



Communications.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

Hearts of iron and fingers of steel,
Clamp and lever, and cog and wheel,
Chink and clatter, and rattle and din,
The long night out, and the long night in—
Woe and weal to-morrow!

-Anon.

Remarks of Mr. Thomas Kinsella.

Delivered at the Anti-Monopoly meeting at Albany, April 26.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens:—Permit me first of all to congratulate the leaders in the Anti-Monopoly cause on the success which has already attended their efforts.

The concentrated power of the corporations has been lodged in the Senate for many years; they have abandoned the Assembly. In the language of the lobby, "There is no business being done there."

The abolition of the law of entail and of primogeniture—the disseverance of the union of the church and the state—was the work of Jefferson in Virginia, and not less than the immortal Declaration of Independence, these are the pillars upon which rests the fame of the man who believed beyond all things else in the people, and in

the equal rights of men. It is said on high authority that all things else a man has he will give for his life. The man who won liberty for this country, and the men who in our own day imperilled their lives upon a hundred battlefields rather than have one bulwark of liberty stricken down, in the destruction of the union of the States—these men believed that liberty was worth more than their lives; is it too much to claim that freedom is worth the sacrifice that a man may make, who in order to make it permanent and sure, shall sacrifice any chance he may have of amassing a fortune of a hundred millions, which he can by no possibility secure by honest labor or by justifiable means?

I came to this Conference mainly to say this: I am a friend of incorporated capital. I hold that man to be a public enemy who would incite unjust war. The best friends of capital are the men who will protect capital from itself when necessary—protect it from the temptation which besets its possessor—to the end that they shall be enabled to protect it from those who would infringe upon its rights unjustly.

More direct supervision over the railroads by the State has come to be as essential for the protection of the weak railroad corporations of the State from the strong, rich and aggressive corporations, as it is for the protection of individuals.

Capitol does not do anything differ greatly from labor. The honest capitalists want security most of all, and those who labor need most of all permanent employment and assurance that they earn in their own—that it is not taken away from them in unjust exactions, either on the part of the Government or the corporations it creates.

A word in conclusion: Many of us meet here for the first time. There are not the habits and attachments of association among us that enter into conventions of the regular parties.

To my mind, this is the greatest cause which it is possible for free men to engage in. It has been wisely and aptly said that if the people fail there is no remedy anywhere else. There is no class to appeal to. Against the encroachments of the king in the olden times they had the barons, and the king against the barons. The people in time contrived to hold their own as between both.

The intellectual and manly men of the country will rally around it; the men who believe in freedom will support it, whether they be opulent or needy, and it will find its invincible defenders in the men who are the bone and sinew of this country—whose heads are enlarged and embrowned by honest labor, and who ask no more than that labor shall not be robbed of its fair reward, whether outside the law or under the color of laws designed to greatly enrich the few and to greatly impoverish the many.

HON. DORMAN B. EATON lectured in Chicago lately on civil-service reform. It was a free lecture and yet there were not a hundred persons present. People in America are just now too busy and too prosperous to concern themselves very much about good government, and it is just possible they may only wake from their apathy a little too late.

Prosperity and Success of Our Grange.

Brothers and Sisters, I would like to bring to our minds some of the great responsibilities that in my judgment rest upon us as agriculturists and laborers of the present day. Pause for a moment, if you please, and take into consideration the great and mighty monopolies that are forming and maturing and coiling the chain of oppression closer and closer every year around our quiet and happy homes.

In order to more fully explain this I will refer to a part of the report of the committee on transportation at our last session of the State Grange. From the report of the Railroad Commissioner from this State we learn that at the close of the year 1879 there were in Michigan 3,565 miles of railroad, with a cost estimated by the railroads at \$154,428,728.89, at an average cost per mile in the State of \$55,149, when, after a careful investigation, it is evident that the actual cost of these roads was below \$20,000 per mile, and the total cost for the State not more than \$73,054,800; the debt carried by these organizations is \$154,777,469.13, the greater part of which represents no capital actually invested in the roads.

