegan Co., Jan. 12th, 1891.

Bro. Cobb: Trowbridge Grange, No. 296, was called to order at 11 o'clock, by our Whitney, who proceeded to dedicate our new accomplish this, but we have entered the hall. After the dedication, Bro. Whitney Granges. gave us a little talk, just enough to get us ready for dinner. We went below to the dining hall, and found three tables the to some extent, from the State Grange whole length of the hall, loaded down with | treasury. good things prepared by our sisters.

After dinner, we went up into the hall, done us all good, both those outside and inside the gate.

Bro. Minckler called the meeting to order in the evening, and introduced Bro. S C. Foster, who read a poem, "Out of the Old Hall into the New."

Bro. Whitney proceeded to install the officers, with Bro. McAlpine, of Monterey Grange, assistant. After the installation, Bro. Belden read a poem, the subject the same as Bro. Foster's. Bro. Whitney gave us the unwritten work. It was received with interest.

We were glad to see so many visiting members, we hope that they had a good time, and we say, come again.

We have about 190 members, and are still growing. We have received about eighty members during the past year. Bro. J. J. Woodman's public talk, that he gave us one year ago, was good seed, sown upon good ground.

Our choir furnished good music for the

We congratulate you upon the new dress of the Visitor, and we hope it will live and grow until it will become a weekly VISITOR in our homes.

I believe everybody went home satisfied that they were well paid, and that it was very good to be a Patron.

G. O. MERRIAM, Lecturer.

Farm Economy.

There are a variety of mixtures which may be applied to the iron parts of implements cheapest of which is grease that has not been salted. An excellent article can be prepared for the protection of either steel or iron, by melting lard and common resin slowly together and stirring the mixture as it cools. When required in large quantities, make it in the proportion resin the size of a hen's egg will suffice for one pound of lard. This mixture may be applied with a cloth or any article that will give a thin coating to the metal surface to be protected. The resin prevents the lard from becoming rancid, and the grease excludes air and moisture. Before applying this or other protective washes, the machines should be thoroughly cleaned of dirt or dust; wipe the bearings, and oil with castor oil. Castor oil, by the way, is among the best of oils for iron axles. A wheel well lubricated with it, not only turns readily, but wears much longer than when oiled with cheaper

It is not only economy to look after the iron and steel portions of tools and machinery, but the woodwork claims attention. At ternate wetting and drying soon injures any

wood, causing cracking and finally decay. This may be prevented by the timely and occasional application of some cheap paint. When the woodwork from exposure has become cracked, it is adv sed to give it a wash of crude petroleum previous to an external coat of paint. Petroleum not only improves all wooden tools, but is alike valuable for rustic furniture exposed to the weather. An occasional coat of this oil improves the color and renders the article more lasting. Gas tar is sometimes employed as a paint for wagon wheels. A correspondent who has made use of it in this way, says that it forms a hard, durable black polish somewhat like japan on tin ware, and dries in the summer sun on the wood in one day, and on iron in two days .- Ex.

How Our Cities Are Growing.

The cities contained 8,000,000 in 1870 to 11,-500,000 in 1880. They, therefore, have been increasing in inhabitants far more rapidly than the rest of the country. While the general gain has been only about twenty five per cent., that in the cities has been about drones. forty-five per cent.

If the cities go on increasing during the next ten years at the same ratio which the last ten years have shown, and the country as a whole advances in population at the same rate, we shall find more than 16,000 000 in the cities, to about 48.000,000 or 49,000,000 in the rest of the country.

A like tendency to build up the towns at the expense of the country appears in the figures we are obtaining of the German census taken late last year. It is a modern tendency, and shall we not call it a modern evil, likely to have portentious consequen-

Master's Pepartment.

C. G. LUCE, MASTER.

The Need for More Speakers.

The pressing demand for Grange speakers to attend both public and private meetings, suggests some thoughts in relation to supplying this demand. The Grange work is attracting more than usual attention this winter, and thus calls come from all over the

To meet these we must economize both in time and money. The traveling expenses of a speaker are the same to attend one meet ing as they would be to reach and address three or four in the same vicinity. The time occupied in going and coming is the same. In order to husband our resources and labor for the best interests of the Order, arrangements should be made for a series of meetings in the same county or vicinity, so that the talking Brother can be used three or four days or evenings, with no long stages Worthy Master, who introduced Bro. C. L. between the appointments. This should be done by correspondence between the

> Applications are made for assistance in securing speakers and compensating them

A moment's reflection will convince us that the receipts of the Grange treasury will and Bro. Whitney gave us a speech that not justify the use of a large amount in this way, yet a limited sum can and will be used to aid the work. This can only be done where economical arrangements are made. The strong Granges, now stronger than ever, are amply able and willing to take care of themselves. The weak ones we will try hard to make strong.

A suggestion in regard to the meetings seems to be in order. When convenient, public meetings are advisable. We are often reminded that there is even yet many mistaken notions abroad in regard to the aims and objects of the Order. A good judicious public meeting has a tendency to remove these errors of opinion.

When the meeting is appointed, advertise it accurately and well. Make no mistake in the day of the week, or month, nor in the hour. Ask your local paper to notice it. Ask the editor or reporter to attend. Talk about it with your neighbors, whether they are members of the Grange or not. Get the young people interested. Have some good lively music. Have the house well lighted and warmed, (though not red hot). With these favorable surroundings, your meeting will be a success. You will all go home pleased. The impression made will be of lasting benefit.

THREE papers for \$2.00. The GRANGE VISITOR, Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, and Our Little Grangers all for \$2.00 cash. Send order to C. L. Whitney, Muskegon,

FOUR to six degrees below zero is the lowest the thermometer has noted at Muskegon, Michigan, this winter. The inflaence of the open water of Lake Michigan easily accounts for this mildness.

