SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., APRIL 15, 1882.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH THIS.

Entered at the Post Office at Kalamazoo as Second Class matter.

Visitor

(ENLARGED) Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,

AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM

Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

J. T. COBB. Editor and Manager, To whom all communications should be addressed,

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money

This Edition 8,600

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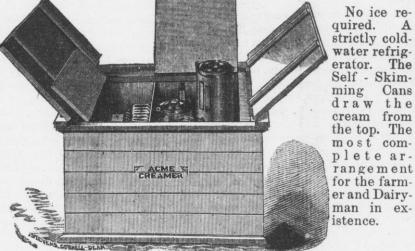
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A combination by which every farmer can make

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Agricultural Pepacturut.

Contributions to this department from practical farmers are desired .- [Ed.

Common Errors in Sheep Raising.

In the VISITOR of Feb. 15 I gave my experience in breeding ewes, what I considered a good flock and how they should be managed. I now propose to show how to care for an ordinary flock as found with three-fourths of the farmers of Michigan, for profit. commencing with the lamb when first dropped and followed to maturity. In what we have to say we do not expect to instruct professional sheep breeders or make an impression on penurious slovens calling themselves wool growers when they are in fact but crow feeders.

But our thoughts are the experience of years, and if by expressing them we can be instrumental in removing many common errors in breeding, rearing, and management | little good judgment here will soon correct of flocks we shall feel well repaid. To do this understandingly we must fix a base for a medium flock below which none should go. We will make it the average of the State in 1880, viz., five pounds. Any flock under this is only fit for the butcher as soon as they can be fattened, for the wool will not pay for the winter's keep. The flock of five pounds if vigorous and of fair age will do to build upon, if properly managed, for the profit it will be necessary to look to the increase. This should give you for the second year an average of six and a half pounds. To obtain this there are pre-requisites. First, a buck that will shear 20 pounds of A-No.-1 wool; second, your ewes must have the best of care from December to August, or, until the lambs are weaned. The lambs should be learned when about two months old to eat oats and bran mixed, and they should be fed every day from a trough in a pen built in the field with strips far enough apart to let them through and hold the old ones back. In this way you are preparing them for weaning when the time comes about four months old. We are now done with the mothers so far as this brood of lambs is concerned. They are looking very nicely, and we begin to brag of them to our friends. We estimate six and onehalf pounds average at first shearing. Well, we get it. All depends on your future management. You have now a flock of young things only four months old with the burning suns of August and September upon them, besides the violent rains liable at this season, added to these the myriads of flies worrying the life out of them. You ask what shall I do. Do a reasonable thing. Give them a good clover and Timothy meadow that hasn't been clipped since it was mowed. Give them their troughs with plenty of oats and bran, and build them a shelter by the fences of boards to protect from sun and storms. Continue this feed, this protection until winter, then add clover, hay, and a little shelled corn with their other grain, follow this to the first of June, then wash, shear and report results. If I mistake not your account will stand about as follows, on a basis of fifty sheep, and wool penuriousness or indifference of the owner.

Keeping for one year as described above @		7
\$2.00 each	\$100	00
Use of fifty ewes one year	50	00
Service of buck @ 50c each	25	00
Washing, shearing, and marketing wool	7	
Total expense	\$182	50
D corn 10 to		-

By 25 ewes @ \$5.00 each. By 25 wethers @ \$2.50 each.	125	00
Total receipts	\$317	50
Leaving a net profit of one hundre		

By 325 lbs wool @ 400

trial. But this is not all, you have only reached your first improvement. Your next should be equally progressive and satisfactory and so continue from year to year, if you use a better buck than the last until you have 9½ or 10 pounds of washed wool as an average of your clip.

find it necessary to commence the weeding much of its nourishing qualities as when process among your ewes. The staple will probably be uneven, some too oily or too corn fodder is much more digestible than dry, some short and gummy, others too the dried corn fodder. So much for science. coarse. This comes of the sheep not being bred in line for a long period in the past. A the evil. From this time forward you may not see so great change in the outward appearance of your flock yet it is there, perhaps not the large increase of wool, but in the solidifying of quality, equalizing the propensity for like to beget like and running the whole flock into an unbroken line.

We frequently meet men who are good farmers in most respects. They can raise grain, cattle and hogs to perfection, have good tidy farms and everything pleasant in their surroundings, who say that they would not bother with sheep but for their summer-fallow and the weeds springing up on stubble-entertaining but one idea of the value of a sheep, and that idea that they are the forerunners of a good wheat crop by becoming the scavengers to clear the fallows of every foul weed, brush or thistle growing upon it, and for this purpose they are put at work early in the season and kept drilling until seeding time on the nutriment derived from these foul plants. What is the result? A lot of emaciated ewes, sickly and puny lambs and the whole flock reduced to culls or scabs. How different the results and profits had a little good judgment been exer-

Sheep are natural scavengers and there is no flock too good to engage in the work. They will spend a morning to great advantage on a fallow, it is health to them and profit to the owner. But the afternoon should be given them in fields of good grass. A full stomach of good nutritious food when retiring at night is the sine qua non to the perfection and well being of the brute creation. Another common error with most farmers is in not providing good shelter for winter. If they try to have their flock in good condition in the spring it will be at the expense of grain more than the expense of

lumber for sheds. Another, and the greatest error is the continuing of the breeding of the native or common sheep of forty years ago, averaging hardly four pounds of wool, with no merit to speak of as mutton sheep. Their contination cannot be for profit, and if not for profit can any good reason be given, except it be

perfectly adapted to the breeding of fine wool sheep as Michigan. Our gravelly soils so well adapted to clover, our high altitudes giving a clear and bracing atmosphere, our more favorable winters, compared with the eastern States, are all in our favor, and there is no good reason why our common flocks should not excel the flocks of other States. Our professional breeders of fine wools can compete with New York or Vermont any day, and with more profit from their advantages in keeping, and a like result should follow with all the flocks of the State. F. M. HOLLOWAY.

What Ensilage is.

In reply to Mrs. A. Hamilton, of Peach Belt, Michigan, I would say that ensilage is green fodder, (generally corn fodder) cut into fine bits and preserved in an apartment called a silo; generally made of solid masonry, water tight and air tight.

Steam or horse power is used in cutting the fodder, which is kept well spread and trampled down while the process of filling is going on. After the filling is completed the fodder is covered with boards reaching just to the sides of the silo, and weighted with several tons of stones or other heavy material. A slight fermentation follows, but the heavy weight soon presses the mass so solidly together that the air is almost entirely excluded, and fermentation stops for lack of oxygen to feed upon. It will then keep until winter, and when taken out to feed its green color has changed to a brown, and it has a slightly sour, but not unpleasant taste. All kinds of farm stock are exceedingly fond of it and do well on it.

Professor Johnson, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, states that it is valuable addition to our supply of winter fodder, that it is palatable and easy of digestion.

More exact investigations at the New Jersey agricultural experiment station prove After your third cross you will probably that corn preserved in this way retains as kept by drying; and that the ensilaged chop raw onions fine and see each of them

> Practice shows that the corn is not injured by the slight fermentation which it undergoes; and that as a winter fodder, especially for corn, it is equalled by few and excelled by none.

This process of keeping fodder is a French invention of recent date, and only within the last three years has it been used in this country.

Sharon, Conn., March 27, 1882.

Fruit Trees for Ornament.

Can anyone tell me why a grape vine is not a suitable ornament for a front porch, or what would be the objection to a fine standard pear or grand wide-spreading apple tree in the lawn? Was ever a blossoming shade tree more beautiful than either of these when the flowers come out? Is not the rich green of the leaves a thing of beauty all the season? When the purple clusters hang thick on the vlne, and the red apples and juicy pears shine through the leaves in Autumn, it certainly could not take anything from the beauty of the scene. When one has but little space, as in a village lot, could not the useful and ornanamental be profitably combined by putting in handsome fruit trees in the place of those designed only for shade? And a pretty dwarf pear or two would look well among the shrubbery. A row of young cherries before a fine house with a many pillared porch is one of the pleasant memories of my early walks to school. The old doctor who owned the property gave those trees as much care and attention as he ever did a rich patient. He was almost daily doing something for them, if it was only to pour a bucket of suds about their roots, loosen the ground a little, or bury a dish of bones under the soil. But their marvelous growth was the wonder of the village, and in a very few years they cast a deep shade over the whole sidewalk, and yielded a bountiful supply of great ox-heart cherries. Let us give our children all such memories we can for they are healthful for mind and body both. Fruit or no fruit means riches or poverty in the minds of our little children, and there is certainly a thriftiness about a home well supplied with this luxury, which is better than an old stocking full of hard dollars in the strong chest, but only one old crab apple tree in the pasture lot.—Indiana Farmer.

VALUE OF LEMON-JUICE. - A piece of lemon bound upon a corn will cure it in a few days; it should be renewed night and morn-A free use of lemon-juice and sugar Most people will always relieve a cough. feel poorly in the Spring, but if they would eat a lemon before breakfast every day for a week—with or without sugar, as they like— There is probably no State in the Union so | they would like it better than any medicine.

Talks on Poultry, No. 5.

CHICKS.

For professional poultrymen or for raising early broilers incubators and hydro-mothers are doubtless a success, but they require time and watching, which a farmer can ill afford, and if you lose an incubator full of eggs through carelessness or inexperience the loss is too heavy. A lady acquaintance sets two hens on each nest in cold weather, thereby keeping both hens and eggs warmer. She reports good success. Some advocate raising chicks without the hen, after hatching the eggs under the hen. We prefer letting Biddy raise the chicks, and we face the charge of standing still while the world moves. She knows the trade better than you or we. While setting, the time she is off the nest for food gives the eggs the air they need, she turns the eggs daily, after the chick is hatched the two halves of the egg shell are placed one inside the other; and after hatching she knows when they are cold and damp and gathers them under her wings, and is a destroying angel to anything that would harm her brood.

We have a small building with a park at each end, and in cold weather keep the young chicks indoors, let them run in parks pleasanter weather, and after chicks are a week or two old let them run with the hen as suits "their own sweet will," using a coop for each brood at night and until the sun is

well up in the morning. Feed young chicks a while before and atter each of your meals-breakfast, dinner,

and supper. Cornmeal stirred in water is too strong and fattening for young chicks. The American Agriculturist says: "It has been the cause of more death among chicks than cholera among fowls." For a few days hard boiled eggs chopped fine, and low grade rice cooked, is recommended. As they grow older give a variety of food, as oatmeal cake crummed, seeds, sour milk cheese, barley and wheat screenings: the two latter are best fed at night. If you wish to see how chicks look when happy running around with a piece in its bill. By raising the coops above the ground just enough to let chicks inside you can feed them five or six times a day and older fowls cannot reach the food. Have your coops and feeding places away from the house if you don't want chicks in the kitchen or on the back porch.

Some advocate giving no water to chicks. A. C. Hawkins wrote to the Poultry World last season from Lancaster, Mass.: "Have raised 8,000 chicks. No water!" We have never tried it. If raised in their natural state, they would get and drink water. It seems as natural for them to drink as eat. If fresh water is handy they won't drink until they wish, nor more than they need.

In your solicitude for chicks don't forget the hen. She needs whole corn, and a dust bath daily when confined.

Turn in the hens and chicks and they will harrow your garden after you plow it before you plant the seed.

Grand View Farm, Kalamazoo. OLD POULTRY.

Lice on Fowls.

I notice in a late number of the Farmers' Friend, under your agricultural department, "The Hennery," "Lice on Fowls." The article is an excellent one, but for most persons too tedious of application. Please allow me to give my experience: I keep from 100 to 150 chickens in a small yard, with henhouse and shed attached enclosed for roosting and nests. The house is crowded at night with as many as can get in, the balance roosting in the shed. I have not seen any vermin about the house or shed, or

on my fowls for years.

I first got gas tar, which costs about ten cents per gallon, and painted the house inside and out, the roosts, and also the roosts of the shed attached. Thereafter I washed the roosts with crude petroleum (using a common whitewash brush) every spring. There is another advantage in using the gas tar and petroleum, they are both powerful dis-infectants. I have used the above remedies for a number of years, and although my fowls are very much crowded, I have had no disease among them except cholera, which they occasionally get if I let them run out. But so far I have soon stopped its ravages by keeping them in the yard and feeding them on Indian meal dough, mixed with a strong Cayenne pepper tea, which they eat greedily and which promotes their health in other

I give them the above occasionally, whether they show sickness or not. Very truly, Grange No. 60, Maryland.

BEFORE THE CURFEW. 1829-1882.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Not bed-time yet! The night winds blow, The stars are out—full well we know
The nurse is on the stair, With hand of ice and cheek of snow, And frozen lips that whisper low, "Come, children, it is time to go
My peaceful couch to share."

No years a wakeful heart can tire; Not bed-time yet! Come, stir the fire And warm your dear old hands; Kind Mother Earth we love so well Has pleasant stories yet to tell Before we hear the curfew bell; Still glow the burning brands

Not bed-time yet! We long to know What wonders time has vet to show What unborn years shall bring; What ship the Arctic pole shall reach, What lessons Science waits to teach, What sermons there are left to preach, What poems yet to sing.

What next? we ask; and is it true The sunshine falls on nothing new, As Israel's king declared? Was ocean ploughed with harnessed fire? Were nations coupled with a wire? Did Tarshish telegraph to Tyre? How Hiram would have stared!

And what if Sheba's curious queen, Who came to see—and to be seen-Nor something new to seek, And swooned, as ladies sometimes do, At sights that thrilled her through and through Had heard, as she was coming to, A locomotive's shriek.

And seen a rushing railway train As she looked out along the plain From David's lofty tower—
A mile of smoke that blots the sky And blinds the eagles as they fly Behind the cars that thunder by A score of leagues an hour!

See to my fiat lux respond This little slumbering-fire-tipped wand-One touch—it bursts in flame! Steal me a portrait from the sun-One look - and lo! the picture done! Are these old tricks, King Solomon, We lying moderns claim?

Could you have spectroscoped a star? If both those mothers at your bar, The cruel and the mild The young and tender, old and tough, Had said, "Divide—your right, though rough,"— Did old Judea know enough To etherize the child?

These births of time our eyes have seen, With but a few short years between; What wonder if the text For other ages doubtless true, For coming years will never do— Whereof we all should like a few If but to see what next.

If such things have been, such may be; Who would not like to live and see— If Heaven may so ordain— What waits undreamed of, yet in store, The waves that roll forever On life's long beach may cast ashore From out the mist-clad main?

Will earth to pagan dreams return To find from misery's painted urn That all save Hope has flown— Of Book and Church and Priest bereft, The Book of Ages vainly cleft, Life's compass gone, its anchor left, Left—lost—in depths unknown?

Shall Faith the trodden path pursue The crux ansata wearers knew
Who sleep with folded hands,
Where like a naked, lidless eye,
The staring Nile rolls wondering by
Those mountain stopes that climb the sky Above the drifting sands?

Or shall a nobler faith return. Uts fanes a purer Gospel learn, With holier anthems ring, And teach us that our transient creeds Were but the perishable seeds Of harvests sown for larger needs That ripening years shall bring?

Well, let the present do its best, We trust our Maker for the rest, As on our way we plod; Our souls, full dressed in fleshy suits, Love air and sunshine, flowers and fruits, The daisies better than their roots Beneath the grassy sod.

Not bed-time yet! the full blown flower Of all the year—this evening hour—With friendship's flame is bright; Life still is sweet, the heavens are fair, Though fields are brown and woods are bare. And many a joy is left to share Before we say Good-night!

And when our cheerful evening past, The nurse, long waiting, comes at last, Ere on her lap we lie In wearied nature's sweet repose, At peace with all her waking foes, Our lips shall murmur ere they close, Good night! and not Good-bye!

Poison in Every Day Food.

Committees of experts tell of adulteration in food that is simply appalling. Were the ingredients which are mixed with food inocuous it would still be a very great hardship but when it is known that the most violent poisons are employed it is a marvel that the whole country does not rise up and put a stop to such practices and punish all dealers who sell poisonous articles of food. If confirmation of these really startling statements were needed one has only to read the facts recently brought to light in Chicago, where it is impossible to find pure sugar and where not ten per cent, of the milk is good, In that city the bread without exception, is poisonous; the teas were never imported, but are made of leaves "faced" with Prussian blue and chromate of lead. Seventy-five per cent of the cream of tartar is white earth and the coffee is coated with lampblack. But Chicago is no worse than other cities. Baking powders are largely composed of alum. Pickling fluid is diluted with sulphuric acid, alum and verdigris to give it a peculiar flavor.

The manufacture of a great deal of our confectionary should be punished as a crime, for much of the candy sold to children is simply a lump of white earth, made attractive to the eye with arsenical paint, and sweetened with glucose. Costly spices are counterfeited in a terribly grotesque manner, the flavoring being given by the rankest poisons. In these and other adulterations arsenic plays the largest part. We import annually 2,000,000 pounds of this deadly poison—one cent's worth of which would kill 2,800 people—and the bulk of this import is used in the preparation of food and clothing.

The Patrons of Vermont are making an effort to start a paper in the interests of the

The Department of Agriculture-Why this Bill?

Because the bill simply proposes an act of long deferred justice. To elevate the Department to the full rank of other executive departments, with all the rights and dignity thereto belonging-why shall it not be? It is the direct representative of more than one-half of the people of the whole country. The farmers constitute largely the productive element of our population. No class can justly claim any superiority over farmers as intelligent, patriotic, useful citizens. The farmer's industrious habits and conservative virtues are no small factors in the strength and security of our institutions. However, trade may enrich and art may adorn other professions, the nation dwells largely in the cottages and farm houses of the country.