It will be admitted by all thoughtful men that there are few or no graver questions before us in the immediate future than of the regulation of railroads and the prevention of dangerous monopolies; and it is through our Grange organization that we may by united effort and thorough co-operation do very much towards eradicating these great and growing evils.

Now we should demand our equal representations, and when we go to the polls to deposit our ballots we should lay aside all party prejudice and vote for men that will best represent our interest; then and not till then shall we be able to accomplish all that in right and equity belongs to us.

look well to our educational interests, so educating our sons and daughters that they may be qualified to ably fill all positions in society; remembering the old maxim that in knowledge is power. And the position that the farmer will occupy in coming years will largely depend upon the intelligence and enterprise which his education inspires.

GEORGE D. PRAY, Master Windsor Grange, No. 619.

Freight Charges at Home.

Bro. Cobb:—I notice in the Saturday Post and Tribune a short article giving the rates of freights on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. for the years 1870 and 1881.

Now, I don't know how it is on the road of which he speaks, but judging from local freights on the road here, it would seem that people who have to pay for short distances have some reason to complain.

The regular rates from Pontiac to Detroit have been \$16.00 per car of ten tons—a distance of 25 miles—about 6½ cents per ton per mile.

I had an occasion a short time since to get the rates to a village only seven miles distant from Saginaw to Pontiac, and also to Birmingham. I found that they charged \$7.00 more per car of ten tons to take it to the latter place, which would be at the rate of ten cents per ton per mile, and that too without any charge.

Now, Mr. Editor, it seems to me that if those great trunk lines can carry freight at an average of less than two-thirds of a cent per ton per mile, the people who are obliged to pay from 6 to 10 cents for the same service have some reason to complain at the extortions of the railroads.

Yours truly, AN OAKLAND CO. FARMER. Pontiac, May 15, 1882.

"Now, as to politics in the Grange. There can be none of a partisan character, and so far as I am concerned, although always considered rather an extreme 'straight out Democrat,' I have endeavored to do no act and say no word that would have the slightest semblance of political partiality in my intercourse with the members of the Order, officially or otherwise, and I feel confident that such members as belong to other political parties will sustain me in this assertion.

A SIMPLE and effective remedy for removing the pain of wounds caused by burns or scalds, is a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda in either plain or camphorated water. To apply the remedy, all that is necessary is, to cut a piece of lint or old soft rag, or even thick blotting paper of a size sufficient to cover the burned or scalded parts, and to keep it constantly well wetted with the sodiac lotion, so as to keep it from drying.

For the benefit of those unacquainted with scientific terms, we would explain that bicarbonate of soda is the common cooking soda, and to make a saturated solution is to add the soda to the camphorated water till it will dissolve no more.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa holds that the statute authorizing cities and towns to vote tax-aid to railroads cannot be construed to authorize more than one such tax. This will affect a good many new railroad projects in the state, and on the whole will be welcomed by the public.

Self-Control in Society.

Never show that you feel a slight. This is worldly-wise as well as Christian, for no one but a mean person will put a slight on another, and such a person always profoundly respects the person who is unconscious of his feeble spite.

To a person of noble mind, the contests of society must ever seem poor and spurious, as they think of these narrow enmities and low political manoeuvres; but we know that they exist and that we must meet them. Temper, detraction, and small spite are as vulgar on a turkey carpet and in a palace as they could be in a tenement house, and worse, for the educated contestants know better.

"Never show a fibrous or peremptory irritability in small things. Be patient, if a friend keeps you waiting. Bear as long as you can heat or a draft, rather than make others uncomfortable. Do not be fussy about your supposed rights; yield a disputed point of precedence. All society is made up of these concessions; they are your unnumbered friends in the long run.

The Dangers of Ignorance.

One cannot judge from the brief accounts given which are the precise causes of such disasters, but there is reason to believe that ignorance is prolific; that many persons have only a vague knowledge of nitro-glycerine, cannot recognize it when they see it, and are not acquainted with the various forms in which it is compounded, or with the peculiar dangers of handling it carelessly.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, ex-Judge of the supreme court and ex-Attorney General of the United States, recently stated: "All public men must take their side on this question. There can be no neutrals. He that is not for us is against us. We must have a legal protection against these abuses."