The Chicago & West Michigan railroad has recently purchased the property and franchises of the Grand Haven railroad, and the Grand Rapids & Newaygo railroad and will assume control of these roads at once.

AT the State Grange a number of names were taken for pictures of the birth-place of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. These plates have been ordered, but so far we have been unable to get them, but hope none will get discouraged, as in case of failure we will return the money to each person paying it.

Lame and Lazy-A Fable.

Two beggars, Lame and Lazy, were in want of bread. One leaned on his crutch, the other reclined on his couch. Lame called on Charity and humbly asked for a cracker. Instead of a cracker he re-

ceived a loaf. Lazy, seeing the gift of Charity, exclaimed, "What, a cracker, and receive a loaf! Well, I will ask for a loaf."

Lazy now applied to Chartity, and asked for a loaf of bread. "Your demanding a loaf," said Charity, proves you are a loafer. You are of that

class and character who ask and receive not: you ask amiss." Lazy, who always found fault and had rather whine than work, complained of illtreatment, and even accused Charity of a breach of an exceeding great and precious

promise. "Ask and ye shall receive. Charity pointed him to the painting in her room, which presented to his vision three personages, Faith, Hope and Charity. Charity appeared larger and fairer than her sisters. He noticed that her right hand held a pot of honey; this fed a bee disabled, having lost its wings. Her left hand was armed with a whip, which kept off the

"Don't understand it," said Lazy.
Charity replied, "It means that Charity
feeds the lame and flogs the lazy."

Lazy turned to go.
"Stop!" said Chairity, "Instead of coin will give you counsel. Don't go and live on your poor mother, for I will send you

to a rich ant."
"Rich aunt?" echoed Lazy, "Where shall I find her?" "You will find her in Proverbs, sixth

chapter and sixth verse. Moral:-Instead of waiting and wishing a rich uncle to die, go and see how a rich

Badies' Bepartment.

A WOMAN'S CONCLUSIONS.

BY PHEBE CARY.

I said if I might go back again To the very hour and place of my birth; Might have my life whatever I chose, And live it in any part of the earth.

Put perfect sunshine into my sky, Banish the shadow of sorrow and doubt, Have all my happiness multiplied, And all my suffering stricken out

If I could have known in the years that are gone The best that a woman comes to know: Could have had whatever will make her blest, Or whatever she thinks will make her so

Have found the highest and purest bliss That the bridal wreath and ring inclose, And gained the one out of all the world That my heart as well as my reason chose;

And if this had been, and I stood to-night By my children lying asleep in their beds. And could count in my prayers for a rosary, The shining row of golden heads;

Yea, I said, if a miracle such as this Could be wrought for me at my bidding, still I would choose to have my past as it is, And let my future come as it will!

would not make the path I have trod, More pleasant or even; more straight or wide; Nor change my course the breadth of a hair, This way or that, to either side.

My past is mine, and I take it all: Its weakness, ifs folly—if you please; Nay, even my sins, if you come to that, May have been my helps, not hindrances;

If I saved my body from the flames Because that once I had burned my hand, Or kept myself from a greater sin By doing a less—you will understand

It was better I suffered a little pain. Better I sinned for a little time,
If the smarting held me back from death, And the sting of sin withheld from crime

Who knows its strength, by trial, will know What strength must be set against a sin, And how temptation is overcome, He has learned who has felt its power within,

And who knows how a life at last may show, Why, look at the morn from where we stand Opaque, uneven, you say; yet it shines; A luminous sphere, complete and grand.

So let my past stand, just as it stands, And let me now, as I may, grow old; I am what I am, and my lite for me Is the best-or it had not been, I hold.

The Agricultural College.

By an act of Congress approved July 2d, 1862, there was donated to each State, public lands to the amount of 30,000 acres for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, for the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one College, where the class rooms the leading object shall be, without excluding the scientific and classic studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The Legislature accepted this grant, and bestowed it upon the Agricultural College.

The College was opened to students in igan thus taking the lead of all the States in the indomitable perseverance and undisestablishing an Agricultural College. By the provision of the Legislature, this insti- and the earnest support of a few faithful These lands have been placed in market. destined to be the pride of our State. and 86,121 acres have been sold, giving a There now hangs in College Hall a photothe College.

of which are under cultivation, and 110 in woodland pasture.

There are kept upon the farm cattle of the following breeds: Shorthorn, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire, Galloway, and Jersey. Sheep: Southdown, Cotswold, Spanish Merino, and Black-faced Highland. Swine: Essex, Suffolk, Berkshire, and Poland, China. There is also an apiary with specimens of Italian and German bees.

The College is located on the banks of the Red Cedar river, about three miles from Lansing, by Michigan avenue.

The first building we reach, after passing the dwellings of the president, secretary, and professors at the left, is College Hall 50x100 feet. The chapel and library are on the first floor, class rooms, and offices of the president and secretary occupy the second and class room for zoology and botany, the rinetel. third floor.

In the general museum, there are preserved specimens of mammals and birds of the course in our College is just as useful in the State, reptiles, and collections of shells and insects, skeletons of man and the lower and among the most important is the animals, fossils from all the groups of rocks, knowledge of Chemistry. The air we etc. Here is a manakin, made by Auroux of Germany.

Here we also found a noble specimen of our liberty bird, shot in Berrien County, looking grand and majestic, as though watching a nation's fate.

There is also a museum of mechanical inventions, which contains 2,000 models from the patent office, illustrating most of the industrial arts, especially agriculture, manufactures and engineering.