The farmers of the United States, though not largely active in political strifes, should be earnest in their intelligent appreciation of their influence upon the material interests, and also to the elevation of our great industry, agriculture. We should begin to under stand that our branch of productive forces has been ignored, or recognized in a grudging, half-hearted way. Indeed, it would seem that the government were half ashamed of our industry, which is the bed-rock of its wealth and power.

The Department of Agriculture has, in spite of manifold obstacles, attained to such national importance that its just rank and representation in the cabinet cannot be defeated. I trust it may become a law this present congress. For many years the attention of Congress has been asked to the importance of an Agricultural Department worthy of its name and necessities. Its capacity for good should be enlarged to an extent somewhat commensurate with its present importance and its grand possibilities. It would be not only a substantial service to every industrial interest, but a just and graceful recognition of agriculture. In accord with the spirit of advancement in the mother's responsibility is greatest. this most useful and beneficent of all the arts, it is the duty of our highest legislative body of this great country to strive to free agriculture from all possible obstructions, and give it the widest rossible scope. Government should always discriminate in its favor and never against it. It should elevate the Department of Agriculture from its secondary and subordinate position and make it the most prominent of the cabinet places in the national administration.

Its Committee on Agriculture, instead of being useless and insignificant, should stand at the head of the committees of the Senate and House. It should be composed of the most eminent agriculturists and the most ardent and enlightened friends of the art. It should be constituted with a view to the most effective and unbiased work for the advancement and elevation of agricultural interests. No man should assume to stand as representative of the farming interests of the mightiest farming nation on the earth who does not believe that a good, successful farmer is the highest type of a citizen.

The appropriations for the aid of corpora tions should be lessened, and those for the creased. The one hundred millions given to subsidize the Pacific railroads, and the millions more to other grasping corporations, were all drawn from the sweat and toil of the tillers of the soil of the nation. A mere tithe of these sums given within a few years to fill the pockets of scheming corporators, has not been appropriated in a century to encourage the earnest, honest art on which the country must depend for its existence. If the great producing masses of the nation, the farmers and laborers, would keep an eve single to their own interests as faithfully as do the myriads of corporations and speculators in all the other walks of life, we would command supremacy everywhere for the pursuit in which we and our posterity must earn our bread.

In the accomplishment of the good we seek there can be no success without thorough organization and earnest, untiring work. These things cannot be secured without money. The government, that draws all its revenues from the agricultural resources of the nation, should appropriate the money. It gives untold millions to maintain a war to defend the political unity of the nation; it appropriates from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 every year to improve the rivers and harbors of the country in the interest of commerce: why should it not contribute a few hundred thousand to support a great department of the government, which should embody and symbolize the dignity and importance of the most ancient, most useful and most honorable calling among

The department which should be established would be a head and center for all the agricultural industries and interests of the nation. The more good agricultural societies there are, the more Granges, the more agricultural schools, the more agricultural newspapers, the more legislation and work and argument in the direct line of agricultural knowledge, the sooner will come the day when the art and science of tilling the earth, which is the netural, God-given pursuit of humanity, will be brought up again to the dignity it held when the "tiller of the garden was the lord of the earth."

The bill making the Commissioner of Agriculture a cabinet officer should be passed because it is right, in view of all the consid-

erations which surround it. It should be passed because, from the lessons of the past, it is plain that agriculture develops the highest types of men, the most ardent patriots and the purest lovers of liberty, while it discourages all kinds of slavery; it develops and encourages the spirit of accumulation, both of the products of land and of land itself, and becomes thereby the pioneer and leader in national aggrandizement, wealth and growth; it discourages war, and appeals to the most potent passions of mankind in favor of peace and thrift. The bill should be passed because the farming people of the nation demand and are entitled to a full, fair and unequivocal recognition and acknowledgment of the magnitude and importance of our great interests.

The great Napoleon, nearly a century ago, called agriculture the body and soul of the empire of France. More truthfully in this day and this country, with its 30,000,000 farmers and farm laborers, and its \$12,000. 000,000 investment, can it be called the body and soul of this republic.

GEO! N. MEAD. Acme Grange, No. 269.

Home Training of Children.

Read in Arcadia Grange by J. W. Pierce, March 29,

When an architect sets out to erect a building, his first care is to lay deep, broad and firm, the foundation on which to build his structure. And when an individual begins right and perseveres wisely, he seldom fails to accomplish his purpose.

And what is important in erecting a material fabric to make it permanent and secure, symmetrical and useful, is doubly important in molding, forming and building of character. To succeed in forming the character of the future man, certain impresssions must be fixed in the mind of the child while he is quite young and should be among his earliest recollections, at that stage when the mind is the most impressible-for truths stamped on the mind then are longest retained. And here is where Some writer on this subject has said: "Children during several of their earliest years are chiefly with their mother, from her they receive their first impressions, and those first impressions are of an indelible character, not easily effaced."

It therefore becomes the mother's duty to see to it that at this critical period of the life of her child the right impressions are stamped on the plastic mind.

Now I am not going into a labored treatise of the treatment of young children, for there are hardly any two writers on the subject who agree, and you will find that in practice among the best trainers of children there are as many different methods, as there are families almost. But I wish to bring the mind to bear more upon results than processes, though both must necessarily be considered to some extent.

There should be great care and judgment used as soon as children are of a teachable age to give proper direction to the young mind. One of the first things to be taught is obedience, and that rendered promptly. Here is where many mothers fail. They give a child an order and pass along or the encouragement of agriculture should be in mind is intent on its work, Johnny is going to do it pretty soon, but pretty soon he forgets it, the mother speaks to him again; he answers "Yes mother, pretty soon," and again fails to do it, and so a habit of disobedience is formed. This habit should never be allowed to be formed. It is destructive to the child's morals, and very annoying to parents. The parent should kindly but firmly insist on immediate and unreserved obedience to all commands.

Many resort to harsh measures every time a child disobeys and are continually cuffing or scolding, which is all wrong and cruel; some others are continually threatening to punish, but never do it. The true way to secure obedience is by giving the child to understand firmly that your authority is law and must be respected at all hazards; but at the same time let gentleness and kindness be in every act as far as possible, and be careful not to alienate the child's affections. All parents know the necessity and importance of teaching children truthfulness. But some I fear forget to teach it by example as well as precept. How often do children hear their mothers speak words of welcome to a calling neighbor, and when that same neighbor has left, hear expressions the reverse, and this gives a child a very low estimate of the value of truth. It is of the utmost importance that parents live up to the precepts that they give to their children.

The little olive branches are not as dull observers as many suppose them to be. They readily see the inconsistencies of parents and know very well that many of their acts do not correspond with their teaching. But they think that some how it must be right, for mother, and mother or father wouldn't do any thing wrong. But as they grow older and their reasoning powers develop, they discover that those departures from rectitude are wrong, but they still think there must be some good reason for it, because father or

mother would not do anything very wrong. But the foundation of integrity is being sapped, and they too soon come to the conclusion, that a little deviation from the right is no great harm.

But once started in the wrong direction how soon the habit of wrong doing will predominate. Therefore parents should be very particular to teach their children integrity, by precept and example. For if the child sees at home integrity entering into every In choosing an occupation for a boy, regard township.

act and thought, and trust and love naturally ensuing, he will enjoy integrity and live in it shine and lives in it.

as a native of a southern climate enjoys sun-Some parents make iron clad rules which must apply to all their children alike without regard to disposition or circumstances. They might as well have all their shoes made on one last, or all their garments cut by one pattern without regard to size. Children's dispositions must be studied and understood in order to properly and successfully govern them. I have known some instances of children that seemed to be totally unmanageable by parents or teachers and were pronounced incorrigible. But some teacher who had a peculiar tact for studying character and disposition took them in hand, and having found the key to their better natures, by applying the proper treatment found them the most tractable boys in school. Many of those boys who seem vicious and incorrigible have the stuff in them for making the most valuable men. They generally have endurance and perseverance, and all that is wanted is to give tone and proper direction to bring out the latent powers of the mind, which will make them good and useful citizens, and often men of distinction. Some parents are always chiding and scolding their children, and every little fault is noticed with comments and often magnified; and the child hears a constant din of fault-finding, and consequently becames soured in disposition, has little care whether he or she pleases the parent or not. The better way to treat the subject is, after speaking once or twice of of the faults of a boy or girl, to let the matter pass for a time, say during the day or longer, and then sit down and commence a friendly conversation with them, get their attention and confidence, then gradually refer to the above noted faults, and give them to understand kindly but firmly that they must not be continued, and this course will generally convince a boy or girl of the impropriety of their faults far better than to be constantly reminded of them every time they occur. As I said in the announcement of this subject-the children of to-day are to be the men and women of the future. From among them are to be chosen the men to fill future positions of trust, from the lowest to the highest offices within the gift of the people. Mother, you do not know but your little Willie or Freddie may be chosen for governor of some State, or to sit upon the judge's bench, or for a legislator. State or National. There are thousands of offices to be filled and refilled in the future which need

good, honest, intelligent, well educated men to occupy. And these men will be chosen from all ranks of society. It is not the children of the rich and influential alone that are chosen to hold the highest official positions in this country, as a glance backward at history will clearly prove. Several of the Presidents of the United States were reared in poverty. The most conspicuous were Lincoln and Garfield, and they are two who hold high places in the hearts of the American people. But they had noble mothers who molded their young minds and gave ection to them, and the labors of those mothers bore excellen fruit. J. Q. Adams said to a friend, "All there is good of me I owe to my excellent mother and her early training." It may not be generally known that Edison, the great electrician had less than two months of school education in his life. But his parents took great pains with his home training. [See People's Cyclopedia.] Randolph Rogers' parents were poor, so that his school opportunities were quite limited. But his mother was one of the heroic women of Michigan. Although having to contend with poverty, she managed to train her sons up to noble manhood, and two of them became eminent men, and one has a worldwide fame. Many or most of the eminent men, both of the past and present ascribe their talents and success in life to the influence of their mother's teachings while young. Then what a hold the mothers of the country have upon the world. The future must be largely what the mothers make it through their influence in training and molding their sons' characters. All well trained boys may not become

eminent statesmen, or attain to eminence in the professions; but all will be better prepared to fill with honor any station in life that may be assigned to them. A good thorough early moral training of a boy will make him a better lawyer, a better doctor, a better farmer, a better neighbor, a better husband, and a better father; and it will make girls better mothers, and the latter is the great want, and the crowning glory of the country.

It is very important that every boy should be taught some useful employment, no matter what may be his station in life. The time may come when he will stand in need of the means of gaining a livelihood.

And it is just as necessary that girls should have a good knowledge of household affairs. How often are mothers of grown-up daughters found in the kitchen drudging their lives out, while their daughters are lounging in the parlor reading the last novel or drumming on the piano, to while away the tedious hours, when they ought to be helping their poor, tired, but too indulgent mothers. Then an hour or two of relaxation, spent in reading or music, would be invigorating, and the sense of having discharged a pleasant duty would give a zest to their lighter employment.

should be had for the fitness of the boy for the business. As a rule the boy should be allowed to choose his own trade, business or profession; and in no case should a boy be compelled to engage in a business to which he has an aversion, for he will not be likely to succeed, and will most likely abandon it after having spent the time to learn it.

Amusements ought to be provided in every home, in which children can engage and in which parents may also engage with them. This will make parents and children companionable with each other without weakening the parents' authority, and does much to make home cheerful and cause the children, as they advance toward man and womanhood, to prefer home to many other places of doubtful propriety.

What is the effect upon children reared in the pestiferous gangrene influence of brawling, cursing and swearing parents? You may see the answer in the streets of any large town or city every day. We meet with boys who will hurl vile epithets at passers-by without any cause whatever, and if a well meaning person should see them doing some improper thing and should kindly reprove them, their answsr would likely be, "Go to " (you can supply the other word).

Well, some will say that boys will be boys, and will sow their wild oats. That is true enough, but parents too often furnish the seed. This last mentioned element of society is growing and flourishing and increasing to an alarming extent, and I for one would hail with delight some feasible means for curing the evil. There are societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and for the prevention of cruelty to children, etc., and we want a society for the prevention of cruelty to society. Something needs to be done to raise the fallen up out of the mire and degredation of ignorance and consequent ruin.

Miss Harriet Martineau, in a little work entitled "Household Education," in speaking of the natural powers of man, says:

"Man has a wonderful power of conceiving of things about which he cannot reason. W do not know how it is, but the more we dwell on what is beautiful and striking, the more able we become to conceive of things beautiful, striking and noble. * * * * None of our powers require more earnest and careful exercise than this grand one of imagination. Those in whom it is neglected may exercise the little power they have in a fruitless direction, while those in whom it is healthfully exercised will become as elevated and ennobled as their nature admits, and one here and there becomes a power in lifting up the human race into a higher condition. Such a power resides more or less in every infant that lies in the bosom of every family. Alas for its guardians, if they quench this power or turn it into a curse or disease by foul feeding! Then there is in man a force by which he can win and conquer his way through all opposition of circumstances. This power of the will is the greatest force on earth—the most influential over the whole human race. A strong will, turned to evil, lets hell loose upon the world; a strong will, wholly occupied with good, might do more than we can tell to bring heaven into the midst of us. * * * As human beings are born with limbs and senses whose thorough exercise brings them out in a high state of bodily perfection, they are also born with powers of the brain which, thoroughly exercised, would in like manner bring them out as great, mentally and morally, as tution enables them to be.

"Be Ye Courteous."

"'Thank you, is a little thing to say and yet, if it isn't said, how much we miss it," said a lovely lady in apologizing for the delinquency of a friend.

Labor with what skill we may there will be always more or less friction in society. There are queer people, ill-bred people, and cross-tempered people, round whose corners, we by instinct, walk warily, but it is astonshing to observe how many, from whom we expect better things, are neglectful of the little courtesies of life.

We have heard of a barbarous South American tribe who have no word in their language for the expression of gratitude, "This will suit me very well," being the nearest approach to it.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

LOCKWOOD .- Died at his residence in Watertown, Clinton county, March 10, 1882, Brother S. A. Lockwood, aged 66 years, a worthy and respected member of Watertown Grange, No. 370.

Resolutions of respect and sympathy were adopted, and an order that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that the resolutions be spread or the Grange records, was made by the Grange that suffered this great loss.

LONG .- Died March 4th, 1882, ONNA E. LONG. aged 2 years and 3 months, daughter of P. and E. Long, members of Crystal Grange, No. 441.

Yes, the little band we cherished, And shared to each our love, On earth is only parted To meet in heaven above Montcalm Co., Mich.

COLLINS.—After a long and painful illness Sister SARAH COLLINS, a charter member of Cheshire (Banner) Grange, No. 520, departed this life March 11. 1882, aged 39 years. Resolutions of sympathy for the bereaved family were adopted by the Grange and ordered spread upon its records, and the charter draped in mourning for the space of sixty days.

BALCH. - Died Jan. 30, 1882, at her home in Marlette, Sister BETSEY L. BALCH, aged 49, a worthy member of Montgomery Grange, No. 549. A loved and estimable member, patient and earnest in the toils of life,—she has been called to her re-

ward by the divine Master above. HORFHANER.-Died at her home in Southfield, Oakland county, March 4, 1882, MARGARET, a beloved sister of our Order and wife of our worthy brother, Frank Hopfhaner, of Birmington Grange, No. 323. Resolutions of respect and sympathy were adopted by the Grange and ordered entered upon its records.

GATES .- Died, at the age of 5 years, EDITH MAY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Gates, of Lake

Our Patent Laws-Are they Oppressive and Unjust? If so, What is the Remedy?

The right of man to the use of his own inventions is a property right recognized by the constitutions or codes of every civilized land. Some give greater recognition than others. Generally in the governments of the old world these rights are granted very cautiously, and surrounded with many safeguards to the public.

In America patents, or protected rights, are of long standing, dating nearly from the organization of the government. The framers of our patent laws seem to have had a very faint conception of the multitude of cases, destined in time to be covered by them, or the millions on millions of the race subject to be affected by them.

Science had not at that day thrown open her storehouse of hidden forces to that extent that an army of workers could seize upon these forces, and apply them readily to the uses of the public in ameliorating their condition, or in adding to the producing power of the world.

To-day the world is progressing with almost geometrical rapidity through the inventions of her people. It is safe to assume that the increase of the producing power of America alone in the last 20 years exceeds 500 per cent, reckoning all her productions in tillage and manufacture, while her population has not in the mean time reached over broad difference, this change for the better in capabilities, except we credit it to the inventive genius of our people. As a in the right direction. As a stimulus to minds and physical powers has led us, as a consequence of our education, to study for benefactions to ourselves and our race.

Viewing inventions in the light of blessings, as civilizers of the world, as a means by which life may be prolonged, and the burdens of mankind may be equalized, we come to enquire as to the nature of the laws governing this whole system of inventions, and see if they are oppressive as charged.

Our present law as now applied by the patent office is nearly of a century standing. It was passed in the interest of patentees, with no protection or safeguard to users; no provision for fixing a reasonable tax for use. No regard for a using public, and no equity principles for settling infringements if they occur. Hence we arraign and conlooseness in character. We admit everything as patentable no matter how small, no matter how simple, if the applicant will but pay the fee of twenty dollars. If there is not in the office an exact counterpart of his model presented he will get his patent. The least variation in construction is sufficient to remove all objections.