THE farmer should concentrate his crops into the best paying articles. Butter, cheese, beef, pork and mutton represent only a certain amount of grass, hay and grain that his farm produces. Instead of selling the raw commodities, he can, by putting them into these articles, get much better returns for his products.

Roger Sherman, of Titusville, has been retained by the Standard Oil Company as one of their general solicitors, at a salary of \$20,000 per annum. He will be located at Cleveland or New York. Items like these show how it is that laws and legislation are made and controlled by monopolies.





THE STATE CAPITOL ENGRAVING.

We have sent several dozen lithographs of the State Capitol to those entitled to them by virtue of having sent us five or more names of subscribers and \$2.50, since our offer in the VISITOR of March 15th.

UNTIL WITHDRAWN THIS IS MADE A STANDING OFFER—FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR ONE YEAR WILL ENTITILE THE PERSON SENDING US THE NAMES AND \$2.50 TO A SPLENDID LITHOGRAPH OF THE STATE CAPITOL OF MICHIGAN, SIZE OF SHEET 22x28 INCHES.

THOSE OF our friends who were at the State Grange last December will remember the unanimous refusal of that body to listen to a proposition from Bro. Luce to resign the office of Master.

We learn from Hon. H. G. Wells, President of the State Board of Agriculture, that at a late session of the Board it was determined to invite the Executive Committees of the following State societies to meet with the State Board of Agriculture at the State Capitol on the occasion of the annual meeting of the State Pioneers Society, on the 7th day of June.

JUST as we go to press, we learn that the Chicago and West Michigan, the G. R. & I. and the L. S. & M. S. railroads will take passengers at two cents per mile each way, to the Implement trial of the West Michigan Farmer's club at Grand Rapids, on the 6th of June.

HAVING a little business near White Pigeon last week that detained us for the night, we soon learned that the Grange was in session at their hall.

SOME one has sent us the May number of the Breeders' Journal, a monthly of sixty pages published at Beecher, Ill.

SOME time ago we gave notice that Bro. Mickley would take the field about the first of June.

By the courtesy of the State Department we are in receipt of "Farm Statistics of Michigan of 1880-2."

National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

MASTER'S OFFICE, Paw Paw, Mich., May 15, 1882. The following call for a National Arbitration Convention is to give form to the "Peace Policy," or rather, War-avoiding Policy, recommended by our late and lamented President Garfield; and will be heartily endorsed by every peace-loving citizen, and especially by those who have chairs made vacant by our own civil war.

The National Arbitration League of the United States of America, being profoundly impressed with the vital importance of, and absolute necessity for, an International Court of Arbitration, and believing that the Congress of the American nations, as proposed by our late President, James A. Garfield, and the invitations prepared by ex-Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, and sent to the governments by President Arthur, as well as the larger proposition to include all the nations of the world, as said to be contemplated by the latter, are movements in that direction, and deserve the approbation and support of the American people.

The National Arbitration League hereby propose a Convention to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 30th and 31st of May, 1882, for the purpose of discussing the general subject of arbitration, and to emphasize the views of the people of this country who believe in its principles, and desire them to take form and character in an International Court of Arbitration.

A cordial invitation is extended to all peace societies and religious organizations to send delegates; and all persons not so connected, who favor the settlement of difficulties, disputes, and claims between nations by the pacific means of arbitration, are also invited.

Eminent and able speakers will address the Convention.

FRED. P. STANTON, Pres. ISAAC T. GIBSON, Sec'y pro tem. Box 6, Washington, D. C.

As the principles enunciated in the above call, and the objects aimed to be accomplished by the Convention, are in harmony with the purposes and teachings of our Order, I deem it important that the National Grange should be represented in the Convention; and in compliance with the invitation contained in the call, I have appointed the Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, Hon. Wm. Saunders, Dr. John Trimble, Hon. J. R. Thompson and Hon. Wm. M. Ireland, delegates to the Convention, with full authority to represent the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

J. J. WOODMAN, Master. Department of Agriculture.

Speech of Hon. Henry W. Lord, of Michigan, in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, May 10, 1882.