A little to the right, and further east, is Williams' Hall, of three stories and a basement, with a Mansard roof and tower, and is heated by steam. This is the largest of all the College buildings, being 116x116 feet in size. It contains the dining hall, kitchen, stewards' rooms, public parlor, rooms for eighty students, and society rooms.

Still further to the right, and a little west,

heated by steam. Directly opposite Williams' Hall on the west is the chemical wonders of nature are unfolded to the mind, instrument enclosed in a glass globe, used never got mad.") to demonstrate that light will produce mo tion.

71x52 feet, overlooking the botanical gardens; but sweetest and fairest of all is the green house, which, to a lover of flowers, is paradise -almost. Here among the hundreds of plants and flowers we found camelias in full bloom, white and pure as an angel of light, roses of and tropical plants, bananas, and other curiosities, in this frozen land of ours,

Two hundred and thirty-two students were graduates and specials. A son of one of the haven of peace and prosperity. thirty senators of Japan came to this country to study agriculture, and selected

this as his Alma Mater. The regular course is four years' study in chemistery, zoology, physiology, and entomology, history and English literature. philosophy and logic.

The students have organized several literary societies, also a military company, known as the College Cadets, with a regular drill twice a week.

The College Christian Union has a library. and maintains a weekly prayer meeting and a Sunday school. Students are required by the faculty to attend morning prayers world by itself - its aims are high, its influ-

The grounds are beautifully laid out in drives, walks, flower plats, etc. Nature and

The students are paid eight cents an hour, three hours a day, for work on the farm and garden, if faithfully performed. They have already laid three miles of tile drain, and the students, and is carried on under the direction of the professor, or a foreman appointed from among the number of students. This labor is planned, in a measure, to illustrate the lectures and instruction received in

The College has had much to overcome. Many regarded its teachings as a luckless experiment, believing, or at least saying, that practical and scientific agriculture could not be combined, while others, whose especial pet was the University, regarded it as a sort of rival. The College was placed in the woods and swamps near Lansing, May, 1857, with appropriate exercises, Mich- expecting it would die there, but through puted skill of the president and professors,

fund of \$275,104, the interest of which, at grap of the hall and surroundings taken in seven per cent, is applied to the support of 1857, where the surroundings are stumps, and stumps only. The president said when The College farm consists of 676 acres, 190 he first came there, he could stand in one place and throw stones into three tamarack stumps, but through the labor of the students, "the wilderness has been made to bud and blossom as the rose," and I know of no place where our boys and girls could spend four years of their lives with greater profit and pleasure, and I hope the time may not be far distant when that august body, the Legislature, may grant to the people of Michigan their request, that a dormitory be built for the accommodation of our daughters at the College.

The idea 'of the admission of girls to agricultural schools is not entirely a novel one. France has several such schools. One of the chief is near Rouen, which is said to have three hundred girls in the establishment, and to be worth \$165,000. More than one medal of the French agricultural socifloor; the museums, zoological laboratory, ety has been awarded to the school at Da-

But aside from the study of agriculture, of which our sex is sadly ignorant, much of everyday life to our daughters as to our sons, breathe, the coal we burn, the food we eat, yes, we ourselves, are but a chemical compound, subject to certain laws; and I well remember with what wonder and awe, almost reverence, I received the lessons in chemistry, in my younger days, while at school in Chicago, and were it not for household cares, it would be a pleasure now to dig deep into its mysteries.

The College needs a larger chemical laboratory, and since the interest on the money received from the sale of lands will help to pay the current expenses, it is but reasonable that appropriations should be made in favor of the College. The Legislature is but a created power, the people of the State have it in their power to create a legislature, which shall give agriculture its due share of legislative favor.

The objects of the College and Grange are one and identical, viz.: the raising of agriis Wells' Hall 50x150 feet, three stories in culture to its proper place and sphere

height, with a drill room and armory in the among the sciences, and the dignifying of basement. This building is mainly for the manual labor. I think it would be well accommodation of students. It is also for all Patrons who visit Lansing, and can possibly spare the time, to visit the College, and I hope any who go may be so exceedlaboratory, 50x150 feet, of one story and ingly fortunate as to obtain the president as basement, and to me this was the most a guide, for he seems the embodiment o attractive spot of all-the place where the geniality and kindness (and I have heard that one among the many reasons why he Here we found a spectroscope, also a tiny was chosen to his position was that "he

The Agricultural College is ours, it belongs to us, or rather to you, the tax payers Then there is the botanical laboratory and voters of Michigan. The women of this State and Nation stand by and look on, but, mind you, we are not uninterested, listless, spectators; and to you we offer this word of caution: See to it that the noble institutions of our State suffer not through your neglect, but cherish and protect them, every size and hue, a century plant, ferns, and thus from them and the halls of learning in our sister States may shine forth the light of truth and wisdom, which shall serve as a beacon light to guide our ship of in the College last year, including resident | State through safe waters to the desired

Mrs. W. K. SEXTON. Howell, Mich.

Fashion.

Fashion, fickle goddess, has many, very many votaries; in fact there are but few botany and horticulture, mathematics and people in the world, whether they will adengineering, practical agriculture, mental mit it or not, but are more or less under her sway, and it is right and proper that they should be to a certain extent, It is only where she holds unlimited power, and her followers do not consult common sense, that her mandates make one appear ridiculous, or at least foolish.

We believe every one should so far conform to fashion as not to make themselves conspicuous by adopting a dress entirely out and public worship on the Sabbath in the of date, and we also believe it is the height of chapel. The College is, in fact, a little folly to be such a slave to her requirements as not to be governed in some measure by what is becoming to our particular style.