To illustrate, there are several hundred patents on the plow since the first one granted Jethro Wood. Of all of these patents there are not more than a half dozen points of variation that should be taken into account. All the rest are found in the least variation of mould board, landside or point. Yet every patent has received its royalty of thousands on thousands, and the laws have protected and aided the patentees or their assigns in collecting it.

We are not complaining of those great inventions of a century ago, which advanced civilization in a day more than a hundred years; the cotton press, and the like, the inventors of which nearly all died poor, yet feeling that the legacy they were leaving to the world was a better compensation than all the royalty the manufacturers of the world could pay.

What we complain of and condemn is the unlimited power given patentees in forcing royalty from every individual found using his patents, however ignorant he may have been of other's rights under the law, or innocent in the possession of the patented article.

We complain of and condemn the law that permits the officials having charge of the patent office from spreading blanket rights without limitation over everything presented wherein the parties are willing to pay the fee.

We cite a few of these patents which of themselves were notorious, and entitled to reasonable royalty, but through the looseness of the law and manipulations of the courts, have been oppressive in the extreme to the citizens at large.

The Goodyear patent for the manufacture of rubber goods, being a chemical principle by which the gum was prepared and applied. The royalties on this one patent alone in the period of seventeen years making a large family millionaires, besides a large surplus for bribing its renewal for another seventeen years, and at the end of the second period, it comes before Congress with the brazen effrontry of a beggar and thief, claiming that they were all poor, that in 34 years they had not received royalties sufficient to pay for the invention, or to keep them for so many years, when the time came they went before congress and defeated is now furnished for \$3; other rubber soft goods in proportion.

the way should never have been patented as it involves no new principle that was not in use before, but simply an improvement in applying those principles; the most that should have been done for it should have been as an improvement on some other patent, and its royalty limited. Instead of this, under its protection it is let loose to prey upon innocent users of other men's manufacture, they being in collusion in most cases with this same Birdsell to bring the royalty from their customers instead of paying it themselves like honest men. What has been the result? More than fifty innocent purchaseas in Michigan alone have been prosecuted by Birdsell himself in the last five years for using machines which had a principal in their construction which had been confined to said Birdsell by the courts at an average cost of \$500 each; causing financial ruin to the parties in almost every case, and he, the said Birdsell, a millionaire gloating in his wealth.

The sewing machine patents, while there s much merit in them as labor-saving inventions, that have been the instrument of relief to thousands on thousands of females, in lightening their life's labor, and in some sense reducing the cost of clothing to the world at large, yet they have been so manipulated by patentees, manufacturers and agents that they have been made to cost more than four times the expense of manu-50 per cent. How shall we account for this | facture. And in this way: every vital part to the machine, from the needles to the last attachment of the almost endless number for doing the different kinds of work foundation for this their education has been | done on a machine, as well as the machine stripped of all attachments, are each covaction, the free and unlimited control of our | ered, or have been, by a separate, distinct and independent patent. Each patent has had its royalty, which, with the heavy percentage for manufacturing and putting on the market, has made the cost of machines 400 per cent higher than they should have been. The cause of lower prices now is some of these patents have expired, consequently royalty ceases. Facilities for manufacturing have increased, reducing this portion of the cost largely, and last the demand has been largely supplied. And yet they are sold at 100 per cent above first cost to-day.

Take the middlings purifier patent, or the roller process patent for manufacture of flour either of which enhances the value of a barrel of flour two to three dollars, a portion of which should come to you in the condemn the present code because of its price of the wheat you furnish. Do you get it? Not a bit of it. Your wheat is valued for what it will make in fine or superfine by the old process.

> Take the harvester-an implement every farmer has a deep interest in in, the first cost of which ranges from \$100 to \$125; add royalty, home profits, and putting on the markets, and you find a bill anywhere from \$250 to \$300.

Take the gimblet screw so universally in use in all our building operations: The pointing of it and the cutting of the thread on that point is a patent, the royalty of which adds to the cost over 100 per cent above other sources.

We could multiply cases for a half day where great injustice and extortion is being practiced through our loose and abusive patent laws. We might mention the barbed wire monopoly of Washburn & Moen, the drive well swindle, the patent gate swindle, the patent for wireing stakes to support corners of fences, patents for every form of fence, but they are all a general bundle of swindles, and are being demolished by the Grange as movers in the work through the courts as fast as their ficticious claims can be shown up. The fact is the world is full of swindles. They grow and multiply like the locusts of the western plains. Their prey are the tillers of the soil. They come in the garb of angels of light; their song is music to the ear; it tells of happiness and rest to the weary, of burdens made light, of a perpetual sunshine hereafter. A sweet invitation to walk into my parlor, Mr. Fly, which if accepted ends in another, to walk up to the captain's office and settle an inoffensive note.

What shall be the remedy for this state of wrongs that have so quietly but surely been wound around us in the past, that are to-day drawing the coils tighter and tighter? We answer, first, a better education in the science of government. It should be the duty of every voter in our land to judge carefully of the laws he is living under, see to it they are conferring the greatest good on the greatest number. If oppression or inequality develops in any form stamp it out as soon as possible.

This leads us to look at our National legislature for a moment-the source from which the laws we are considering emenate. Analyzing it in education, in occupation and surroundings we can see very clearly why such discriminations are permitted a place in our land. Statistics of 1880 show 55 per cent of the population of the United States engaged in agriculture; nearly 20 per them from the poor house. But thanks to cent engaged in mechanics-a kindred art. the manufacturers who had paid tribute to Apply this per cent to the representation in Congress. The Senate should have 41 practical farmers, and mechanics should have 16, the renewal. What is the result? Simply all other callings 19. What are the actual this: a rubber coat which cost \$10 in 1875 facts? Not a farmer in the whole body, and only four or five of other callings save lawyers. In the House there are 293 members, Take the Birdsell clover huller, which by of which there should be 160 farmers, 58

mechanics, and 75 for all other occupations and professions. What are the actual facts? Of farmers there are 28 all told; fourthfifths of the balance are lawyers, the residue bankers, lumbermen and miners. And this Congress compares favorably for producers with the past Congresses for 40 years. Is it any wonder, then, that there is loose, unequal and oppressive legislation in every department of the statutes

Is it human nature to expect that this majority of lawyers would allow a local law to go upon the statute books based on equity to all parties to be governed by it. Nay, verily; they are not such fools as not to see that they would thereby destroy their own fat living, and become beggars for want of occupation.

Here, then, is a picture not overdrawn or colored in the least, of the American farmer to-day. Without power, without voice in the nation's laws-a cat's paw in the hands of designing politicians to pull the chestnuts from the fire while they do the eating. And why all this? Simply because he has allowed himself to be the blower and striker of ambitious party demagogues at the town and county caucuses for the advancement of some one's personal end, instead of what would benefit the whole people.

As a farmer, I confess I feel humiliated over these stubborn facts; as a citizen of the State of Michigan (which is purely an agricultural state) I feel humiliated over the fact that of all the representatives we have sent to Congress there have been but three who have been in any way connected or identified with us. But you ask if these things be true, is there no remedy? no hope of redeeming the producing classes of our land from continuing as hewers of wood and drawers of water for all future time.

We answer: yes; there is a hope. The agitation of these questions through the Grange, based upon the principles of justice as set forth in our Declaration of Purposes, will in time bear fruit.

Already we see legislators opening their eyes to these complaints. Our Michigan members have made a move in both Houses of Congress on the patent laws. They have begun in the interest of the people in the resolution and bill introduced. In doing both they forgot the people, and see only both they forgot the people, and see only the lawyer and his interest, in that it gives and read. He was a very intelligent man; the patentee or his representatives the right to bring suit against whom he will, and throws the responsibility on the defense of that were in the newspapers, and sometimes showing that they were innocent purchasers, or that the patent had become public property by abandonment, or outlawed before use.

I most heartily endorse the remarsks and criticisms of Brother Woodman on Mr. Burrows' bill, and the amendments he recommends. Will Representative Burrows adopt them? We think not. Why? If adopted, there would be very little foundation left on which to plant an action for in fringement except by manufacturers, and they and pantentees are on too good terms to often go to law. To adopt would affect the personal interests of four-fifths of the present Congress. Wherein and on what do we base our hope of a change for the better? Is it in this-the Grange? Unlike any other organization that has come into being, it is founded on homogeneous ideas-"the greatest good to the greatest number." Agriculture being the first, the greatest of interests among all the occupations of the race, it needed just such an organization as the Grange in which it could center its forces, assert its rights, and elevate its personal identity. It has taken time for it to solidify and get its bearings. These are now very definitely established throughout the land. May we not expect to see the fruits of our principles cropping out very soon in a way that will tell in the correction of wrongs and injustice that oppress the American farmer through vicious legislation both State and National. If lawyers are to do our legislating in the future as in the past, shall they as in the past legislate principally for lawyers, or shall they be held responsible for the interests of the whole people? These are important questions, and every farmer in the land should take a

lively interest in answering them. If it is true, as claimed by many politicians, that our present laws are all that could be desired in giving equal justice and protection to the people, then, verily, we are the greatest of demagogues in finding fault. If true, as we assert, that many of our laws need revision, that they are unequal, oppressive and burdensome to the producing interests of the country, fostering speculation, robbery and illegitimate gains at the expense of honest labor; then, verily, he who has been delegated to look after these interests of the people is the veriest of demagogues if he fails in doing all in his power to bring equal justice to all.

While we do not look for immediate relief from the powers that be, we are fully satisfied that the question of revision of the patent laws in particular is intensifying rapidly. It is not a month since the city of Troy, N. Y., was mulct in the sum of \$53,000 for royalty on a patent cylinder valve used in steam fire engines; the patentee assigning his right to a patent lawyer of that place, he employing Ben Butler as attorney

Since that judgment the city of Boston is called upon for \$500,000, New York for \$1,000,000, and other cities in like ratio all over the land.

Who will say after this that our complaints are not well founded? The world moves. Right corrects many wrongs. F. M. HOLLOWAY.

That Dana Family.

Stimpson, the postmaster, was expatiating on the wonderful use that might be made of the newspaper as an educator. Some one joked him, saying it was because he was postmaster and 'he wanted to magnify his office and increase the sale of stamps.

Jerico Jones came to Stimpson's support. 'Stimpson's right,' said he, 'It is surprising what may be got out of a good newspaper, providing a man knows how to use it. It is like the magician's bottle which gives out seven different kinds of drink, and none of them harmful either. I know a case in point. There's that Dana family down on the Ohio river. Just now they own the finest farm in that whole region. The family is remarkable. There are three sons and two daughters. I have stopped there often over night on my commercial agency. I know all about them. George, the oldest is now 22. He is well educated, and can make a good speech and has been called on to speak at county fairs, and sometimes fills a pulpit on Sunday Bob, the second, has developed a fine literary talent, and has in him the making of a fine writer. Sam, the youngest, has a turn for natural science; and boy though he is, people from all around the country come to him to get recipes and prescriptions for all manner of useful appliances and remedies needed on a farm. As Sam had never been away from home, they wonder how he got so much information. The two girls, Mary and Harriet, are not a whit behind the boys in their own departments. They are such splendid housekeepers; and then they are so well informed on all miscellaneous subjects that they are head and shoulders above all the other girls up and down that whole region.

'And how did it all happen? There were no good schools in the neighborhood when they came here although there are now. The story is simple enough. I have heard the father tell it. Years ago he lost a fine farm near Pittsburg by going security for a false friend. They came down where they now are, and bought a narrow strip of cheap land along side they now own on credit. father managed to keep one good cow, and then he subscribed for the best family paper that he knew of. The cow was to furnish some milk for his children, and the newspaper was to furnish some food for their understanding; as the father said to me with a laugh, "After having lost my other farm I started to bring up my family of five children on a cow and a newspaper.

'And the father did it well. Here's the way he went about it. In the long evenings first of all he started a rousing fire in the big kitchen. They had their plain supper of milk and mush, and a few odds and ends. Then they had two good lamps lit. Whatever else they did without, the father said they must have a good fire, and a good light to make home cheery for the children. and he would stop and explain things and tell anecdotes as he went along. Then he and the mother would often discuss things got the children to discuss the merits of different things in their juvenile way. gained the attention of the children, It was surprising what interest the children soon took in the newspaper. After a time departments of the newspaper were assigned to each one. All the political and foreign news were assigned to George. He was to read them and to give a summary for the benefit of the rest. Sometimes the father got him on the floor and had him tell off in his own language the leading ideas of some fine editorial. That's what made George a speaker. Bob had all the book notices asigned to him. He told the contents of the books as reported in the newspaper notices of them. The father added all the information he had on each subject as it is brought up. In after years when they got in better circumstances the best of these books were sent for, and now that old farm house has not a large but one of the choicest libraries in the county. Besides, Bob soon found the way to get other books; and now he is pre-

paring to write book reviews for himself 'Sam had the scientific department, and all the items about improved agriculture. One evening it came his turn to lecture, which he sometimes did standing out on the floor, after the style of his brother George, and with a deal of mock gravity and real interest, informed the assembled family of the latest discoveries in his department. He converted a deserted smoke house into a laboratory. He tried his own experiments with the recipes in the newspaper. Some he proved to be shams. Others turned out well. Then he classified them and pasted them in a scrap book. He was an authority upon varnishes and white-wash and lotions and ointments and plasters and cements and various im-

provements of all kinds. The two daughters divided up between themselves the housekeeping and the fancy articles of the newspaper. Both had a taste articles of the newspaper. Both had a taste for decoration; and the old house from cellar to garret became ornamented with neat furnishing of their own handiwork. The household recipes they tried one after another, as they came out in the paper. Many were rejected after one trial. Others were found to be of value and were put in the scrap book. It was often said that no housekeeper in the county could put a quart of milk and a handful of meal or a half dozen eggs to as many good and varied uses as those two Dana girls. The neighbors who came there to supper at times were surprised at the elegant way is which the food was served up, and were always wondering why that Dana family should know so much more than other

Jericho ended his narrative with a thump of approbation. Stimpson resumed: "There t is; Jericho has proved what I said to be What a pity it is that all our farmers around here do not try to make their homes more cheery in winter evenings. Mr. Dana was right. He did'nt spare the wood, and he didn't spare the oil. He furnished his children with good reading matter, and so he is making good men and women of them. There's a good deal though," said Stimpson, in knowing how to select a good newspaper, and in knowing how to read it when you get it. If a man doesn't care about reading a paper himself, he ought to take some thought for his children. The man who attempts to bring up a family of children without a good and well read religious newspaper, does them a wrong which no amount of wealth bequeathed to them can ever atone for. Indeed, for lack of such a paper, many a legacy has proved a curse."—Saw-Mill Chat, in National Baptist.

AT a recent meeting of Kansas growers and manufacturers of sorghum, it was unanimously agreed, as the result of experience, that syrup from this plant can be made in that State so cheaply as to compete with glucose.

H. H. TAYLOR. DOWAGIAC, MICH.,

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PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,

And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

	Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred, Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep		75	
	accounts with members.	1	00:	
	Blank Record Books, (Express paid),	î	00	
	Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treas-	Ŧ	VV.	
1	urer, with stub, well bound,		En	
1	Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from		50-	
1	Treesprents Secretary with the Receipts from			
١	Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound,		50	
l	Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound,		50	
Į	Applications for Membership, per 100,		50	
١	Membership Cards, per 100.		50	
i	Williamsi Carda per doz		25	
ł	Dimits, in envelopes, per doz., By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c,		25	
l	By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c.			
Į	por doz.,		75	
l	DV-Laws, Dound.		20	
l	"Glad Echoes," with music, Single copy 15 cts.		20	
Ì	per doz.,	,	00	
١	Rituals, single copy,	1	80	
ı	tt par doz	_	25	
I	44 per doz.,	2	40	
l	Tital Degree, for Follona Granges,		9	
ŀ	per copy,		10	
ı	Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorpo-			
I	ration of Subordinate Granges, with Convof			
l	Charter, all complete		10	
ı	Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100		40-	
l	Declaration of Purposes, per doz. 5c. per		10	
ļ	HUMUTEU		40	4
l	American Manual of Parliamentary Law		50	
l	" " (Mo-		00	
l	rocco Tuck	1	00	
I	Address of J. J. Woodman before the Nation-	T	00	
Į	al Grange per dozon		-	
l	al Grange—per dozen		20	
١	Address of Thos. K. Beecher—per dozen		10	
I	Digest of Laws and Rulings,		40	
١	Address, J. T. COBB.			
١	SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE,			
Í				
١	SCHOOLCRAFT, MI	C	H	
I				

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO

TIME-TABLE - MAY 9, 1880.

9 85 evening Express, Day Express,. EASTWARD

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses and Local Passenger daily. All other trains daily except Sanday.

H. B. Ledyard, Gen Manager, Detroit.
E. C. Brown, Ass't Gen. Supt., Jackson.
Henry C. Wentworth, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.)
GOING SOUTH.

	Express.	NY&B Ex&M	Way Fr.
Le, Grand Rapids Ar. Allegan Ar. Kalamazoo Ar, Schoolcraft	9 17 " 10 15 " 10 50 "	6 05 " 7 05 " 7 43 "	8 10 " 11 40 " 1 40 PM
Ar. Three RiversAr. White PigeonAr. ToledoAr. Cleveland	11 45 " 5 35 P W	8 12 " 8 40 " 2 45 AM 7 05 "	2 45 " 4 50 "
Ar. Buffalo	3 55 AM	1 10 PM	
		1 - 20 1 20	
	ORTH.	NYAC	
GOING N Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland	ORTH. N Y & B Ex & M	NY&C- Express. 12 35 AM 7 00 "	
GOING N Le. Buffalo År. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers	NY&B Ex&M 	N Y & C Express. 12 35 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 35 PM 4 00 "	Way Fr. 8 45 Am 10 00 4
	ORTH, N Y & B Ex & M 12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 " 7 30 " 8 40 "	N Y & C Express. 12 35 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 35 PM	Way Fr.

