

Communications.

THE PRESS AND THE PLOW.

BY A. H. STODDARD.

[Written for the Northwestern Press Association and read at the Pioneer Picnic of Kalamazoo County, August 25th, 1881.]

'Tis well at times upon our track, To turn in retrospection back; And looking o'er the misty vast, Compare the present with the past...

And men there are would sooner yield Their life-blood on the battle field, Would face grim death in any form...

IN THE MOUNTAINS OF UTAH.

BY F. HODGMAN.

My last communication left me at Salt Lake City on the evening of the 23d of February. Our party got there late in the evening and put up at the Continental hotel.

spring days, with men working in their gardens and blackbirds singing in the budding trees about the city.

The business part of the city is not specially attractive. The buildings as a rule are poor. About the most pretentious one I saw is the large block of stores belonging to Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

There are a great many Michigan men among the Gentiles of Utah, most of them being interested in the mining affairs of the territory.

After getting our outfit we left Salt Lake on the morning of Feb. 27, by way of the Utah Southern railroad, bound for Castle Valley—wherever that was.

At Provo we come to a smart little town noted for a large "co-op" factory which turns out the greater part of the woolen blankets which are used in this country.

We pass a plenty of oddly named towns and at noon bring up at Juab, where we are to leave the road. The Mormons are great on names,—there are Juab, and Nebo, and Nephi, and Lehi, and Manti, and Nehi, and Lohi, and Skihi, and all the rest of them.

Mount Nebo, 12,000 feet high, and covered deep with snow, towers above us on our left. Far ahead the wedge-shaped peak of "Molie's Nipple" pierces the sky.

colors of every imaginary shade and gradation of tint that can be conceived, altogether made a picture beautiful and grand, beyond the power of description, a picture that a man may carry with him to his last resting place.

Presently we cross a little stream and pull up at an earth covered log house, the hotel of the village of Warm Springs. A Mormon church stands across the way, and everybody was off to meeting, but after a while we get some supper, spread our blankets on the floor, and begin our experience of sleeping without a bed.

At Salina our party was organized for the trip into the wilderness, and for a few days we awaited the arrival of a mule train and packers who left Salt Lake City two or three days before us.

Thoughts and Suggestions.

All knowledge was originally obtained through the medium of observation. A good book is the result of extended examination.

The books that a person reads are an infallible index to his character, because it is supposed that we read a book from choice, while our companions, in many instances, are the result of an unchosen contact.

Who can deny the soothing effects of a good book? Who can urge a point against their introduction into any family? When the storms of adversity rage without, and all earthly friends change with our changed condition, the bright pages of a book greet us with that same quiet manner and unchanged deportment.

Never read for pastime alone, but read for profit. You have but little time in which to cultivate your mind, and cannot afford to spend your time on things that do not bring pleasant recollections.

Salt on Wheat-Fields.

Editor Grange Visitor.—As there is much enquiry in regard to the use of salt, I will give you my experience. I sowed a field of 40 acres and one of 30 acres with salt, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, and left other fields of the same crop that year without salt.

Yours respectfully, D. K. Rix.

Texas, Kalamazoo, Co., Aug. 30, 1881.

Old Boots and Shoes.

You probably think that if you look sharply at old boots or shoes when you throw them away, you will know them again if they ever come back to you.

pieces, and kept for a couple of days in chloride of sulphur. The effect of this is to make the leather hard and brittle. Next, the material is withdrawn from the action of the chloride of sulphur, washed with water and dried.

Why can't this material be prepared at some of our public institutions, say the poor-house, and shipped to the manufacturers?

Correspondence.

Berrien County Pomona Grange—Resolutions.

Bro. J. T. Cobb.—The regular quarterly meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange, No. 1, was held at Pearl Grange hall, Aug. 9 and 10.

From the several reports of Subordinate Granges we can but conclude that the Order is progressing in Berrien county. The increase in membership is attributable to a series of Farmers' Institutes held throughout the county last winter under the auspices of Berrien County Grange.

The interrogatories propounded by the Tax Commission gave rise to the following resolution, which was discussed and adopted by Berrien County Grange:

Be it Resolved by Berrien County Grange, No. 1, First, That taxation should be based only on the property of the State, and that all kinds of property should be made to bear an equal proportion of taxes;

WILLIAM J. JONES, Sec'y. Berrien Springs, Aug. 20, 1881.