For instance: I remember when flounces were very much worn. One hot day in art are here combined in pleasing variety. August, I saw a woman, who was "fair, fat and forty," dressed in a crimson and black velvet, with deep flounces. You can imagine how appropriate the dress seemed, as she weighed about two hundred, and was the most of the labor on the farm is done by not more than five feet in height. Flounces were the fashion, so of course she must wear them. A tall, slight person can wear and look well in a dress that would make a short and fleshy person look really dowdyish. If we would make our dress, as a whole, conform to our individuality, then indeed would we dress in good taste.

Farmers' wives, as a rule, are not "martyrs to fashion," but there are too many of them very unwise in tucking, ruffling, and puffing their garments, as much as they do. The sewing machine as used by most women, has hardly been a blessing, but rather a curse, that aching backs and nervous headaches cry out against. If by its help we only make our garments as plainly as before its invention, then indeed it gives us more time for recreation, but nine out of ten tution has received 235,673 acres of land. friends, it has overcome all obstacles, and is women cannot resist the temptation to make just as many tucks or ruffles (and even tuck the ruffles) as Mrs. So-and-so has. Even when the garment is completed, the labor has only just begun, for it takes more time and muscle to iron, puff, and bias tucks, ruffles, and straight tucks, and do them well, than anything plain, and unless great pains ls taken they certainly do not look as well as a plain article. Most women acknowledge this, but still cling to the extra work, because it is the fashion.

Once in a while something really comfortable is all the rage, and every one is delighted that the fashions are so sensible—as the cloaks and hoods of to-day are-but when you confront them with that most senseless and ridiculous fashion called "bangs," language is feeble indeed to express the contempt one feels that sensible women will make themselves so hideous. If our Heayenly Father had created them with no forehead, would they ever have ceased to mourn and lament over the mysterious ways of Providence.

When we remember that these fashions originate among the demi monde of Paris, it man to man, and makes the restraint of for admission, and she has entered the equal is passing strange that American women law indispensable. The inward consciouswill so far forget their dignity as to copy after that class. We surely have among our the truth for truth's sake, but that he must own artists talent enough to bring out a variety of becoming costumes suited to every style of person, without copying foreigners.

fashion? Oh, yes! Can you not remember when they wore stub-toed boots, and went crippling around with corns and bunions in consequence? They are generally rather more sensible than their wives and sisters, but it is because the fashions for them are more sensible. There are but few who will buy a coat because it is comfortable, if it has not the right cut.

the pantaloons were worn so tight that a totle's maxim's was, "That a brave man is man looked as though he was put into them | clear in his discourse and keeps close to when a boy, and had grown to fill them; in | truth; Plutariche calls lying "the vice of for. It is really wonderful how soon hats left the very fountain of it. What he lacks they are unfashionable, and upon the other hand, how much discomfort the Beaux Brummels of to-day will endure in order to be dressed as a "man of fashion."

CHLOE.

Don't Frighten the Little Ones.

Some foolish parents are in the habit of telling lies to small children to keep them out of mischief. How often do we hear something like this: "Tommy, don't go up stairs, there's a bear in a box up there, he'll bite you," or "There's a ghost in the closet." An imaginative child can be seriously harmed if not ruined for life, by being frightened by some thoughtless companion: Some children delight to torture the younger or bugaboos. Such cruelty is ten times worse than any bodily injury they can inflict. Any parent or teacher who will have anything of the kind to occur under his jurisdiction without severe punishment is totally unfitted for the trust committed to his care.

Some believe in the hardening process. Now there is no such thing as "hardening" timid, nervous babies by making them familiar with real or imaginary danger. One of this sort of children was lately taken for him who is called the "Father of Lies," the first time into a saw mill. He was four years old, and we thought the sight would interest him, but instead, when it started up shalt not surely die." A deep, earnest love the dreadful noise of the machinery, the hiss of the escaping steam, were to him the efforts of some terrible monster that would kill. He was taken away as once, but not before becoming badly frightened; and since, when brought within several rods of that mill, he cried, trembled and tried to run away; and afterward, for a long time, could talk of nothing but the awful engine, and in the night I saw him shiver in his sleep, and crowd his head under the bedclothes, doubtless haunted by the terror in his dreams.

Frighten a child once and he will be like a skittish colt, no reason will guide it, but it must shy and run at every stub by the roadside. That, to it, is a wild beast ready to Providence, and turn upon the poles of devour. Continue the scaring, and the truth." It is commendable to aim high, child will be fit only for the lunatic asylum, or refuge for idiots.

It is a fact that our most naturally bright children, are rather delicate, and with active imaginations. Too much care cannot be taken with their bringing up. They are so created that they enjoy keenly or suffer much. They are high strung, and are, in consequence, more liable to break than duller natures. To be intemperate in their games, and in their studies is to care too little for the wants of the body. They study far into the night to gain the prizes at our schools. They see what others cannot see. On the whole, such a temperament as we describe is more to be desired than one of the lazy, unambitious sort. But it has its perils. When one has such a child under his care, he has truly great responsibility. How not to make a Molly Coddle of him by injudicious petting, and yet exercise a wise and loving system of indulgence, is the problem. He needs holding back-he needs watching. He needs to be encouraged in all pure and lofty instincts. He don't need to be lied to or frightened to be made to mind.

Do parents generally know that it is as much a sin, aye, more, to lie to a child, as it most populous portions of the globe, the conis to tell a deliberate falsehood to a neighbor dition of women is the most servile and

Love of Truth.