A. G. AMSDEN, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamaz CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Corrected Time-Table-January 31, 1882.

WESTWARD. Day Express. No. 2. Night Express. No. 4. Flint Express. No. 6. No. 22. STATIONS. Le. Port Huron

" Grand Trunk Junctio

" Imlay City______ 7 00 AM 7 00 PM 4 15 AM -12 26 PM 11 57 - 2 00 " 1 20 AM

" Vicksburg " Schoolcraft " Cassopolis " South Bend " Valparaiso Ar. Chicago	- 3 16 " 4 04 " - 5 00 " - 6 35 "	2 25 " 2 35 " 3 26 " 4 20 " 5 55 " 8 20 "		10 15 " 1 20 PM 4 15 " a9 15 "
	EASTWAR	D.		
STATIONS.	Day Express. No. 1.	Night Express. No. 3.	PtHur'n Accm'd, No. 5.	Accm'd, No. 21.
Ar. Chicago Le. Valparaiso	10 35 "	8 30 PM 11 00 "		5 55 AM
" South Bend	12 20 PM	12 50 AM		10 55 "
" Cassopolis	1 20 "	1 47 "		1 20 PM
" Schoolcraft	2 15 "	2 35 "		4 15 "
Vicksburg	2 26 "	2 50 "		5 45 "
Dattle Ureek	- 3 50 "	4 00 "		a7 45 "
Charlotte	5 05 "	5 08 "		
" Lansing	7 10 "	7 95 "		

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily GEO. B. REEVES Traffic Mar

apply to E. P. Keary, loc

The Grange Visitor.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft.
Single copy, six months, 25
Single copy, one year, 50
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Address, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich. Sample copies free to any address.

ABOUT FENCES.

The question of fences or no fences is one that should have more attention from the farmers, who as a class incur the expense of building and maintaining the fences of the country. Comparatively few of this large class comprehend the cost of this branch of what has always to them been considered and treated as a necessary expense. While the inventor has not overlooked this opportunity to introduce some new and valuable improvement on the good old way, the question of fence or no fence has really received less consideration than 'its importance deserved. The generation to which we belong are not likely to dispense with material. fences to an extent that is really practicable, but the more the question is discussed the less money each year will be invested in permanent fences.

And there is no place where its frequent presentation would seem to be more in order than in our Grange meetings.

It must have its share of attention at Farmers' Institutes, and also in agricultural papers. All these, with the experimenters with this, that, and the other kind of fences, and the constantly increasing cost of the kinds long in use, are modifying opinions and gradually preparing farmers for some radical changes

We do not profess to have given this subject special attention and have little advice to offer, but in view of the fact that barbed wire fences have proved to be the fence for the vast prairies of the west, and are being introduced into our own State, is it not advisable to begin at once to establish permanent fence posts by setting out young trees on the line of our road ways, division fences, and cross fences. If this plan was generally adopted we should soon have less complaint of barren fields, for these millions of trees would not only break the severe winter winds but tend to modify the summer seasons by inducing a greater rain fall with all the climatic benefits that follow.

We have no doubt that the barbed wire is to be the fence of the future and the live tree and the iron post are to be the supports used. Without stopping at this time to discuss the question we venture an opinion.

We have been in Michigan for fifty years. The boy of to-day that is here at the end of another fifty years will not see our beautiful fields enclosed with the good old fashioned rail fence, demanding a strip of land ten feet wide on which to stand, braced in its winding way, against the fierce winds, nor the neat, trim, permanent-looking board fence that by carrying too much sail is likely to tumble down in half a score of years.

In the good time coming, stock if allowed to range will be restrained by portable fences, and all fields not used for pasture will be unfenced. This folly of having so much capital invested in fences between fields of growing crops we shall outgrow. With light iron posts that can be quickly driven, and with devices that Yankee ingenuity can soon supply, a mile of fencing, shifted at a trifling cost, will meet every want now covered by five times the investment. The more we talk about this matter of what kind of fence we shall use, and the relative cost of different kinds of fencing, and kindred questions, the sooner shall we reach the point of economy which demands that this vast amount of idle capital be put to a better use. The time is not distant when we, or those who succeed us, will look back, and see that a complete revolution in fencing has been effected.

At the Farmers' Institute held at Galesburg the demand made upon the Hon. Eli R. Miller included together with the subject of Highways that of Farm Fences also. We have already given our readers his excellent paper on highways, to which he gave the most attention. Below we present what he had to say about farm fences and their cost:

SOMETHING ABOUT FENCES.

In 1871 the United States Commissioner of Hon. Frederick Watts ad-Agriculture, dressed to the statistical correspondents of the department in each state of the Union a series of questions in relation to farm fences:

1st. A description of farm fences; the kinds used, rail, board, stone, hedge or other, and proportion of each. Average height.

Average number of rods used to each number acres of fence. 4th. Average size of fields. 5th. Average price rails, boards, etc. 6th. Average cost rail, board or other

fence per rod. 7th. Average cost of repairs. He obtained answer from 846 counties in the state and territories, from which data he compiled tables showing each of the above and a total cost of the fencing of the United States and an estimate of the annual cost of repairs of the same. If the estimates obtained approximate the truth it shows that the cost of the fencing in the country is equal to the cash value of all the animals owned in the United states. He claims that it is possible to dispense with fencing to the value of one thousand million dollars, and that the accumulated value of manurial resources, and security against loss by ani-mals running at large, would greatly overbalance all the inconvenience experienced. His exhibits certainly provoke enquiry upon this important item in the expense of farming, and suggest the thought whether we could not better do away entirely or largely with so expensive a system.

I do not suppose, however, that this will ever occur, but I am well satisfied that fences of iron for line fence will be the fence of the near future, and in relation to the line fence I recommend a careful study of an article written by my friend Mr. Geo. Taylor, (who is here present with us,) found page 344 in the last report of the State Board of Agriculture. It is very practical, and from a very reliable and practical man, and the whole subject is well treated and explained within the compass of six pages. There is a very serious objection to this class of fence that it not only occupies its own ground, but that it renders a wide span on each side sterile and worthless. It is estimated that the hedge fence of England, with the margins rendered useless, occupy an aggregate equal to an entire county. iron fence would be entirely free from this serious objection, and although expensive in its first cost, yet in the long run it will perhaps be found to be the most economical. Especially as science has lately discovered a new and cheap method to thoroughly pre vent oxidation of iron, and the entire fence post and wire will be constructed of this

WRONGS TO RIGHT.

Bro. Cobb:—The following preamble and resolution which I presented for the consideration of Grand Ledge Grange was ably discussed, unanimously adopted and ordered sent for publication in the VISITOR. In the discussion it was claimed by the Lecturer that the present oppressive and degrading system of government as now administered in this country compelled the industrial classes to unite their strength in order to relieve themselves of the unjust and debasing condition of things which has been thrust upon them by the unprincipled few who by unballowed means control the rights and privileges guaranteed to every American citizen; therefore we deem it the duty of every true Patron to give encouragement to those who seek to accomplish the same purposes for which the Grange was organized.

Now, Brother, permit us to express our regrets that restraint should be put upon Patrons in united their strength in the nomination and election of officers whom we can trust to work for the establishment of that system of equality for the whole people which we so much desire. While we are likely to be divided upon the most essential the monopolist will laugh at our weakness, and the efforts of Patrons will be unavailing.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The recent uprising of the wealth producing classes of this country against the unjust and demoralizing influence of monopoly, and in defense of their just and equal rights as American citizens plainly indicates the demand of the times and our duty as worthy Patrons; therefore, Resolved, That according to the principles of our Order equal benefits and equal burdens to all on the basis of equivalents is the true policy of government. We accept the present occason as a fit opportunity to express our contempt for any and every attempt to degrade American labor to the condition of Chinese pauperism or making it in any way subservient to capital. For this reason we commend the zeal and judgment of the laboring class in this country in organizing for effectual work in putting down class legislation which, gives to the few special privileges which impoverish the many, and

good and womanhood among the industrial classes of the community.
A. J. REED, Sec'y.
Grand Ledge, April 10, 1882.

in this way debases labor and prevents the

proper and essential development of man-

We print the above as requested. We as much believe there are wrongs to be remedied as does our correspondent, but some how we don't quite like the way he states his complaint. We demur to the use of such strong language as "The present oppressive and degrading system of government as now administered," etc. Our system of government is generally admitted to be the best yet devised to protect the rights which we complain. We do not, however, concur with the brother in his regrets that 'restraints should be put upon Patrons'in the nomination and election of officers," etc., if by that he means the Grange as an organization should nominate and try and elect officers. Experience is more reliable than theory, and the facts of experience are that where politics has become a distinctive feature of Grange work that the prime objects and purposes of the Order have been lost sight of, and the Grange itself has become disintegrated and ruined. A society or organization depending upon voluntary membership must adhere to the objects and purposes for which the organization itself was effected. Its membership may pursue their own avocations, may severally belong to other societies established for other and very different purposes, and composed in part of other members of society, and there is nothing that necessarily creates friction. A Patron may be a Methodist and take baptism by sprinkling, or a Baptist and require immersion, or a skeptic and think it all foolishness, or a republican who knows the country will go the bad if his party does not continue to manage the govhonesty hasn't utterly ruined the country esting feature of the VISITOR.

long ago, or a greenbacker who sees the good time coming when National banks and hard money will be known only in history. Under the operation of the constitution of the National Grange, members of the Order entertain all these divers opinions and a thousand others, and yet fully comprehend and work for the objects of this organization, as proclaimed by its grand Declaration of Purposes.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

The Ladies' Department of this number is again well supplied with interesting reading. Sister Sykes has come to the front at a late hour but her reminiscences are none the less pungent and fresh on that account. She drives a ready pen and we shall be glad to hear from her again.

Our Buckeye sister who puts in an appearance for the first time in these pages is evidently a shrewd manager, but we don't His work is truly "For the good of the quite like the doctrine she preaches. Sister Order. Disbro believes that the greatest success is success, and real wisdom is to know how to achieve the desired end.

The essay of Sister Kittredge should be read more than once. Any Grange may be proud of a member that can and will present for the consideration of its members a paper offering so much food for conversation and reflection, and whose thoughts are so well defined and clearly expressed. But we would not be invidious. Sister Bosworth has also furnished us with an excellent essay for which in common with the others she has our thanks.

We get many exchanges, but find in none a department supplied by contributions from the ladies that has so much of real excellence as that found in the VISITOR. We are free to say that we are proud of it for its genuine merit and, besides, it adds so much to the character and standing of the paper.

With such valuable contributors we have no apprehensions that the paper will deteriorate. The VISITOR has worked its way to a very enviable position and will not forget that to the ladies of the Order we are largely indebted for its great success.

Bro. Holloway has kindly furnished us a valuable paper on patent laws and kindred subjects that are well worthy careful consideration of farmers all over this broad land. We are not likely to get too much of this kind of preaching.

The Youths' Department is creditable to contributors and is all the time improving. The correspondence in so far as presented indicates a healthy condition of the Order which is very gratifying. The other papers are good and worthy of being presented to our 20,000 readers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Granger's Daughter" has written us a letter for publication which we must decline for several reasons which we shall try and set forth in a way that we hope will not offend, and may instruct this "Gran ger's daughter," and if any other Grangers' son or daughters who we are not writing to shall in a quiet way appropriate anything we may say we trust no harm will come of it.

And first, "A Granger's Daughter' should have given us her real name, not necessarily for publication, but it is a rule most religiously adhered to by publishers to refuse to publish any and every communication without knowing the real name of the

"A Granger's Daughter" writes us that she is a little girl, and sends us this as her first article for publication, and asks us to excuse mistakes. These we can excuse, for you have done as well as you could, but not quite well enough to furnish an article that would entertain or instruct our readers We admire your ambition and can see in this first effort a promise of future success. Do not be discouraged, but with a little observation and experience you will write

When you write an article again on legal of the governed, and it is our privilege and cap paper don't make the mistake that you duty to work for the correction of abuses of did this time, and that so many men do who ought to know better. We sometimes get articles from business men who, like you, have not learned that there is a top end to a sheet of legal cap paper. You began at the right end of the sheet but on the wrong side and left the margin outside the colored ruling at the right hand. Then again you wrote on both sides of the sheet, which is a violation of the printer's rule.

Because you are young we think you will remember what we tell you. We know it is of no use to tell men and women as old as we are anything about how to direct a letter or which is the top or bottom, or right or left hand margin of a sheet of paper, but a little girl that has ambition and snap enough to write and send a letter for publication

will learn all this if once told. Another reason why we do not think it best to publish your communication is because we have no children's department, and until we have such this to us would seem a little out of place. With some fixing up it would do very well for our Our Little Grangers or some juvenile paper. We may think best to have a children's department sometime, but in the mean time you will be growing away from it and writing for our ernment, or a democrat who wonders that Youth's Department which, from the presrepublican extravagance and general dis- ent out-look, will soon become a very inter-

OUR WORTHY LECTURER.

A letter just received from Bro. Mickley conveys the gratifying intelligence that he has so far recovered his health that he expects to take the field within a few weeks for Grange work. While the Order has increased in numbers, in real strength and confidence since tne meeting of the State Grange, yet it has been deprived of the services of our able Lecturer from the failure of his health, just at the time when fully armed and ardent for a vigorous winter campaign. We know the Patrons of Michigan have lost much by this untoward circumstance, and we know also that it has been a source of deep regret to our brother, for no man has a heart more fully devoted to the great work of the Order than Chas. E. Mickley. We trust that from this time forward he may be in condition to give his time and rare ability to a cause he has so much at heart.

ACME CREAMER AND BUTTER COOLER.

The acme creamer and butter cooler, as illustrated on first page, is strictly a cold water creamer. No ice is necessary to produce satisfactory results. The zinc water tank is surrounded by a dead air space between it and the wood tank, which is lined with heavy, inodorous paper, making it a perfect non-conductor of heat or cold. Water in it will keep at an even temperature a long time even in the hottest weather. The butter cooler is made of galvanized iron, and is placed inside the water tank, and is kept at a low temperature by the same water that is used to cool the milk. The milk cans are made of heavy tin, holding 41 gallons. They have a cream conductor by means of which the cream is first drawn off, leaving all the sediment in the milk. This creamer is having great success for the time that it has been before the public, and is endorsed by practical farmers and dairymen who have bought and are using them, and understand their merits. We would refer our readers to the advertisement of McCall & Duncan, the manufacturers, on

JUST before making up this number of the VISITOR we had a call from Bro. Luce. He was on his way home from a northern trip of three days, where in company with Bro. Holbrook of Lansing, who has just been appointed General Deputy for Michigan, they had been preaching the gospel of the Grange and added number 650 to the long list of Michigan Granges. Bro. Luce speaks very encouragingly of Grange work in this State. Several special deputies appointed in the last two months report that at several places the farmers are ripe for organization, and this year will add quite a number of Granges to our list while several old ones have been revived. At no time have the receipts of fees and dues from Subordinate Granges indicated a more healthy condition.

UNDER a late date, Brother John Norton, of Rochester Grange in, Macomb County says: "We own a good hall and are out of debt. I think we all take the VISITOR, and though few in numbers we are strong in faith and work. Two old members have lately come forward and paid up their dues and say that hereafter they will be Grangers. We have also a promise of some new members. Brother Cobb, you can hurrah for Rochester Grange, No. 257."

To THOSE who are entitled to the Lithograph of the State Capitol we would say, it will be sent within a week, and we think good thing for themselves, done a good thing for the VISITOR.

VISITOR RECEIPTS (CONTINUED).

MARCH.

28—Mrs H J Eddy, \$1.30; E S Lacey, 1.00; J Morelan, 1.00; Mrs E Wells, 1.50; Dow Lyon, 1.00; Minnie Langdon, 1.00; Alonzo sions, 1.00.

29-John Porter, \$3.00; Jonathan Best, 3.00; B F Tanner, 1.00; C W Briggs, 2.00; John 31—A L Smith, \$3.50; M L Stevens, 1.00; J S Briggs, 1.00; Ira Read, 1.50.

1—M Hubbel, \$3.00; M Buell, 1.00. 3—Mrs A Leonard, \$1.00; R J_Clark, 1.00; Lewis Ritter, 1.50; Henry Brown, 3.50; M H Phelps, 1.00; A J Warner, 2.50. -A H Brainard, \$1.50; Eugene Ward, 1.60;

B J Wiley, 1.50. Frank Conn, \$4.10; W H Cook, 2.50; D S Gardner, 5.00; C D Mason, 5.50; Mrs M M Hall, 2.70; Sara Corey, 3 90; R S Collier, 5.65; Horace Greene, 3.10; L Simmons, 2.50; H H Warren, 1.00.

