

"THE FARMER IS OF MORE CONSEQUENCE THAN THE FARM, AND SHOULD BE FIRST IMPROVED."

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The Grange Visitor

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SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., JUNE 1, 1882.

Root Culture.

Bro. Cobb :-- I said in my article on root culture, a few weeks ago, that in due time I would tell when and how to plant, tend and secure. So here goes. If you have followed my instructions up to this time and kept your ground well harrowed and free from weeds, keep it so up to the 1st to the 10th of July, then cultivate as deep as you can without disturbing the manure which you plowed under. Smooth the surface. For this purpose I use two slabs about eight feet long, placed horizontally, about eight inches apart, with the round side down, held in place by spiking on two pieces of 2x4 scantling with the ends projecting on one side say 15 or 18 inches, to hitch a team. Draw this over the ground and it will leave it perfectly smooth. There are two objects in this: one is to enable you to run your hand longer. seed drill straight and true; the other is to enable you to cultivate without throwing dirt and lumps onto the small plants.

Drill in perfectly straight rows three feet apart, if you cultivate with a horse; if not, two or two and one half feet will do. The object in having the rows perfectly straight is that you may set your cultivator just to fill the space between the rows.

Call for the Swedish turnip or rutabaga when buying the seed. As soon as they are up so as to be plainly seen, pull out so that no two plants stand together, and run through with the cultivator very lightly. They will within a very few days be large enough to thin out to the proper space, say 10 to 12 inches apart; just before the tops become too large to work put the cultivator down still deeper, and you are done until harvest.

To harvest, take a sharp hoe and clip the top, dropping it between two rows; then take a potatoe hook and pull two rows of turnips into one, which is very easily done in case you hoe no dirt around the baga, which you must be careful not to do, as it will not grow one-half its size,

Put in pits, cover with dry straw pretty Put in pits, cover with dry straw pretty apply, and perhaps the most effectual, is thick, and cover with earth not over six hellebore sifted on the centre of the bush; it inches. Put a round stick three or four requires but a very small quantity to accominches in diameter in the top of the pit, and when covered pack the dirt around the stick and even dry dirt. The worm being covand take it out, leaving a space for ventila-tion. Leave this open until cold, freezing and fine sifted on him will kill him; but tion, Leave this open until cold, freezing weather, and then throw over it a forkful of manure or anything to close the vent hole. Any man who strictly follows the directions I have given, and fails of a good and very cheap crop, can publish me through the GRANGE VISITOR as a humbug, and I make clean work; so that if a second crop J. R. HENDRYX, won't talk back. Lect. Hamilton Grange, No. 335.

grapes the first of July, and the other grapes will follow in succession.

Most of the fruits go north for a market before fruits there come in season. If any northern man has a desire to come here and enjoy this mild climate and engage in the fruit culture, he will find plenty of hills similar to this that can be had cheaply in their wild condition.

It froze but little here last winter; ice did not form over half an inch. Wild fruits are very abundant, especially blackberries and whortleberries, which will

be ripe soon. Shall try and enjoy the peaches whilst I am here, for probably shall have to wait sometime for them to ripen after I get home. As I leave here this bright morning the beauty and attractive scenery of this place make me wish I could linger here still Fraternally, EMMONS BUELL.

Little Rock, May 22, 1882.

The Currant Worm.

When this enemy of both the currant and coosberry bush first made its appearance in the Western States, its habits were so little known that it often destroyed most of the foliage on the bushes, before discovered, and many thought that the worms hatched out, and grew to full size in three or four days but careful observation disclosed the fact, that the reason they had been supposed to grow so quick was because the small worms (for several days, nearly a week) kept hid in the centre of the bushes, where they could eat unseen and also be protected from the hot sun. Careless observers looked only on hot suff. Carefess observers looked only on the outside of the bushes, and seeing no worms, supposed they were not hatched. After the habits of the worms become known they are easily discovered by opening the bushes and looking into the centre. When the worms are first hatched very small pin holes will be discovered in the As the worms grow larger they eat leaves. more and more of the leaf, and at the same time approach the outside leaves of the bush-When near the outside they are large enough to make clean work. About this time their appearance may be looked for, and as soon as discovered, measures should

be taken to destroy them. The easiest to plish the work. Air slacked lime, if it touches the worm, will kill it, so will ashes

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH THIS..

Care of Young Turkeys.

Young turkeys when first hatched are quite tender and should have the best of care. When hatched under a hen they should be placed in a good coop situated on a dry rlot, for dampness injures them. They should be fed mostly on curd made from sour milk; give them milk to drink. They should not be fed on cornmeal until at least a month old, and then it should be scalded : in fact it should be scalded when fed to any kind of young birds. When the hen-turkey comes off with her young, they should be looked after, fed and kept out of the wet grass.

F. W.

Yes, Old Poultry, I will answer the call, f as you say, it means me. I live on a farm and raise a few turkeys. Have raised mostly white ones, but am trying the bronze this year. I set the eggs under hens if it is early, then my turkeys will lay more eggs : but if I have no hens that will set, as is generally the case, I let the turkey set, and take the little ones, when about two or three days old, and put them with a hen that has chicks to raise. The little ones are very tender, but I seldom lose one, as I coop the hens near the house, where I can care for them. I always feed on sour milk slightly scalded, mixed with bread crumbs or Graham flour. Indian meal will nearly always kill them. I let them run where they please after they are three or four weeks old; they are such devourers of insects that I think them very profitable.

MRS. E. D. LAMBERTSON. Orleans, May 21, 1882.

Having had some experience in raising turkeys, would say that we have tried several different kinds and find the Bronze the best, both for being hardy and best for market. Prefer the tarkey hen for setting the eggs under. If I use a common hen I take out the turkeys soon as I can, and feed them on bread crumbs soaked in water, as soon as I put them in the coop. Then heat sour milk, pour it over corn meal which cooks it) and then feed that, as the curd makes them grow too fast for their limbs. Had some one year that I fed on curd, and their legs turned out and over so they could not walk and they died; lost nearly all that year; have fed meal and curd since, and they grow very fast, and I have not lost any. Raised twenty last year; ten were hatched in August, and we realized \$1.00 apiece for them dressed. We sent to Ada, Kent County for ours. Three hen turkeys weighed twenty pounds each, and the gobbler thirty pounds. Are raising all pure Bronze this year. Will wait and see what others write, before we add more. Yours truly, DELIA DURKEE." Portage, May, 1882.

Agricultural Department. THE OLD FARM-HOUSE. Out in the meadow the farm-house lies, Old and gray, and fronting the west. Many a swallow thither flies Twittering under the evening skies,

In the old chimney building her nest. Ah, how the sounds make our poor hearts swell

Send them again on an eager quest; Bid the sweet winds of heaven tell Those who have loved so long and well. To come again to the dear old nest.

When the gray evening, cool and still, Hushes the brain and heart to rest, Memory comes with a joyous thrill, Brings the young children back at will, Calls them all home to the gray old nest.

Patient we wait till the golden morn Rise on our weariness half confessed; Till, with the chill and darkness gone, Hope shall arise from another dawn, And a new day to the sad old nest.

Soon shall we see the eager east Bright with the Day Star at heaven's behest; Soon, from the bondage of clay released, Rise to the palace, the King's own feast, Birds of flight from the last year's nest. -Philadelphia Times,

BE CONTENT.

Clover-top sighed when the wind sang sweet, Dropping the thistle-down at her feet. "Oh, dear me! Never a day Can I roam at will, but ever alway In this tiresome meadow must wearily stay."

Thistle-down floated, then sank unto rest, Only to rise at the breeze's behest, Hither and yon on the wings of the air, Tired little sprite, so dainty and fair. "Oh, to just stop," she sighed, "anywhere."

Honey-bees swarmed to thistle and clover— Sweet little ones. Over and over A work-a-day song they cheerily sing : "Look up, dear hearts, and what the days bring Bless God for it all—yes, everything !"

Marketing Wool.

Bro. Cobb :-- I desire to call the attention of the Patrons of the State to the fact that the time is near at hand when our wool crop will be ready for market, and the committee appointed by the State Grange, at its session in 1880, and reappointed in 1881, consisting of H. Shipman, of Grand Ledge C. Glidden, of Paw Paw, and Geo. W. Van Aken, of Coldwater, have been diligently at work preparing the way to continue this grand co-operation work which gave such general satisfaction last year.

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THE PLAN is to ship to Fenno & Manning, of Boston, who give the best recommendations from banks and business houses in Boston as to their ability to do as they agree, which are entirely satisfactory to your committee.

Order sacks of Fenno & Manning, where fifty or more are needed. For less numbers order of H. Shipman, Grand Ledge.

The business is to be done substantially as last year, and for the same price; except Fenno & Manning charge one-half cent per pound more, making 21 cts. per pound, because of the great amount of work in handling so many small lots.

We trust each Grange will take active measures at once by appointing an active. energetic member to work up this co-operation business in the locality of each Grange, joining together through the County Granges where practicable, shipping our wool to the best market in the world, and where it is sold on its merits, giving each his just due, and thereby avoiding the jockeying and dishonest tricks of many of the local dealers. Any information or assistance will be given by either member of the committee when called for.

Patrons, your committee are full in the faith that you will second our efforts in this work of reform by prompt, vigorous work, ridding yourselves of the necessity of submitting to the unfair system to which you have so long been subjected.

All except the very heavy wools, such as cannot be properly washed in the water at the temperature when we usually wash, should be washed to realize the most dollars and cents, as the sales are now conducted.

H. SHIPMAN, Chairman State Committee. Grand Ledge, May 13, 1882.

A BARREL of plaster should be kept in a handy place in every stable and manure Where this is used constantly, there cellar. will be freedom from the usual strong odor of stables and fermenting manure, and a saving of valuable material which would otherwise escape.

Arkansas Fruit Farm .--- A Letter from Emmons Buell of Kalamazoo.

On my return from Arkadelphia, by the kind invitation of Col. E. H. Chamberlain, I went to his place, which is about two miles out of Little Rock, nearly north, situated on the top of Fort Hill-so-called by reason of two forts having been erected during the late war on this hill-and is about 240 feet above the Arkansas river, thus affording a fine view of Little Rock and the mountain peaks along, up and bordering the valley of the Arkansas river; and away in the blue distance stands boldly up the lofty peaks of old Mount Maumette. But I was going to tell you of this fruit place.

The place consists of two hundred acres. The house and buildings are situated nearly in the center, and as the place has a slight descent from this point, a good view is had of the whole farm. Eighty acres improved and set to fruit trees as follows: 6,000 peach, one-half in bearing; will all be of bearing age next year. 800 apples in bearing; 400 pears, and as fine young trees as I ever saw. The Bartletts are blighting some-no other variety showing any blight. 200 wild gooseplum; 4 acres of grapes in bearing, consisting of Ives, Concord, Delaware, Catawba, and a few other varieties.

The vines have made a good growth, have a healthy look, and are well loaded with fine bunches of grapes.

Strawberries are cultivated to some extent and have been shipping to St. Louis since April 15th-about closed out at this timehave netted twenty-five cents per quart. The peaches are now beginning to ripen, and will soon begin to ship to St. Louis and Chicago,

The plums will be ripe soon, and the Ives

as it is important to kill all of the first crop, that there may be no second, and as the lime, ashes or dry dirt will do no injury except it strikes the worm, many will escape usually enough to secure a good second crop; it is therefore best to destroy the first crop with hellebore, which is very likely to comes they must come from worms raised on some neighbor's bushes. where the battle against the first crop has not been fought

when all cultivators of currants and gooseberry bushes will attend to it in sea-son, and kill all of the first crop, we shall be very likely to get rid of the pest. Every cultivator of these fruits should feel it to be his bounden duty to either cut his bushes down or take especial pains to kill all of the worms; when this is done the country will soon be rid of a very troublesome enemy.

A WISE APPROPRIATION .- The sum of \$10,000 a year for five consecutive years, has been appropriated by the Northern Pacific directors, for the planting of trees along the track of their road through Dakota. The plan of doing this contem-plates, in addition to a live and durable snow fence formed by closely planted trees, the cultivation of timber in a wide plantation, from which in future years supplies for the track can be taken. - The New Northwest.

REMEDY FOR LICE.—A. C. Austin, Wis-consin, says: "If farmers will steep Quassia chips, making the liquid strong, and with the use of a sponge give the animal a thorough wetting, they will find the remedy effectual, safe and cheap, always selecting a warm, pleasant day for making the applica-tion. The chips will cost about 12 cents a pound."

ARTIFICIAL hatching of eggs was prac-ticed from time immemorial in China, India and Egypt. It is still practiced in the latter country, where incubators are in use, of a capacity of 40,000 to 80,000 eggs. The country people furnish the eggs, receiving, at the expiration of 21 days, 200 chickens for every 300 eggs.

To KEEP hen-houses clear of lice, clean out once a week; and then dust with airslaked lime, and put kerosene on the roosting poles. The lice cannot breed in this dust, and the kerosene drives them from the bodies of the fowls. If this is strictly carried out, you will clean your house. I lose none by sickness, and roup is a stranger with me. My hens are laying splendidly, and I have

Talks on Poultry, No. 8.

CARE OF YOUNG TURKEYS.

Although this is a seasonable time for this topic, so many other things are also seasonable just now that it has prevented a heartier response to the invitation of last issue. Be sure and let us hear from you whenever convenient. The subject of turkeys will be more generally discussed during the holidays, when the turks come brown and smoking from the oven, stuffed with bread they didn't eat, seasoned with sage or oysters. One farmer we know had at least one each week during the winter season; all of which is proper. If there is a class who should live on the top-most shelf it is the Michigan Grangers. With proper knowledge of turkey habits and success in raising, it is a luxury within easy reach of every farmer.

Considering the busy season, those who have answered the invitation place readers under special obligations to them. Their concise statements have covered the ground so well as to leave us little to say, more than a couple of hints. In setting any eggs from which we are particularly anxious for the best results we divide the eggs among two or three hens, adding enough commoner eggs to make out a small setting, This reduces the risk to the minimum. In raising turkeys we rear them among chicks, which wonts them to domestic life, and makes them easier to feed and care for.

Grand View Farm, } OLD POULTRY.

THE importation of potatoes into the United States for the 12 months ending Feb. 28,1882,has been the largest ever known, all the music I want.—Cor. Poultry World. | amounting in value to \$438,461.

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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— Were and weel to morrow! Woe and weal to-morrow

Feathers to fall with the weight of the dew, Pangs to sadden the long life through, Roses and thorns to fly on their way, And thoughts of the year and the waifs of a day-Hope and love and sorrow !

Fiends, that grin with demon joy, Delight with humans to caper and toy, Every clamp on the molten bed Is a dream, a hope, a promise dead— A chill to pulse forever !

The days and months and years go by, Till the prophet angel leaves the sky For the marky room and the rattling wheel, It's click and cog, and touch of steel, It's band and steam and lever !

And side by side in the rolling press, To crush, to cheer, to curse, to bless, The angel and demon ever wait, Shaking the very doors of state. And thrilling through the nation !

Hark, how the monster throbs and groans, Creaking his iron nerves and bones; What to him is the pain or please, Joy from the land or death from the seas, High or lowly station ?

Out of the misty halls below Hither and thither the white wings go-Tears that pressed shall tickle for aye, Pains that never and never can die In all time's rolling surges !