An essay read before the Ypsilanti Grange by the Assistant Lecturer for December, 1880:

An old English writer has described the friends of truth as searching to and fro in perfect form, and as seeking in vain to unite them in their original beauty. And when the great want of love for truth in all classes is considered, and so few her earnest and devoted friends, we must cease to wonder that their efforts were attended with so little success. In the little beginnings of the child's first lessons, and in all the characteristics of life, as he passes onward and upward through all the changes of childhood to manhood, and then on and on to old age, there is none so marked as the truthful word. Life has its many changes, but through all this love of truth should be our standard and our aim. It is the want of love for truth that complicates all the relations of ness that each one has that he does not love | race of life. disregard its sacred precept were a very tempting motive presented, renders him suspicious of his fellow men, and unable Are the men ever guilty of being slaves to to place that trust and confidence in him, which should exist between those who are by the common bond of humanity, brothers.

It is said, "Truth is not only a man's ornament but his instrument. It is the great man's glory, and the poor man's stock. A man's truth is his livelihood, his recommendation, his letter of credit."

That all respect for truth has not left man is evident from the fact that public senti-Something more than twenty years ago ment is in favor of the truthful man. Arisor harmful. An open enemy is far better heart. However just the laws may be in

than a secret friend. Malicious and deceptive acts are to be expected from an enemy, but it is when we are wounded in the house of a friend that the most incurable wound is inflicted. It is the false dealing of each man with his neighber and friend, arising from selfishness rather than hatred, which is to be feared. It is the softly spoken lie, the amiable fallacy, the patriotic lie of the historian, the prudent lie of the politician, the zealous lie of the partizan, the merciful lie of the friend, ane the careless lie of each weaker ones by scaring them with made up one to himself, that cast such a gloom, and dark mystery over humanity. It would be very difficult to determine why there is in man such an aversion to the truth. Selfinterest cannot lie solely at the basis, for a lie is often to no advantage to the person, and yet he will not scruple to use it. It is truly said, "there is nothing inherent in our natures, in their original purity, as moulded by the hand of God, but that it is something acquired, learned probably from who paved the way when he uttered that first and falsest of all deceptions, "Thou for truth would not only simplify man's relation to man, but turn away all false opinions and self-estimates which men form of themselves. How much self conceit and pride would be stripped from some were they to behold themselves just once by the light of truth. Then would everyone take the position for which he is fitted, then would men enjoy self-communion, peace of conscience, and would never arrive at that state where man is said to be a total stranger to himself because his self-love will not allow the voice of truth to be heard when there is any conflict between them.

Lord Bacon says, "It is heaven on earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in but see that your aspirations spring from pure principles, else they are apt to lead to impure results. Love the truth, admire perfection, because it is the truth, because it is God-like to be perfect in truth.

What Shall We do with Our Girls ?

This has ever been and still remains a difficult problem for solution. In more remote ages of the past, and in countries less favored than ours, woman has ever been regarded as a necessary evil, and various devices have been resorted to by which the evil may be lessened. The most prominent of these has been infanticide, or the destruction of the precious life at its birth, with the "survival of the fittest." The ability of the parents to support and maintain these useless girls being the most important consideration that determined their chances for life. In other instances they have only been saved from infanticide from purely mercenary considerations, and arriving at a suitable age, have been put into the market as vassals or slaves, and sold for purposes of prostitution. In China and India, two of the abject at the present time. Of the six thousand Chinese women who have come to America within a few years, five thousand of them have come as slaves, or were purchased for a price and brought over by merchants and tradesmen for evil purposes. What a startling commentary upon the morals of a nation professing the highest regard for purity of national character! The only the earth for the scattered fragments of a once hope for woman is found in our Christian civilization. Wherever the Gospel has gone, with its humane and elevating influence, woman is accorded the highest rank and position. Yet in the countries possessing the highest Christian civilization, much remains to be done before woman can be said to be man's equal before the law.

Socially, woman is man's equal, if not indeed his superior. She both enacts and enforces the rules of etiquette, for the government of society-here her influence is supreme.

Educationally, she has less cause of complaint than formerly. The tardy doors of our colleges and universities have recently opened to her long and earnest entreaties of our boys, and is girding herself for the

Professionally, she is demanding recognition; with what success the future must develop. She has assumed independence of public sentiment, and has made her debut in our courts of justice. She is pushing her way into all the learned professions, demanding equality of place and position. Will the learned gentlemen, who for ages have held undisputed control, politely bow her admission as a co-laborer to these heretofore closed avenues, or will they dispute her right to enter as a competitor in these higher departments of professional life.

Politically, woman is disfranchised with no rights in law, except to obey its mandates, and yield submission to its requirements. That many of the laws are equitable and just in their application to women a few years they were like bags, and every- the slave." Man still thirsts after truth, is conceded, and gives no just cause of combody must have them as the fashion called though he has violated the obligation and plaint; others are oppressive and burdensome. Among them I can only specify that and boots got to be uncomfortable when himself, he looks for in others; but when known provision of law, which upon the he finds it sadly wanting there also, his death of her husband, takes the children contempt and even hatred is excited. I from her natural and maternal care, and cannot think these public violations of places them in the hands of others—an outtruth, although so low, the most dangerous | rage upon the purest affections of a mother's

their application to woman, is it not unjust to make her the subject of law, and give her no influence in making the laws, by which But as age smooths our errors, the time may soon she is to be governed. She may be tried for crime, condemned, and executed, with no voice in determining who slall constitute her jury, judge, or executioner. I submit whether | And oft may we meet here in friendship and peace, this discrimination against women is not injustice, and a blot upon our Christian civilization.

However much may have been done to ameliorate the condition of women in the past, the work is still incomplete. Our girls are pressing to the front, and more perfect equality must be awarded them. They are now by thousands in our colleges and universities, outstripping, in many instances, their more privileged brothers, determined not to be outdone in the thoroughness of their preparations to enter the departments and highest walks of life. The ballot, that powerful instrument in a Republican form of government, is soon to be at her disposal, the time cannot be much longer delayed. With it, new opportunities of usefulness will be open before her, and a higher Christian civilization will be secured, not only to her, but to our Nation. It is this important factor that is now only wanting to perfect our political economy.