-R J Bullin, \$4.20; C W Button, 2.95; H
W Hillyard, 4.00; R H Davis, 1.00; S L

Bentley, 2.20; CP Chidster, 1.00. T—C S Bartlett, \$4.00; C I Goodwin, 1.00; Abbie Olds, 4.60; M E King, 2.37; S A Nichols, 2.75; W A Montgomery, 1.00; Jacob Dawson, 2.00; C V Nash, 3.00; Mrs E C Newman, 1.00; G W Andrews, 2.00; H N Addison, 2.07; Mrs E H Fisher, 2.00; H N Addison, 3.27; Mrs F H Fisher, 3.00. —N Sargent, \$1.30; D H English, 9.50; D J McDiarmid, 2.00; C R Lamb, 2.30; J H Cotton, 2.50; Mrs J A Courtright, 4.75; C E Stearns, 3.00; Wm Moore, 3.00; J F

Muir. 1.50. —A A King, \$3.50; Mrs I Sharer, 1.50; H A Greenley, 1.50; Mrs E A Westfall, 1.50; S L Little, 3.60. 11—D J McDiarmid, \$1.00; O L Holton, 1.00;
 W J Best, 1.00; W A Andrews, 1.75; C G

12—M V B Williams, \$3.00; B L McIntyre, 15.00; C O Hickok, 1.00; A J Reed, 1.00; Jas Felker, 4.60; C G Jackson, 2.40. 13—Thos Pearce, \$2.00; E Michael, 1.00; C L Coppens, 1.00; J C Jordan, 4.00; Geo.

Purity of the Ballot.

The following is the report of committee appointed by Woodstown Grange, No. 9, New Jersey, to prepare an essay upon the "Purity of the Ballot," which was read at the last meeting of the New Jersey State Grange, and ordered printed.—

Believing that the enormous growth of wealth and political influence of monopolies has subverted popular government, and threatens the existence of our Republic, we therefore earnestly solicit the assistance of all good citizens and farmers of our country to re-establish a government for the people, by the people, in lieu of a government by corporations. To justify our belief, we cite that the capital of the railroads is given at \$2,500,000,000, telegraph capital at \$80,000,000, standard oil \$100,000,000, anthracite coal \$100,000,000, and bank capital (a pure monopoly if the greenbacks be withdrawn, as is advocated) \$650,000,000 (\$350,000,000 circulation in round numbers, which is ninetenths of the amount of bonds, considering both the bonds and the circulation based on them as capital and they both draw interest, the figures are within the facts), an aggregate of \$3,430,000,000. The capital of the old United States Bank was \$35,000,000. Since 1830 the population of this country has quadrupled, while the capital of the combined monopolies is ninety-eight times the capital of the institution which Jackson and his party believed menaced the life of

the republic, and, believing so, destroyed.

We cite that these corporations have debauched our politics; that in many elections their money controls the result. The intelligent, thinking, uncorrupted mass of citizens are practically defranchised. Of what worth is the shadow, if we have lost the substance of the ballot? In some States the reilroads control the elections of United States Senators. The Pennsylvania railroad has one of its officers in the United States Senate; so has the Baltimore & Ohio. It is said and believed that the railroads control the Senate and the Supreme Court of the nation. Yet more alarming, the New York Tribune, after saying "the time is near when the banks will feel compelled to act strongly," states "that meanwhile a very good thing has been done: the machinery is now furnished by which, in emergency, the financial corporations of the East can act together, at a single day's notice, with such power that no act of Congress can overcome or resist their decision." A late Congress or resist their decision." A late Congress was composed of 120 bankers, 99 lawyers, and of the remainder 14 were merchants, 13 manufacturers, 7 doctors, 4 mechanics—no farmer among them, yet we outrank in wealth and numbers all other classes combined.

What has been the effect of the legislation of these men on agriculture? You know its effects in the East, but what of the West? An Iowa farmer, an ex-Congressman, has made this matter a subject of inquiry. He declares, whereas a few years ago Iowa was so free of incumbrance that it was said a man could walk across the State without stepping on progressed proster. stepping on mortgaged property, that he personally knows of one company, of recent origin, which has placed under mortgage to Eastern capitalists ten thousand Iowa farms; then he finds the same state of affairs to exist all over the country. If this continues, the land must eventually go out of the possession of the class now holding it. Five-sixths of the land of England has thus been taken from the English farmers within the present century, We submit that we are following in the footsteps of Rome. So sure as a like effect follows a similar cause, so sure, if no remedy be found, will the civilization of this epoch succumb to the influences which have overthrown the almost equal civilization of earlier eras.

What is the remedy? The foundation, the bed rock, upon which alone an opposition to the unjust exactions of corporate avarice can successfully be founded, by which alone our liberties can be preserved, is the purity of the ballot. So long as political corruption exists, so long will free suffrage be but a mockery, and justice to production be denied. Politicians may promise, political conventions may pass resolutions, but upon us farmers, who are the one great class which can stand erect in its menhad and derived. can stand erect in its manhood, and dares to think and speak and act, influenced only by what is wrong, must devolve the initiation and accomplishment of successful reform. It is but a question of time when this republic will die, if we do not resolve that bribery will well repay those who have, in doing a in elections must cease. We appeal to you, good thing for themselves, done a good as you love your homes, as you value your liberties, to crush this monster. We have an organization, glorious in its possibilities. If we but grasp its power with a firm hand, resolute will and pure purpose, we can preserve our republic from the usurpations of corporate avarice and the boundless ambition or vindictive revenge of the demagogue.

Our second duty is to attend the primaries and secure the selection of delegates of proved capacity, of tested fidelity to our interests, who will nominate men of similar qualities to represent us in State and nation. plish these reforms, and we secure the control of the government. Of each are we the master: then whose fault, whose crime is it that we are so poorly represented, and our politics the nation's reproach?

We affirm that to purify the ballot and to attend the primaries, are duties we owe as members of the Grange—duties we owe our children, that we may transmit to them the liberties born of the blood of our fathers, baptized with the blood of our sons and brothers and consecrated by the bitter grief of widowed wives and orphan childrensolemn duties we owe to humanity, which for unknown generations has suffered stripes, has suffered imprisonment and torture and martyrdom, that this republic, which secures to us freedom of speech, of action, of conscience, might have life.

The Grange wastes, because it exhibits a vital interest in no great question, because it urges no great reform with an active zeal. Without partisanship, but in search of truth, we should discuss the problems of political economy. No questions concern us more, none are less understood. When we have made a just decision, let us stand by our convictions with unflinching firmness, and by our ballot voice them, until they resound in the halls of congress, and echo through the departments of the government.

Fellow farmers, look not on the Order with disheartened hopes, but inspired by the grand thought that in our hands is the destiny of the best government man ever founded, so ACT, that far into the depths of the dim future men shall recognize the Grange as the savior of the republic, the conservator of human liberty.

> J. WALTER PANCOAST, Chairman of Committee.

Let Us be One People.

The following is an extract from a private letter, written by a member of our Order from the south, who attended the last session of the National Grange. I cannot consign these sentiments to the private letter drawer, for I know that they will be appreciated, not only by members of our Order in the north, but by all good people everywhere; and I ask pardon of the writer for publishing them.

"When I reached home from the National Grange, and spoke in such warm terms of my brothers and sisters across the line, my friends said to me, "why ---, what a change has come over you! love the people against whom you fought for four long and bloody years, it seems an impossibility!

My reply was, Go and meet and mingle with them as I have done, and you will love them too.

I expected to be treated well when I reached Washington but I did not for a moment dream of meeting with such a warmhearted, manly reception as was awarded me, and for which I say, God bless our noble brothers and sisters of the North. Everything in my opinion that is needed to bring us closer together and make us a unit. is to know each other; and how can we bring his about sooner, than through the instrumentalities of the Grange? Then let us all work, so that the day will come, when there will in truth, be no north, no south. no east, no west, but one people, working together for the good of our common country.

Speech of Senator Davis.

To a blind partisan this patriotic address of Senator David Davis may have had no genuine merit when delivered in the United States senate Dec. 6, 1881. To the genuine patriot it was sound then and has lost none of its excellence by the lapse of time since it was uttered. When Mr. Edmunds called up his resolution to provide for the continuance of the committees as they existed at the close of last session, President pro tem.

MR. PRESIDENT: - The solemn event which excited the sympathy of the civilized world recently brought about an unexpected change in the presidency. The forty-seventh Congress now meets under the constitutional successor to the president who was inaugurated only last March, and who was stricken down in the maturity of his manhood after but four short months' experience in the executive chair. These stern facts are full of admonition. They teach us how frail are human hopes and how transitory is human power. In the presence of this sad instruction ambition may well pause, and all of us may learn how vain are the aspirations to which too much of our lives are devoted. Great as was the bereavement which spread sorrow over the land, and which touched the heart of every fireside, it was sanctified by the consolation that the people of all sections were brought nearer together by common grief, and thus came to understand each other better through kin-dred emotions. The asperities that had long

lence of faction was chastened by affliction. Although President Arthur represents the party that elected General Garfield, his personal position is necessarily delicate and trying. He is entitled, by his whole bearing through the critical ordeal, to generous senator, I propose to extend to his administration candid treatment, sustaining it when right, and opposing it when wrong, on all public questions.

estranged them were softened, and the vio-

Holding to this purpose, and intending to insist on a pure, economical and just admin. istration of the executive trust, the new president ought to be aided by all proper legislative co-operation in carrying out the general policy he may propose to the country. Whatever that policy in the future may be, it is entitled to a fair trial and pa tient hearing. With this view of my duty, I shall vote willingly to continue the committees in this body as they are now consti-tuted. It is best that the party which has the President and House of Representatives should be held answerable for all public measures. There should be no divided respon sibility. If the opposition are wise they will accept this conclusion. At the special session in March, they made but a brief and feeble stand against the organization of the committees which shape the great legisla-tion of the country. Indeed, they almost conceded that important point to their adversaries. But in the protracted contest for the offices of the Senate under the same political conditions, my Democratic friends yielded no ground from the beginning to the end of it. Doubtless they had satisfactory reasons for this course of policy. Last spring I took occasion to state the reasons why my vote should be given for the then existing organization of the Senate. Although circumstances have materially changed since that time, the obligation which I voluntarily assumed has not been altered. Hence I adhere to that declaration, always reserving to myself the right of rejecting offensive candidates. I am greatly encouraged in this decision by the course of my distinguished friend from Vermont, eminent as a leader of his party as he is also eminent for public and private worth. Upon his motion the present chief clerk, distinctly appointed as a Democrat, was unanimausly made acting secretary. That graceful deed is a cheering sign which affords me pleasure to applaud in public, because this is the first place where the example should be set against the common scrambling for office that disfigures our political life. The country was almost equally divided between the two great par-ties at the presidential election. The majority in the House of Representatives is small, and in this chamber Republicans and Democrats confront each other with like numbers. The committees are now held by one party and the offices of the Senate by the other party. From my standpoint it would be unwise to disturb this condition of things, and I do not propose to engage in any strug-gle that looks to that object.

As our politics are organized, a public man who steps outside party lines is always exposed to harsh criticism, no matter how proper his motives may be. The machin-

ery of both enforces rigid discipline, and denounces revolt as treason. For the last ten years my political position has been entirely years my political position has been entirely independent of any organization. I have accepted the good wherever it was found, and I have voted for the best men, whether they were called Republicans or Democrats. Consistency is not a virtue if it means dogmatic adherence to a given idea when a change would be meritorious. The greatest statesmen of modern times have been courageously inconmodern times have been courageously inconsistent, and have become public benefactors by abandoning a mistaken policy. If conviction satisfied me the opinions formed long ago and followed since then were erroneous, it would not cost me a moment's thought to cast them off like a worn-out garment. I believe them to be sound, and so believing, I shall stand by them, as a

moderator between two extremes.

It pleased the majority of the Senate to confer upon me the highest distinction in their gift. Prized as that honor is, and ought to be, it is doubly valuable, in my estimation, because it came wholly unsought, and without the exchange of a single word, directly or indirectly, that could by any possibility impose obligation. This is the only answer I shall ever make to unworthy minds that would measure the integrity of others by their own low standard of portrarel here of proposed to the standard of the standard

of personal honor.

The day is drawing near when I shall retire from this chamber. My only ambition while here is to be instrumental in bringing about perfect peace between the North and the South, as the best means of promoting the permanent prosperity of the whole Union. When the rude voices of faction, which for fifteen years past, in time of peace, have disturbed national fellowship that should have been restored at the close of the civil war, shall be silenced, this country will bound forward in a career of grandeur that will astound mankind. Reconciliation has nobler aims than mere material wealth. If this last experiment of republican government is to endure and to be perpetuated, as we all humbly pray God it may be, for un-born generations, then the spirit of forbearance and toleration in which it was created by the patriotism of the fathers must be revived and imitated. In no other way can a more perfect Union, with their inspired wisdom formed out of a disjointed confederation, be preserved as the shining light of a higher civilization and as the refuge of the oppressed from all lands.

The Railroads Aim a Blow at the Public Schools.

Many of the public schools of the State are already closed, others are now closing, and nearly all the rest must soon close, for lack of funds to keep them open. This is because the great corporations and money kings of the State refuse to pay their taxes as poor people are compelled to pay. Over a year ago these money powers combined together to set at defiance the laws of the State for the collection of revenue, upon the alleged ground that the State Board of Equalization had exceeded its powers in levying the taxes and that the levy was therefore void. In this conspiracy against the law, they enjoined nearly every county treasurer in the State from collecting from the conspirators the money due from them to the support of the Government. A test case was made up and tried in the Superior Court of Alameda county. It was decided against the conspirators. It was then appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed. Still the junta of law-defyers were not satisfied. They then appealed the case to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of California—a court whose usual oracle is railroad will, but even that court turned its back upon the brazenfaced conspirators, and upheld the law as expounded by the State courts. It then became necessary to adopt new tactics if the tax bandits would escape their just burdens of taxation. And, remembering the shameless course of these same parties in their efforts to defeat the adoption of the new constitution, who will be surprised at even greater shamefulness upon their part in the way of efforts to thwart the enforcement of the fundamental law which, in the name of the whole people, lays its heavy hand upon their necks and compels them to bow to the laws of the land? To be surprised, would be to deem it possible for rogues to be honest

Every one of the corporations connected with this conspiracy to block the wheels of Government, draws the very life blood of its existence from the laws of the State. The file leader in this flock of law-created but law-defying corporations is the Southern Pacific Railroad company. In all its acts of outrage the company avers that it is a cor poration existing under the laws of the State. Also, in the trust deed conveying its lands to Mills and Tevis as trustees for its bondholders, the company declares that it exists under and by virtue of the laws of the State. But the very moment the State de clared that this company should pay its just proportion of taxes toward the support of the Government, that moment this lawbeying company became a law-defying company; and it now commences a new form of action in which it seeks to restrain the tax-collector from selling its property for taxes, on the ground that it is not a State corporation, but, instead, that it exists by virtue of Federal law, and is therefore not subject to State taxation. When this action will be determined, no one can tell; and how it will be determined, no one can presage. Of course the law as well as the justice is on the side of the State. But courts are composed of men. Judges are made of individuals. Money is a great Corporations control millions wrung by extortion and robbery from the people. A few hundred thousand would be very tempting to many men. And if there should chance to be Cordozas on the benches, Federal or State, who can tell to what extent this money, in the hands of corporation Tweeds, might sway their decisions?

Meantime the public schools of the State at once the pride of the citizens and the groundwork of liberty-will be closed in-

definitely.

The action of the courts upon this matter so vital to the common-school system, will be watched with absorbing interest. This system of education is regarded by nearly all Americans as the best feature of free institutions. With one accord they regard as public enemies all who raise an arm against, or aim a blow at this system. And they are knows that the blow comes from an adder warmed into life in the bosom of law.

The corporations are all the creature of law. What were created to be public benefactors have become public enemies. As such they are a standing menace to the Government.—California Delta.

A PLUCKY YOUNG LADY. — The Flint Democrat, in a recent notice of "The Household Book," issued by the Detroit Free Press Company, summarizes the history of its editress, and as the young lady was for several years a resident of this city and a clerk in the Auditor General's office, the Republican reproduces it. May Perrin Goff was the daughter of a once prominent citizen of Flint who died in 1860. She attended a district school near Flushing until 15 years old and then attended the St. Johns high school for six months. This ended her school days and she commenced teaching first in district schools, and afterwards in St. Johns and Portland high schools, and then in a ward school in Flint. From then in a ward school in Find. From thence she took a position in the Auditor General's office. Two years later she was retired with many others, but unlike many others she struck out boldly and unaided and secured a position as book keeper with O. Pierce & Co. of Grand Rapids. This position she left for one in the Manistee high school, and went from thence to De-troit as conductor and editress of the 'Household." For four years she has filled this position, and is to day one of the most reliable and popular members of the Free Press staff. All this has has been done by hard work and pure push; and the history of this girl affords a shining example to every American girl on this continent. Perseverance and honest merit should and will win in the race of life.—Lansing Remarkhing.

The Smartest Girl in lowa.

The smartest girl I've met in Iowa I met yesterday at Nevada, Story county, north-eastern Iowa—Miss Belle Clinton. Miss eastern lowa—Miss Belle Clinton. Miss Clinton is a bright eyed, rosy-cheeked girl of about twenty, as full of fun and health, and vigor as a girl can be. Two years ago Miss Clinton was a school teacher. Saving up by her teaching about \$160 she last spring borrowed a span of horses from her father, rigged up a "trairie schooner" and tablish rigged up a "prairie schooner," and taking her little brother, started for Dakota. In the wagon were a nice soft mattress, bags of flour, coffee, potatoes, hams, canned milk and small groceries. Miss Clinton says

laughingly to-day, speaking of her trip :-"Why, I never lived so nicely in my life, and I never had such an appetite; and such courtesy I received everywhere! Rough, rude men came to our camp and, after I had talked with them awails of the courtesy." talked with them awhile, offer to build my fire and actually bring water to me. How was the scenery? Oh, it was gorgeous! We rode through praries carpeted with wild flowers and melodious with the songs of

"What did you do when you got to Dakota?" I asked, entranced by her story.
"But let me tell you how we went first. We went up through the Spirit Lake country in Iowa, crossing the Milwaukee & St. Paul road at Spencer. Then we drove northwest across the Iowa border, into the southwest corner of Minnesota. Then we went west across the Big Sioux and across a dozen little rivers; and finally came to James river, This is the wheat country which they call the 'Jim river country.' It's about 100 miles east from the Missouri of Fort Sully Hore in Peadle Bond at Fort Sully. Here, in Beadle, Bond, Spink, and Faulk counties we come on the fluest wheat prairies in the West.