MR. SPEAKER: It goes far to persuade and convince me of the propriety of the bill before us when I contemplate the extent and commanding power of the sources from which it emanates.

It may be regarded as an axiom in politics that those who own a country will govern it. The agriculturists of the United States are so largely the owners of the soil, that if they shall with substantial agreement demand in their interests an officer in the Cabinet, I feel bound as a legislator to accept the demand as an instruction, and in answer thereto proceed only to assure myself that in the preparation of the act the wisest arrangement as to details shall be adopted to carry into effect the measure proposed.

It is the constitutionally imposed duty of the President to recommend from time to time to the two Houses of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

Members of the Cabinet are recognized by the constitution as advisers of the President whenever he shall desire to consult them, and in public estimation they are held to be in close consultation with the Executive on all matters of serious concern.

The members of the Cabinet are, therefore, advisers of the President as to what measures he shall recommend to Congress, representatives to which come here to so large an extent from the agricultural districts under instructions emphasized at the ballot-box, where, as stated by my colleague from Michigan, Mr. Rich, the voice of the farmer is mainly heard on questions of government, he being as a rule adverse to lobby and associated ring instrumentalities to aid in his political purposes.

Owning so large a part of the country as the farmer does; producing, as he does, more than three-fourths of all the property that is moved for commercial purposes on our rail and water ways; polling votes in number immensely in excess of those of any other class of citizens that can be indicated by industrial classification, and of course with an interest in the country proportioned to numbers and products and ownership, it appears not only exactly just but eminently appropriate that he should desire a counselor especially near the person of the President in cabinet and close consultation.

have its interests considered in original Cabinet deliberations. Mr. Speaker, I was glad to see proposed and adopted an amendment to the bill before us providing that the secretary of agriculture should be an experienced and practical agriculturist.

It is not easy, perhaps, to define precisely what should be the limit of legislation in this direction. It might not be well to insist that a secretary of war should in all cases be a soldier, or the secretary of the navy necessarily be a seaman; yet a provision like that in this bill is of value as suggesting at least some idea of the general fitness of things in respect to which has been frequently lost sight of by this government in making appointments to important offices.

It may be assumed that an experienced and practical farmer is not therefore, that in consequence of such qualifications, a suitable man to appoint to the supreme bench; and it may be assumed that a learned and accomplished lawyer might not in consequence of such qualities be a suitable man for secretary of agriculture; because the attainments in the one service are not especially adapted to the other, yet we have seen within a few years ministers representing this country in three or four principal courts in Europe at the same time, who had simply attained to eminence and had acquired reputation in literature as poets or historians—persons who were not in any sense what we call men of affairs, yet sent out to negotiate in regard to the great business interests of the nation as they might be affected, and always are affected, by its relations to foreign powers; men who had no more training approximately fitting them for diplomatic duties than either the farmer in the case supposed had for the Supreme Court, or the lawyer in the case supposed for secretary of agriculture.

The Press Room of the New York World.

The press room in the basement is admirably arranged and thoroughly equipped. It is the full size of the building, lofty and airy, and devised, like all the other departments of the paper, to save steps and seconds. The forms come rapidly down from the composing room, and each page when it descends is brushed and oiled. A dampened sheet of paper about as thick as ordinary blotting paper is laid upon its face and thoroughly and uniformly beaten into every depression with a stiff brush. Over it a second sheet is spread and also beaten into it.

It would take too much space to describe them or the machines at length, but it may be briefly said that each press is about 25 feet long and 5 1/2 feet wide, varying in height from 5 to 7 feet. The paper, which is clamped on the type cylinder and the end of the half ton roll of paper drawn down into the press, the machines started. On goes the web over a roller which takes out all the creases, against a cylinder which prints the first, third, sixth and eighth pages, then over a large cylinder and against another, where it receives the impression of the remaining four pages.