Pressman ! see that thy reins are well -Every turn of that press shall tell— It may be woe and it may be weal. say how far the wheel Into the future surges? -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 corporations of this State do not feel at all so comfortable as they did a year or two There is a great change in the political ago. situation already, and a great change for the better. I am told that many of our friends here to-day are giving a great deal of consideration to this question :- How shall the Railroad Commission be appointed? There was no such question before the reo-ple two years ago. Such was the power of the corporations then, they dared to make it known that they owned a majority of the legislature, and that majority contemptuously rejected the popular demand for a Railroad Commission. That so much has been accomplished is due to the bold and patriotic men who have organized the Anti-Monopoly movement, and who have been so persistent and self-sacrificing in promulgating its principles among the people.

It takes a bold man to challenge the enmity of the corporate interests of our time. If he is a business man, the corporations may ruin him; if he is a professional man, they may bar his way to professional ad-vancement; if he is a public man, honorably ambitious, he carries his political life in his hands from the moment he antagonizes the influences the corporations wield in a hundred ways. The people alone can battle with them with entire impunity and with a certainty of success. The people are with this movement, and those who are with the people have nothing to fear. Let me say here, and at the outset, there is nothing you can do to-day that will please the corporations of this State so much as to divide here, to be turbulent, to be at enmity each with the other. Let us resolve to disappoint them in the outcome of our deliberations. I do not care how this proposed Railroad Commission may be appointed; the obtaining of the commission is a great gain. If I had to say what should be done with the commission bill by the Senate, under the existing circumstances, I would rather it was defeated; I want to meet the issue now. [Applause.] The concentrated power of the corpora-tions 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." If the corporations of the State desire to meet the issue now by defeating the bill before the Senate, we are ready to meet them. [Applause.] I am one of those who believe that there is a good deal more in this cause than many who are engaged in it seem to think. It is to me the fight of 1860 over again ; it is the fight for equal rights and individual manhood in this country, and all other questions are subordinate to this one great question: Have free institutions been bequeathed to us in vain? [Applause.] The forms of our Government may remain just as they are, but if the spirit in which they were created is suffered to depart, the rule of the people will have ended. [Applause] Thomas Jefferson, after taking the great part he did in the formation of the federal government, believed that the noble work he had set before himself had only just commenced. He went back to his native Virginia and resolved to make that a truly Democratic-Republican commonwealth, and he would have wholly succeeded by providing for the abolition of negro slavery but for the blindness and folly of the class to which he belonged. In the written constitution of Vir-giuia, formulated by Jefferson, it was decreed that if any man there desired to found a family by entailing his estate in his family, Virginia was no place for him. [Applause.] The man who desired to establish an aristocracy by bequeathing his landed estate to his eldest son—to the injustice of his other children -for him there was no place in Virginia. The man who could not trust the people to support the churches and the ministers of whatever branch of the Christian church they chose to believe in, found himself in antagonism to the polity of Virginia. 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 Inde-pendence, these are the pillars upon which rests the fame of the man who believed be-yond all things else in the people, and in

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 justifable means? [Applause.] We all desire to leave our children in a better position in life than we were in when life opened to Is there any intelligent freeman who would not rather insure for his children and for their descendants the blessings of freedom-the fair field and no favor in the battle of life, which free government guarantees-than to secure for one of his children the possibility of amassing a fortune of a hundred millions, which he can never earn honestly and which he is not likely to use with any real advantage either to himself or to anybody else. [Applause.] 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 upon it. The best friends of capital are the men who will protect capital from itself when necessaryprotect it from the temptation which besets its possessor—to the end that they shall be enabled to protect it from those who would enabled to protect it from those who would infringe upon its rights unjustly. Ours is a new country still. We have not inherited vast accumulated wealth. The whole gen-ius of our Government is opposed to the amassing of great individual fortunes. If we would have those great entervises and we would have those great enterprises and undertakings necessary for the development of our great country, we must co-operate

the equal rights of men. It is said on high

together, we must incorporate our individu-al means to that end, and hence justice to corporations is essential to our country's greatness and growth. I hold that man to be a true friend of capital who is in favor of honest management on the part of corporations, and in order that it may be honest, we favor having the daylight shine upon their books and their accounts every hour in the day, and this is what the proposed Railroad Commission means, so far as the railroad corporations of our State are concerned.

[Applause.] 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. If protection is not secured for the weaker corporations, the stronger ones will crush them and swallow them up, and the natural order of things will be reversed in the survival of the unfittest. [Applause.]

need most of all permanent employment and assurance that all they earn is 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. So I hold that we who are for fair dealing are the best friends of honest investment. I am not here to make war on capital. I am here to encourage honest investment and to no law found to prevent them from meeting advocate methods in shaping our laws so at any time and nominally increasing their that no family in one or two generations shall possess one or two hundred millions of the wealth of this country. It cannot be honestly earned by any man, or by two generations of one family, and if our Gov-ernment was conducted in the spirit in which it was created, it would not be possible at all. The existence of this Convention is proof conclusive that both parties have been unfaithful to the purposes of the people, and that the Democratic party has been the most unfaithful of all, because it has no excuse for infidelity. I have spent the best years of my life in its service; I have a great attachment for it; nay, I have a lingering hope that it will match its platform with our platform and purpose,-but I say here, I am prepared to follow the principles enunciated in the platform you adopted at Utica, and I do not care where those principles lead me. [Applause.] 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. We must be patient and tolerant with each other. We must conduct our business in order, and to that end there must be that democratic subordination to authority which will lift up and dignify all our proceedings. 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. Here we have trusted all and staked all upon the people. There is no court of high appeal—there is no reserved strength, under God, to fall back on. If free government fails in this land-if the people here cannot protect themselves in their rights,the years of free government on the earth are numbered. [Loud applause.] It has been said that we have no basis for a political party, or for party action—that our move-ment is based on one idea. It is not true, but if it were, it is a noble idea—the equality of man-the right of every man to the largest possible share of what he earns-of what he produces. 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. [Loud applause.]

VISITOR. THE GRANGE

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 agriculturalists 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. Take for instance the matter of transportation, when five or six of the great railroad kings are uniting and pooling their interests, thus preventing all competition in freight and passenger rates; thus placing us as producers and manufacturers and consumers entirely under their control. They may dictate to us and we will be obliged to acquiesce. Still some of our railroad corporations claim that they are making but a small per cent on their capital invested, and our worthy Governor in his proclamation to the Senate and House of Representatives set forth that we had some roads in Michigan that were barely paying expenses. Now this may be a fact on some of our branch roads; they may not be paying a very big per cent on the capital they claim they have invested. But do we all fully understand the very nice way they have of meeting and nominally increasing their capital stock without any corresponding increase in values?

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 \$154,426,-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. In addition to this is a capital stock of \$150,749,164.27, which represents little or no money actually paid towards the construction of the roads. The sum of stocks and debts of the roads of our State make a sum of more than \$300,000,000, an amount which is no doubt more than Capitol does not is anything differ greatly from labor. The honest capitalists want security most of all, and those who labor men complain of hard times, and say their roads do not pay unless excess of earnings over expenses is a fair interest on both stocks and debt, an enormous interest, say 32 per cent on actual cost. Now these are stubborn facts, taken from Railroad Commissioner's books. Still on our statutes there is stock without any corresponding increase in value.

> 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

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. Now, Brothers and Sisters, believing all this to be true, let us strive as we meet here in

our Grange home from time to time, to make our meetings both pleasant and instructive-for this is our home; here we may exchange thoughts on matters that most interest us as agriculturists. And let us enand attractive that all farmers and their families will be so well pleased with the precepts that our Order teaches that they can in no wise stay outside the gate. And let us set a sharp watch over our words and actions and live as members of one family in our Grange, so that we may not say or do anything to offend a Brother or Sister of our Order. And may envy, jealousy or hatred

never enter our peaceful enclosure. 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. The writer, as I understand him, makes the average cost of freight per mile a "little less than two-thirds of a cent," and closes by saying that "these are figures worth studying by those who denounce the extortions of the railroads."

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 ble operation, like the air we breathe." 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 61 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 change.

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 al ways considered rather an extreme 'straight out Democrat,' I have endeavored to do no 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. Some, even in the Order, may not be aware that even in South Carolina there are Republicans and Greenbackers, as well as Democrats, in the Grange, and some of the most efficient Masters and officers of some of the strongest and most flourishing Granges are of the two first named. In other states the editors of Grange organs are divided among the various parties. My views as to politics in the Grange are to discuss anything and everything of benefit or interest to the Order or the people, but to do it strictly as Patrons, and not as either Democrats, Republicans or Greenbackers, and when a conclusion is reached, that is deemed wise, true and just, then let each and all go to their political party meetings and work and insist that said party shall act and aid in carrying such conclusion out. On this ground I stand in the National Grange and in the State Grange.-Hon. James M. Lipscomb. South Carolina. 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 scalled parts, and to keep it constantly well wetted with the sodiac lotion, so as to keep it from drying. By this means it usu-ally happens, that all pain ceases in from a quarter to half an hour, or even in much less time. When the main part of a limb. such as the hand and forearm or the foot and leg, has been burned, it is best, when practicable, to plunge the part at once into a tub or pail, or other convenient vessel filled with the soda lotion, and to keep it there until the pain subsides; or the limb may be swathed or encircled with a surgeon's cotton bandage previously soaked in the saturated solution, and kept constantly wetted with it; the relief being usually immediate, provided the solution be saturated and cold.-Medical Practitioner. 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.-Farmers' Review.

JUNE 1, 1882.

Self-Control in Society.

Never show that you feel a slight. This 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. Never resent publicly a lack of courtesy; it is in the worst taste. What you do privately about dropping such an acquaintance must be left to vourself.

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 manœuvres; 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 deavor to make our Grange home so pleasant palace as they could be in a tenement house, and worse, for the educated contestants know better. But that they exist we know as well as we know that the diptheria rages. We must only reflect philosophically that it takes all sorts of people to make a world that there are good people, rank and file; that there is a valiant army and a noble navy; that there are also pirates who will board the best ships, and traitors in every army ; and that we must be ready for them all; and that if we live in a crowd, we must propitiate that crowd.

Never show a factious 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.

We are not always wrong when we quarrel, but if we meet our deadliest foe at a friend's house we are bound to treat him with perfect civility. That is neutral ground. Never, by word or look, disturb your hostess. And, in all honesty, cultivate a graceful salutation, not too familiar, in a crowd. Do not kiss your friend in a crowd ; be grave and decorous always. Burke said that manners were more important than laws. "Manners are what vex or soothe, comfort or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensi-

The Dangers ot Ignorance.

One cannot judge from the brief accounts given which are the precise causes of such lisasters, 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. Nitro-glycerine itself is a dense, yellowish liquid, but, in order to diminish the dangers attending its use, fine ground mica, sawdust, or some sim-ilar powder is saturated with it, and thus the various blasting-powders known as dynamite, mica-powder, dualin, rend-rock, etc., are formed. These compounds can be easily trans-ported with comparative safety. But the nitro-glycerine easily draws off from the pow der and oozes from any crevice in the vessel in which the compound is kept. Drops of it thus bedewing the edge of a box may be very easily mistaken for oil escaping, and if workmen ignorantly endeavor to nail the box tighter or open it for examination, there will be a disastrous explosion. Several have occurred in the past years in this way. The victims, knew, no doubt, that nitro-glycerine, or the compounds, may be exploded by a blow (contact with fire is not needful), but they did not suspect that the innocent-looking oil was nitro-glycerine. Why should not youth be taught in the schools somewhat of the practical danger of these substances which are coming into such common use? They would act and say no word that would have the slightest semblance of political partiality in there were judicious experiments. A Mis-souri story is that a teacher confiscated a which a pupi metal with in school hours, and, thinking it con tained chewing-gum, tried to break it open with a hammer. It was a dynamite torpedo of the kind used on the railroad track as a It was a dynamite torpedo langer-signal, and large bits of it had to be cut out the lady's cheek. Would it not have been well if she had known somewhat of the aspect of torpedoes? Was it not more important to the journeyman plumber who threw the lighted match into the pan of camphene, mistaking it for water, by which the great printing establishment of Franklin square was burned some twenty-years ago, to thow camphene by sight than to have memorized many of the matters prominent in a public school course? Surely, workmen, especially "raw hands," in establishmens where hese things are used, should be systematicalinstructed in advance, and the courts are now enforcing this principle.—From "Modern Explosives," by Benjamin V. Abbott, in Popular Science Monthly for April.

Hon. Dorman B. Eston lectured in Chicago lately on civil-service reform. It was a free lecture and yet there were not a hundred persons present. People in Amer-ica are just now too busy and too prosper-

great and growing evils. I think some of us should take more time to read and study up these questions, discuss them in our Grange, and try and understand them as they are. How forcible was this brought to my mind a short time since while listening to an address from our Worthy Master of the National Grange, when he was giving us a history of his travels through the different nations of the Old World. In all of them with but one exception the farmers were but mere surfs and tenants, a very small per cent of the population representing the wealth of the country. And the same element that reduced millions to poverty in the Old World is at work to-day in our free and independent America; and as the Grange is the first organization that has ever been known-for the protection of farmers in the history of the world we consider that it is the imperative duty of every true farmer to join with us in the elevation of our calling and the producing of a better manhood and brotherhood amongst ourselves. And for this purpose should we all labor as true Patrons, remembering that we all have a duty to do, be it ever so small. Some will say, What can I do? I can't write an essay; nor can I speak in public. Now, how can we tell until we try. Who knows but that we may have some ideas of great value to some of our Brothers and Sisters if we would but only express them! In my judgment this is our greatest failing. We have not demanded our rights and equal representation in our State legislatures and halls of Congress; we have been content to stay at home and labor from early till late, allowing some of these very smooth tongued shysters and politicians to do our thinking and legislat-

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. It has long been a maxim with philosophers that those who think most govern those who toil. So will it ever be until we learn to think and govern for ourselves. And we should by the public.

ing for us.

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

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 legal protection against these abuses. This agitation once begun, and the magnitude of the grievance being understood, it will force our rulers to give us a remedy against it. The monopo-lies will resist with all their arts and influence, but fifty millions of people, in process of time, will learn the important fact that they are fifty millions strong."

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 artices, get much better returns for his products. What he raises has to go to some market. By condensing it, less freight will have to be paid, and thus much will be saved. A farm is not only a farm; it is, or should be, a factory for changing the raw products into articles of general consumption that have a commercial value the world over-that are of the best quality, that keep well and sell well, and bring prices that will pay well for the skill, labor and capital employed in producing them .-Ex

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.

JUNE 1, 1882.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

Correspondence.

Forest Grange, No. 362.

Bro. Cobb .- Our Grange is far from dead or dormant, and for the encouragement of the staircase. We ascend half way, turn to other Patrons I will write of our doings. When I last wrote you we were taking a class of several through the initiation ceremonies. For a short time afterward we had time for some discussions of the live questions of the day. Now we are taking, or about to take, a class of six more through the initiation ceremonies into the Grange. Our meetings are well attended and are generally interesting, at any rate to the older members. May be there are some young members who, like the inexperienced farmer referred to in your paper of May 1st, think it is run too much on the plan of making money, instead of instructing the younger members. Of course, if when, as is generally the case, the Lecturer makes out a program, and calls upon the younger members to come up to the business by way of getting broken in to the rules of the Order and rules parliamentary, as adopted by the Grange, they let their natural diffidence get the start of their present duty in the matter, and excuse themselves from one meeting to another with the plea, "I am not prepared," or "I wish to be excused," what wonder the older members come to disregard their rights when they show no regard for the rights of others or of the Order to which they are united? And what wonder the Lecturer stops assigning any work to them of a nature calculated to interest and instruct them especially, and turns his attention to questions for which the older members show a live interest?