"Now you ask me what I did. Well, I homesteaded 160 acres of land. Then I took up a timber claim of 160 acres more."
"What is a timber claim?"

"Why, I hired a man, and we set out ten es of trees. This gave 160 acres more. So I have 320 acres now. But I must tell you about those trees. They were young locust, apple, and blackwalnut sprouts. I sowed a peck of locust beans, a pint of apple seeds, and two bushels of blackwalnuts in our garden in Iowa about a year ago. These sprouts were little fellows, and we could set them out fast, just go along and stick them in the ground. But they are just as good. I believe my 3,000 little black walnut trees will be worth \$15 apiece in ten years, and \$20 apiece in fifteen. My locust trees will sometime fence the whole country." "Then what did you do?"

"We built a shanty, and broke up five acres of land; and this fall we came back to Iowa to spend the winter, and here we are." And Miss Clinton laughingly made a court-esy and tipped her hand like the dancing fairy in the opera.

"And what will you do in the future?" "In the spring I'll go back with more blackwalnut and locust sprouts, and take up 160 acres more. The trees are just what I want to plant anyway, and they'll pay better than any wheat crop that could be raised—only I've got to wait for them ten or twelve years; but I can wait." And her eyes gelved. ed with hope and happiness as she looked into the future.

Here, I thought, is a magnificent girl. Her ideas are bold and grand. She is a very Joan of Arc. And still here is somethinghere is work — almost in the province of thousands of young men and women in the East. Here is a girl who owns in her own right 320 acres of splendid black prairie soil now, and who will own 480 acres in the spring—every acre of which will bring \$5 within three years, and \$10 in five years, and \$20 within ten years. Her blackwalnut and locust trees will be worth as much more. At the age of thirty she will be worth \$25, 000. And any young man or woman with average talents can do the same. If the poor Irish peasant who carries bog on his back and makes a potato-patch on the barren rocks to be owned by a cruel landlord, would only go to northwestern Iowa or southern Dakota, what a fortune of health and happiness, and money would await them.—Alliance News.

EVERY day the newspapers contain cheap little attempts to ridicule farmers, by giving fictitious accounts of some country youth who has been fleeced or made ridiculous in the cities. Why do they fail to record the silly blunders of city youths who visit country sections, and exhibit sublime ignorance of all things from ordinary courtesy to a cow, or their buf-brothers, the country to a cow, or their half-brothers-the country calves? The average city exquisite can ask more silly questions in an hour's ramble the more jealous of it because they well understand that it has enemies, and deadly ones, in their own midst. But every one is a jewel.

The Wheat Moth and its Work.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

Some parties have sent me wheat that is seriously injured by the wheat tinea (Tinea granella, Lin.) The wheat, stored in the wheat-house at the depot, is being badly injured by this pest.

The little moths that lay the eggs are like the common clothe's moth, in fact, they belong to the same genus. Both species are small, less than one-half inch long, are buffcolored, with a satin-like gloss to their wings, and have both their wings fringed with fine hair-like scales. The larvæ that bore into the wheat, and by eating the kernels do the very great mischief, are like the larvæ of the codling moth, except that the wheat worm is a little more hairy. The larvæ, as it works, spins a sort of web, which holds a number of the kernels of the grain in one mass. The grain tinea is an imported insect. I have known of its committing injury several times before in our State, but in every case it soon disappeared. I have supposed that the climate was probably too severe for the insect and so each time after its introduction it soon became extinct, like the little wheat weevil, which has appeared in our state several times. has appeared in our State several times and soon disappeared, without any treatment to drive it away.

I know of but one efficient remedy for this insect, and that applies as well to the

weevil and to the Angoumois grain moth, which is said to do no little dam-age in the South and Southwest. I have frequently seen every kernel of corn in samples from the Gulf States perforated by this latter moth-larvæ. The remedy proposed is bisulphide of carbon. We have only to pour a quantity of this into the bin at the bottom of the grain to kill all of the insects. I think that a half-pint of the liquid would destroy the insects in a bin of 50 to 100 bushels of grain; the proper amount can easily be determined by trial. Take a hollow iron onlinear a green pine will do hollow iron cylinder—a gas pipe will do well—and fit into it a wooden rod which shall be a little longer than the iron tube. One end of the rod is to be made sharp; now place the rod inside the tube, and, with the sharp end down, force them both to the bottom of the grain; then having withdrawn the rod turn in the liquid through the tube, which should be pulled out. The insecticide of course is left at the bottom of the grain, and being very volatile soon diffuses through the mass, and converts the bin into an insect cemetery.

One very important caution is to be remembered: Bisulphide of carbon is as explosive as it is volatile, and if a lighted match or lamp is carried into the granary, or wheat-house before the vapor has passed off there will be an expensive fire. It is so disagreeably odorous that we may know when it is present, and if we use caution, we need have no fear. With a little care to ventilate, it soon escapes, and the danger of an explosion is gone.—Farmers' Review.

Sheep Profits in Harrison County, Ohio.

No other kind of farm animals are so profitable as sheep. None so easily kept and sheltered; naturally quiet if kindly handled, and so readily come at the first call You may take the pig; put him where you will and he is and always will be a pig or a a hog, as long as there is a bit of the bacon left. The same with cattle—rude, boisterous and ugly to handle. My experience has taught me that sheep pay best, if properly attended to. The attention gives so much real pleasure, for sheep seem to appreciate their master's pains. So much for my experience in sheep raising. Now for the profit. We tried cattle one year and failed; next tried 84 head of ewes; separated them into two flocks, nearly even, and bred them to two bucks. Fed them moderately on clover hay and grain through the winter, but gave them excellent shelter from storms and rains. They commenced lambing about the 10th of April, and came quite rapidly and out of 85 lambs that came alive we raised 83, which we sold two weeks after weaning for \$200 cash. The wool from the ewes did not weigh a great deal over four pounds each, which was nearly one pound less than the year previous on account of the very extreme winter. We sold it straight through, without any re duction, for 37½ cents per pound, which brought us \$130 cash very soon after shearing. The sheep cost us \$250 in September. with interest at six per cent for one year \$17.50, which gave us a net profit over the cost of the sheep and interest of \$62.50, or \$412.50 for our trouble and feed for one year, which I am truly certain came easier than any other profit on the farm. What we farmers want is more grass, and good sheep clear of rot. The manure from the stable tells wherever it is put. At least this is our experience, which we propose to follow as a means of real profit, and not as an exper-G. E. S

Don't Forget the Grape Vines.

There is one kind of fruit, and that, too, of a most delicious sort, that seems to grow and thrive in every part of the land, if only once started and given a "ghost of a chance." It seems strange that so many of our farms have not a grape vine on them, and so many have only a straggling vine or two which yield but a tithe of what would be used, when the place might yield a ton a year, and the room would never be missed.

Now in this good new year will not every boy and girl take hold of the business, and see that a good vine is set where it may run over the back porch, the old oak tree, the corn-crib, the lattice by the garden wall, even the cow shed and pig sty need not be overlooked if your cuttings are abundant. It will cost so little and be worth so much. They will grow while you are sleeping and pay back many fold all the care and labor they cost. They may be had from August until late frosts, if you will take pains to secure varieties that come on in succession. There is scarcely any fruit more beautiful and refreshing, and the taste for it will grow by cultivation. Even those so addicted to pork and potatoes, that they look with contempt on all sorts of "green stuff," might in time come to possess a more refined and wholesome taste by daily use of these inviting purple clusters; an end much to be desired both for their moral and physical well being.—Indiana Farmer.

Queen Victoria enters nineteen animals in the latest volume of the British Short-horn Herd book, and the Prince of Wales

A Murder Trial in 1900.

The nine hundred and ninety-ninth witness in the great spin-it-out-as-long-as-we-can case took the stand, and the lawyers proceeded to torture him with the assistance of the prisoner at the bar.

Lawyer—"I believe you are from South-

ern China, sir?"

Witness,—"Yes, sir, and I wish to get back as soon as possible."

Prisoner—"What's the matter with you, Prisoner—"What's the matter with you, you goggle-eyed, cadavorous reptile? Haven't you been paid ten thousand dollars traveling expenses. Shut up, Mr. Lawyer, I'm running this case and I mean to put this long-eared ass where he belongs at the start. If you don't like our style, you bigboned son of the east, you can take your soap and toddle home just as quick as you please."

Judge—"If the prisoner will allow the court to—"

Prisoner—"Shut up, Judge, I know what 'm about. Who's running this case, you

Judge—"Well, if the prisoner please, I should like to—" Prisoner—"Now, Judge, how many times

during this trial have I got to remind you that we can get along without your advice?"

Lawyer—"If the prisoner is through, we will now proceed to examine the witness.'

will now proceed to examine the witness."
Prisoner—"Yes, for the present; I will deliver my daily oration later."
Lawyer—"I am about to put the first hypothetical question to the witness. Those wishing to remain throughout the delivery of the question will find excellent board and lodging at the hotal appreciae. lodging at the hotel opposite. The question will be delivered in sections, and I think I can manage to get through with it in the ourse of the month." Eighteen days after. Witness still on the

Lawyer-"And now, having heard the first hypothetical question, what is your opinion?"

Prisoner—"Oh, never mind his opinion.
He is nothing but a pimple-headed liar, and

He is nothing but a pimple-headed liar, and he might as well go home and soak his feet. Judge, I think it is about time to adjourn. Suppose we shut up shop for the day."

Judge—"But I beg to remind the prisoner that it is only 2 o'clock, and—"

Prisoner—"Oh, what's the diff?" I've had enough of this racket for to-day, and I don't want to see that blasted ass on the witness stand to-morrow, either. We must have a fresh man. He's too ancient."

Lawyer—"But, begging the prisoner's pardon, I must remind him that the witness has yet to answer our question."

ness has yet to answer our question."
Prisoner—"It doesn't make a bit of differ-

ence. He's an old fool and I'm tired of him. Judge, are you or are you not going to adjourn?" Judge—"The court is adjourned—until what time shall I say, prisoner?"
Prisoner—"Oh, well, make it 11."

Judge—"Eleven o'clock to-morrow morning."—Brooklyn Eagle.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The regular meeting of the Ingham county Pomona Grange will be held in Cedar Grange hall Friday, April 28th, at 10:30 o'clock sharp. All fourth degree members are invited to attend at 12 M. Dinner will be served by members of Cedar Grange.

At 1:30 sharp a public meeting will be held to which all are cordially invited, after which the following program will be called. Music and prayer.
Opening address by Worthy Master John

Silos Ensilage, by Prof. Johnson, of the Agricultural college.

Music by Bro. Elmer and Sister Rosa
Wiley, of Alaidon Grange.

Holbrook.

Essay—Subject. Education, by Sister Ba-ker, of Meridian.

Music by Alaidon Grange choir. Grange choir Select Reading by Sister Hatch, Merid-

Our Swamps, by Bro. W. A. Rowe, Ve-

What is Successful Farming by Bro. Geo. B. Vannetter, of Pine Lake. C. M. WOODLAND, Sec'y.

A special meeting of the Western Michigan Bee-Keeper's Association will be held in the Supervisors' rooms, Grand Rapids, Michigan Wednesday and Thursday, April 26th and 27th, 1882. All are invited. Cer-26th and 27th, 1882. All are invited. Contificates giving reduced fare on the D. G. H. & M. R. R. can be had by addressing the Secretary. WM. M. S. DODGE. Secretary. WM. M. S. Coopersville, (Ottawa Co.) Mich.

The May meeting of the Clinton Co. Pomona Grange will be held at Maple Rapids on the 3d inst. commencing at 11 A. M. A special election to fill the vacancies in the offices of lecturer and Pomona will be held at this meeting. The following subjects will be discussed:—"Marketing wool." "Resolved, That the rates of interest should be reduced to three per cent."

The next meeting of the Shiawasse Pomona Grange will be held at the hall of Woodhull Grange in Shaftsburg on Wednesday, May 3. The program prepared is an excel-lent one and we predict that the meeting will be full of life and interest. All fourth and fifth degree members are earnestly invi-J. C. STONE, Sec'y. ted to be present.

The next meeting of the Eaton County Pomona Grange will be held in the hall of Vermontville Grange on Wednesday, April 26, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. A good program will be time is expected. All 4th degree members are invited. Chas. E. Ells, Sec.

Van Buren County Grange will hold its next regular quarterly session at Blooming-dale May 4, 1882. All Patrons are cordially invited to attend. C. B. CHARLES, Sec.

The next regular meeting of Lenawee County Grange will be held with Rome Center Grange on the second Thursday in May, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the officers will be installed, and the following

program carried out :-Political Economy—Bro. A. H. Briggs. Duties of the Grange to subject of educa-tion—Bro. James Cook.

The Farmer's Wife-Sister M. A. Briggs. Our Homes—Sister Hattie Beal. The Young People—Sister A. S. Bush. Recitation—Sister Florence Russell. Music-Weston Glee Club.

Duty of Farmers of to-day 2. E. Mickley. Followed by discussions.

The fifth degree will be conferred in the evening. JAMES COOK.

Padies' Pepantment.

GO ONWARD!

BY J. G. CARPENTER.

Go onward ! 'Tis folly behind to be glancing; We cannot recover the days that are past.

The future our joys will perchance be enhancing,

Tho' dark clouds of care o'er the present are cast. There is never a night but there comes a to-morrow There is never a cloud but a sunbeam succeeds; We should feel not the balm if we knew not the Go onward! The right path to happiness leads.

Go onward! The future must yield to the power That justice and goodness and truth can convey The base and the false may succeed for the hour, But reason at last will but honor obey.

True courage consists but in facing a danger.

Ne'er harbor injustice by word or in deed;
As you'd be to a friend, be the same to a stranger;
Go onward and hope, you'll be sure to succeed.

Reminiscences of the State Grange.

The State Grange is the Mecca to which many Patrons look forward with feeling akin to those of the devotee traveling to Jerusalem to pay tribute to a patron saint. In olden time such as could not pay their way would beg; to Jerusalem they would go. In that respect we differ. Though not lacking in zeal, too proud to beg, those who have not the well filled purse, and are not fortunate enough to be sent as delegates, must "serve by waiting," which is much harder than labor.

Having attended as a delegate the last session, we feel under obligations to dispense somewhat of the light received. Like Myra, I found myself very much out of repair at the close of the session, and have been slow to regain vigor, and would not attempt these reminiscences did I not remember in former years the hunger I felt for some account of the people and their doings as they came together strangers and went away friends, and I think may be some one who could not attend may feel the same interest; and although Sisters Cobb, Myra, and Kenyon have written from their standpoint, mine may be different. Somehow, I like to call people by their names, make them talk, and show them as they appear to me.

medium build, and wears in his countenance What nothing earthly gives or can destroy-

The soul's calm sunshine His name is connected with the early progress of the Order in the State, he being special Lecturer these many years. After hearing him talk one has the feeling that he would be a safe counselor. His large experience and breadth of thought, taking in the good of mankind, reminds us of the poet's words:

God loves from whole to parts; but human soul Must rise from individual to the whole

As a presiding officer he is courteous, prompt and patient. His executive ability can be estimated by the large amount of business performed under his leadership.

The second officer, A. N. Woodruff, is young and fair, aspiring, intelligent and refined; such an one as Oscar Wilde would dote on. He enjoys with zest the beautiful about him, from a half blown rose to the comely appearance of his Holstien kine, or the noble aristocratic bearing of his shiney black thorough-bred colt. His wife, who is Flora, is his counterpart, his very other self, and as they have no children the wealth of their affection is centered in each other.

The sea hath its pearls, The heaven hath its stars; But my heart, my heart, My heart hath its love.

The Worthy Lecturer, C. L. Whitney, is too widely known and too thoroughly appreciated, to need a description here. His annual address was listened to with interest mingled with regret, as it was generally known it would embody his resignation. Having filled that office four consecutive terms he seemed a fixture, and certainly has been very efficient, and will be missed more and more as the years go by. And his wife whom to know is to love, also leaves a vacancy in our hearts and lives, for we cannot always "off with the old love, and on with the new" at will, but must be governed by "the eternal fitness of things." I can pay them no higher compliment than to quote to their memory the little poem-

I shot an arrow into the air, It fell to earth, I know not where, For so swiftly it flew, the sight Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air, It fell to earth, I knew not where; For who hath sight so keen and strong That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterward in an oak I found the arrow still unbroke. And the song, from beginning to end, I found again in the heart of a friend.

The first day at ten o'clock in the beautiful Representative hall the gavel sounded for work; previous to this there had been much hand shaking among old friends, friendly nods among new ones-those yet to The earnest prayer offered by the Worthy Chaplain, S. S. Steel, seemed a benediction, at least it gave one a feeling of peace and security each time his voice was heard. MRS. O. M. SIKES. Keeler, March 22, 1882.

> There is no vale, however low. But opens to the sky; And through the deepest night of woe Faith reads the stars on high.

A Subject in Season.

Bro. Cobb:-The VISITOR is a welcome guest in this corner of the Buckeye state.