We had a large part of the speech of Hon. E. S. Lacy, of the Third district, on the bill to advance the head of the agricultural department to a cabinet position, set up for this number but in "making up" found it necessary to leave it out, but it is good and has keeping qualities.

Michigan Crop Report, May 1, 1882.

For this report returns have been received from 938 correspondents, representing 696 townships. Five hundred and ninety-five of these returns are from 405 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The reports show that wheat was injured in all parts of the State by the cold, dry weather during the month of April. That on clay soil suffered severely. The acreage winter-killed in the southern four tiers of counties, and also in the entire State, is ten per cent. of the acreage sowed. The condition of wheat not winter killed is estimated to be 42 per cent. better in the southern four tiers of counties, and 33 per cent. better in the entire State, than on the first of May, 1881.

The condition of clover on the first day of May was not as promising as on the first of April. Thirty-eight per cent., or nearly two-fifths of the acreage in the southern four tiers of counties, and 32 per cent., or nearly two-thirds of the total acreage in the State, is reported winter-killed. The condition of clover not winter-killed is, in the southern four tiers, 12 per cent., and in the State 9 per cent., below the condition May 1, 1881.

The figures given in the table indicate that the outlook for apples and peaches is favorable; but many of the correspondents express fear that the severe freeze on May 1st had injured, and, in some localities, possibly ruined, peaches.

Condition of Wheat and Clover, and condition (as regards flesh) of Cattle and Sheep, May 1, 1882, compared with May 1, 1881.

Table with columns: STATE AND COUNTIES, WHEAT—Per cent. of acreage sowed winter-killed, WHEAT—Per cent. of acreage not winter-killed, CLOVER MEADOWS AND CLOVER PASTURES—Per cent. of acreage winter-killed, CATTLE—Condition (as regards flesh) compared with May 1, 1881—Per cent., SHEEP—Condition (as regards flesh) compared with May 1, 1881—Per cent.

VISITOR RECEIPTS (CONTINUED).

- MAY. 12.—M B Welcher, \$1.50; J M Peters, 2.00. 13.—W B Cutting, 2.00; E J Goodwin, 8.00. 14.—H W Hillyard, 1.30; C P Farr, 1.00. 15.—L Simmons, 1.50; D K Charles, 2.00; Lydia Evans, 1.00. 16.—J P Madden, 1.00; John Wells, 3.00. 17.—Louis Reinhold, 1.00; O N Jenkins, 1.00. 18.—H Shipman, 10.00; S R Lewis, 1.00. 19.—W A Webster, 1.50; Warren Haven, 1.00; W B Langley, 1.35. 20.—A W Miller, 1.00; Theo Bathy, 1.00; John T Rich, 1.00.

On our second page is a column and a half of lively reading matter. We refer to the remarks of Thomas Kinsella, at the anti-monopoly meeting in Albany. Do not fail to read that speech. It is earnest and able, as well as sound, temperate and judicious.

Resolutions.

Bro. Cobb.—Battle Creek Grange, No. 66, requests the publication of the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Nathaniel Chilson and wife, who have been leading members of this Grange since it was first organized, and who have been foremost in every good work for its advancement and for the prosperity of the Order, have recently severed their connection with this Grange and removed to Dakota, therefore,

Resolved, That after so many years of pleasant association, we part with feelings of regret and sadness; that their absence leaves a void in this Grange not easily filled; that it is some slight satisfaction to know that our loss will be others' gain; and that we believe they will continue to labor for the good of the Order in their new locality.

HENRY ANDRUS, D. CAINE, DAVID YOUNG, Committee. Battle Creek, May 20, 1882.]

Explanation.

Editor Grange Visitor:—The resolution in the VISITOR of May 15th, signed three stars, allow me to amend as follows: strike out "one third" and insert "one half."

It looks as though the Granger (I take it for granted he is one) has only been partially converted to the grand doctrine of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, viz: the equality of the sexes before the law.