Let the brother learn to labor in earnest and he will not have long to wait for some matter that will interest and benefit the most exacting member of the Grange.

At our last meeting we had the address of Thomos K. Beecher, delivered before the National Grange in 1879, read before our Grange, and at its close resolutions were adopted endorsing its sentiments. We wish that its principles might be carried out in the lives of all true Patrons. Make the farm the place to grow good, healthy, robust, true-hearted, pure-minded men and women, instead of being as at present the place to make money and "drudges unitedly.

Thanks to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, light dawns upon our class, and not with uncertain rays, but with an effulgence that shows the pathway to higher ground to any honest toiler who is willing to work unitedly in the Grange and at the polls, as well as at his home and its surroundings.

Let us as farmers in this time of high prices for farm produce, not lose our heads and go beyond our depth, and thus expose ourselves to the slavery of debt : as there will surely be a reaction, and prices must come down, and the farmer in debt is not a reigning king.

We would be glad to see some public work done in a missionary way up in this north-

This way is our kitchen, with its nice large cook stoves; and there is the pantry, well equipped with dishes enough to spread the seven tables you saw in the dining room. Now we will go upstairs, and as you go along don't overlook that nice closet under the left, and from the landing we look into the room where the regalia of the Brothers is kept. This door takes us into the preparation room, where we find toilet accommodations all complete, and the regalia of the sisters all in good order. This is our room exclusively. That door to the left takes you in where the goat is kept and all the necessary fixtures. In the main hall we find a good organ and a nice looking young lady getting good music from it; and when needed an excellent choir to help her.

to the dining hall, which can seat seventy.

Now Bro. Cobb, don't you think we have good home? Our hall is 24x48, and well furnished.

We are so well pleased with it that we are disposed to advise all Granges to buy or build a hall of their own. Do not be tenants, farmers, but own your hall, and be genuine landlords. We are sure it will pay.

Secret Societies.

Read at the second anniversary of Tallmadge Grange, No. 639, by Mrs. Flora Cross.

Worthy Master and Friends :- There was a time, long since past, when secret societies were supposed to be upheld by the evil one; that they were a trap to decoy innocent people to ruin. And even now there are a few people who think the Grange must be wrong, or it would be open to all. We are apt to make mistakes, but such persons make a great mistake, as we well know. And a few others think the Grange don't amount to much because there are women and children in it. It is my opinion that the world would not amount to much if there were no women or children in it. Men who expect women to be a secondary object had better stay outside the gates.

I never knew a woman who had a chance to say anything who didn't make the most of it; and also wage war on intemperance.

To outside friends I would say, come among us. Those who are capable of seeing something in the Grange besides its ceremonies can see something to be accomplished. We promise a cordial welcome. A field of labor, which is also a field of beauty, awaits you.

Brothers and sisters, we need to bring our Grange principles more into our daily work that we may show to the world we are all we profess to be.

Let us aim to be good Grangers in every respect-good women, as God created us to be, and by and by (this to the sisters) we hope to be good free sisters of our republic.

Burns Grange, No. 160.

Bro. Cobb :- Grange No. 160 lives and thrives. It is situated on the bank of the Burns. We meet every Tuesday evening, annually. A few others, as the result of faand always light up, rain or shine. We want to meet because our purchasing agent has a grocery there, and some of our butter and eggs are sold at wholesale by his aid, and groceries bought in return. We have also, through our agent, Mr. E. L. Lyman, bought a car load of salt, and then we have recently bought an organ, and we are so full of music that we go there and Professor Wilcox and daughter, with a violin and organ, lead successfully. Our officers are always there, and we can't help having a meeting. Our hall is seated, carpeted and well lighted, and we have a good time P.

protection to that branch of our individual interest that brings us the greatest revenue and the greatest aid to advance our individ-ual interests. This is the universal practice by individuals, companies and corporations. ons. It is wise and economic. Agriculture is the great interest of the na-

tion, pays the greatest revenue to the government, and is the support of all branches of business and industry. And the same rule applicable to individual economy and prosperity is necessary to national prosperi-ty. Then why not give the agricultural interest the same fostering care and protec-tion as you would a like interest individu-ally? Such was the case in the early days of our national existence. Farmers then received the profits of their labor and their of interest was prosperous.

HOW DOES THE PRESENT COMPARE WITH THE PAST?

We find that of late years, through the instrumentality of schemes and manipula-tions, much special legislation has been had -granting favors to the few at a loss to the farmers. So commonly has this favoritism been distributed to the favored ones, that schemes were concocted and plans executed that enable a few to gather unto themselves the wealth produced by the masses, and especially that produced by the farmers, so that the production of wealth is no longer distributed upon merit. Industry and economy no longer cut any figure in saving to individuals what they produce. By these special statutory laws, enacted by State and National legislation, the wealth is distribut ed by the unjust methods of scheming, speculation and gambling sanctioned by special egislation. The value of farm products is not now

controlled by supply and demand, but by the speculative greed of bulls and bears and option dealing. Charges for transporting the surplus product from the farm to the markets are not based on services rendered, but on what the product will bear. Taxes are no longer equitably assessed in proportion to wealth owned by individuals, but agriculture is compelled to pay from fifteen to twenty per cent. more than its just share, while others, who count their wealth by the hundreds of thousands, and even by millions, are exempt.

Investigation shows that men worth \$500,000 pay less taxes than farmers who are worth \$6,000; men worth \$1,000,000 pay less than a farmer worth only \$11,000. So it is with greater or less wealth. In order to impress this tax-dodging system more clearly, will name a few corporations that are truthfully called tax shavers. The Mutual Life Insurance Company has over \$75.000,-000 in bonds and mortgages on real estate untexed; the Equitable Life Insurance Company has \$2,700,000 untaxed; New York city railroad property, valued at their own estimate, \$18,500,000, taxed on \$3,500,-000; telegraph corporation capital, worth in the market over \$50,000,000, taxed \$500,000; New York Central Railroad, \$155,000,000, taxed on \$500,000; Harlem Railroad, \$4,000,-000, taxed \$200,000. So we might go on and multiply cases, but in the six corporations named we have over \$300,000,000 of wealth untaxed, and in the hands of men who, above all others, should pay most cheerfully, for they are favored with much more than a just share of government blessings, yet unwilling to bear a just share of its burdens. THE RESULT OF CLASS LEGISLATION AND

FAVORITISM.

A few men control the product and trade of coal oil, that enables them to gather un-justly from the people wealth by the millions annually. A few middlemen, under favorite legislation, control the tobacco beautiful Shiawassee river, in the village of trade, and accumulate wealth by millions voritism, control the sugar trade o cific, from which they gather their millions annually as net profits out of the trade. These are but a few of the many cases of like character that we cannot name for the want of time. It will be noticed that the millions of dollars taken by these monopolies are not upon the principle of justice, nor as legitimate profits on trade, nor honest demands in busi. ness transactions, but simply taking, or in other words plain and truthfully spoken, robbing both producer and consumer of that which of right legitimately belongs to the producer as his profits, and to the consumer as his savings, but taken from them by special schemes, claimed to be legalized by favorite legislation. As a further illustration of the error of special legislation, we will name nine railroad corporations who have adulterated their stock by the watering process to the amount of \$402.000.-000. This four hundred and two millions is fictitious capital, has no existence, never had a being other than the flat contained in the decree issued by these corporations increasing imaginary wealth at pleasure. Upon the best information obtainable, the an nual interest collected on this watered stock averages 10¹/₂ per cent., or \$42,210,000; agri-culture pays of this amount \$35,248,500. Mark, now, this is only the watered stock privileges on nine railroad corporations. When we add others of like privileges, together with the favoritism of banking, manufacturing, tariffs, tax, &c., we find the amount thus extracted annually from the farmers, as tax direct and indirect, to be at the very lowest calculation, \$500,000,000. This amount is not taken in exchange for an equivalent returned, but simply because special legislation grants it to the favored few. Another error to which we desire to call your attention. We have not only made millionaires by granting them special privileges to gather the wealth produced by others, but have made millionaires by gifts. * * * 200,000,000 acres of the public land have been given to railroad corporations. Eleven private individuals own 12,378,000 acres more. From capitalization by this watering process and government gifts, we have \$2,500,000,000 in the hands of a few men.

and in the legislation of the States and nation they relied upon the courts and govern-ment for relief. But instead of these errors being corrected and they relieved from in-justice, the evil has gone from ad to worse, until they, in justice to themselves, for the protection of their own interest and in support of their own manhood, were compelled to organize, and as a result the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry was instituted, made national in its character, admitting every farmer and his family in the land who are

The object of thus uniting the farmers into a fraternal organization is to enable them to protect themselves and their inter-ests by educating themselves in the Grange -to more fully understand accounting and -to more fully understand agriculture and its science, the relation it bears to other interests, and to become familiar with the rights and privileges to which they may have claims under a just government, and the duties they owe to themselves, their fam-ilies, their neighbors and their government.

Our Grange meetings are farmers' schools, where every member becomes both a teacher and scholar. Here we edu-cate ourselves to become better farmers, by studying and discussing the science of agri riculture, its varied interests and import-ance. Here we also educate ourselves to understand the various questions of political economy and the affairs of government; this makes us better citizens as well as bet this makes us better citizens as well as better ter farmers, and more generally useful as farmers and as citizens. And when so edu-cated we shall exert an influence socially and politically in every department of life, that will lead to the rectifying of errors which now exist, and relieve the farmers from many burdens and errors with which they have been unjustly taxed and have so patiently borne for years.

OBJECT OF THE GRANGE.

The object of the Grange is not to antagonize any other class, nor to wage a warfare against any other interest, for we recognize the right and importance of every legitimate enterprise and vocation, and we are quite willing to concede to them every right up-on the principles of justice to which they may have claims. We, as farmers, cheerful-ly aid in the advancement of every useful interest, and shall strive to secure to them protection, instice and acual rights mith protection, justice and equal rights with others.

While we recognize the privileges and im-portance of all others, and concede to them every claim of right and justice, we simply ask that the importance of agriculture be ask that the importance of agriculture be also properly recognized, and equal justice be guaranteed to us. Agriculture holds a close relationship with every other interest, and all are dependent upon it for support, and it should be protected in its legitimate rights, and those engaged in it be permitted to only a chore of its profite * * to enjoy a share of its profits.

For many years agriculture has been com-pelled to contribute largely to favored interests, without an equivalent return ; farmers are paying taxes for others better able to pay them than they are.. By the operation of pools and schemes, formed into monopolies, they are forced to pay forty or fifty cents' worth of services in transporting their surplus to the markets. Agriculture pays much the largest share of public indebtedness, local and national, and after paying the numerous demands upon it, there is fre-quently no profit left as interest on their investments, often not even paying for their labor.

We see hundreds of millionaires created during the last twenty-five years, who, by this system of special privileges, have been permitted to absorb the profits of agriculture, which is not only robbing the farmer of the just rewards of labor, but the com-munities in which it was produced as well. And while farmers, under this system, have been compelled to contribute largely toward making the rich richer, they themselves

ent and that of your family for the future, your duty to yourself and to them, and then decide and act wisely your part as a farmer, as a parent, and as an American citizen. You may be advised to keep out of the Grange. A Gould, a Vanderbilt, or a demagogue would advice you to do that; and the advice, though made by another. is their advice.

3

Farmers, we must make our choice, either to unite and make our own organization what it promises to do, to educate and ele-vate us as a class, and free us from injustice and error, or clearly demonstrate to the world by our isolation from our Order that we are not capable of self-government, and are dependent on our masters to govern us. I now leave the subject with you for you to make your own selection. Which will you choose?

Write to Kalamazoo Publishing Co. for estimates on Printing, Binding, and Blank Books.

German Horse and Cow Powders. German Horse and Cow Powders. This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its compo-sition is no secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimi-late the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBEDGE ST., DE-TROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (leose), price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

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LOREN DAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

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	33		85
Evening Express,	4.77		
Mail Day Express,		1 2	13

EASTWARD.

2 30			
		9	30
		12	8
		1	36
	!	7	46
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	2 6	2 30	12

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses and Local Passen-gor daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. H. B. LEDYARD, Gen Manager, Detroit,

ern country; as there is a wide and inviting field; and if our lecturers are afraid that they will have to endure privations, I will say that such is not necessary. If they are of a class that anything short of an ambulance for conveyance would be harsh to their physical natures, why, of course, they would have a hard time, and had better not come, and I would suggest for the good of the Order, that such go instead of come,go out of the Order and let more worthy men fill their places.

But if a good, clean ride in a lumber wagon or family buggy, without a top or mudguards, a good meal of ham and eggs, potatoes and good bread and butter, with a good clean bed and warm room, happy, smiling faces withal, will be considered fair treatment, why, come along, and, see our grand country and help us. Perhaps we will throw in a little music too, as there are some among us who have a musical turn. At any rate, if we can stand it all the time without pay, the Lecturer can stand this fare for a flying trip. Some of your readers might derive pleasure or profit by a market report from this locality. We like to hear prices from other inland places. Hay, is selling from \$14 to \$20 per ton, the latter for bailed hay retailed. Wheat \$1.30, oats 60 to 65 cts., corn 40 cts. per bushel of ears, barley 75 cts., butter 30 cts., eggs 18 cts., clover seed \$6.00, timothy \$3.00, orchard grass \$3.00, potatoes \$1.00 to \$1.25. Wages for farm hands are \$20 per month, and from \$26 to \$30 in the woods. Cows are from \$40 to \$60. Will some one who lives in a section where good cows are cheaper please make note in the VISITOR. Fraternally; thine,

JOSEPH SMITH,

Lecturer Forest Grange, No. 362. Big Rapids, May 10, 1882.

Vincennes Grange, No. 221.

Bro. Cobb :- As a Brother in a late number the VISITOR wants to hear from other Granges, I will just introduce him to our Grange and its hall. We have a membership of about seventy, and more knocking at the door. With the present prospect we are well pleased.

Now, with your permission, I will introduce you to our hall. Step in ; here is the entrance hall. The door to the right opens

Synopsis of an Address Delivered by H. Eshbaugh, Lecturer of the National Grange.

PATRONS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Burns, Mich., May 12, 1882.

Time will not permit us to enter into close details of the subject to be considered upon this occasion. We purpose, however, to call your attention to facts and figures, and remind you of realities as they exist as food for thought.

In a free government like ours, all citizens have the liberty to read, think and do as they please, so long as they keep within the bounds of reason, justice, law and propriety, and do not trespass upon the rights of others. The rights of civil liberty under the laws of our government should be equitably distributed to all, it matters not whether a farmer or banker, laborer or capitalist. rich or poor. Tyranny or arbitrary power cannot be exercised by a few over the many, or by one class over another, without a direct violation of the fundamental principle upon which our government is founded, as well as the laws of American liberties.

Free governmeut guarantees rights, privileges and justice to all citizens, that should be respected and conceded to all. It protects and strengthens the weak, restrains and holds in check the strong. It divides the blessings of government equitably with all and distributes its burdens justly upon all. Less than this would not be a free nor just government.