I have read with interest Sister Strong's essay, "The Farmer's Garden. The picture of the gardens of Kalamazoo county, Michigan, could be duplicated in Williams county Ohio. But is the fault all on the men's side. Let us reason. Do not we women unwittingly bring on that attack of fever to "plow and plant the garden." Do we realize the hurry worry and vexation endured by the farmer who not only oversees and plans, and at least in part, executes the labor on the farm at this time of year.

This clover meadow has been spoiled by continued wet weather and the freezing and thawing process. And questions now puzzling him may be "shall I sow millet or hungarian for hay? Shall I sow orchard grass in timothy with my clover seed on the wheat ground? Would it be best to mix blue grass with my seeds, for permanent pasture, after working so hard to get rid of the pesky june grass?" Then the wind will blow just as he is ready to sow, or it will rain again just as the ground is fit to plough.

Now when he comes in to rest, if we commence talking garden, he will be impatient. Better hand him the paper and speak of some particular article you have noticed; appear to have an interest in what interests him. No matter if it is not your place to plough and sow, don't forget the garden. Scan those catalogues, and determine what seeds you will have to buy, and order early. If he evinces no interest in the matter, perhaps it is because he considers you competent to attend to it. Let him have his way, and you will be most likely to have yours. But if you keep reproaching him for lack of interest, he may get too interested and plough and plant just to have the load off his stom-

Put on some strong gloves and trim that brier patch yourself. Don't be frightened, I don't mean a field of briers, but a patch, just enough to provide the family with berries. (I trimmed such an one three weeks ago). In spite of the gloves you will have scratches enough on hand and wrist to show, and say, I've trimmed those briers and the canes are not as large as they ought to be; guess you will have to cultivate or mulch them." I The Worthy Master, C. G. Luce, is of think it will be done, for if men have a horror of briers they like berries.

Next quietly watch the opportunity when the team and plow are near the house, and ask if "we hadn't better have the garden plowed before the next field is commenced." As it is the first he has heard about it, he has not had time to consider that it will delay at least an hour the sowing of the field to oats, but will say, "I guess so. I'll hold the plow; perhaps I can do a better job than the boy.'

Plowing done, the planting is no great task, even for a woman. Still, if you dislike to handle a hoe, just wait until husband is not very busy or tired, and ask him to help get the rows straight. You can drop the seed. Now once in the garden, it will be hardly insist upon planting beans, melons or cucumbers just then.

melon seeds in salt and water, and that they are now rolled in plaster. And a good plan in our ears the prophets warning, "We all are used on account of the formation of the don't know how to make the hills"-for the beauteous flowers, like whispering likely you do not. Now be sure to have all angels, to improve the same needful admodone, and when again the question, "Is that a flower of the field so he flourisheth." all?" say, "If you are not too tired, I'd like a bed for my verbena plants, and my flowers? Who must but see that the hand gent person will say that everything was dahlias are sprouted too." Ten to one, although he may not know a pansy from a poppy, you will get your flower beds.

with you in the garden, and do such work as onion or flower beds. When it comes to hoeing, take the hoe and do the best you can, just when you know husband is coming that your hand with "What awkwardness! let me show you." Quite willing to be shown, you will see more accomplished in an hour than you could do in three. Don't forget to say, Thank you, I'll take another lesson when you have time."

There should always be a "truck patch" separate from the kitchen garden and a little no one likes to meet Mr. Beetle in the garden, or his family on the under side of a leaf for new potatoes than have his lordship walk the sunbeams so incessantly poured into its up to the kitchen door and protest against cultivated by horse power, but the garden need not be so large but that all may be done by fingers, garden rake and hoe. Horses

have too many feet for a small garden. I have written much more than I intended when I sat down, but I want to tell the sisters of my success with verbena seeds. You know they resemble little dry sticks, and it is hard to realize "the germ of life is there." They are very slow to germinate if species of wild oats when placed upon a hopper, weevil, Hessian fly, rats, mice, placed in the open ground. They are one of table will spontaneously move. Pea blosmy favorites, and I sent for a package of

old pan and went to the woods for virgin packed it smooth and placed the seeds thereon; next covered them to the depth of half I had previously heated, and shoved them warm water, replaced it for three days more, when to my surprise on removing it a dozen bright plants looked up to say, Here we are! I carried them in triumph to the kitchen hours and that so regularly as to indicate window, where I have a few early cabbage and Livingston's Perfection tomato plants. That was a week ago, and I have given them very little water, but another dozen have appeared and all are green and strong. I wish the sisters would write of their home adornments, their gardens and flower beds. H. L. DISBRO.

Forthwest Grange, No. 413, March 31, 1882.

Flowers.

An essay by Sister Kittredge, of Crystal Valley Grange, Oceana County, Michigan.

Flowers are the most beautiful productions of the vegetable kingdom. The beauty of their coloring, the sweetness of their odor, and the delicacy of their forms, seem pre-eminently designed for the pleasure of God's children, for they alone of all the tenants of the earth are capable of appreciating them. Indeed, in the flowers the Divine Hand appears to have combined all the elements of pure and refined enjoyment for his earthly offspring, and while they minister to the delight of our senses, they at the same time softly and sweetly read to our mind lessons of innocence and wisdom well calculated to make us wiser and better, and teach us to look from nature up to nature's God. An intelligent lady once remarked that lovely flowers were the smiles of God's goodness.

He might have made the earth bring forth Enough for great and small; He might have made the grass to grow, And not a flower at all.

But who can be blind to the wisdom, or insensible to the goodness displayed by his Divine Hand in giving us flowers along in succession through all the months of the summer, so as constantly to yield us a fresh and varied supply. What a multitude of beneficient designs, wonderful mechanism, and valuable productions we have, and how replete with lessons of wisdom are they all. Man, indeed, can take a plant and separate its elements, ascertain its exact proportions, but he can never recombine so as to restore the plant. This is God's prerogative. We have not only an endless variety before our eyes, but are continually struck with the purpose and foresight displayed in apparently trifling peculiarities. We are always learning something new, and the knowledge we thus acquired is such as calls forth our admiration and gratitude, and while it you to sow the peas, as you fear you cannot gives that conscious power which all knowledge more or less bestows, awakens a sense of humility by a comparison, which cannot easy to get beets, radishes, lettuce and onions fail to occur to us, betwee our powers and -just enough for early use-put in. And the simplest works of nature. We cannot the same process of the Cambodia. In June when he turns to you and says, "Is that pursue knowledge of any kind without the water begins to rise and continues to all?" "All to-day, thank you." We will enlarging our ideas. We need not seek for rare, out-of-the-way productions to gather Later, when you desire more planting, just out of the ground is a preacher to us, if we injury to the growing crops. mention that you have soaked some choice but listen to its voice. All the leaves of the forest join in one general murmer to repeat burden. In the deserts of the east camels to get him in the garden again will be, "I do fade as a leaf," and with the leaves join you wish planted handy. It will soon be nitions on the mind and heart of man, "As Who can explain to us the phenomena of and counsel of infinite wisdom are concerned in the production of these vegetable wonders? To every plant that spreads out If you cannot make a little exertion, don't its leaves to the sunshine, and to every complain of the men. Take the children flower that lends its beauty to the earth, is given that particular shade and color that you and they can. Few men like to weed will measure for it the precise degree of heat which its own peculiar constitution requires. The chalice-like cup of the pure white lily floating on the lake, the varigated tulip, way. Strange if the hoe is not taken from the delicate rose, and the intensely colored dahlia, have each powers peculiar to themselves for drinking in the warm life stream of the sun, and for radiating it back again to the thirsty atmosphere, and thus every plant is endowed with functions which silently but unerringly determine the quantity of heat which it needs, and the relative amount of dew which shall wet its leaves and distance away, for winter squashes, sweet flowers. The outward form and color of a corn and potatoes, especially the latter, for flower indeed delight our eye and excite our admiration, but when we come to contemplate this wonderful power which each of salad. I would rather go some distance flower has to regulate for itself the heat of delicate bosom, our wonder must be raised my visiting the garden. This patch may be to the highest feeling of profound adoration toward the Great Designer and Maker of

> Flowers exhibit many powers and properties which the science of man has never been able to explain. Some will instantly close upon the slightest touch; some will to intense light; some seem possessed of

The tulip opens its petals when the weather soil. I placed it on the stove until warm, is fine, but closes them during rain and darkness. The pond lily closes its pure white leaves at night as it lies on its watery an inch with clean sand, wet down with hot bed, but unfolds them again in the mornwater, then covered with an old earthen dish ling. On the other hand, some flowers open only at night. That splended flower, the under the sitting-room stove. The fourth night blooming cereus, is of that kind, it day I removed the dish to moisten with opens but once, and that in the night, and for a few hours only, then wilts and dies without ever admitting the light of day into its bosom. Some open and close at certain the time of day, as the marvel of Peru, we usually call them "four o'clocks," opening at four in the evening and closing at four in morning. What can excel these floral creations in beauty or perfection? Nothing in form, function, or constitution is defective; nothing is left to chance or accident, but every organ, every process, every property, to its most minute and insignificant details is manifestly contrived and perfected by omniscient and unerring skill.

Who can set his eye upon a flower, delicate and beauteous and fragrant, and lay his hand upon the damp and dusky ground from which it springs, but must exclaim, "What but Almighty power could extract this from that?" And when we observe that each of the tiny bristles of the leaves and even each shadowy down of the petals too minute for the unaided eye, is measured and planted with undeviating descrimination and precision, can we doubt the truth or refuse the consolation of the Savior's assurance, "The very hairs of your head are all numbered."

Man's Position in Life.

Provision has peen made for man in all parts of the earth where man can live. In the cold regions of the north are fur-bearing animals which furnish him with food, fuel, clothing, also material for huts, caves and sledges.

In the torrid zone a great deal of the food is already prepared, as the banana, date, cocoanut and bread fruit. The palm tree furnishes the people with building material, food, drink, clothing, mats, and many other articles. Very little clothing is needed, therefore, I should think the people would not exert themselves to change the style of clothing very often.

But the most enlightened and intelligent people are found in the temperate zones. Having such a variety of climate, we are stimulated to greater exertion. From our vast forests we get wood for fuel, lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine and rosin. Where timber is scarce we find great beds of coal. Agriculture and grazing are carried on in the valleys and on the plains; grazing principally in the mountain districts. Where agriculture and grazing cannot be made a success are found diamonds, gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, iron, quicksilver, and other metals and precious stones, also abundance of water power for mills and manufacturing establishments.

The annual overflow of the Nile saves Egypt from being a desert; also Siam by the middle of August, and then it subsides. While the water covers the land the people lessons, Every green thing that springs pass from place to place in boats without

All countries have not the same beasts of foot, which is protected by a thick sole from the burning sand, and the nostrils are provided with valves which may be closed against blasts of sand. South America uses mules and lamas; North America horses and mules. It seems to me that any intelliplanned by a Superior being.

And yet man is not satisfied with all these, but is always reaching a little. The wealthy land owner still wishes to add a few more acres or a few more city lots; the miser starves himself in hopes of saving a few more dollars, and dares not count them for fear of losing what he has; the drunkard's whole system craves another glass, and the astronomer is watching for new worlds, comets or spots on the sun; the gambler, too, is not asleep, but is looking for new victims; lawyers are searching the records for land titles; the children waiting for Christmas; and old and young members of our Order are looking forward for Grange meetings: and the old farmer (bless him) I believe is the only one who is not trying to fleece some one, but is working away hard as he can, only thinking ahead far enough to get his farm paid for, and save something for his wife and little ones. And he does; builds a new house, everything goes on nicely, children getting an education, and he thinks he is beginning to enjoy life, and perhaps thinks wife and he will take a little trip away somewhere, and see some of the world, when, lo! he receives a letter saying that the undersigned has in his possession the true title to the home he has worked so hard to secure. He can pay a certain sum or stand a suit. You all know the process. I ask why should this be. The farmer is flutter as if in alarm upon sudden exposure the advance guard going ahead, encountering all the danger, doing all the work, has limited powers of locomotion. A certain triumphed over the potato bug, grassweeds, the book agent, lightening rod pedsoms always turn their backs upon the dler, and sewing machine agent. Now, new varieties. On their arrival I took an wind. The heliotrope always faces the sun. why, not leave him in peace! It seems to

me that if he goes to law, he will be like a fly in a spider's web, the deeper he goes the worse off he will be.

He has accomplished a great deal, but there is a great deal that he cannot do alone. We are all dependent one upon another, and where shall the farmer look for help if not to his brother farmers? We cannot expect that other classes will go against their own interest for us, but each class will work for its best interest. Our lecturers tell us that we hold the bread in one hand and the ballot in the other." Now, of what use is that to us if we do not make some use of them. We may hold the bread in one hand but if we never taste it we shall soon starve. I am not finding fault, because we are doing a good work, and enjoy ourselves a greatdeal.

I think we are in the same place as the old darkey who had so many battles with the devil. He said "the reason he had so much harder time than the infidel was that the devil was sure of the infidel, but he was having trouble to catch him." Some get discouraged because the Grange does not do more. To accomplish anything worth working for takes time and patient labor. It is the strong steady strokes of the oar that moves our boat across the water; and to make a success of anything the mind must be kept on the subject, expecting to encounter discouragements, but with a determination to overcome them.

A few years ago Michigan was a great forest. If our fathers had said, "Why, we can do nothing in this place; see these great trees;" we would not have such nice pleasant farms as we have. After the timber is removed, the work is but nicely begun; stumps are there yet, taking time to remove them. Our Order is similar to a forest. The heavy timber has been taken away, and we are working among the stumps and rocks. That is the reason why our members murmer. We all know how cross the brothers are when they plow among the stumps, but the harvest repays us for the labor and discouragements. We know that there is much hard work on the farm, but there is also a great deal of pleasure. I am glad that my position in life is just what it is-a farmer's daughter, and a Granger. SINA BOSWORTH.

Sunfield Grange, No. 260.

Not a Politician.

From the Lansing Republican.

Rumors have reached my ears during the past week regarding my lecture, "Human Freedom," that amused and surprised me, and hardly know whether to feel complimented or not. The Republicans say, "with a few changes it would be a good Republican speech, for there's true Republican sentiment there.' Democrats say, "that's pure, genuine Democracy;" and Greenbackers protest their undeniable right to it had I "but discussed the money question.'

I protest against its being called by any party name. If to consider substance, rather than form, justice rather than laws, principles rather than governments; if to desire free minorities under a dominant majority, and to regard the numan race before nations, be Republicanism, Democracy or Greenbackism, then all should be glad that this Christlike platform is theirs.

I know nothing of either parties. Who would be other than the kind of a Republican Lafayette was, who, when he ascended the tribune, said, "I am a Republican!" and no one felt tempted to say, "Wherefore the decbecause everyone was satisfied that the friend of Washington could not but be a Republican.

Who would be ashamed to stand beside the God-like Parker when he said, "A Democracy is a government of the people and for the people and by the people, people and by the people,"—a sentence to which our martyred President gave immortality to on the blood-stained fields of Gettys-

Who would sneer at the Greenback party, when it holds such men as Wendell Phillips, Cooper and others whose purity and blame lesness compel a nation to bend the knee, and for "whom the shouting mob of yesterday will in silent awe return to gather up their sacred ashes in history's golden urn?"

All hail to a republicanism like Lafayette's, who opened to the oppressed of every country his house and purse and heart; who had what was better than ideas, principles—fundamental principles, to which he ever adhered with an immovable tenacity. He wished the sovereignty of the people both in theory and practice; he troubled himself no more about the tyranny of all than of one; and though an aristocrat in that grace of speech and elegant simplicity of manners which has passed away never to return, his soul was plebeian. He loved the people in his heart as a father loves his children and was ready at all hours of the day or night to rise, march, fight, suffer, conquer or to be conquered—to fice without reserve his fame, fortune, liberty, blood and life.

It is not all who hurrah in honor of liberty that do honor to it. It may be difficult to determine whether many of the fiery lovers of Democracy are of that party from spite or from conviction, and whether their love of equality is more than an arrogant covetous-ness of privileges which they do not enjoy.

Everything has its due time, though it may germinate more or less slowly. Not a grain is lost of the seed which is sown in the fields of true Republicanism, true Democracy, true Greenbackism.

All nations—some by direct paths, others by oblique routes—are advancing toward their emancipation with the irresistibility of the current which empties the waters of all the tributaries and rivers into the sea; and let all, Republicans, Democrats and Greenbackers, sacredly preferring the proscribed to their oppressors, the people to their tyrants, move on with heads erect and hopeful hearts along the highway of truth, with unshaken faith in the sovereignty of nations, ever bearing in mind that he who loves glory sincerely will twine but for glorious brows the laurels of poetry. He who loves the people sincerely will not ask for them bread, who loves the but labor, respect and equality; and he who loves liberty sincerely will not vote with its enemies.

MATTIE A. BRIDGE.

Correspondence.

Pulling Steady.

Bro. Cobb:-Our Grange, No. 246, located at Hunter's Creek, meets once a week and always have a good attendance. We have met once a week for the last year, and but once without a quorum; that was a day meeting in the midst of harvest. But few of the officers are ever absent and some never. They all work with a will and a determination to press forward and win. Our members are greatly encouraged and believe that a Grange is what we make it. We have added quite a number to our membership during the past winter. We keep a small store in the lower part of our hall, buying of Geo. W. Hill, Detroit.

' I. READ, Master. Lapeer, March 27, 1882.

Ingham County Grange.