J. S. Clear Creek, Ill., May 20, 1882.

Bro. Cobb.—You will find inclosed subscription to VISITOR. Send to Jackson Williams, North Star, Gratiot Co., Mich. I banter most every one I see to take the VISITOR, and if the name Grange was taken off and Farmer substituted, there wouldn't be so many afraid of it. But I am glad the name is as it is.

No. 371 is gaining every meeting. There are four new applications, and prospects of yet more are good.

Fraternally, S. L. LITTLE. North Star, May 22, 1882.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of Kent County Grange will be held on the fair grounds at Grand Rapids on the 14th of June at 10 o'clock A. M. An interesting program has been arranged for the meeting and an open session will be the order of the afternoon, to be addressed by some one of our good talkers from abroad.

There will be a special meeting of Oakland County Pomona Grange at Milford Grange hall, on Tuesday, June 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Public meeting at 2 o'clock P. M. Will use the programme prepared at the April meeting, which was not held on account of sickness.

HIRAM ANDREWS, Master. Orion, May 15, 1882.

The Girard Grange will entertain the Pomona Grange of Branch County at their hall in the village of Girard, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. A very interesting series of papers will be presented. The afternoon session will be an open one. Members of the Order are cordially invited. Farmers and their friends are also cordially invited to the afternoon session.

H. D. PESSELL, Lecturer. Quincy, May 17, 1882.

The next regular meeting of Ingham Co. Pomona Grange will be held at the hall of Bunker Hill Grange at Fitchburg, on Friday, June 9, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend. At 1:30 P. M. the meeting will be open to the public, to which all are invited. The following is the program for the occasion:—

- Music and prayer. Quotations from the book of nature. P. M. Etchells. The home of taste. Helen Havens. Select Reading. Mrs. John Miller. What I don't believe. James Wheaton. Can our present method of examining school teachers be improved? Frank Havens. Muck as a fertilizer. C. L. Randall. Unfinished work. Sister A. E. Longyear. Does it pay to raise wheat for less than one dollar per bushel? W. D. Longyear. C. M. WOODLAND, Sec'y.

The quarterly meeting of the D. & B. C. Council P. of H. will be held at the hall of Rochester Grange Thursday, June 1, 1882, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. The program is as follows:—

- Opening of Council. Appointment of committee on credentials. Presentation of accounts. Unfinished business. New business. Reports of committees. Music. Basket lunch—Tea and coffee free. AFTERNOON SESSION. Music. Address of welcome by Joshua Van Housan of Rochester. Response by the Master of the Council. Music. A volunteer talk by the Lecturer, Mrs. L. A. Pearsall, of Disco. Song by the oldest Granger in Michigan, Mr. Bose, of Washington. Reading of the Grange paper by the editress, Mrs. Barwise, of Rochester. How much education is needful for the farmer and his family? Carr Clark, Orion. Music. Suggestions for the good of the Order. Mr. J. H. Haines, Mrs. Helen Hall, J. M. Norton, J. J. Snook, E. H. Cassidy, and John Lester. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend. Members will please bear in mind that contributions to the Grange paper are desired by the editress, Mrs. Barwise, of Rochester. C. K. CARPENTER, Master. JEROME G. NOBLE, Secretary.

CLEAN up all rubbish about yards and buildings, and remove manure heaps—having all possible materials for compost gathered and utilized.



YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THE KAISER AND THE LITTLE MAID.

(A TRUE INCIDENT.)

A hush in the schoolroom prevailed, Each heart with expectancy burned, For the Kaiser was coming that day, And all eyes to the portals were turned.

Literary Style.

Style is the manner in which an author expresses his ideas; the wording and arrangement of his sentences. Buffon, a celebrated French writer, asserts, "The style is the man himself."

heart. While God rules, and Christianity fires the immortal soul, the poet will be remembered.

Though living to the advanced age of seventy-five, Longfellow's creative imagination continued to invigorate his fertile brain to the closing moment.

Dr. Robertson's manner of composing would be well for us all to imitate. He wrote his sentences on small slips of paper, which he afterwards polished to his satisfaction, and entered in a book kept for the purpose.

We cannot pay too much respect to the poetically inspired Collins. The melancholy cast of his mind happily did not mar the beauty of his poems.