Welcome the time when woman's influence, politically as well as socially, shall more perfectly unite to elevate and purify society in all its forms. When no place or position which she is qualified to fill shall be denied her. Woman in the Presidential chair of the Nation, presiding in our courts of justice, in our halls of Congress and the Legislature, are among the things which the future may bring to bless our children. Let us open the door to her advent, and bid her welcome.

Manton, January 20.

OUR GRANGE.

MIE FOLLOWING POEM WAS READ AT THE DEDICATION OF TROWBRIDGE GRANGE, NO. 296, BY MILTON BELDEN.

When man from the Garden of Eden was turned, For eating an apple he never had earned, And bade in the forest his living to gain, By tending his flocks and raising his grain; He thought it was hard he must live on his own,

And only reap fields by his industry sown. For the mandate seemed harsh to those parents of ours,

To leave their fair home with its fruits and its flowers, And live in a country so wild to their view,

Where the thorn and the thistle spontaneously

And their living could only be wrung from the soll By waiting in patience, and every day toil.

But as time rolled along, our fathers soon learned The forest to level, the soil to upturn. Where the thorn and the thistle in luxury grew, The orchard and meadow soon sprang into view. And civilized men were not slow to discern,

The curse to a blessing by industry turned. Broad cities soon rose on the hillside and plain, And their harvest fields waved with the bright golden grain,

And the broad wings of commerce, were spread to the gale,

And our seas dotted o'er with the white gleaming sail. The produce of all countries was brought to thier

hands. And they lived on the luxuries grown in all lands. But like bees in a hive, there were drones in the camp,

The lawyer, the doctor, the priest and the tramp. Though they dressed themselves fine, honest labor they spurned. And they lived on the fruit which the toilers had

earned, And they cared very little how others might fare,

If they, without toiling, might gain a large share, And they often came down like a wolf on the fold, And swarmed like the locusts, in Egypt, of old, The fruit of the toiler, they took as their own, And gathered the harvest, by industry sown;

Till the farmers concluded that there was no use To endure any longer, their reckless abuse. In our Capitol City, a project was planned,

To drive all the vagabonds out of our land. The time was propitious, and proper the place, And wisdom and folly met there and embraced. And the scheme they concocted, both simple and grand,

Soon spread o'er the length and the breadth of our land.

As the wave rolled westward, it soon reached our

We heard of its doings, its glorious renown. And wishing to know all its mysteries strange, We soon held a meeting and formed in a Grange; Elected our leaders, and spread our broad sail, And trusted our barque to the ocean and gale. We have rode the fierce goat, we have climbed the

greased pole; We are all of us Grangers, both body and soul. Our degrees we have taken, the best that we could; Its nonsense endured for the sake of its good. And we ought to be sailing upon a smooth sea,

Until we have taken our final degree. Our Grange has been prospered in numbers and pelf, As we gathered our members, we gathered their wealth.

Till our pockets with money were like to run o'er. And we counted our dollars by hundreds or more, And, in order to find a good place for it all, We finally concluded to build us a hall.

As our numbers were many, and fast growing more, The hall for our meeting was like to run o'er. To accommodate all of the vast coming throng, We must build us a nice hall, both wide and long. In the spring all seemed lovely, but we found in the That a small sum of cash would scarce build a you. It is snowing to-day. I went to MANSFIELD .- At a meeting of Benton Harbor

THU

home. And as we grow in years, may our wisdom increase And o'er our new home may the olive branch wave,

When its Patrons and builders are laid in the grave When the Great Master calls us in accents of love, From the fields of the earth to the gardens above ; May each Patron be there, and again form a band On the beautiful shores of the bright summer land. And the warm hand of friendship be clasped with delight,

In a land where they know neither sorrow no night.

Bepartment.

"Uncle Nine" Hears From His Young Friends.

FENWICK, Mich. Jan. 16, 1881. Dear Uncle:-I will tell you what I think about those letters you spoke about for the children in the VISITOR. I think it would be a good thing, especially for the children. I know I would like it very well myself. I will try to write some letters for the paper. Yours truly,

KIRK EVANS. P. S.-I will send you one of my cards for you to remember me by.

ROMEO, Mich., Jan. 10, 1881. Uncle Nine: - I am only a little girl, too young to belong to the Grange, but Pa and of her age, therefore Ma are members and take the VISITOR. I am real glad that you are going to have a column for us little folks, and I hope you will have all the letters you will want to print. I think they will be just nice reading. I liked your letter very much, but the bridge over the Ohio when you began to tell us about yourself. I wonder if you look as good natured as Mr. Whitney, the only big Granger I have ever seen. I have not been well enough to go to school this winter, but as I have all the books and papers I can read. and just the jolliest baby sister to play with, I don't get lonesome. Sometimes I write letters to my cousins, but this is my first letter to an editor. You must not laugh at this.

Josie L. Scott. [We know by this letter that Josie lives in a real Grange family, and is happy. Write again, and may be sometime you can have a visit with Uncle Nine.]

VERMONTVILLE, Eaton Co., Md.,)

January 18, 1381. Dear Uncle Nine:-I see you speak of giving us children a column in the GRANGE VISITOR. Pa and Ma belong to the Grange. They think that all good farmers should belong. I am very much interested in the Grange. I have taken the Little Granger the past year and I became very much interested in some of the correspondents from Michigan. I hope I shall hear from them through the VISITOR. When I write again will tell you about my pets.

CHARLEY W. ELLSWORTH.