Business, trade, legislation, administration of government-State and National-were all conducted in strict accordance with these principles for many years. Men hold-ing positions of trust then, served the people-there was no betrayal and debauchery in the purchase and sale of officials. Leg-islation was for the good of the whole people, the rights of all were protected, and all could enjoy the fruits of their own labor. By industry and economy men could accumulate wealth, it mattered not what vocation they followed.

FACTS AS VIEWED FROM A FARMER'S STANDPOINT.

The farmers have long since been aware of many errors in legislation, and in the management of public affairs they realized that they were bearing much more than their just share of government burdens, and realized as fully that they were not permitted to enjoy their just share of government advantages. They hoped for many years that changes might take place—that those

have gained but little in proportion to the wealth they produced. It is true there are many who have made reasonable additions as profits, and it is also equally true that many more have gained but little-thousands have not gained one per cent. per annum on labor and capital employed. * * * It is a fact too plain to be longer disguised

that the wealth produced by the masses is gathered in by a few men, when compared with our 50,000,000 of people, and after it i so gathered, consolidation and monopolies are formed to control the political elements elections, legislation, courts and govern ment, to an alarming extent. This evil should be corrected-it must be correctedor our American liberties will soon depart forever and the American farmers become the serfs of a moneyed aristocracy.

HOW TO REMEDY EXISTING EVILS.

How TO REMEDY EXISTING EVILS. The only hope for relief rests with the Patrons of Husbandry. They are quiet, peaceful, law-abiding citizens, having no sympathy with socialistic, communistic or monopolistic elements, but desire equal and exact justice to be distributed upon merit to all mankind. Nowhere are the fundament-al principles of just government, the rights of the people, the true relationship of our varied interests in the Nation, the duty we owe to each other, the importance of protecting every legitimate interest in its rights, political economy and its advantages; yes, even the science of government to a free people, so well taught as in the Grange, not even in the best schools and colleges of the land. The Order is founded upon the principle of justice to all men, giving to all a fair and equal change in the race of life, waging no warfare against any legitimate interest or useful purpose—antagonizing on-ly error and corruption, seeking to remove errors and evils that now exist, and to prevent like occurrences in the future. Let every farmer identify himself with the Grange nearest his residence, and then attend these Grange or farm schools, and educate himself upon the principles and questions there considered; you will then exert an influence for good with your associates in the political party with which you act, and in every department of life. More than one-half our population are farmers, and when thus educated their influence, properly exerted for good, will produce satisfac-tory results. But bear in mind that our influence is in proportion to our intelligence, hence it is absolutely necessary that we un-derstand the evils of which we complain, their causes and effect, where they exist and how to remove them. And nowhere except in the Grange can the farmer learn to fully understand his interest and true condition as a farmer and a citizen, and the methods of co-operation with his brother farmer for relief, for it is not taught anywhere else. Individual economy employs the closest attention, the best care, and the strongest all in their respective parties politically; ject. Consider your condition for the pres-

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.

	NY& C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Fr.
Le, Grand Rapids Ar, Allegan Ar, Kalamazoo Ar, Schoolcraft Ar, Three Rivers Ar, White Pigeon Ar, Oledo Ar, Cleveland Ar, Buffalo	8 00 AM 9 17 " 10 15 " 10 50 " 11 18 " 11 45 " 5 35 P M	4 50 PM 6 05 " 7 05 " 8 12 " 8 40 " 2 45 AM	5 00 AN 8 10 " 11 40 " 1 40 PM 2 45 " 4 50 "

GOING NORTH.

and estimated and the	N Y Ex	8	B	N E	Y	& C 088.	W	ay	Fr
Le. BuffaloAr. OlevelandAr. OlevelandAr. ToledoAr. White PigeonAr. Three RiversAr. SchoolcraftAr. SchoolcraftAr. Kalamazoo	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{array} $	15 15 10 18 18 10	PM 14 AM 14 14 14 14 14 14	12 7 10 8 4 4 5	35 00 50 35 00 28 00	A M 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44		45 00 10 40	A.20 .11 .22 .11
Ar. Allegan Grand Rapids	84 100					66 66		20 10	

1 trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line.

A. G. AMSDEN, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Corrected Time-Table-May 14, 1882.

TRAINS WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail Expr No.	088,	Expr	Pacific Express. No. 6.			Way Freigh No. 32		
" Imlay City	5 00 6 17	A.M.	7 30			25			
" Lapeer " Flint	6 45 7 30		9 10 .9 45	66	8	57 40	66		
" Durand " Lansing	8 85 9 58		10 21 11 40	66	10	15	**		
" Charlotte	10 40	46 66	12 17	PM	12		AM		
" Vicksburg	$11 50 \\ 12 45$		1 30 2 22		-	30 21	46 66	7 00 9 45	
" Cassopolis	1 00	"	2 33		-	33 23	66 66	10 25 1 55	66
" South Bend " Valparaiso		66 66	4 08 5 40		4	07	**	4 30	66
Ar. Chicago	6 85	=	7 45			50 00	46	a9 00	

TRAINS EAST.

STATIONS. *	Mail Expr No.	Atlantic Express. No. 3.			Night Express. No. 5.			Way Freight No. 33	
Ar. Chicago	8 50	AM	51	15	PM	9	00	PM	
Le. Valparaiso	11 30	66	74		44	11		"	4 30 AM
" South Bend	1 07	PM	91	7	55			AM	10 10 "
" Cassepelis	1 55	= 6	10 0	0	66		05		12 20 PM
" Schoolcraft	2 57	66	10 4	8	44			65	3 35 "
" Vicksburg	310	66	10 5	9	66		10	61	84 20 "
" Battle Creek	4 05	66	12 0	1	66		05	66	
" Charlotte	5 05	66		4	46		07	66	
" Lansing	5 46	66		7	-				
" Durand	7 15	66	30		44			66	
" Flint	8 15	66	85		46		35	==	
" Lapeer	8 57	66	4 2		66		10	**	
" Imlay City	9 24	66				0	10		
Ar. Port Huron	10 40	66	60		61	10	35		

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except

S. R. CALLAWAY.

GEO. B. REEVES, Traffic Manager, General Su information a apply to E. P. Keary, Loca

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - - - - JUNE 1.

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Secretory's Reportment.

J. T. COBB, -SCHOOLCRAFT.

ROYALTY ROBBERS ARE LIKELY TO GET A SET-BACK.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled, That no action for damages or pro-ceeding in equity shall be sustained, nor shall the party be held liable under sections 4919 or 4921 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, for the use of any natured article or dorigo when it shall use of any patented article or device, when it shall appear on the trial that the defendant in such action or proceeding purchased said article for a valuable consideration in the open market.

This bill passed the House of Representatives on the 14th of March by the very decisive vote of 155 yeas to 48 nays, 87 not voting. We hope the dodgers who live in agricultural districts will be called to account by their constituents. What the Senate will do with this bill remains to be seen, but what the people will do with any Senator who votes against this righteous measure of protection, it is not difficult to conjecture. Early in the existence of the Order it took decided and definite action upon this subject. The Worthy Master of the Michigan State Grange has annually in his address to that representative body called attention to the importance of legislative protection and petitions have been repeatedly presented to Congress praying for the needed legislation. One of the standing committees of the Michigan State Grange has been upon Patent Rights. This committee has made some very able reports. The National Grange has also taken definite action on this question. In fact, such action has been general wherever the Order had a foothold. This force has been strengthened and aided by those outside who, feeling or seeing the iniquitous practices allowable under the law, have lent their aid for its amendment. But we will not deprive the royalty collector himself of a share of the credit of bringing this matter to a head. These fellow's undertook to carry on such an immense business. and obtained judicial decisions that so outraged equity that whole States became alarmed, and Congressmen began to take in the situation. That the members from Michigan have done their duty in this matter, and done it well, there is no sort of doubt. An effort was made by Mr. Caswell, chairman of the Committee on Patents, on the 29th of April, to have the rules suspend-

ed and pass this bill. This effort

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS AND WHAT IT KNOWS ABOUT FARMING.

ticles necessary to the farmers of the great West, that they shall be exempt from the unjust persecutions to which they are now We find an editorial article in a late numsubjected. I ask to embody in my remarks ber of the Free Press that deserves notice, some well authenticated instances of out-rages to which the people of my district and State have been subjected. as it shows up the narrow notions of the writer on the subject he has taken in hand. Mr. Burrows here read from our last an-From this city editor we learn that exnual report to the State Grange the follow-Commissioner Le Duc was the "distinguished theoretic tiller of the soil" who ing compilation of statements of Secretaries of subordinate Granges. The facts narrated originated the "vagarie of creating an Agricultural Department with its head in the had come to their knowledge from personal Cabinet." We also learn that no one else acquaintance with the injured parties, and were reported to this office in answer to an

sincerely believed in it except Le Duc, and 'his belief was attributed to extend the raising business by raising himself as well as tea and sorghum." Though Le Duc was set aside at the close of the administration that appointed him, for a wonder, the "va-

garie" did not disappear, and the Free Press has discovered that congressmen had taken into their heads to please the farmers by this little move, and catch their votes. Farmers being very numerous "cast a good many votes; their wishes, or what are believed to be their wishes, are of great weight with congressmen; and if they should ask in earnest for an act of Congress prohibiting rain in the haying season, or abolishing drought, or the potato bug, they would probably get it." So says the Free Press.

This is highly complimentary to the farmers on whom it largely depends for its own support. The Free Press man insists that 'farmers don't care a penny about the proposed change, and if they do there is no semblance of an excuse for making it." About half a column is devoted to this stupid sort of giving itself away. The appointment of Gen. Le Duc as Com-

missioner of Agriculture, when made, was a disappointment to the intelligent farmers of the country, for the reason that he was not known as in any way identified with practical agriculture, and that military prefix to his name awakened a suspicion of unfitness that found almost universal expression from the agricultural press of the country. But his personal application to the duties of his office, in marked contrast to the course pursued by his predecessors, had at the end of his first year's service made him very acceptable to the farmers of the country, and the succeeding administration was petitioned by many farmers to retain Commismissioner Le Duc, very much preferring to take the chances of results with him than a new man in that department.

We do not see anything either wise or witty in the sneers of the Free Press at the ex-Commissioner, or its flings at the farmers, who, it has assumed, do not want the Agricultural Department raised to a Cabinet position. About all the comfort the farmers who patronise the Free Press can get out of its article is the assurance "that they don't want the change at all, and if they do they don't know why."

should not be forgotten that on account of the pov-erty and crippled condition of Mr. Dean his liability was discounted fifty per cent. The Free Press hastily jumped at conclusions. The farmers of the country have petitioned Congress for several years at each ession to do the very thing which the House has just done, and individual members from agricultural districts have been harged by their constituents to make a move in this direction. The Free Press does not seem to have found out that more than fifty per cent. of the fifty millions of people in this country belong to the agricultural class, and that, in the nature of the case. their vast and diversified interests are incapable of that concentration of power and influence which other industries possess, that can and do concentrate wealth in a comparatively few localities and cover but a small per cent. of the population. These can on short notice provide whatever influence can be made available to protect or advance their own interests. It is notorious that in the national legislature the farmer has not been represented either in person, or in fact by men of other professions. This vast interest-underlying all others-so varied in kind, in climatic features, and so imperfectly developed, has been left mainly to the tender mercies of lawyers and politicians, who have used it mainly to advance personal objects, or further other interests. Agriculture has had no adequate recognition except in taffy talk -never by the government in a comprehensive, business way in all the years of its existence.

Our contemporary is behind the times and without excuse. It will not utter this kind of nonsense when it is a little older and has given this subject some consideration. If it does not willingly learn the fact it will be compelled to understand that the farmers not only want, but are determined to have recognition.

RELIGION AND POLITICS IN THE GRANGE.

We have a communication from Washtenaw county with a request for publication. with which request we should comply and then present our objections, but for the length of the article. We do not feel justified in using such an amount of space for the presentation of the political opinions of a brother Granger.

These opinions may be sound and correct, but so long as very considerable numbers of Patrons entertain widely different views from those expressed by our correspondent, and so long as the constitution of the Order declares in such decided terms against the introduction of religious and political questions, and so long as we have a very distinct recollection of the damaging results to Granges that disregarded this constitutional restriction,-we say, that so long as these facts are before us, we shall not depart from the course we have heretofore pursued. To assume, as our friend does, that Patrons will public policy that enter into and make up the difference, real and supposed, that exists between the several political parties, is no more reasonable than to expect that we shall all believe in immersion, or some other dogma of Christian faith; and the history of no religious body in the past ages of the world furnishes much encouragement in

From our standpoint this brother is too impatient of delay. The Order is not numerically as strong as it was five years ago, but in real power and influence it is incomparably stronger. It has become solidified -is thinking less about saving ten per cent in trade, and more about the educational advantages which the Order provides for all its members-less about capturing new members, and more about its power to influence legislators toward the correction of wrongs and evils of the existence of which we are all agreed.

that direction.

That as an Order we have already accomplished much good is conceded by intelligent men everywhere. And we are not restricted to the narrow horizon of our own neighborhood for results, but see from the legislative department of the government itself a promise of some substantial return for the persistent efforts put forth by the Order. These are not surmises but accomlished facts.

We do not intend to lose sight of the fact that we are publishing a Grange paper for Patrons, and not only for Patrons, but for all citizens who are willing to become better posted by reading its pages, as to the purposes of the Order, -what it has accomplished and what it is now doing. And while there must, in the nature of the case, be some good people as well as some small politicians, who think we trespass beyond the line of prudence, in touching upon the rights, privileges and duties of the citizen in his political relations, we are quite well satisfied that our course hitherto has had the approval of the most clear-headed and influential members of the Order wherever the VISITOR has been read. To those of our friends who have thought us too fast, as well as to those who have thought us too slow, we desire to say that the past indicates our future course, and we hope to make that future so consistent as not to alienate any who are more radical than we are on the one hand, or more conservative on the other.

OUR little town has had a spring fair. Its name-" The Schooleraft Driving Park Association "-indicates something of its purpose. Well, the horses were there, the sulkeys, the jockeys and the horse men of various grades down to the small boy with his cigar stub. We did not stop at the close to ask whether it was a success financially or not. Of that no matter. Horses and driving were not all the fair by any means. There was a splendid show of horse-rakes, mowers, reapers, and a half-dozen makes of reapers with binding attachments, ready to take the field, with the aid of a man and team, and soon leave it with the harvest nicely secured in the sheaf.

Then there were traction engines, huge fellows, of two makes, that rushed around forward and back, to the right and left, here and there, fast or slow, under such prompt, ready control that it seems almost safe to say they have been brought to a condition of perfection.

The show of plows was small, but of spring-tooth harrows on wheels there was a great variety, some with seeding attachments and some without.

Of the, to us, new things under the sun, there was an Ohio implement with triangular plate teeth attached to a centre-jointed, winged harrow frame, by loops passed through a perpendicular hole in the frame think alike upon those disputed questions of and keyed straight or at any desired angle to the draft. The thing looked as though it might do good work and become a popular tool.

The next new thing was the method of handling the atmospheric washer, that has found favor wherever known. It is a sort of inverted tin pan, and has been used in couples with sundry devices and has given satisfaction. This principle has been harnessed up in a neat way that seems likely to become the washing machine for general use. The manufacturers tell their own story on our last page.

