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THE STORY OF THE WHEAT.

A GLEANER.

Gone are March's blustering hours, April comes, with its gentle showers; The farmer goes forth to his yearly toil, His plewshare sinks in the yielding soil, For he who honestly would be fed! By the sweat of his brow must earn his bread. Many an hour, to and fro, Plow and harrow and drill must go, For thus it is ever the wheat they sow.

Above the ground ere long, there peers, A scattering group of emerald spears; And then another, till one by one, They all have risen to meet the sun, And over the bare brown earth is seen A waving carpet of velvet green. Even as April is followed by May The summer chases the spring away;
And sweet June comes, and sunny July,
And the rustling stalks grow crisp and dry;
Till at last the farmer lays down his pipe—
"Come, boys, to work, for the wheat is ripe."
The sapper is drawn from it's winter shad The reaper is drawn from it's winter shed,
And out the ready horses are led;
On either side of the tongue they stand,
Made fast by many a willing hand,
And the farmer's son with a well-pleased smile, Mounts to the reaper-seat the while.

A king he seems with his prancing steeds As out to the harvest the men he leads. The wheat, before, on the level lands Like a proud defiant army stands; And like that army, conquered and slain, Soon lie behind them, the sheaves of grain.

The grain is stacked, the summer is past;
Do the weary hands find rest at last?
Ah, no! on this beautiful autumn day
Around the barn they are toiling away.
For there, all shining, and new, and clean,
Stands the glorious threshing machine.
The neighbors are coming from left and right,
Their pitchforks gleam in the morning light,
The driver sits on his sast elate. Their pitchforks gleam in the morning light The driver sits on his seat elate, and around him the harnessed hornes weit: The hands, with many a jest and smile, Are mustered into their proper file; From man to man the signal is passed, That all are ready for work at last. The horses start at the driver's word, And slowly the great machine is stirred. And loud and merry the cheers arise, As down from the stack the first sheaf flies. Down it is pitched where the cutter stands with the sharp knife gleaming in his hands. With the sharp knife gleaming in his hands, To sever in twain the wheaten bands. Faster and faster the wheels are whirled. Faster and faster the sheaves are hurled; Faster and faster, from yonder spout, The golden grain comes tumbling out, And into the measure and into the sack And on to the sturdy carrier's back; e spacious and cleanly bin. The hard won harvest is emptied in.
Still round and round in a weary row,
The patient, wondering horses go;
Above the roar and rumble and crash,
Sounds the crack of the driver's lash, And ever upward the dust clouds rise, Filling and blinding the threshers' eyes, Till across their brows their hands they draw, While those who level away the straw, Stand now, too tired to joke or laugh, Half buried amid the dust and chaff But they work so well that their task is done As the sky grows red with the setting sun. Gladly the word is given to stop; Gladly their tools the workmen drop; Down on the ground the pitchforks ring, As down to the ground their owners spring. The willing horses away are led. And swiftly their short good-byes are said, Then off they go, by twos and by threes, And vanish among the wayside trees. Darkness and silence reign once more, The busy, bustling farmyard oe'r.

And what becomes of the wheat at last? Duly through sieve and hopper 'tis past, And then, by the housewife's skillful hands Converted to bread on the table stands. Converted to bread on the table stands.

Supper is ready; the tea is poured,
And eagerly around the well-filled board

Gather the heads in a graded row,
Black and golden and brown and tow;
And the farmer's simple grace is said.

"O God, Thou hast heard our prayers for bread;
We thank Thee, O Lord, for fertile lands,
We thank Thee, I for the newly bright along. But most of all, for the sun's bright glow,

And the rain that made the wheat to grow."

— American Grange Bulletin

THE Massachusetts Ploughman says that it is about time that we abandoned the old idea that cultivation is solely for the purpose of killing the weeds; for while it is important that the weeds should be destroyed, it is equally important that the ground should be kept loose and light. The mo-ment we fully realize this, we shall realize the importance of applying the manure where it will not only be thoroughly mixed with the soil at the time of its application, but where it will be distributed and brought into contact with fresh earth and air every time the crop is cultivated; for if we would assist the plants in gathering up carbonic acid we must bring the decomposing elements of the fertilizers in positions where they will keep up a continual combustion, and be at all times manufacturing such carbonic acid as the rapid growth of the plants may demand.