Crops—Silver Creek Grange, No. 644.

Bro. J. T. Cobb.—We give you brief report of crops from this northern country: The hay crop was fair, especially clover, although wet weather at the commencement of haying resulted in considerable damage.

Our Grange, Silver Creek, No. 644, is growing weekly. Balloting for candidates and conferring degrees has been the order for some time, and still they come, so that we expect to have a good, strong Grange at the end of the year and be in good shape for effectual work next year.

Respectfully, D. S. CARVIN.

Colfax, Wexford Co., Aug. 29, 1881.

Mt. Hope.

Bro. Cobb.—The Grange at Mt. Hope is running without a jar among its members, and we have added two new ones since my last. It is very dry in this locality, and some farmers are holding the grain and not sowing on account of the dry weather.

Dayton Grange will have a picnic on the 21st of this month to revive them up. Some of their best members are going west and it makes them feel weak.

I think that money in salt properly sown is a good, paying investment. Yours respectfully, D. K. Rix.

Yours fraternally, G. T. STRONG.

If co-operation is of universal application, as co-operators profess to believe it to be, it should be the object of their unremitting efforts to apply it universally.

said Bank is authorized to issue the same on payment of the royalty.

All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing upon my patents.

N. W. GREEN, Patentee of the "American Driven Well" and "Water Supply System."

These notices are all backed by a formidable array of judicial decisions in several States.

As we handed the above to the printer, our attention was called to the following, in the Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph of September 12, which, like the other, we advertise free.

The public are cautioned against paying royalties under the Driven Well patent to N. W. Green or his agents, for the County of Kalamazoo.

It will be soon enough to pay royalty when we find out we owe somebody, and safer to wait until it has been determined beyond a question who that somebody is.

We reprint the list of Michigan Granges having halls, with such additions as we have received in the intervening two weeks.

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF GRANGE, NO., SIZE OF HALL, VALUE. Lists various granges and their details.

We summarize the crop reports received as follows:

S. A. Gardner, Traverse City, gives the wheat average at 10 bushels; oats yielded from 20 to 40; corn and potatoes badly damaged by drouth and promise but half a crop.

D. S. Gardner wrote the middle of Aug. from Otsego, Allegan county, that wheat was turning out from 5 to 10 bushels per acre.

Bro. Foster, from same county, under date of Sept. 5th, gives an average of 10 bushels for wheat; oats, 30; hay, 12 tons; corn better than last year.

The crop reports received are so meager that we shall not attempt anything farther in this direction for a while until our friends get rested up a little.

We renew the advertisement of Wolcott & Co. of Albion in this issue. Those in need of their line of goods should correspond with them and get their terms.

PLEASE notice the last clause of Sec. 8, of By-Laws, as found on this page. We have the blanks and shall comply with that requirement promptly on application.

READ the appeal for aid for the sufferers in the fire stricken district of the State, and respond as you may be able. Our brother farmers must have help and have it soon.

The Acme Creamery at the State Fair. Patrons visiting the State Fair at Jackson next week, should not fail to call at the Acme Creamery headquarters and examine its merits as a milk and butter cooler.

Lecturer's Department.

PICKINGS BY THE WAY, NO. 32.

For two numbers of the VISITOR, while you kind readers have been picnicing, having harvest homes, etc., there may have been numberless chickens, but there were few pickings by the way.

INDIANA, where we spent three days—one each in Jay, Wells, and Randolph counties—and spoke seven times to large and small audiences. The meetings in Wells and Randolph counties were quite large indeed, while that in Jay was very good.

Our private meetings were well attended, and the interest manifested by the members in the higher instruction of our unwritten work, proves to us that they are trying to build upon a sure foundation.

where the picnic was to be held. All our delay, and hindrance, and anxiety, and fret, and worry was because one brother neglected, or forgot, or didn't have time, to write and mail one postal card.

Everybody, and especially Patrons, eat in New Jersey, and especially at picnics. Pails and baskets having been emptied and stomachs duly filled, the dishes and fragments picked up, the brass band began to woe attendance to the great hall around a central stage or platform—a good place to see and be seen, but a killing place to speak or be heard from.