The weather was favorable and, as we understood, the agents of harvesting machines did a good business. We expect to visit the implement trial at Grand Rapids, on June 6th, and shall be glad to meet our Patron friends there. We shall be ready and quite willing to take the names of subscribers to the VISITOR, and, if aided by our friends, hope to carry home a \$100 or so, obtained in this way.

WE have not published a list of delinquent Granges for some time. Receipts have been good, as there were considerable additions to the membership in very many Granges. But in looking over our books we find that quite a number of Secretaries have been remiss, and we now give the numbers of the several Granges that are delinquent in reports and payment of dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1882.

Brother Secretaries, we ask you to respond promptly to this call. Prove by attention to this duty that you are worthy of the trust reposed in you by the members of your Grange who elected you to serve them for the current year.

JUNE 1, 1882.

was an objection of Hewitt of New York, defeated the attempt at that time. The friends him off. of the measure were, however, vigilant, and when a favorable opportunity was again presented brought the question to a decisive vote.

When a suspension of the rules is asked for, in order to put upon its passage any bill in advance of its regular order, but fifteen minutes is allowed the friends of the measure to present arguments in its favor, and the same time may be used by those who oppose it. The chairman in this instance very properly gave Mr. Burrows, who had first introduced the bill, a part of this time. Other members were ready, and would have urged by argument its passage, but of course could not be heard.

We give place to the brief clinching argument of Representative Burrows, of the Fourth district, which we find in the Congressional Record of May 16:

MR. BURROWS, of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the brief time allowed for debate upon this motion to suspend the rules and pass this bill is wholly inadequate to permit a recital of the outrages which this measure is intended to remedy, much less to reply to the numerous criticisms urged against it. This is the second effort to bring this matter to the deliberative consideration of this House, and it is 'a little remarkable that, whenever it is sought to give protection to the innocent purchasers and users of patent ed articles, there are always some gentlemen to be found prolific of objections, to prevent, if possible, the passage of any measure for relief. Another peculiarity is, that these same gentlemen have no suggestions to make by which their objections may be overcome. They simple abound in criticisms.

Even now, when certain modifications are proposed by the friends of the measure, to avoid antagonisms and make it conform if possible to the views of its opponents, even this is objected to, and the conclusion is forced upon us that it is the purpose to pre-vent if possible all legislation whatever upon this subject. Now, sir, what I desire, what the people of the State which I have the honor in part to represent demand, what the farmers of this whole country insist upon, is that the purchasers of a patented article in good faith for a full consideration and in the open market shall be protected from the bands of patent-right inquisitors which infest the country and plunder our people. I be likely to give you a strong wheel and last demand for the purchaser in good faith of all summer. Try it. I have with success. the barb wire fence, the drive well, the Bird- -ED.

ized by our determined Representa promptly sustained by Mr. Burrows of this | tive in the following earnest and truthful State, and several other Representatives, but words, to which more would doubtless have been added if restricted time had not shut

> These are samples of the persecutions to which the farmers are subjected. In some instances the vender and the

sell clover-huller, and the hundred other ar-

inquiry issued by order of the State Grange:

S. L. Bently, of Eaton Rapids, reported that on the Birdsell clover-huller the following persons in that vicinity paid royalty on a huller valued at \$450: W. S. Smith, W. H. Ford, J. Horner, Delos Smith,

and James Borabeck-the fee demanded and paid

being \$100 by each. On circular-saw guide, valued at \$50, \$50 was de-

manded of R. Perrin, and \$45 was paid. From H. Griffith and J. M. Allyn the same amount was de-

manded and the same paid. From Fred Spicer \$50 was demanded and the case litigated, and a judgment

For circular-saw dogs with attachments, valued at \$75, from Fred Spicer \$50 was demanded and \$40

paid. The same demand was made of J. M. Allyn and H. Griffith for the same device, and same pay-

W. A. Luman, of Elsie, writes that on a Glen &

Hall clover-thrasher, valued at \$260 when new, nine

years after purchase a royalty of \$125 was demanded

and attorney fee, he paid. He also reports that from W. H. Davidson, for a Wooster huller valued at \$280, a royalty of \$125 was demanded and judgment ob-

George Davidson had the same experience. J Buesenger, A. E. Rockold, M. S. Hamilton, and E. Thompson paid the \$125 royalty demanded for using a Glen & Hall clover-huller.

B. B. Davis, of Fowlerville, reports that from Os-

car D. Weller, on a clover-huller valued at \$400, a

royalty of \$100 was demanded and paid. From J. R. Dait & Co., for use of head-block valued at \$125,

David Connell reports that Jeremiah Ramsey, of Monterey, used a cider-strainer made by himself, on which he paid a royalty to one J. D. Hampton, of

Henry Hawley and Burr Oak reports that from William W. Teal for using several cider-press racks, valued at \$12, that to his certain knowledge had been in use thirty years, one dollar for each ten was paid as royalty to avoid litigation. A much larger

been in use thirty years, one donar for each ten was paid as royalty to avoid litigation. A much larger sum was demanded. J. M. Failing, of Tekonsha, got an old Birdsell huller in a trade, calling it worth \$100; never run it an hour; was sued for infringement, and refusing to pay the royalty of \$100 demanded, learned at a cost of \$417 that the United States district court for the cost of \$417 that the United States district court for

the eastern district of Michigan knew more of the value of a patent than he did, and we came very

near adding the disrespectful remark-less of equity

Joseph Willett, of Ingham County, was made to

pay a royalty of \$200 on the guide and arbor of a saw bought five years before, and valued at \$75. Is-aac S. P. Pound paid John C. Birdsell \$100 for in-

fringement of patent on clover-huller bought by him

From Henry Kline, of Nottawa, \$100 royalty was demanded and pay on account of use of clover-

From Joseph Dean, of Colon, for clover-huller, a

royalty of \$100 was demanded and \$50 paid. The case of Mr. Dean was one of peculiar hardship.

After using the machine long enough to earn \$40, his

arm was caught in the machine rong chough to earn \$40, ms arm was caught in the machinery and he was crip-pled for life. Selling the machine afterward, the purchaser was sued for royalty, and at the end of a suit found that his education in patent law had cost him \$500. In behalf of Mr. Birdsell or his agent it

We have summarized the reports we have received and only ask in conclusion, Shall owners and users

of patent articles always remain the victims of thes

unrighteous patent laws that have so long protected by the aid of the courts a class of rascals who find

this a safer way to get something for nothing than the plan adopted by the road agent of Colorado?

These hard and convincing facts were em-

a royalty of \$100 was demanded. It remains un

which, with the expense of two hundred miles travel

of \$91.50 rendered with costs.

ment made.

Detroit, of \$20.

in 1871.

huller.

owner of the patent seems to be in collusion. For instance, a set of men go through the country with wagon-loads of gates and dis-pose of them to the farmers, who pay a full consideration, and have no knowledge that they are patented, and after they are set up and in daily use another set of men scour the country and notify the purchasers of these gates that the hinge or some other por-tion of it is patented, and that they are the owners of such patent, and thereupon a demand is made for five, ten, or twenty dollars' damages for infringement, and if payment is refused suit is threatened in the United States court. To avoid this they frequently submit to outrageous exaction; and so, under threat of judicial inquisition, our people are being plundered without stint or mercy. I hope this measure will receive the prompt approval of this House, that the people who purchase patented articles in the open market in good faith and for a full con-sideration, shall not be hunted down by these insatiate vampires. [Great applause.] [Here the hammer fell.]

The question was taken, and there were-yeas, 155; nays, 48; not voting, 87. So (two-thirds voting in favor thereof)

NO PATENT APPLIED FOR.

the rules were suspended and the bill was

passed.

About a year ago we learned how to stop the unpleasant rattle of a loose spoke in a buggy wheel, and give strength to the wheel as well.

Turn the wheel until the loose spoke is perpendicular above the hub, then with a piece of board or stick about two inches shorter than the spoke for a fulcrum, with a lever strain up the rim of the wheel all you dare. (With a short hitch there is a chance for leverage enough to break the wheel.) Pull the spoke from the rim and, if there is any tenon left, cut all off but about an eighth of an inch. Now fit as thick a leather washer on to the end of the spoke as you can force with the spoke into position. Remove your lever, trim with a sharp knife any projections of the leather washer outside the spoke, and your ten minutes' work will be likely to give you a strong wheel and last

The present move, which the Free Press ridicules in such a cheerful vein, was initiated by the Patrons of Husbandry-the first well organized body of farmers, covering in its objects and purposes the whole field cf advancement in agricultural science and improvement of the agricultural class.

What has now been done is a preliminary step to results that will, we trust, not only confer decided benefits upon the farmers of the country, but upon other classes whose business success is so largely dependent upon agricultural prosperity.

The Free Press is reputed an enterprising newspaper. We are much mistaken if it adds to its reputation anywhere by such articles as the one to which we have referred. Its shallow reasoning is fairly sampled by this reference to the effect of the proposed change. It says, "The change of the Agricultural Bureau to a Department would not dignify it. It could only dignify the chief of the bureau, and if he were Le Duc, or some equally gifted humbug, it could not even do other executive department quite as well.

LAW MACHINERY.

To many of our readers it will not be a matter of surprise when we say that we have ceased to have any real, genuine respect for the science, art, trade, trick, or whatever it may be called, of administering law, in the name of and for the purpose of vindicating justice. We were led to this line of reflection by picking up a paper in which was a part of the trial of Mrs. Barnard for the alleged killing of Mrs. Curtiss, in Lapeer. some two years ago. Everybody in the State was familiar with the history of the case. There was no deep plot, no inextricable complications, nothing about the case that should have prevented its coming to trial within sixty days. The prisoner was either guilty or innocent, and how the inter-

vention of more than a year with the unusual privilege of bail when committed for murder, could aid in developing the facts as they were, no live man can tell. On the contrary, it needs neither argument nor illustration to convince any one that, with the lapse of time, facts, falsehoods and conjectures, by the aid of a brace of lawyers on each side of a case, become so well sandwiched or hashed up together, that neither judge nor jury were entirely sure which is which.

All our life we have heard of swindlers and frauds, but not until within the last few years did we come to understand that the machinery for the administration of law and dispensing justice was but little more that." If this brilliant declaration had than a stupendous swindle itself, venerable any force whatever, it would apply to any with age and clothed with the thinnest drapery to hide its pretentious shams.

For the quarter ending March 31, 1882: 6, 10, 26, 36, 38, 42, 43, 55, 61, 83, 87, 89, 92, 96, 113, 114, 115, 118, 137, 151, 154, 162, 163, 172, 175, 182, 189, 191, 194, 200, 220, 228, 241, 248, 253, 262, 286, 289, 293, 298, 320, 325, 332,

339, 340, 376, 381, 390, 393, 395, 396, 415, 417, 421, 427, 430, 438, 441, 458, 461, 471, 492, 503, 513, 514, 554, 556, 566, 589, 600, 603, 631, 634, 635, 642,

The following are delinquent for the quarters ending Dec. 31, 1881, and March 31, 1882:

202, 203, 326, 343, 345, 385, 401, 624. And these are delinquent for the quarters ending Sept. 30 and Dec. 31, 1881, and also for the quarter ending March 31, 1882: 514, 574.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, and that means the 20,000 Patrons of Michigan.-We have the following from Bro. Whitney, which all can understand. Everybody knows the value of early arrangements, and should heed this call.

"NATIONAL LECTURE BUREAU.

"Michigan Pations who desire to secure lectures for the autumn and winter months, would do well to at once write the National Lecture Bureau, P. of H., and at once make the necessary arrangements. Orders are coming in rapidly. One letter recently ordered 20 lectures. Shall Michigan be behind in this work? Apply at once. Address, National Lecture Bureau, care American Grange Bulletin, 148 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

SINCE writing our article referring to the Free Press we received a copy of the Congressional Record, in which we find the speech of Congressman Lacey of the Third District. We should be glad to give the speech entire. Its comprehensive history of the Agricultural Department, showing the support it has received from the Government, should be read by every progressive farmer. The honorable gentleman has not only presented the facts of history, but clear. ly comprehends the situation, and is in intelligent sympathy with the 25,000,000 of our people who are identified with agriculture. We received, too late for this issue, the speech on this subject of John T. Rich of the Seventh District, one of the very few farmers who have a seat in Congress. In

our next issue we shall favor our readers

with at least a part of it.

JUNE 1, 1882.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

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. If we have neglected to send to any person entitled to this fine engraving we shall promptly forward it on receipt of notice.

UNTIL WITHDRAWN THIS IS MADE A STANDING OFFER-FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR ONE YEAR WILL ENTITLE THE PER-SON 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. Although the Grange consented to his retiring from active field work on account of the delicate health of his wife, yet he has taken several trips from home in the interest of the Order since the session. We know that it will interest our people to learn of her health. We are sorry to report that from that time to this she has alternated between temporary improvement and the other condition bordering on the verge of the grave. These changes have occurred several times and either condition. is liable to be reached at almost any time. The last report we had from Bro. Luce, was of a very discouraging tone. His care for his wife required his constant presence, and he can give but snatches of his time to the work of the Grange. We know and feel that he and his afflicted wife have the sympathy of the brothers and sisters of the Order wherever they are known, and to this we can only add the hope that health and brighter days are somewhere in the future in store for our afflicted friends.

WE learn from Hon. H. G. Wells, President of the State Board of Agricuiture, 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 the National Grange of the Patrons of Hus-Capitol on the occasion of the annual meeting of the State Pioneers Society, on the 7th day of June : The State Agricultural Society, the State Grange, and the State Pomological Society. We understand that these several societies are expected to visit the Agricultural College and farm the following day. From the array of distinguished names that we find on the program, this pioneer meeting promises to be one of more than usual importance. As Michigan has been our home for more than half a century and we have personal knowledge of pioneer life we mean to be present and shall perhaps make report in the next number of the VISITOR of what we see and hear.

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. Tickets good for 5th, 6th and 7th. It is likely that on the L. S. & M. S. the reduced rate will be secured by obtaining a certificate from the secretary, which presented to the ticket agent of this road at Grand Rapids will entitle the holder to a return ticket at one cent per mile. In what way the reduced rate will be reached on the other roads we cannot say. On the G. R. & I. the arrangement covers all stations from Vicksburg to Plainwell. On the L. S. & M.S. from Three Rivers to Allegan inclusive. It seems likely that it will be an important trial, we did not get the program in time for publication.

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 peo-

ple: Therefore, 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 gene ral 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 bandry.

J. J. WOODMAN, Master.

Department of Agriculture.

speech of Hon. Henry W. Lord. of Michigan, in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, May 10, 1882. The House having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 4429) to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Lord said:

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

have its interests considered in original Cab-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 this respect, which has been fre-quently lost sight of by this government in making appointments to important of-It may be assumed that an experienced

and practical farmer is not therefore, that is in consequence of such qualifications, a suit-able 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 ac-

quired 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 busi-ness 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.

From the Daily Graphic.