Though the poetry of Collins and Gray was far from being one, yet that majestic rhythm, that pathetic harmony which swells like "pennants in the wind," was grasped with omnipotent power by them both.

Cowper lends beauty to the scenes of nature. We perceive in his blooming flowers not only the natural tints, but we seem to inhale the sweet fragrance of their dewy petals.

In writing to a friend he says: "To touch and retouch is—though some boast of negligence, and others would be ashamed to show their foul copies, the secret of all good writing, especially in verse. I am never weary of it myself."

Nothing was ever achieved worthy of remembrance by posterity, that did not require great labor. Thomas Gray, whose name has been immortalized by his "Elegy written in a country churchyard," did not possess the fertile genius capable of producing such a masterpiece in an idle afternoon.

There are no Cowpers now-a-days, courting the muses at three years of age, and composing an "Ode to Solitude" at twelve. Our modern Bryants are learning how to read at thirteen instead of writing an "Embargo."

Reading standard literature is an essential requisite to a clear style. Nothing that vitiate the thoughts should be perused. Burke and Chatham, two of the finest and most polished orators of any age, were readers of the best books, and owners of five libraries.

Let us make these masters our guides and write our effusions with all the care possible. We need not all imitate one author, for style is as various as the forms and tints of the airy clouds that follow each other in tandem through the blue canopy of heaven on a summer morning.

own style. It resembles a beleaguered town, beggars are straggling in every direction. Verbal squares that might have done effectual service under Whipple are half-clothed and wander in an aimless manner, peering into each others faces, sleeping in gutters, and reeling with intoxication of the fancy.

However, if I did not try to write I should never learn, and to give a gentle hint: CRITICISM IS THE SCHOOL OF IMPROVEMENT.

Snowdown, April 15th, '82.

Suggestions.

WHY SOME FARMERS DO NOT SUCCEED. They are not active and industrious. They are slothful in everything. They do not keep up with improvements.

Stones—Muck.

Alonzo Sessions in Husbandman. If comments relating to matters that have been discussed and laid aside are acceptable, I will say first of rocks that lay about the fields in the way.

2d. Regarding the value of peat or muck for manure, I have to say, if my memory is not at fault, Judge Budd, of New York, was credited with making a very productive farm of a high sandy plain near Albany by free use of muck.

Home, Ionia, Mich., March 30, 1882. CLOVER makes excellent hay. If cut in the proper time, saved in a proper manner, and put away in sheds and barns, it is the best hay for most kinds of stock that farmers can save.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

CLARK—Died at her home in Danby, Ionia county, Sister ESTHER CLARK, aged 62 years, a worthy member of Danby Grange, No. 185.

GORTON—Died at his residence in Watson, Allegan Co., March 21, 1882, of liver complaint, Brother GORHAM GORTON, a worthy member of Watson Grange, No. 154, P. of H., in the 53rd year of his age.

THOMPSON—On the morning of the 27th of April DARWIN A. THOMPSON, the pure citizen, the devoted public servant, the kind friend to all, the affectionate husband, and the ardent member of the Grange, departed this life and has gone to "that bourne whence no traveler returns."

THOMPSON was 53 years and seven months of age, was born in the state of New York, came to this State when a lad of ten; has grown to manhood and passed on to the middle age of life loved, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Alabastine Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durable finish for walls, as it is not held on the wall with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone Cement that hardens with age, and every additional coat strengthens the wall.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES. Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE. Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred, 75. Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members, 1 00.

FENNO & MANNING, WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 117 Federal St., Boston.

A. VANDENBERG, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HARNESS, WHIPS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, &c., 92 Monroe Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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To the Farmers and Fruit Growers of Lenawee, Berrien, Cass, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Calhoun, Branch, Hillsdale, Jackson, Washtenaw, Monroe and Wayne Counties, in the State of Michigan, and Lucas and Williams in the State of Ohio, and the entire State of California:

THE BEST, SAFEST, CHEAPEST AND THE MOST ECONOMICAL MACHINE

in the line of Evaporators ever offered in any market. 1st. The immense amount of drying capacity for the amount of room used.