The first speaker was Sister Augusta Cooper Bristol, of Cumberland county, N. Y. We are proud to have met and heard this sister. She is welcomed by us to our circle of advocates of higher manhood and womanhood.

overlooks New York, Jersey City, and a dozen other cities and villages and intervening landscape, and was the place of our next meeting on Aug. 11. Bro. Nicholson and his son Joseph accompanied us.

After music by the band and choir, and prayer, and music again, the Declaration of Purposes was read by Bro. Carter. Then Bro. Smith spoke for an hour, showing the people what they had to contend with in the abuses of the railroads in his State.

Bro. Smith speaks from actual knowledge, and gives facts in a convincing shape. We hope that Bro. Smith may be induced to come to Michigan and plead the cause of the people against the oppression of the railroad tyrants.

A day at Cincinnati—attending the weekly meeting of the Horticultural Society, visiting the Supply House, and resting with Bro. Whitehead and family—and we sped away, and after a 24 hours' ride reached Philadelphia, making only about 12 or 15 stops enroute.

From the 13th to the 15th we shall be at the Dominion Industrial Exposition at Toronto. The Dominion Grange has arranged for a grand gala day of farmers on the 14th inst.

October 1 to 8, we expect to attend the Cincinnati Exposition and address meetings in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Mail addressed as above will reach us or be forwarded to us.

valued at \$1,000 or more, dead drunk, etc., etc.—what do you think?

We were glad to get back to Philadelphia and to Bro. and Sister Nicholson's, where, on Saturday evening, the 13th, we had a warm reception where last winter we shivered before an audience.

Sunday evening we bade Bro. B. and wife good-bye (I should say, Sister-in-law B., for she has not, but is soon to, join the Grange).

From the 16th to 19th we shall be at or near Battle Creek. 21 to 22, at Jackson, at the State Fair, where we hope to see many Patrons of that section and do some work in that vicinity.

Our Whereabouts.

From the 13th to the 15th we shall be at the Dominion Industrial Exposition at Toronto.

From the 16th to 19th we shall be at or near Battle Creek. 21 to 22, at Jackson, at the State Fair, where we hope to see many Patrons of that section and do some work in that vicinity.

23 to 30, we shall be at Grand Rapids attending to our duties as a director of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial society.

October 1 to 8, we expect to attend the Cincinnati Exposition and address meetings in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Correspondence.

Communication from Master of National Grange.

MASTER'S OFFICE. PAW PAW, Mich., Aug. 23, 1881.

Dear Sir and Bro.—The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black has drafted a petition to Congress asking for National legislation to regulate inter-State commerce so as to protect the industrial interests of the country from the unjust and ruinous extortions practiced by the railroad monopolists.

This petition is in perfect harmony with the position our Order has taken upon this important question; and it is proposed that the "National Anti-Monopoly League," and the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, co-operate in so placing copies of this petition before the American people, as to give them,—regardless of occupation or profession,—a very general opportunity to sign the same.

I have directed that 900 copies of the petition, together with other valuable documents, treating upon this important question, be sent to you, and I most earnestly request you to give this matter your personal attention, and see that they are promptly forwarded to the Secretary of each Subordinate Grange in your State.

Yours fraternally, J. J. WOODMAN, Master of the National Grange P. of H.

Woodstock Grange.

Woodstock Grange, No. 433, was organized May 28th, 1874, with a membership of 23 charter members; since its organization it has exceeded 100 members; at present it has an attendance of over 30.

Ingham County Grange.

On August 31st this Grange held an open meeting and picnic at the residence of Hiram Bristol in Aurelius. Prof. Beal spoke on "Some things the farmer can do to improve his condition."

many present in response to the recent death of two valuable members, James Wiley of Alseidon, and G. W. Shafer of Mason.

To the Farmers of Michigan:

The terrible fires lately raging in Sanilac and Huron counties, have laid waste over half a million acres of land, causing great loss of life and property.

Their support during the coming winter may confidently be expected from a liberal people, but their future support depends mainly upon their being able to put in their fall crops.

The railroad agent at your nearest station is authorized to receipt for all contributions, which will be transported free of charge.

Upon application to your station agent, bags may be had, and we earnestly request you to give of your surplus what you can spare.