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. The page, still on its table and covered with this matrix, is rolled to the drying press, when is covered with blankets heated by st and brought under a powerful screw sure to dry it. The surface of the ma having been prepared with a powder to the flow of the metal, it goes to the cas box, where the molten metal is poured it and a stereotype plate is obtained. is cooled, trimmed first on a cutting c der, then by a saw, and afterwards by h with a chisel. It is finally shaved to th quisite thickness to be fitted to the cylinder of the press. In about eleven utes from the time the type came d stairs the slab of metal, almost too ho the hand to touch, has gone to the pres fifteen fellows following it at intervals measured literally by seconds only. process of hardening the paper matrix, to do away with the use of plaster, is ployed at the World office, and at only other establishment in the world. It s five or six minutes' time, to say nothing superior plate. Previously the paper, w comes in webs from two miles to four n and a half long, has been run from wheel or core to another over a water o der. This moistens it thoroughly at the of from eight to fifteen miles an hour, the dampened roll is swung by a pow crane into position over the first impre cylinder of the Hoe Perfecting Press.

machine

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. Cattle and sheep are reported to be in bet-

ter condition than one year ago.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of April at 348 elevators and mills. Of these 285 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is six-tenths of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 971,490, of which 244,553 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties, 285,277 bushels in the second tier, 195,590 bushels in the third tier, 212,-731 bushels in the fourth tier, and 33,339 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 48 elevators and mills, or 14 per cent. of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month. 203 elevators and mills the quantity of wheat marketed was 691,882 bushels, which is nearly one and eight-tenths times the quantity marketed at the same places during the month of March.

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

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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 still 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 vill be held on the fair grounds at Grand Rapids on the 14th of June at 10 o'clock M. An interesting program has been rranged for the meeting and an open sesion will be the order of the afternoon, to be ddressed by some one of our good talkers om abroad.

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

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

The Girard Grange will entertain the Ponona Grange of Branch County at their nall in the village of Girard, on Tuesday, he 6th day of June next, commencing at 10 clock A. M. A very interesting series of papers will be presented. The afternoon ession will be an open one. Members of the Order are cordially invited. Farmers and heir friends are also cordially invited to the fternoon sessi 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 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 Lesiter. 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,

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. We very naturally gravitated to the spot and found a goodly number of members engaged in the very laudable work of adding to their number by initiation. Worthy Master Dickinson is a good working Patron, and the Grange is evidently in a fine condition. We spent the evening very pleasantly, and hope te enjoy a like visit again some other day.

Some one has sent us the May number of the Breeders' Journal, a monthly of sixty pages published at Beecher, Ill. A cursory glance at its pages discloses at least as one of its purposes, to establish the claims of Herford cattle against all comers. We shall put this copy into the hands of a critical stock man, and hope to hear from him on the subject to which this pamphlet is devoted.

Some time ago we gave notice that Bro. Mickley would take the field about the first of June. Soon after that announcement was made he had another backset, and though now improving, he is still not able to serve the Order. We hope to be able soon to make a more favorable report.

By the courtesy of the State Department we are in receipt of "Farm Statistics of Michigan of 1880-2." It is a valuable compiation of statistical history, and deserves a careful examination by the farmers and all others interested in the productions of the State and in its development.

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 meaning of the word cabinet, in this sense, implies such conference between the parties to it as is had in the closet.

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 farm-er 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. If, for instance, the President is about to recommend to Congress the consideration of a new treaty with some foreign power, it will evidently involve questions of commerce in which the farmer will not only have a general interest as a citizen, but a special interest proportioned to the extent to which his particular proprietorship and in-dustry may be involved.

If it shall be some new scheme of finance having to do with banking and currency, and the medium of exchange that shall be the measure of and afford means to market the farmer's crops and other products, he certainly wants an advocate in the closet. Any question of general policy concerning the public lands will profoundly interest him in behalf of his children and otherwise

If the President were to contemplate war, as in an extreme case may be supposable, the farming class, which contributes so largely to form armies and to feed them, would be no more than fairly treated if it, through an especial representative, should | -[ED.

"North" and "South." The readers find their signatures "N" or "S" den in the back fold of the paper on w the World is printed. They are the complete ever built by Messrs. R. Hoe and contain several unique improvem It would take too much space to des them or the machines at length, but it be briefly said that each press is abo feet long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, varying in h from 5 to 7 feet. The plates having clamped on the type cylinder and the e the half ton roll of paper drawn down the press, the machines started. On the web over a roller which takes out a creases, against a cylinder which print first, third, sixth and eighth pages, over a large cylinder and against and where it receives the impression of the maining four pages. At the cutting of der a serrated knife divides the sheet put and then a series of tapes grip it, t loose and carry it up to still another der. Here paste is applied, and the set sheet (1, 8, 2, 7,) overtakes the other hi pasted to it, passed on to the folding kr and finally shot out a complete copy of World, folded into one-fourth size if fo carriers and into one-eighth size if for mails. There is no thunderous rat clang, but a long, steady hum, as the paper serpent unwinds, becomes dark ink, falls apart into sections which each other over the cylinders and through quarter of a mile of tape systems, whisk and turn under the folding and come forth one-half pushed out wise as if by a piston stroke, and on flung down flat. The web seems to re slowly, yet if it were to tear and a bral not instantly stop it, a mile of paper bury the press as under a snow drift e momentum had been checked. Th cannot follow and count the delivery sheets in two streams of different vo but the press keeps tally and records is throwing off more than four papers ond-500 a minute from the two mac These are sent up stairs in great shea be wrapped and sent across to the m sacks, or hurried up town and over the in the neat delivery wagons, or hand stacks to the carriers and newsboys w outside.

nguisned

WE had a large part of the speech of E. S. Lacy, of the Third district, on th to advance the head of the agricultur partment 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

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

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

GRANGE THE VISITOR.

JUNE 1, 1882.

Ladies' Pepartment.

SHALL WE LIVE AGAIN ?

Written for the *Patron*, and read before Temescal Grange, California, at its regular meeting, August 6, 1881.

O Horatio, I have been troubled with a thought So weird and full of mental doubt That in its grasp my soul is shrivelled up, And all my frosting locks are set on end.

Like a lone sailor Sounding the depths of an unknown sea, With lead and line too light and short To reach the solid bottom, I have in vain endeavored To probe the depths of eternity. Hope has hung her shining mantle On the crumbling brink of death, And beckons me to seek the truth, Wrapped in doubt and mystery beyond. At times I seem a wonder to myself, And with anxious heart I feel around For evidence of what I am Like one groping in the dark.

The Christian's hope is based upon belief, Confirmed to him by change of heart; While Swedenborg's disciples tell That, through the visions of the mind, They have beheld the conscious forms Of loved ones counted lost. And with them hold communion, Word for word and face for face.

But then defective mortal sight, Looking through imagination's lens. Is so uncertain and so oft deceived, That, like a rainbow's shining ends When reached, mist alone remains From gloomy chambers of the skeptic's mind, Like slimy serpents of a hideous mold, Crawls out the dark, cold thought That "death is an eternal sleep," While the scoffer and the babbing fool, In their conceit, declare there is no God ! Can it be, good Horatio, That these men divine the truth ? That the soul is but a blank opinion, And that annihilation stands Athwart the gaping door of death?

If this be so, Then, farewell, love and ruined hopes ! Farewell, reward for well doing; And let the longing, thirsting heart Feed upon its cup of bitterness. If death is an eternal sleep, Life, in its vexatious pathway, Is like the toilsome, footsore journey Of a weary, hopeless traveler, Climbing the heights of a frozen mountain, To look beyond on desolation !

No, my friends, it cannot be ! The brute eats to sateing, and is content ; The birds have no thought but a song, And for their chirping nestlings ; While man, with luxury surrounded, With every temporal want supplied, Sighs and pines for something Beyond the reach of mortal life. The contemplative sage in solitude, And the burly, tattooed bushman Running naked through the world, Draw their highest inspiration From the same fond, joyous source-The innate hope of a hereafter.

How can it be thus, Horatio, If there was not a purpose, a design, In the make-up of creation? If God has so ordained it that the Hopes and longings for a higher life Are part and parcel of our being. And has not made its counterpart-A rest, a respect, beyond ourselves-Then the crowning glory of His work Is but a life-consuming fire, Wherein the Divinity within us Is turned to dust and ashes. J. V. W.

dealt out sparingly the beautiful, as well as the useful comforts of home. Yet they spirit born of a selfish, avaricious heart, that are constantly finding some one more needy from childhood to manhood cared not for than themselves, to share what little they have. Love is their prompter, and will they not carry with them a more peaceful spirit than they would, if they allowed selfishness to smother all the good impulses of their nature, they became avaricious, filled with a greedy desire for gain?

If there were more like the young wife, with a heart filled to overflowing with love, wishing that all others might enjoy the same height of happiness as did she, there would be less sorrow in this world, and more such joy as Ingersoll described when he said that, "In the night of death hope sees a star, and listening love can hear the rustling of a wing." It speaks of a conscientious life, it tells of one where pure and loving thoughts drive from selfish hearts all passions that create discontent and cast a dark shadow of sorrow over the pathway of others.

Never was a truer proverb spoken than, "What a great fire a little matter kindleth." A little lack of forbearance, a misconstruction of a single word, an indifferent look, a thoughtless act, an imprudent reply,-all very small in themselves, yet what harm they often work. And how many times we would fain undo the wrong, but like the arrow from the bow, it is gone, and love for the time has lost its hold upon our heart.

Oh, that we might always be surrounded, as securely as by a wall, by nothing but goodness! so that all our actions and words would give nothing but happiness to all our associates. Then home would be a place of sweet contentment and of restful joy, raththan like so many homes, merely a place in which to stop.

Do we ever think of the pleasant associations of home, without comparing it with this, our much loved Order? The Grange and the home in their relations are very much alike. In order to make a success of the Grange each Patron should, in a degree, carry the burdens devolved as a duty upon each member.

If we strive to have the most perfect Grange by exemplifying the secret work, by discussions for our benefit, by strengthening our "minds by literary exercises, then let us go still further, and make it the best and most enjoyable of all places. How is this to be done?-by cultivating the germ that prevailed in the heart of the happy wife, or by letting the outgrowth of selfishness creep into our ranks, and destroy or lay waste all the good that it is the privilege of the Order to accomplish? Methinks I hear every true Patron say, No, give us earnest, deep-rooted love in place of the ravager, Self.

There is a great work before us. No matter how much poor human nature wishes to be right, it seems so easy to go amiss. The snow and frosts of winter pass away, the genial warmth of sunshine brings out of the brown earth the tiny blade of grass, the little seed or rootlet comes forth and we

the good things of earth, to whom has been thy and beloved president, that deprived the people of the honored Lincoln, was the the good of others, but was completely wrapped up in self, so as to withhold true love from its surroundings. Yet they who committed the vile deeds were once cradled in the arms of fond mothers and filled their places in the home.

Society has a corner for every individual. and every individual has a work to do. We need not be the larger or the smaller to do the most good. Be it in public or at home, society at large or the Grange, we are missed if our place is vacant. But would it not be better to leave an empty space illuminated by a beautiful memory, than to pass away leaving a shadow so dark that our friends would wish to bury our influence with us, so that the seed which we have sown of the noxious weed of wrong-doing could be rooted out and spread no further its ravages? Better to shine as a little star, than to be dreaded as a viper.

In order that rays of happiness may fall on all around us, we must be happy ourselves. We must guard the door of our heart by love and charity against evil impulses, for day by day they rise in different forms and steal in unawares, and we are gorged by them, and we find we have been sweeping away a beam of sunshine. May we choose the part in life's drama of right and truth, and stand firm, with justice indelibly written on our hearts as in letters of gold, that we may ever dare to do by others as we would they should do by us. Then we may be truly happy, ever cheerfully singing the inspiring song of the beautiful wish, that all were as happy as we.

NOREMAC.

National Prosperity.

A paper written and read by Mrs. W. K. Sexton before the Farmers' Institute, held at Howell on Thursday, February 2, 1882.

In imagination to-night, let us go back a little over two certuries and a half ago, when in the month of December, the Pilgrims, few in number, landed on our shores. Tidings had come to them across the water, that in the new world religious liberty might be found; and so brave men, frail women, and helpless children faced the perils of an ocean voyage and planted the banner of the cross on the rocky hills of New England. Hardships and privations awaited them, but from them all they came forth pure and firm for the right as the rock upon which their feet were placed, for the same God who laid the foundation of the earth, and laid the corner stone thereof when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God should for joy; who shut up the sea with doors and said, "Hitherto shalt thou come and no further, and here shall thy waves be stayed;" by whose breath frost is given, and the breadth of waters is straightened, protected and cared for them that our nation might be established in righteousness and truth, that the corner stones of our great republic might be truth, justice, humanity, and equality. In the course of time the colony increased, the people became restive under the British yoke and declared themselves a free and independent people, and at how great a cost our political liberty was obtained ! but for the late war we never could have known, but the cause of freedom won and the stars and stripes waved triumphant over a free and independent people, and our grand republic took its place among the nations of the world, and that which was an experiment has been a great success. It is but one hundred years last October since Lord Cornwallis with his seven thousand British soldiers surrendered to Washington, thus virtually closing the war. Since that time what mighty strides have been made in civilization, the arts and sciences! The commerce of the world now fills our harbors; our territory has been enlarged; our population has been increased from thousands to millions. But with the wealth and prosperity, pride and arrogance gained a foothold. Treason dared to lift her head and the grand old flag was assailed by those whom it had protected. To suppress this treason we, in the spirit of the Spartan mother, gave our choicest and best, and the memory of those terrible days of watching and waiting are yet fresh in our minds. But our sacrifice and their valor was rewarded by the establishment of our government and the maintenance of our flag. We had but just recovered from the direful effects of the civil war; had passed through several presidential campaigns-the last one most exciting of all-when, without a moment's warning the nation was plunged into grief. For the second time in our history, a vile assassin had dared to lift his hand and strike down our noble and beloved President with sure and deadly aim. For eleven long weeks fifty million American people watched by the bedside of their dying chieftain, and we could almost feel the beating of his pulse as with alternating hope and fear our own hearts were cheered or depressed. At last the sad end came, and all that was mortal was given back to mother earth. We are not alone in our sorrow and the whole world seemed engulfed with us as by a wave, and the muffled bells, the flags at half mast, and the crape with which the world was that day draped, was but a faint emblem of universal sorrow. From this terrible tradegy there has aris en one great good. Our own nation, and with us the nations of the world are more firmly bound together in sympathy and union, and it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, that the eternal brotherhood of man depends not on location or position, that the human heart naturally gives or receives sympathy. And, my friends, this is the very foundation and essence of the Grange movement, and the only wonder is, that in our nation's history it never before was originated, and I believe it is doing more to heal old natioual wounds than any Granges have been organized in nearly every State in the Union, and the fraternal bond which binds its members together is no common one. A charm is given to the la-bor of the husbandman; his plowing, sow-

a sort of halo is thrown around his toil, and if through the teachings of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, the boys and girls of to-day may be made to see that the occupation of the farmer is a desirable as well as a profitableone, they may still be retained upon the farm, and away from the intoxicating influences of a city life, and in the future, as in the past. men of sterling qualities may be reared, who shall arise to highest positions of trust it is the Nation's power to bestow. The tendency of the day is too great to-

wards the great centers of population. We cannot afford to fill those large cities with the strong, healthy boys and girls raised in the pure air of our country homes and farms. It is said that 6 out of every 11 per-sons living in London were born outside of

it. Chicago has increased in the last forty years from 5,000 to 500,000. The glitter and glare of city life are attracting too many from the farm and something must be done to check it. It is our duty by every means in our power, to make home and farm life so attractive that when our children's education is complete they may come back to the old farm and take up our work where we soon must lay it down. Let us encourage them in all that is good and true in life, remembering that upon the proper training of the rising generation depends the future prosperity of our Nation. Some of their tastes do not need encouragement in their youth, they seem to grow spontaneously. Perhaps it is not necessary to speak of them here, but judging from what I read not long since I should say they are becoming quite artistic. I was reading of a young man who has commenced taking lessons in drawing. He sits down beside his girl and draws her head -over his shoulder.