CANNONSBURGH, Jan. 15, 1881. Dear Uncle Nine: - I am a little boy nine ye ars old, so thought I would write to Uncle Nine. I live in the State of Michigan, on the bank of Bostwick Lake. We have got two hundreds acres of land, one hundred and fifty sheep, four horses, five cows, and two little calves; one of them is just two days old. I have a cat, and had a little dog, but he got poisoned last summer; his name was Tip. The best way I can think of to get across the river without disturbing the passing vessels would be to swim across. Well, I guess I can't think of any more to write this time. Yours truly,

HARLIE DAVIES.

Uncle Nine:-You ask some of the young folks to write to you, so I thought I would try. You spoke of the children at home; I think they ought to be thought of once in a while. I often wonder if our fathers and mothers ever think of us when they are at the Grange, and we are staying at home alone. I have two little brothers younger than I, so while Pa and Ma are gone to the Grange. I take care of them, for I do not belong to the Grange. I attended a public meeting not long since, and enjoyed it very much. At first when I went into the hall, I felt like a cat in a strange garret, but I had not been there long before I saw several familiar faces, and it was not long before I felt quite at home with the Grangers. I wish they would have every meeting public so I could go every Saturday. But I hope soon to belong to the Grange, so that I can go and be welcomed there with the rest at every meeting. I do not know of any bridge like the one you spoke of, only the one across the Niagara river, and would be very glad to find out more about them. I will not write a very long letter this time, for fear Bro. J. T. Cobb will think our letters are not worthy of being printed, and that they will be thrown away, but if this proves a success, I will try again. For our motto should always be, "try, try again."

Jan. 16, 1881. ADA.

ROYALTON, Berrien Co., Jan. 15, 1880. Uncle Nine:-I now sit down to write to

a Grange Institute at Stevensville yesterday, Grange, No. 122, Jan. 8, '81, we, the undersigned and had a splendid time. I am almost eight years old. My name is Elizabeth, but they When our hall will be paid for, and we have a free always call me LIZZIE ROBARDS.

> Hattie Cole in the VISITOR, and she asked if anyone could tell which tunnel was the hath said, "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou longest. I think the tunnel through Mt. Blanc is. I also noticed the following question, "Which is correct, six and seven is twelve, or six and seven are twelve. I do not think either is correct, because six and seven make thirteen, when added together, instead of making twelve. I have four pets -two rabbits and two cats. One cat is a bob-tailed, her name is Minnie. I am eleven years old. Pa is Secretary of Grange No. 464, and Ma is Flora of the same Grange. The Grangers had a nice supper New Years' night. I go to school, and study arithmetic, grammar, geography, reading, and spelling. I am in the writing class, too. Our teacher is going to give three prizes-\$2; \$1; and 50c. to the best writers. I hope the next time I write I will have more to write about. I will close by saying good bye to all the little

Grangers. I remain, a "little Granger," BERTHA DAMON.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

COOK .- The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by McDonald Grange, No. 26, at a regular meeting held Jan. 15, 1881:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the Universe to remove by death our esteemed sister, Adaline Cook, who died Jan. 1, '81, in the 46th year

Resolved, That we have lost an esteemed sister, the mother an examplary daughter, the husband a kind and loving wife, the children an affectionate mother, and her many friends one whom they will long remember with tender regard. Resolved, That we tender our sincere fraternal sympathy to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, as an expression of our respect for ur departed sister, we drape our charter in mourning wondered why you went on to tell us about the bridge over the Ohio when you began to worn during Grange sessions for that period. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on our records, a copy presented to the family of the deceased, and copies be sent to the Grange Visitor

and the Hartford Day Spring for publication.

Mrs. C. Disbron, MRS. H. CLARK, MR. O. G. REYNOLDS,

WOODRUFF. - Died at his residence in Bainbridge, Dec. 24, '80, the Hon. NEWTON R. WOODRUFF, in the 73d year of his age. The deceased was an active, working member of our Order, and in his death Bainbridge Grange, No. 80, has met with a sad and severe loss, and from our fraternal chain one of its brightest links is broken. A great gloom is cast over us by this sad dispensation, yet through all we see a Father's chastening hand, and bow submissively. The Grange adopted the following resolutions to his memory:

WHEREAS, In the death of Bro. Woodruff this Grange has lost an earnest and consistent worker, his family a kind husband and father, and the comhis family a kind husband and father, and the com-munity a worthy and useful citizen; therefore, Resolved, That our heart-felt sympathies be ex-tended to the family of the deceased in their great affliction, realizing that any poor words of ours are powerless to comfort, or heal their sorrow; and we

can only commend them to the care of Him who doeth all things well. Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that copies of the above be sent to the family of the deceased and to the Grange VISITOR for publication.

W. H. Cook, J. M. SEE. MRS. J. H PETERS,

HUME .- Died, December 29, '80, at her home in Bedford, Mrs. HENRIETTA HUME, wife of Lafavette Hume, of that dread disease, consumption-being in the 35th year of her age. The Grange of which she was a member adopted the following preamble and resolutions, as a tribute of respect to her memory: WHEREAS, An all-wise Father has seen fit to call from her earthly labor Sister Hume to a better home

on high; therefore Resolved, That in the death of Sister Hume our Grange has lost an efficient and loved member, a staunch and firm Patron.

Resolved, That, while we bow to the will of Him who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind, we deeply feel the loss, that to her was gain. Resolved, That we extend to her bereaved husband and loved ones our heart-felt sympathy, and com-mend them to the care of that God who doeth all things well. Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourn-

ing for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolu-tions be presented to the family; also copies be sent to the Grange Visitor and Battle Creek papers for MRS. A. S. MAMBY, MRS. H. GOULD, publication.