W. M. HARTSUFF, Chairman. J. N. P. SANBORN, CHAS. A. WARD, Secretary. Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 12, 1881.

Soldiers' and Sailors' State Directory.

OFFICE, SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' STATE DIRECTORY. HEADQUARTERS, KALAMAZOO, MICH., Sep. 2, '81.

Late of Co. F, 6th Mich. Heavy Artillery. [Exchanges please copy.]

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The Clinton Co. Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting at the hall of North Riley Grange on Wednesday, Oct. 5, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.

The following is the programme for the next meeting of Berrien Co. Grange, No. 1, to be held at Home Grange Hall, Coloma, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 4th and 5th.

The next regular meeting of the Newaygo Co. Pomona Grange No. 11, will be held at the Croton Grange Hall, commencing Tuesday, the 11th day of October, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The next meeting of Western Pomona Grange No. 19, will be held at the hall of Lisbon Grange, No. 313, on Thursday and Friday, the 13th and 14th of Oct. next, at which time the following questions will be presented for discussion.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber having retired from his farm on account of failing health, now offers a portion of it for sale, containing 148 acres under a good state of improvement, good fences, and living water in every field.

THE BUSINESS COLLEGE AT KALAMAZOO, MICH.

IS THE BEST PLACE FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TO GET A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Send for College Record, giving full particulars.

Signature of W. F. Kelly, Sec'y.

Ladies' Department.

FIFTY MILES AN HOUR!

MRS. GARFIELD'S RIDE TO WASHINGTON, JULY 2, 1881.

"Clear the track to Washington!" Flashed the order from New York. Commerce, travel, all must wait!

"Bring out 'Long-legged Tom,' whose wheels Stride eight yards at every round! Let them burn along the steels!

"Ten hours' time to Washington: You must cut it down to six, For our Garfield's hero-soul Trembles on the shores of Styx!

Philadelphia hails the car, Like a meteor on its road. Baltimore, thrilled at its jar,

The true wife comes! Love fights with Death! The Nation's prayer is heard!

Woman and the Ballot.

Strange as it may seem, there are women who seem sensible enough in most things when wielding the pen, yet when they come to speak of the "rights" of woman seem to judge the condition of their sister women by their own in all things.

well as Adam himself could paddle it for her. And it is such women who desire the rights of the ballot.

Suppose the right to vote does give her the right and duty to hold office; if she is qualified for the position and chooses to accept the situation, let her do so and wear all the honors that she deserves, with the grace and dignity of a grand and noble womanhood.

Think you if Mrs. Eliza Garfield could find time, amid the multitudinous cares of nearly a half century ago, to teach her son Latin and fit him for a college course, so that he might hold the highest office in the land, that the woman of this progressive day cannot also find time to serve her country personally, as well, if the nation desires it?

It is not likely that every woman who aspires to the rights of suffrage will necessarily be an office-seeker. There is a host of voting men who have no desire to sit in high places; and there are also many loyal men who do not vote.

Why do at least a few women wish to vote? And how many of our lady writers, who think woman has all the rights she needs, because "in our social intercourse, in all our relations in life, moral, social, and domestic, we are accorded by our lords and kings the highest and softest seats," have ever read the laws made by these same "lords and kings," and who have had the making of them for centuries.

What a grand, good thing it would be if the ladies in every neighborhood would organize themselves into such a society as Myra speaks of! They would become better, society would be better, the world at large would be better by its influence.

Until a few noble women arose in defense of their more humble sisters, women and girls nowhere received more than half the compensation that men did for doing the same work and doing it as well, and even now their remuneration is much less.

Woman's person, her property, her claim to her children, everything she holds most dear is controlled by the ballot box. The most ignorant foreigner, provided he wears the masculine garb, is invited to vote.

Woodman are highly in favor of the project. A good scientific course for women, with suitable manual labor, both indoor and outdoor, would be unlike that of any other college in the State, and would undoubtedly be productive of valuable results.

A Good Work.

I have read an article in the Agricultural World, headed "Let us Help One Another," from "Myra's" pen. It contains the foundation for a good and noble work.

It has long been said that the women talk nothing but gossip when they meet for an afternoon visit. Too often is it the case, but they are not all of that stamp.