Let us teach our children that the occupations of farmers as a class should not be ignored, forming as it does an important factor in our Nation's wealth and prosperity. According to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, there are 7,600,000 per-The total value of farms and farming in this country. The total value of farms and farming imple-ments is \$13,461,000,000, about two-thirds of the productive wealth of the Nation. Suppose the farmers of this Nation should say to people of other occupations, "We have enough to eat for one year, and if we have any surplus we will keep it. We can live without money that length of time. You can buy or beg bread of us." Don't you think the farmer would become a man of some importance before the close of the year?

In the prosecution of his labors, the farmer of the present time has many advan-tages. Educated labor is at his command, science has come to the rescue, and chemis try reveals the hitherto hidden laws of Nature. Contrast this with the history of an. cient agriculture, which proves, whether we search among the ruins of Central and South America, the hieroglyphics of an-cient Egypt or the histories of Greece and Rome, that the tiller of the soft was not the owner thereof, but only a serf or slave to the landed aristocracy. Human life was of lit-tle value, the great mass of human beings were sacrificed for the luxurious existence of the few, as the ruins of one continent and the pyramids of the other fully demonstrate. The laborer had no voice in the control of these governments, no part in their super-struction, and lacking in this great element of national prosperity, they have long since crumbled to dust. But to our own free land, an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, do we look for elements of national prosperity, and God grant the time may never come when aristocracy or monopoly shall rule our land and the luster of the stars in our grand old flag be dimmed or its colors trailed in the dust.

The future prosperity of our Nation depends very largely upon the wisdom and ed by the mother in the

About a Carpet.

Mrs. Anna A. Preston, in Christian Register.

"It's all very well to say that the little 'accessories' of a room are what give it an air of home comfort," said pretty Lena Ams-den to her mother, one summery May afternoon, as she finished arranging a dainty bouquet of delicate white flowers in a China vase, and placed them on a centrepiece on the claw-footed table in the cheerful "front room " of the well-kept farm house.

"Now a picture needs a pleasing back-ground," Lena continued; " but with this horrid, shabby old carpet on the floor, all that I can throw in, in the way of fancywork, flowers, and knicknacks don't amount to much. I do so wish we could have a new carpet for this parlor !"

Before her mother could reply there was heard the creak of the front gate, a step on the brick walk, which seemed fairly to redden and shine with pride at its bordering beds of blooming iris, jonquil, polyanthus, and pansies. Mrs. Amsden, after a hasty glance out of the open window, darted to the front door, which was standing hospitably open, and extended a most hearty greeting to the plump, rosy little woman, who had stopped, panting and laughing on the step-stone.

It was her cousin, Edith Harmouth, who was married and well settled in a village near Boston; and they had not met for sixteen years at least. Yes, it was just sixteen years, for was not Lena here a plump, roly-poly baby at that time, the occasion of their last meeting? Now, this same Lena-dainty, graceful, and sweet as an arbutus bloom-was again brought to the notice of cousin Edith; and as she stepped briskly about waiting upon the visitor, making cream-rolls and setting the table for 5 o'clock tea, there was quite a spirited discussion between the mother and the cousin as to which side of the house the girl most resembled in form and feature.

Indeed, this helpful stepping about on Lena's part lasted the whole week of Mrs. Harmouth's stay; for the two women had so much talking up and talking over to do, that if the active, capable girl had not come to the rescue it would be hard to tell how and when the appetizing and bountiful meals would have been cooked and served in the large, bright farmhouse kitchen.

The pleasant May days that year came to a close, as all the days must, be they made up of sun or shower; and with them ended Mrs. Harmouth's visit, but one happy se-quence of it was the arrival at the farmhouse afterwards, of a big package enclosed in heavy sacking, and a letter. The letter said among other lively chit-chat:--

"When I was nearing the 'Meadow Farm' house, at the day of my last visit, a musical voice, with a slight minor pitch, came float-ing through an open window, bringing these words quite distinctly to my ear: 'I do so wish, mother, we could have a carpet for this parlor!' I now take pleasure in causing the wish to 'come to pass' as the children say; and express to you this day a good, stout ingrain, which I hope you all will en-joy, and which I trust will please the eyes and delight the heart of Lena, the household fairy."

The welcome epistle ended by saying :-

'Thanks to that splendid Hoosac tunnel which makes the trip to Boston 'over the mountain,' as we used to call it, a mere nothing, I contemplate throwing myself again upon your hospitality when the chest-nuts and apples are next in their glory."

Mrs. Harmouth was not much given to letter writing,—a disinclination she often regretted, and nothing more was heard from her at the "Meadow Farm" house until the first frosts, the mellow thuds of falling apples, and the bursting chestnut burrs brought her in their train to the pleasant Berkshire village.

Read before Home Grange, 129, at their Annual

Wishing Others to be Happy.

A beautiful thought, born of a loving heart: Not long since, while in conversation with a young wife, she made this remark, in speaking of the loved companion of her home, "I have often wished that I knew that everybody was as happy as we."

Was it not a precious inspiration of a heart full of love for all mankind? While in the blessed happiness of home (with surroundings which perhaps to others might be like a galling chain), her heart was filled with home peace and content (born of love), and burst forth, both as a harmonious song of thanksgiving and as a prayer for all humanity.

Long after the conversation, we were visited by the echoings of that wish, which seemed to us like a most beautiful thought. Many times in life's wanderings do we find those with all the pleasant associations combined, that could make home a paradise, nothing to mar or disturb its quietude, except a discontented spirit or a strong envious will, afraid that another is gaining a other can fill. The little high chair holds trifle more than themselves. This certainly is selfishness and not love. If love ruled all our actions, we should not be on the lookout to gain by another's loss. If we were blessed with abundance, we would be glad to give to those less fortunate. If we knew offone committing a sin, we would gives motion to the various machinery, dogive charity instead of condemnation.

If our table is amply supplied with good viands, while our neighbor is destitute of can scarcely comprehend how so much indelicacies, should we not feel it a pleasure to genuity could issue from the brain of one contribute some of the luxuries that are so common with us? When the cold, bleak winds of winter sweep over the land, and we are clad in thick, warm raiment, and we see others go thinly clad, shivering to their work, would it not be better to give to them some thick, warm, half-worn, or out-grown garment, than to let it lie in the closet to be moth-eaten;?

For all we have that blessed assurance, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive," we have the sad thought that there are many in this beautiful world of ours. where God has provided a plenty for each and all creatures, who selfishly withhold their gifts, and ;have no love to prompt the giving.

Then again, as we wander in life, we find freedom to the people. The evil act that

behold a flower, and by every breeze we

hear a whispering of spring, reminding us of seed-time and harvest for the husbandman, and of house-cleaning and preparing various fruits and comforts for the Matrons. The busy season begins all too soon, and we find we have not any time to spare. Our work crowdslus, and when comes the night for the Grange meeting, we are apt to say, "Well, I guess I won't go to-night; they'll get along well enough without me. I'm pretty tired." We forget that every one has a place, and that each wields an influence peculiar to himself. The brightest pearl has a rough exterior, and the sweetest nut is covered by an unsightly husk, yet they have their good to donate to the world. We, however lowly, have a mission to perform. Then let us strive to live so that our light will shine as brilliant as the pearl, and will not perish without leaving a pleasant memory.

Let one go from the home, and how soon his loss is felt. Each leaves a vacancy no as permanent place in the household and has its work as truly as the great, armed rocker that holds the gray-haired parent. No station in life that calls not for a master. Step into the manufactory, and we look in startled wonder at the mighty engine that ing such a variety of work. Filled with awe we gaze at the shafts and wheels, and small man.

It has been said, that "the face is a true index of the heart," and that the heart produces the action of the brain. But we find many a one who has shown great genius, and from whose active brain has emanated that which has been the wonder and admiration of the world, to be only an ordinary looking personage.

From the small seed that multiplies and fills the soil, the multitude are fed. King Solomon in his glory never gave the true wealth of good to the world that a Washington, who started penniless on his career. It was not the riches of the pocket-book, but the true worth of the soul, lit up by

strong, earnest love, that gave light and

training of her children, and blessings surely will not enter her home if she casts aside this great trust and allows herself to be drawn into the giddy chase of the fickle goddess Fashion. I sometimes think there s danger at the present time that the love of a new bonnet may sit on an empty head -at least I heard of such a case. A lady en. tered a milliner's store to purchase a bon-net. After examining all the goods she said she could not find anything stylish enough to suit her. Just then a man by accident sat down upon a bonnet which lay in a chair. He edged off very quietly, hoping no one had observed his blunder when the lady, spying the article exclaimed "What a lovely bonnet! Oh my! that's too nice for anything. That's just the style I wanted." The love of display and extravagance

which fills our land, may prove our Nation's ruin, and, my sisters, let us set ourselves as a solid phalanx against this incoming evil, using judgment and good sense in our household arrangements. Let us aim to add dignity to labor in every honest calling. Whatever we attempt to do let us strive to do well, that when we are through with our earthly labors it may be said of us "She hath done what she could."

Turn Your Face to the Light.

It had been one of those days on which verything goes contrary and I had come home tired and discouraged. As I sank in-to a chair, I groaned, "Everything looks dark, dark!" "Why don't you turn your face to the light, auntie dear?" said my little niece, who was standing unperceived beside me. "Turn your face to the light!" The words set me thinking. That was just what I had not been doing. what I had not been doing. I had persistently kept my face in the opposite direc-tion, refusing to see the faintest glimmering of brightness. Artless little comforter! She did not know what healing she had brought. Years have gone by since then, but the simple words have never been forgotten.

JAMES A. Garfield nobly said: "The modern barons, more powerful than their military prototypes, own our greatest highways and levy tribute at will upon all our vast industries. And as the old feudalism was finally controlled and subordinated only by the combined efforts of the kings and the people of the free cities and towns, so our modern feudalism can be subordinated to the public good only by the great body of the people, acting through their government by wise and 'just laws."

An office holder on a salary of \$800 per year purchased two horses for \$600; a carriage for \$400; a set of silver for \$200; four silk dressss for his wife at \$60 each, and play-ed poker to the tune of \$180. How much did

She alighted from the cars at the little railroad station, and walked up the shady street, just exactly as she had done in the preceeding May. The great maples were now casting their leaves in gorgeous crimson and yellow offerings at her feet, and the bracing air was full of pungent, spicy odors.

"They must be away, said Mrs. Har-mouth to herself, as she approached the "Meadow Farm." The front door is closed and the windows too, this sunny autumnal day, and the curtains are down tight. Dear me, I hope none of them are ill or dead. Why the very front walk has a look as if they had been undisturbed since they began to fall;" and she turned into the open sidegate and followed a well-worn narrow footpath bordered with plantain and knot-grass, to the south door which stood invitingly ajar, admitting the long, slanting rays of the genial afternoon sun upon the white tidy kitchen floor.

"Mercy on us, child! Are you all sick here? or why is the front part of the house shut up as tight as a drum?" asked cousin Edith, in her chirp, hearty voice, as she

stood in the grape-wreathed doorway. Lena turned from the tenderloin of dried beef, from which she was shaving thin, dainty slices for tea with a little cry of delight, threw her arms around the good wo-man's neck, saying drolly, "we are all quite well, thank you, dear cousin; but we have new correcte" new carpets

The visitor gave a knowing look and nod and turned to greet Mrs. Amsden, who was coming from the dairy. In the first flutter of surprise at sight of her cousin, the rosy, neatly attired maker of the famous Meadow Farm butter and cheese came near dropping a plate of each of these products, a pitcher of milk, and a pitcher of cream, all of which, with housewifely knack, she was carrying at the same time. . Supper was ready in a trice. Farmer

Amsden and the boys soon came in, all delighted to see cousin Edith once more. Presently they were all seated at the bountifully spread table, the guest laughing, chatting, eating, and sipping her tea, with her usual contagious air of quiet enjoyment.

"You must all have heard me speak when I was here last May, of my nearest neighbor, the widow Hicks, well, if you will believe it, when I started for Berkshire county here, at that time I left her alive and well. I got home just in time to attend her funeral. She had a paralytic shock and died almost immediately. I hadn't heard a word about it, and I never felt so queer in my life as I did when I came up to her house and saw the front docr and windows open, and a

crowd of people in the front yard. "You see the dear, foolish woman hadn'd used her pleasant parlor since her brother from the city, some five or six years ago, sent her a present of a bright scarlet and white ingrain carpet, with no more fade to it than than there is to that green turf with flaming those who are not abundantly supplied with now causes our nation to mourn for a wor-ing and reaping are given a deeper meaning, the country going to do about it?

JUNE 1, 1882.

"Of course poor Mrs. Hicks was delighted enough with her present, but I have to tell you that carpet was the indirect cause of her death, for she thought it was too good to come to the light; consequently she never used the front room after she had the carpet, but shut herself up in the little north kitchen and wee bit of a bed-room leading out of it.

"She was so cluttered up that people, young and old, gave up running in to see her and it was not long before her only son, who had always been a home boy, took to spending his time in the saloons or on the street corners. Her daughter Jenny had a very likely young man as her beau. He be-came disgusted with the narrow quarters, and soon left the pretty girl in the lurch.

"It was not long before Harry was brought home intoxicated by a policeman, and that was the immediate cause of the shock that cut my neighbor down. Actually, the first time that great roomy, pleasant southwest room was used, after the carpet was put down on the floor, was when poor Mrs. Hicks was

laid out in it. "There was an auction the week after the funeral, and I said to myself, 'I'll just buy that carpet—which is exactly as good as new -and send it where it will be of some use.' So that is the history of your parlor carpet; and I have taken real pleasure all summer in thinking how pretty and bright it would make your great, airy parlor, which the home fairy here, with her flowers, books, pictures, and knick-knacks, used to contrive, in spite of the dingy floor covering, to make one of the most homelike, enjoyable rooms I was ever in."

"Ahem," said farmer Amsden, sipping his tea.

"Te-he," snickered Joe and Tom, shrugging their shoulders, and pinching each other's legs under the table-cover.

"How sad," exclaimed Lena softly; "but doubtless the poor woman thought she was doing right.'

Mrs. Amsden said nothing; but while Lena was washing the dishes and the visitor was wiping them, the busy housewife slipped away and gathered up the rugs and mats and strips of an old coverlid from the parlor carpet, rolled up the curtains, opened the blinds, swung back the big front door, allowing the setting sun to stream in for the first time across the new hall oil cloth, and hastily brushed the leaves from the brick walk between the flower beds, where pink and white and yellow chrysanthemums shone like stars, and the saucy-faced pansies smiled with delight at seeing a human countenance once more.

The Amsden family most readily fell into the old habit of sitting in the "square room" when the work was done. Neither the father nor the boys seemed to care now about going to the store evenings; and Wal-ter Fletcher, the village bank clerk, who had entirely given up coming to see Lena, dropped in the very first time he saw a light shining through the front windows.