MRS. J. MERCER

COLE .- At a regular meeting of Orion Grange, No. 259, held January 8, '81, the following pream-

ble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, God has removed from us by death our much - esteemed sister, Maggie Cole, wife of Christopher Cole, who died Dec. 25, '80, in her 35th year—this being the first death in Orion Grange, No. 259, organized Feb. 16, 1874, and now numbering 128

members: therefore Resolved, That in the death of Sister Maggie Cole, this Grange has lost an earnest and worthy member, her family a kind and consistent wife and mother, and the community a worthy and examplary member. Resolved, That we tender to our brother, in his affliction, our heartfelt sympathy, knowing that the best words of the living can but slightly allay the unceasing heart-burn; that we would say, Turn not to the living for consolation: remember her—the kind and loving wife and mother, who slumbers peace fully in her narrow resting place, and, while each gentle tone and loving caress lingers still in the little one left to your care, and you muse on the scenes you both loved so well, heaven will seem so near that, following on the way that leadeth up to life, you will come nearer and nearer every day, until you will feel that

"There is no death: though an angel form Walks oe'r the earth with silent tread, And bears our best loved ones away; And then we call them 'dead.'

"The happy wife, whose loving tones Made glad these scenes of earthly strife, Sings now the everlasting Around the throne of life."

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Grange, copies sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Grange Visitor for publication; also to the Pontiac Bill Poster and the Oxford Journal: that our charter be draped in Oxford Journal: that our mourning for sixty days.

HIRAM ANDREWS, Sec'y.

committee, were appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of our esteemed brother, Joseph Mansfield, who departed this life Dec. 27, '80, at the age of 70 years:

CHESANING, Jan. 23, 1881.

Dear Uncle Nine:—I saw a letter from fattie Cole in the Visitor, and she asked for proper could fell which tupped was the formula to the will of our divine Creator, who doeth all things after the council of His own will, and who WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His

Resolved, That in the death of our brother we have lost a useful and much-loved member of our Order. Resolved. That, while we deeply mourn the loss of one who was cut off in his usefulness, we may perpetuate his memory by being true and faithful Patrons, and patiently waiting the time when our Grand Master above shall call us to join our loved ones gone before

Resolved, That we will extend the warm hand of heart-felt sympathy to the friends of our departed brother, and bid them in their sorrow look to Him who hath said, "Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted."

Resolved, That, as an expression of our respect to our departed brother, the hall be draped in mourning and that the members of the Grange wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of sixty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the family of the deceased, also be entered upon the minutes of the Grange record; and that a copy be sent to the Grange Visitor and the Benton Harbor Palladium for publication.

C. C. SUTTON, J. K. BISHOP, JENNIE JOHNSON, Committee

STANLEY. - The following resolutions were adopted by Model Grange, No. 59, on the death of SARAH B. STANLEY

INASMUCH As it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death from our midst Sister Sarah B. Stanley, of Model Grange, No. 59, who died Jan. 13, '81, and as we always recognized in Sister Stanley a zealous, faithful, worthy and much-loved member of our Order, a quiet, peaceful and conscientious neighbor, one who was always foremost in acts of charity and in the furtherance of Christianity throughout the world; therefore Resolved, That in this affliction we recognize the and of a kind and all-wise Father, and would bow

in humble submission to His holy will. Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our heart-felt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent

to the Grange Visitor for publication. Rawsonville, Jan. 20, '80.

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This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is no secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in hetter condition. be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and be in better condition. It keeps poultry nearthy, and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETROIT, and J. M. CHAMBERS, 163 SO. WATER ST., CHICAGO. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose), price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN

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NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Alpine Grange, No. 348, will hold a public meeting Tuesday, Feb. 8, '81, at their hall. The Worthy Master of the State Grange is expected to be present and deliver a lecture. All are cordially invited to attend.

Yours fraternally, H. A. GREENLEY, Sec'y. Alpine, Jan. 16, '81.

The first regular meeting of Newaygo County Grange for 1881 wili be held at the hall of Ensley Grange, No. 544, on the 8th of Febuary next, commencing at one o'clock P. M. A public lecture by Sister A. R. Steele, of Manton, Mich., and the installation of the officers of Pomona Grange, No. 11, will be followed by the reading of essays and a general discussion of the topics not responded to in the programme of the annual meeting in January. M. W. SCOTT,

Lect. Co. Grange.

The annual meeting of Branch County Pomona Grange will be held at Coldwater Grange hall on Wednesday Feb. 16, 1881. Fourth degree members of the Order are cordially invited to attend.

G. W. VANAIKEN.

POKAGON, Jan. 22d, 1881. Bro. J. T. Cobb :- At the annual meeting of Cass Co. Pomona Grange, No. 20, P. of H., held at Cassopolis, Jan. 12th, 1881. hands. Abram Miller, of Daley, was elected Master; R. J. Dickson, Dowagiae, Overseer; W. E. Williams, Pokagon, Secretary; John Barber, Edwardsburg, Lecturer.

The next regular meeting will be held at Cassopolis on Wednesday, April, 13, 1881, at 10 A. M., when the fifth degree will be conferred. All members of the Order are cordially invited.

WM. E. WILLIAMS, Sec.

GALESBURG, Jan. 31, 1881. J. T. Cobb .- Notice is hereby given that a meeting of Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange will be held at Brady Grange hall, Vicksburg, February 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of installing the officers elect for the year 1881. Hon. J. J. Woodman. Past Master of Michigan State Grange, and present Master of the National Grange will conduct the ceremonies of installation. Essays are expected. Such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be transacted. As this is, in the main, to be a public meeting, all members of the Order and such others as feel an interest in the Patrons cause are cordially invited to Z. C. DURKEE, Sec. attend.

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