This world needs a better class of men and women than it has to-day. There is every facility for improvement that one could wish for, and it is the duty of every man and woman to put forth their best efforts to become better, and help others to do the same.

Co-Education at Our College.

The course of the age is leading on towards perfect liberty and equality. At no previous period of the world's history has there been so good protection from wrong and so much freedom to do right.

Fifty years ago it was thought that women could not pursue a college course with profit, and all of the higher institutions of learning refused to admit them.

That the same right which admits ladies to the university should admit them here also, cannot, we think, be doubted. But it may be urged that even though provisions were made to enable them to exercise this right, they would not take advantage of it.

It seems to be the intention of those most active in advocating a department for ladies, to have the course not unlike the scientific courses in most colleges, but with special reference to those studies thought to be most useful to women in the everyday affairs of life.

Woodman are highly in favor of the project. A good scientific course for women, with suitable manual labor, both indoor and outdoor, would be unlike that of any other college in the State, and would undoubtedly be productive of valuable results.

Some one, in writing about the education of American girls, has said: "We have the best material in the world, and the best chances for its development. Our girls' schools ought to send forth the finest women that ever blessed and beautified the world."

These results have not been reached, and the cause must be in education. The education most needed for American ladies is one that will make them stronger both in body and in mind.

As this institution was the first in the world to put manual labor into successful practice in a college for young men, would it not be eminently proper for it to carry out the same idea with reference to women?

"Well, now the question is, what shall we do with it?" Little Mrs. Robbins looked up at her husband with timid, questioning eyes as she spoke.

A Good Investment.

"Well, now the question is, what shall we do with it?" Little Mrs. Robbins looked up at her husband with timid, questioning eyes as she spoke.

Now Mrs. Robbins and her daughter had in their minds just such a pet scheme as the sister referred to in her letter. For the last two or three weeks they had been talking it over and discussing every possible method of putting it into execution.

"Take a paper, indeed! That is another new-fangled extravagant idea. As for not knowing what is going on in the world, I will trust any gossiping woman to hear all the neighborhood news at least, even if she never goes from home; besides what difference does it make to you what is being done in the outside world?

"Unusual Occurrence!—Mrs Robbins ventures to argue with her lord and master. "You do not notice being shut up here, for you go to town every other day to get the mail, and you read the newspapers lying around the postoffice; then when you are there you discuss politics and religion, but we have none of these distractions, our thoughts are confined entirely to our household work and it grows so monotonous at times that it seems as though we could not stand it.

"Of course you'll do just as you have a mind to, for the money is yours; but I tell you that it is not with my consent that you waste it on a newspaper. And mind if you get one you are to get them from the office yourselves, for I will never touch them. I don't want to see them lying around the house either."

"With this the gentleman stalked angrily off to the barn. George, Mary's eldest brother, coming in at the same moment noticed his father's ruffled mood, and enquired of his mother and sister the cause. It was explained to him.

"Well, mother I quite agree with you that we ought to take a paper, for my own part I often feel ashamed because I know so little of current events. I shall be glad if you decide to subscribe for a newspaper."

"Oh no, they will not have to be thrown out. I found a recipe in my last paper for making griddle-cakes of milk and old bread. As you are so fond of cakes it will be just the thing."

"Now, see here, father, will you agree to let me take the entire management of that orchard on the condition that if I succeed where you have failed you are to give me half of the price the fruit brings. Do you agree?"

"You succeed where I have failed! There is children's impudence for you. Pray what could you do to make the trees grow that I have not done?"

"Glad to see you back, father. It is unusual for you to be away from the farm three days at a time, and things don't look natural like when you are not here; however, I think that I have kept things pretty straight during your absence." John gave his father's hand a hearty shake.

"Yes," dryly glancing about. "Seems to me you have been fixing things up some, haven't you? How did you come to do it?"

"The truth is, father, I have read so much in our paper about the necessity of keeping things up neat and trim on a farm and about passers-by judging a farmer by the appearance of his farm—gates off hinges, broken down fences, filthy barnyards indicating a neat, snug look about the place speaks of a wide-awake, industrious, prosperous owner—that I just made up my mind I'd go to work and fix up things a little. You are not sorry, are you?"

"Yes," she answered a little dejectedly. "Well, don't look so glum about it, for here's the money for another year's subscription."