No allusion was made to the fact that this pleasant room had been sacredly closed all through the long summer months; and good, well-meaning Mrs. Amsden will always believe that her cousin Edith was ignorant of the fact that the second chapter in the history of that scarlet and white ingrain carpet came so near being a reiteration of the first.

The Political Outlook.

Daily Graphic.

Politics should be practical. Politicians boast that they are practical men. Statesmen claim that they deal with the present. leaving historians to deal with the past and theorists to deal with the future. Centrali-zation is not now an issue with the domain of practical politics. All Democrats natur-ally revere the name of Jefferson. He was their greatest man. Great as a theorist and writer he was also great as a practical politician. He saw that there would be a reaction in favor of trusting the masses of the people with power in an ostensible republican form of government. He was himself the head and front of the movement. It succeeded, and he became President of the United States. With Jefferson, "decen-tralization," "State's rights," "opposition to royalty," were perfectly legitimate cries. Rightly or wrongly, he and his party charged the Federalists with a desire to create in this country a government kingly in all save name. That there was some ground for the charge cannot be denied. Centralization was no bugbear with Jefferson. It was no question of human politics, but a most practical issue on which polical battles were lost and won. At this day the cry about centralization has no meaning. Who complains about it? Only a few aged politicians who cannot for get the past and who have not vigor of mind enough to grasp the present. Andrew Jackson was a good Democrat. But he did not share in the feeling of jealousy of the Feder-al Government. In the twenty-eight years that separated his first inauguration from that of Jefferson great changes had occurred in the country, and with the practical eye of the keen politician and practical man he detected the logic of events and accepted it. Jackson did not make war upon an abstract idea—consolidation and centralization—but he made war upon a reality, the Bank of the United States. He regarded it as a monopoly, and to his mind all monopolies in private hands were undemocratic and should be destroyed. And the sturdy old Democrat destroyed that monopoly. If the Democratic party had a Jackson or a Jefferson now as its leader, can there be a doubt as to what question he would select as vital in the current discussions of the day on which to plant his party, and with which gold. to win or at least to deserve victory? How "Old Hickory" would have thundered about the exaction of monopolies were he now writing messages or letters! In his day he saw that Jefferson had done his work well, and that if there ever had been any danger of royalty in this country, there was none after forty years of Republican institu-tion. He changed the tune. If there was ever any danger of centralization, there is none now. But there is a real danger of monopolies controlling our system of gov-ernment, and it would seem that the more decentralized it is the easier prey it becomes to the greed and wiles of the monopolists. It would hardly be a good government in which, under the plea of permitting every one to do as he pleased with his own, monopolists were permitted to tax and govern the community as they desired. The decentralizers are behind the age more than three-quarters of a century. To be abreast of the age they must be anti monopolists. Centralization is a bugbear. Monopoly is a real and ever present danger.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

Bouths' Pepartment.

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.

And now he has entered the room, Lo, that Kaiser, so stately and proud; He has gazed on each sunny head there That before him in reverence is bowed.

And now every heart gives a throb, As before him is stationed a class, And the Kaiser, so great and so tall, Thus questions a bright little lass:

"To which kingdom belongeth this rose?" Taking one from the vase by his side; Her blue eyes were lifted to his, "To the Vegetable," quick she replied.

"Right, right, little maiden; and this?" And forth from his pocket he drew A fair jeweled watch, with its chain, And then held it up to her view.

Not a doubt to her blue eyes arose. As she stood 'neath the Kaiser's proud gaze, But clear came her answer again: "To the mineral, sir, if you please."

With a smile at her answer so quaint, Said the Kaiser, so mighty and high: "And now, little maid, can you tell Of which kingdom a member am I?"

Ah! poor little maid, 'twas, indeed, A specimen strange to her eyes; She gazed at the Kaiser, so tall, But mute were her lips with surprise.

A specimen rare-that wise little maid That question had not heard before. Of the Kingdoms three, to which he belonged, That Kaiser-it puzzled her sore.

The elephant great she had seen, And the spotted tigers as well, And the lions, too, with bristling mane, And their kingdom she quickly could tell.

But a Kaiser! ah, never before Had she seen one so stately and grand; Sure, not with the rose or the watch, Or the elephant huge, could he stand.

A sweet puzzled look filled her eyes,

And she stood in a wondering maze; On the stately form and the kingly brow Of the Kaiser she fixed her gaze.

But now springs a light to her eyes, As, placing his hand on her head, To which kingdom?" he questioned again-"To the Kingdom of Heaven!" she said.

Ah! wise little maid, may thy words

A prophecy true unfold, And when thou shalt enter the Kingdom above, Thou may'st the Kaiser behold. -N. Y. Tribune.

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." In our youth we are apt to form an unattractive style, from our great haste or want of diligent application and patience. We frequently hear our associates remark how quick they perform their labor, but seldom how much pains has been taken.

Dr. Johnson's assertion that whoever would become master of the English language must give his day and night to the study of Addison, would be well for every young aspirant after literary celebrity to ponder over. No ten authors marshal their words and arrange their sentences in the same order. There is as much diversity

heart. While God rules, and Christianity own style. It resembles a beleagured town, 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. His last poetical production glowed like "village windows burnished by the setting sun."

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. The sentence then underwent considerable revision before being written in his manuscript. His "Charles the Fifth" is a master production.

What Coleridge has said of Shakspeare's writings, might with equal propriety be said of his. "You might as well try to push a brick out of a solid wall with the forefinger, as to try to remove a word from his finished paragraphs." He does not employ a stilted style, and inform us that court dishes were regaled with delicious beans.

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. His numbers have a sweet melody like distant curfews tolling their music on the balmy air, His imagination was more prolix than Gray's, and his poetry is equally as sweet. His "Ode to the Passions" is as good, if not superior to any ode in the language, not excepting "Alexander's Royal Feast" by Dryden.

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. Collins rose and fell like billows in a storm; Gray like a sweet singing river; Collins makes us smile with joy; Gray with tender love; Collins displays the human mind, and Gray the Christian heart. All is humorous in the one, and pathetic in the other; Collins challenges us to laugh; Gray supplicates us to weep; we admire Collins and adore Gray; the former helps us be happy, the latter makes us cheerful; the one shows us the beautiful in all its forms, the other guides us to Heaven.

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. It is this clearness of style which imparts such a charm to his polished numbers.

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. Whatever faults I may be chargeable with as a poet, I cannot accuse myself of negligence. I never suffer a line to pass without making it as good as I can "

If we all would adopt this regimen of doing things as well as we know how, we should soon possess a corps of thinkers and writers who would produce "thoughts that wander through eternity," rather than doggerel rhymes for the waste basket.

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 IM-PROVEMENT. "WILL." 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. They are wedded to old methods. They give no attention to details. They think small things not important. They take no pleasure in their work. They regard labor as a misfortune. They weigh and measure stingily. They are wasteful and improvident. They let their gates sag and fall down. They will not make compost. They let their fowls roost in the trees. They have no shelter for stock. They do not curry their horses. They leave their plows in the field. They hang the harness in the dust. They put off greasing the wagon. They starve the calf and milk the cow. They don't know the best is the cheapest. They have no method or system. They have no ears for home enterprise. They see no good in a new thing. They never use paint on the farm. They prop the barn door with a rail. They milk the cows late in the day. They have no time to do things well. They do not read the best books and news papers.-Southern Farmers' Monthly.

Stones-Muck.

Alonzo Sessions in Husbandman. If comments relating to matters that have been discussed and laid aside are acceptable, will say first of rocks that lay about the fields in the way. I think there is much better use for them than sinking them in the earth, though that is better than leaving them as is often done to obstruct cultivation. If they are moveable they can be rolled out If they are moveable they can be rolled out of their bed to the surface adjoining, and one thorough heating with fire made by burning stumps or other dry rubbish will break them up suitable for handing or use. If they are too heavy to roll out, the earth around them must be removed deep and wide enough to make room for enough dry rubbish to supply the requisite heat,

and they yield promptly to the inevitable law of expansion and contraction, crumble and fall in pieces, and are in excellent condition to use for building or farm wall. Very large rocks may require heating more than once to complete the work, but in a long experience I have never found one that I could not master and make the broken fragments quite useful. A suitable mixture of broken rocks with cobbles, when properly assorted and laid, make a neat and permanent farm wall.

Regarding the value of peat or muck 2d. 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. I am quite sure that the late Senator Chandler assured me that the muck taken from the ditches made on his marsh farm near Lansing, in this State, had proved, on actual trial and test on light soil adjoining the marsh, fully equal to the same quantity of barnyard manure. My observation and experience with muck and alluvial deposits leads to the conclusion that they differ widely in their composition. Some are rich in fertilizing matter; others are worthless The safe rule is to go slow at first until a fair test is made. It is often the case that fermentation and decomposi tion are essential agents, and without artificial methods the process is both slow and imperfect, and time becomes an important factor.

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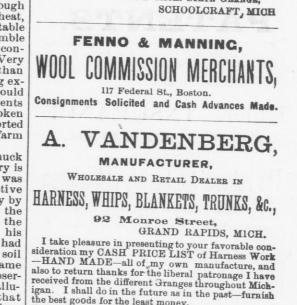
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displayed in literary art, as in the infinite creations of nature.

There is a melancholy melody in the rythm of Gray, like the memory of departed joys. Johnson's verbal battalion reminds us of huge avalanches in the snow-plumed Alps. The towering pinnacles of every sentence glisten with polished thought, and the riotous periods level every obstruction with polysyllabical glaciers.

Pope's style resembles a diversified landscape, where birds' gay warbling notes impart music to the scenery.

If the verse be labored, the rythm labors too; If soft and sweet. the numbers flow with ease.

Thompson is sweet and plaintive; sometimes his lyre swells like martial music on the summer air; and again there is a pathetic grandeur in its tones, like angels singing vespers at evening tide.

Foster was a perfect epicurean in his choice of words, and the logical arrangement of his sentence. Every word must convey its share of strength towards building up the polished period.

Campbell's numbers sparkle like majestic fretting on a pane of glass, as the golden sun shoots aloft his burnished rays on a winter morning. We feel afraid to breath lest the bright image will vanish. His poems are pictures of Heaven in colors of

The philosophical Hume was almost perfect in style. His rounded periods are as smooth as polished marble; every theory advanced is engraved as clear as the stars of heaven.

Now that one of the brightest minds that ever adorned any age has passed to scenes supernal, a tribute to his memory, though bequeathing no new laurels to his illustrious name, may not be deemed premature. Raised a farmer boy, his poetry has achieved classical distinction. Originality has ever been a feature of his productions, but it is not their principal merit. He has left "foot prints on the sands of time" which will not be soon obliterated. Time may wax old; nations rise and sink; sculpture vanish; art degenerate; but, while language exists, while taste lives, the name of Longfellow will be dear to every human

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 master-piece in an idle afternoon. It required toil and thoughtful corrections for seven years to complete its sublime numbers.

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." Why this deficiency in intellectual accomplishments? It is not that we lack talent or genius. It is a want of patience, of laborious study. The present generation are noted for bustle and confusion. He that can murder time, and change his scenery the most readily is applauded the most on the world's great stage.

Reading standard literature is an essential requisite to a clear style. Nothing that TOB for publication. vitiates 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. Sumner, whose sweet culture won the admiration of all who knew him, read nothing that would lend a taint to his christian-souled ideas.

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.

Let us write so that ages may roll on but the classic truths will be preserved, though another war like the "decline and fall of ancient Rome" destroy every vestige of our former glory, by the pure, masterly style that has preserved the works of Homer and Virgil, Cicero and Demosthenes, and bequeathed to us the historical writings of Herodotus "the Father of History."

Cousins and nieces: I presume you are all laughing at this long, rambling discourse, and wonder what the author thinks of his brother whose loss we mourn

save.

Home, Ionia, Mich., March 30, 1882. trimmed 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 Plow the ground for clover eight or ten inches deep, if you can. Harrow it nicely, and in March on a light snow, if it falls, sow the seed. It is better to sow it without any other crop. - Ex.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

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

As indicative of our sorrow it is ordered that ou hall be draped in mourning for birty days and a suitable expression of our loss be entered on our Grange records and a copy sent to the GRANGE VISI-TOR for publication. MES. T. WM. SMITH, hall be draped in mourning for thirty days and a MES. WILLIAM TOWNE.

Committee.

GORTON-Died at his residence in Watson, Allegan Co., March 21, 1882, of liver complaint, Brother GOBHAM GOETON, a worthy member of Watson Grange, No. 154, P. of H., in the 53d year of his age At a meeting of Watson Grange resolutions of re spect and sympathy were adopted, ordered sent to the family of the deceased and spread upon the ecords of the Grange.

THOMPSON-On the morning of the 27th of April DAEWIN 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."

Bro. THOMPSON was 53 years and seven months of Bit. HOMPSON was 55 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. He was distin guished by the conscientious discharge of every known duty. He was a Charter member of Gilead Grange. For eight ways he has occurring the Mar known duty. He was a charter member of Graeau Grange. For eight years he has occupied the Mas-ter's or Overseer's chair. Though he lived from three to four miles from the hall his seat was rarely if ever vacant at the meetings of the Grange. He was an active member of the County Grange. Was a member of the State Grange at the session of 1880. In all of the positions he ever held we know of no one who more faithfully tried to obey the injunction, whatever we do, strive to do well, than did the dear

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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

JUNE 1, 1882.

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8

BENZIE Co., Mich. Mr. Editor:-I will say that I called the attention of the school committee to the church painted with Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint five or six years ago, and after examining it they gave me the order. The Paint spoke for itself. Respectfully, M. J. SMITH.

[See advertisement.-ED.

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all there is to it in an hour. 4th. It takes only two hours to dry apples with this Evaporator, while it requires six hours to dry

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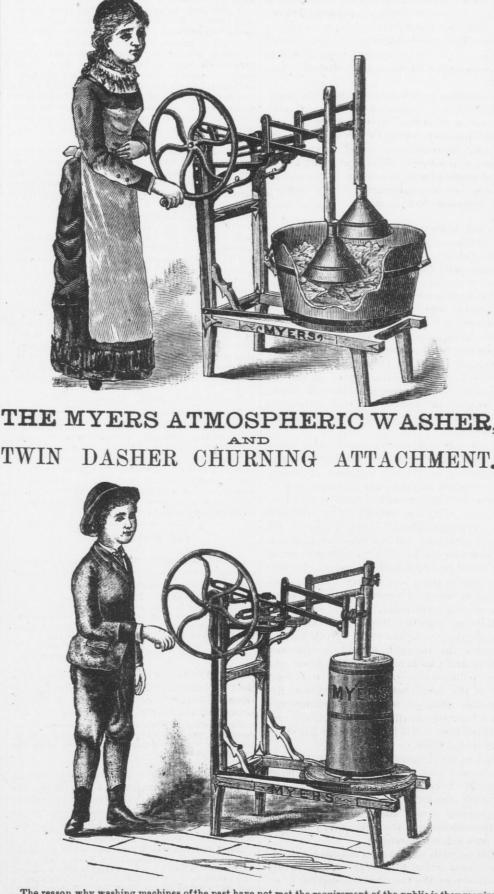
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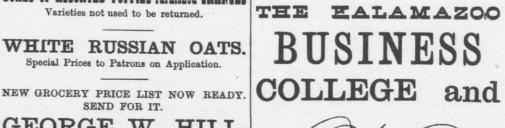
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