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Its Annual Meetings occur at the same time and place as the annual session of the State Grange. This feature was for the express purpose of providing for a large representation of the members of the Society at its most important meeting of the year, when its officers are elected, and without special notice any amendment to the laws and rules governing the Society may be made.

The MUTUAL PLAN adopted by this Society provides that an Assessment shall be made ONLY when a member dies, and the amount of that assessment is fixed when a person becomes a member, and cannot be increased at any subsequent period. This assessment is graduated according to age, which is an important and distinctive feature of this Society—one which should commend it to the favorable consideration of Patrons.

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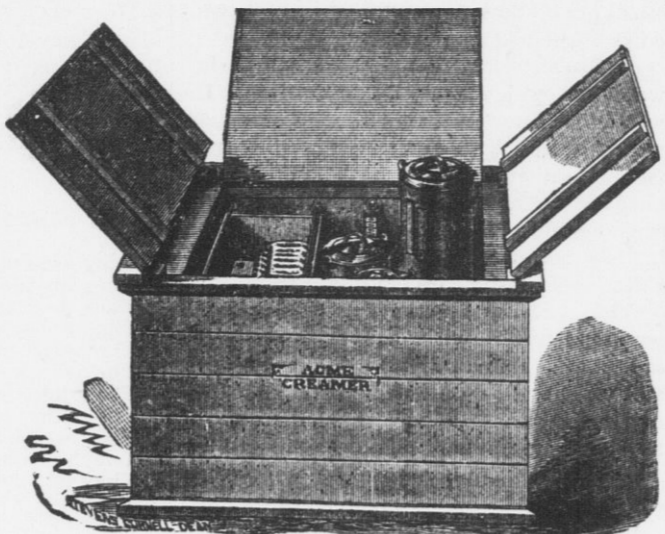
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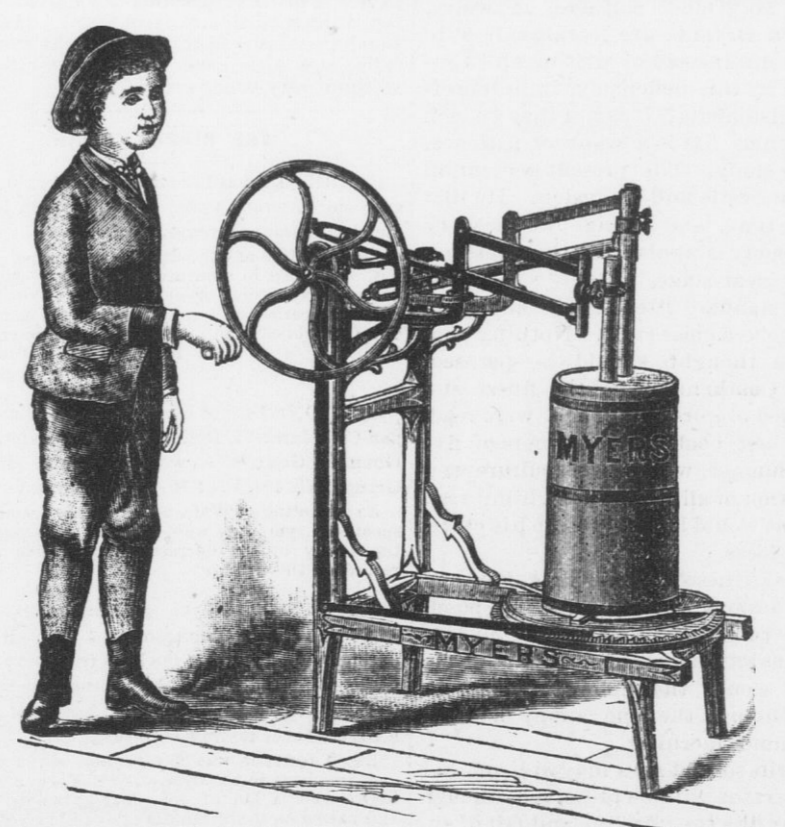
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