Bro. Cobb, DEAR SIR :- The regular meeting of Ingham County Pomona Grange was held at the rooms of Delhi Grange, No. 322, Delhi Centre, Saturday, March 18, 1882. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather a goodly number of Patrons were in attendance from every Subordinate Grange in the county. At the afternoon "open session" Prof. Beal, the Past Worthy Master, laid down the "gavel," and John Holbrook assumed the arduous duties and advanced a few pertinent thoughts on the question of social enjoyments needed by the farmer and his family.

There are 13 Subordinate Granges in Ingham county, with a membership of 900. Delinquent members are coming inside the gate at nearly every meeting, and new members are taking the Grange obligation. Brother farmers, arouse and throw off the yoke of monopolies that are pressing the necks of the noble yeomanry of our beautiful Peninsular State. Fraternally,

WM. K. CORNWELL.

From Lowell.

Bro. Cobb :- We have received the VISITor for March 15, and I assure you it is an ever-welcome guest at our house. A lady friend of mine (who is not a Patron) said she found a 50 cent piece in her shoe, Christmas morning, and hardly looked it over, but put it in an envelope and sent it to Schoolcraft. The verdict was, "We can't keep house without the VISITOR." And since this will fall into the hands of more than one outside of the gates, I will repeat what I have said before: Come, farmers, and join the Grange: let us close its "mystic" gate around the borders of our Michigan, that we may the more readily withstand the rap and tap of all swindlers. We have all confidence in the Grange and its noble work, also in our brothers and sisters, until we find by "strict test" they are willing to sell their honor and that of the Grange to which they belong, for pure selfishness; then we say, "Good-

Lowell, March 23, 1882.

Newaygo County Grange.

Brother Cobb :- The last meeting of Newaygo County Grange, No. 11, held at Hesperia March 7, was a failure. We worked hard and did all we could, but Pomona failed to crown our efforts with successwith scarce a smile for her votaries. When we meet with "obstacles," we are taught to "overcome them," but bad, roads, a fearful snow-storm, and an absent speaker, are obstacles that the Patrons of Newaygo county have not yet learned to overcome.

There is a good deal of speculation, just now, among the members of our Order here, as to the whereabouts of our "Lecture Bureau." We commenced nearly two months ago to secure a public lecture and installation of the officers of the County Grange for our late meeting. Brother McCullum, our Past Lecturer, wrote a good many letters, adjourned the meeting once, drove ten miles through the mud to send a telegram to the speaker, sent another brother the same distance after him-and then failed,

But do not think we are discouraged; we shall try again. Our next meeting is to be held with the Ashland Grange, No. 545. when their new hall will be ready for dedication. The Ashland friends are entitled to a large balance on the credit side of the ledger for the manner in which they have met their "obstacles," overcome them, and built their hall. And we are expecting a general rally and a "glorious old time" with them at the dedication. And we are going to have a lecture, too, if work and money will secure one. But perhaps some suggestions from you, Brother Cobb, will assist us in this direction, point out the way and lighten our labors.

The Grange has taught some of the farmers of Newaygo county to do their own reading, thinking, writing, and talking; and we are expecting, with the program we are now preparing, to have a "feast of good things" even if we are should again be disappointed in our speaker. But the finishing touch upon that Grange hall must be made by the Master's hand; and we want you to tell us, Brother Cobb, where we shall find MELVIN W. SCOTT,

Lecturer County Grange.

Phœnix-like.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- Perhaps some members of our Order may be enquiring, "What has become of Lawrence Grange, No. 32, and their hall?" For the benefit of such I would say that our hall has risen phoenixlike from its ashes during the winter, and is so far completed that the ring of the mason's trowel is the order of the day, and ere this shall reach the eyes of enquiring friends, we are hopeful that H. T. Cornwell will be dealing out dry goods and groceries over the Grange counters to the advantage and satisfaction of all.

Mr. Cornwell suffered the loss of nearly everything in the fire. But he has been enabled to resume business, and we invite one and all to give him a share in your trade, for he is worthy of patronage, upright in his dealings, kind and gentlemanly in bearing, and a friend of our Order. Come everybody, and see our new home of which we are proud. It is 22x50 feet, two stories, each story 111 feet high.

We return sincere thanks to those who so kindly aided us, not only with words of cheer and sympathy, but also by freely giving their money to aid their afflicted brothers and sisters.

H. W. HILLYARD, Sec'y No. 32, P. of H. Lawrence, April 4.

North Star-Liberty Grange, No. 391.

Bro. Cobb :- We have had many things to discourage us from time to time, and it has been said of us that we were slowly dying. But such does not prove to be the case. Our Grange is moving forward in the right direction and new members are coming to our standard. Our ballot box is no longer covered with dust, and the song of welcome is heard so often that it is getting quite familiar. We have now a class of six and expect more.

The neighboring farmers and their families, with a better acquaintance with the Order, are becoming more friendly. This slide gate, lightning rod and driven well business has opened their eyes to the value of the Grange organization, and some new swindle comes along so often that the only safe way is to view all those pretenders with suspicion, and have nothing to do with | ings and in giving your judgment beware of these itinerate fellows.

If Patrons have well improved their time at Grange meetings the past winter, they are as farmers much better prepared to manage their farm work this season. The Grange is the best kind of a place to discuss all these practical matters and exchange views. Our Grange has just received and distributed two boxes of goods from Geo. W. Hill & Co. of Detroit, and they give such good satisfaction that more are desired.

LIBERTY.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

[The following is an address delivered by Sister M A. Lessiterion the occasion of the presentation of the Past Master's Jewel to G. D. Wood, March 16,

For six of the eight years that this Grange organized you have been called to preside over it, and wield the Master's gavel. You have done it with honor to yourself, and satisfaction to the Grange; and now as a slight token of the high esteem in which you are held by your brothers and sisters, allow me, in the name of Past Master's Jewel. And in placing it upon your shoulder we feel that we are but doing our duty, and hope that you will accept it with as much pleasure as it is given. You have won it, and won it well, grace and dignity as you have shown while presiding over our Grange.

There has been many times, no doubt, while you occupied the Master's chair that you felt almost discouraged and disheartened, when everything seemed to go wrong, and you almost wished that the Grange had never been thought of; but a slight turn in affairs, a word, or perhaps a mere look of being denied the privilege of attending than satisfaction or approval, and all was changed, and when the hour for closing came, all felt that the time had been only too short, and they loved to linger yet a while longer.

Brother Wood, although you have lain the gavel aside, we feel confident that you are still with us, ever ready and willing to lend a helping hand, and to assist and encourage us in the great work of the Grange. We still need your advice and your counsel, we need your presence, we need your words of is it to the health to take a walk in the open air. So will always give them.

Brother Wood, you are about to leave us for a season to ramble over the broad praries of the West. We feel that we shall miss you in our happy gatherings, we shall miss you in the strife, and shall miss you in the triumph. One seat will be vacant, one voice will he absent, and one whose hands and heart was ever ready will be far away. As you wander among strangers in a distant land, let this jewel remind you of your brothers and sisters of Grattan Grange; let it recall to your mind the many joyful times we have passed together here, the smiling faces, the warm hearts, the words of wel-

come, the songs of love.

Now, Brother Wood, as we take you by the hand to bid you farewell, let the true Patron's grip be felt, and in you heart of hearts may there be a responsive throb while time with us continues.

Pouths' Bepartment.

SPEND OR SPARE.

The old man said, and he spoke the truth, "A sorry sight is a spendthrift youth,
Who seeks his ease and who loves display, who seeks his ease and who loves display And has no thought of a rainy day; He who has never been taught to spare Will have an old age full of care; While he who earns and is slow to spend May live in comfort till life shall end.'

The old man said, and his voice was hushed, "Ah! many a one into guilt has rushed, Because with a reckless hand he dared To spend the gold that he should have spared.

- "And many a rich man's son I meet, In my daily rambles along the street, Who has his dwelling among the poor, And a hungry wolf is beside his door.
- " The other day I received a call From a prodigal son who spent his all. His days of feasting and frolic are o'er; He begged a pittance from my store.
- "Spend or spare—it is yours to choose,
 If it's time you waste or money you lose;
 And your future depends very much, in truth,
 On how you have managed in your youth.
- "If you spend as you go, you may depend You'll soon have nothing at all to spend; But to prudent ways if you give good heed, You'll never lack in time of need. He who has never been taught to spare Will have an old age of want and care; While he who earns and is slow to spend Nay live in comfort until life's end."

Discussions.

Dear Young People:-You don't know how well pleased I am with the letters that have come from you lately. The month that was given you to write on the two subjects assigned has now expired. We have heard from the nephews as well as the nieces, and I think have had both sides of these questions brought clearly before us.

But I want to ask you if you see the danger of the extremes in these questions? In the subject "Should we frequent places of amusement while attending school," the ones who have urged the pro have taken the meaning of amusements to be lectures or literary entertainments, while the cons have said that the word stands for dances or merry-makings lasting far into the night and fraught with excitement. Please see if Webster agrees with either of these meanextremes.

With the other subject it was just the same. Now I want to ask a favor of you. If you approve of novel reading or are opposed to it if you have not already done so I wish you would read every one of the books of which Will speaks. I don't mean for you to sit down and hurry through one after another of them, but take six months or a year for it and read to be benefitted. I am very sure you will be better able to discuss this subject after having done so. And right here let me ask how many of you have read Bacon's Essay on Reading? Read it; read it again if you have already read it.

Mr. Editor tells me that to insure your letters being published they must be here at least ten days before the date of the publica- and last but not least a revolver in his pocktion of the VISITOR so I will give you a sub- et. He struts along as if he would weigh 20 ject for the issue of the 15th of May so you will have plenty of time to write. The subject is, "Is labor a blesssing or a curse?" This may seem one-sided but-well, we will listen to your opinion of it.

Hoping that for the benefit of yourselves, as well as for the entertainment of the rest Grattan Grange, to present you with the of us, you will all take hold I bid you all an encouraging good-day.

A Niece on Amusements.

Dear Cousins:-Please don't look so keenly or I will never be able to apologize but the by the peck. He buys a revolver and gives himself a and we trust you will wear it with as much VISITOR of March 1st did not reach me till the 15th. Thank you, Sweet Briar; if I hit, rheumatic old Indian, he would run and you could you too hard, tell me so.

"Should we frequent places of amusement while attending school?" By all means, if it is possible. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Places of amusement, if well chosen, are a benefit to any one. There is more real harm done by by attending; for if one scholar is attending such places, it will be discussed pro and con. and all be interested and curious to go, and those debarred from them will be envious, and brood over their fancied hardships, and seldom recite as well as the more fortunate one who is privileged to attend. A few hour's recreation at some concert, lecture, or entertainment is to the mind like fresh air to the physical man. After sitting confined day after day in a close room, how beneficial cheer, and we have faith in you that you it is with the places of amusements and the mind. it cannot endure too much solid material while developing. "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men." Then why not by school children? Society isn't half so dangerous from contact if understood, as from a distance

viewed with curiosity. The advantage of society gives one a chance to put in practice what we can only know by theory, or at least by very contracted practice, if we do not frequent places of amusement. Some think it is only to talk society "nothingisms" that a social party meet, but if we search we will find some things in the vainest, most fickle appearing assembly that will furnish food for thought for many a spare hour. The evil, if there is one, is in the manner of conducting such places rather than in the place. remedind by those who know hew to conduct them so as to make them interesting and instructive. Till that is accomplished, I say, let us enjoy ourselves within reasonable hours and with Fraternally, onable amusements.

A GRANGER GIBL.

Coloma, March 22, 1882

A Nephew on Amusements.

Aunt Nina :- I see in the last VISITOR that Sweet Briar has given us something to write about. Now, I would like to try my hand at composition. I think it will not hurt any of us.

Her first subject, "Should we frequent places of amusement while attending school?" is a good one, but I think a little one sided; that is to say, it is in my opinion, but other people may not think as I do.

While I do not believe in studying so hard as to become round-shouldered, I believe in devoting our attention to our studies while we are studying. We who go to school but four months in the year, should try and learn as much as possible in that short time. Remember we do not have all our life in which to attend school, and we should employ our time well, so that when we become men and women we may be better able to fight the battle of life.

If we have our minds on two subjects at once, we will be apt to think of one and forget the other. In other words, if we try to play and study at the same time, it will probably be all play and no study.

When we go to dances, socials, play parties and other places of amusement, our attention will be taken from our studies, and the next day we will be thinking of last night's fun, whom we danced with, how we cut out so and so, and in a little while nature asserts herself, we get sleepy, and lop our heads down on the desks and we sleep it out. So it goes along until afternoon. By this time the teacher, who has probably been out too, will get sleepy and forgetful, and his eyelids look as if pound weights were attatched to them. Sundry paper wads and pieces of paper may be seen flying about the schoolroom, and so the day wears wearily away. At night we know no more than in the morning and have a headache besides. After studying hard all day our minds need rest from all care but to go out in the evening and keep it at work half the night soon tires it out.

Mind, I do not mean to say we should become hermits and grow up crooked and consumptive just to become a great scholar for that would be doing a far greater injury to ourselves. Let us go to bed early and get up early with now and then an evening out and we will be none the worse for it.

As to the other subject it depends largely upon the kind of novels we read. If we read Scott's, Eliot's, Carlyle's, Hugo's and such novels we will be benefitted in a way as it teaches us rhetoric, and the forms of language which are indispensible to a good education. Their novels are generally founded on facts, but like sailors they like to tell a big yarn to see who can put the most on the smallest foundation and make it stay together. · But it is the low class of novels that does the mischief. You can hardly meet a boy on the street but who has his pockets full of dime novels which he has read till he knows them by heaat. He has his mouth full of tobacco and a cigar between his lips, ounces to the pound and not half try.

Does that boy go to school and learn? If he does it's when he is out of dime novels. What has been the stumbling block to that boy's scholarship? He is smart enough. He seems to read a great deal. Some will say that his father set the example before him. His father may be the pink of morality. It is not because he does not read enough, but it is the wrong kind of reading. He may learn fast enough, but he gets hold of a few dime novels, and they tell him of the great West, Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack and other Indian killers. He thinks no more of his studies. He longs for the far West, where he can pick up gold soul harrowing name, but if he should see a lame. not see him for the dust.

It is nothing but those novels that have been detrimental to that boy's scholarship. They are the lowest kind of literature, and they will bring you down to their level. He gathers up his novels and pistols, and sets out for the promised land, and when there his visions suddenly vanish.

It is not the boys alone who do all this reading; but the girls do their share. It is as bad for the girls as it is for the boys, and is a hindrance to their progress. When their mothers think them asleep, they are reading their brother's dime novels. suppose we like to read novels, but they are detrimental to scholarship.

I have written long enough, and if you publish this and not criticise too harshly, I will write again. Your nephew, March, 1882.

Making the Worst ot It.

Some people live in a perpetual state of fret. The weather is always objectionable; the temperature is never satisfactory. They have too much to do and are driven to death; or too little and no resources. If they are sick, they know they shall never get well. If they are well they expect soon to be sick. Something is sure to disturb their sleep; their food is never quite to their taste; they have corns which everyone treads on or a toothache which no one realizes. Their daily work is either drudgery, which they hate, or so difficult and complex that they cannot execute it. To hear the prolonged recital of their petty woes, one would think them the most persecuted of mortals, and when people shrink from the disagreeable catalogue their lack of sympathy adds another drop to the cup of trouble. Yet these people have no more real cause for repining than the rest of the world. They are more wretched, it is true, and spread that wretched ness with a liberal hand around them, but this is simply because they emphasize all that is unpleasant and ignore the rest, thus making the worst they can out of both.

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Grange Seal Stolen-Caution-Imposter.

Some one, to me unknown, entered the apartment where the seal of the Knickerbocker Grange was kept and stole impressions of said seal on sheets of paper, and one E. A. Quarterman has been using said sheets of paper with the stolen impressions on, signing himself, "Yours fraternally," when he was not even a P. of H. The letters and seal are generally used to get lists of names from Secretaries of not even a P. of H. The letters and seal are generally used to get lists of names from Secretaries of State Granges, and to impose a paint on Patrons under the idea that they are buying the celebrated Ingersoll Ready Mixed Paint. All Masters, Overseers, Lecturers, Secretaries of P. of H. are requested to read this letter to their Grange, that this imposter may be known.

Fraternally,

O. R. INGERSOLL,

apr15tf

Master Knickerbocker Grange.

American Newspapers in 1882.

The American Newspaper Sin 1882.

The American Newspaper Directory, which will be issued next month by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, will contain the names of 10,611 periodicals in the United States and Territories, which is a gain of 344 in the year just passed. The number of daily papers has increased in a somewhat larger proportion, and is now represented by a total of 996 against 921 in 1881. The largest increase has been in New York—10 dailies, 29 of all sorts. Illinois and Missouri show -a percentage of gain which is even greater, while Colorado leads all others in the percentage of increase, both of daily and weekly issues. California, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregan, South Carolina, Tennesee, Vermont and West Virginia have fallen behind 1881 in the total number of periodicals issued. In Georgia, Maine and Massachusetts the suspensions have exactly counterbalanced the new ventured. In every State not mentioned above, and in the Territories, there has been an increase. been an increase.

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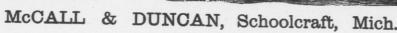


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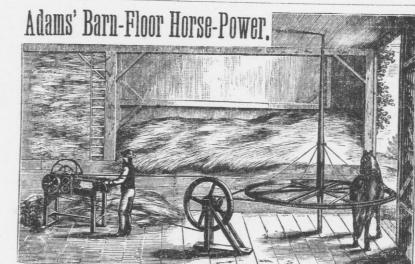
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