THE Chicago Fat Stock Show has been productive of great good, and has done much to educate visitors as to the value of different breeds. To the student of agriculture the slaughter test was the most valuable of all. We hope this Fall to see tests made with different breeds of sheep and swine.

State Poultry Show.

To the Editor of the Grange Visitor: DEAR SIR:-We would be pleased to notify your subscribers through your columns that the committee in charge have decided to hold a poultry exhibition in the latter part of January, 1883, at this place. It would be to every breeder's interest to send in his name as soon as possible to the secretary, who would be pleased to give any information with regard to the association. It is to be distinctly understood that this is not to be a local but a State show. We have on our list parties from Kalamazoo, Owosso, Lowell, Hart, Saginaw, Manistee, Cadillac, Barnard, Paris, Walker, Battle Creek and Grand Rapids.

The committee have decided to hold a meeting on the first Wednesday in August, 1882, for the purpose of organizing the State association and for the election of officers. All parties wishing to join, should send their name and \$5.00 to the secretary, which ensures membership.

Respectfully, R. C. GREINER, Sec'y pro tem.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 1, 1882.

The Grangers and the Wool Business.

From the Grand Ledge Independent. Editor Independent, Sir :- I desire to give a brief history of the wool shipping business as conducted by the agents appointed by the State and County Granges, for the benefit of wool growers and the general public, through the columns of your valuable paper and the reasons for instituting this sys-

and the reasons for instituting this system of selling our wool; the general satisfaction this system gives, and the consequent rapid growth of the busine.

For us to say that the wool growers of our State had become very much dissatisfied with the old system of marketing our wools, is simply saying what sweet our body. is simply saying what everybody knows. The outgrowth of this dissatisfaction resulted in calling a convention of the thoughtful, progressive farmers of Eaton Co., at Charlotte, something over four years ago, and over 50 of our best farmers from the several towns responded to the cell in parameters. towns responded to the call in person. At this convention the best method of prepar-ing our wools for the market, as well as the best system to sell were thoroughly discussed in all their bearings; also, the unfair, and in many cases outrageous manner our local handled and bor nt our wools when brought on the market for sale. The outrage of shrinking all unwashed or poorly washed wools, one-third, without regard to condition or quality—fine combing delaine, worth in Boston from 50 to 55 cts; medium delaine and No. 1 wools, worth from 43 to 47 cts., with but little foreign substance, as well the lower grades, all to be shrunk one third —ought not to be submitted to any longer by our farmers. Our experience in shipping to Boston for the past four years proves this course to be very unjust. Black wools sell within 1 to 2 cents of white wools of like quality and condition, and local dealers who shrink these wools one-third do the grower great injustice. It was also ascertained by a committee appointed at the convention, who reported at an adjourned meeting, that the margin between home and Boston markets was fully 10 cents per pound, and that by shipping direct to Boston (the best market in the world), fully one-half of this margin can be saved to the farmer who had labored to produce the wool.

After a thorough look up and careful consideration of the subject it was determined to put an agent in the field to ship wool to Boston. The undersigned was chosen and has conducted the business for the past four years in Eaton county, as well as having been appointed chairman of a committee by the State Grange to work up this shipping interest in the State, and the light gleaned through Eaton county farmers has radiated out over the State until the amount shipped has reached hundreds of thousands of pounds, thus showing very conclusively the great satisfaction this method of shipping gives to the wool growers of the State, makng a net saving of thousands of dollars to the wool growers to expend for the benefit of their families. And notwithstanding the proof that we have of this safe and saving method of sending to the very doors of the manufacturer, some local dealers go about belittling and belying us in every conceivable way to deceive the people, that they may live off our hard earnings.

And now, farmers, it is in your power to correct the abuses you have so often complained of, and could you have been present with us and seen the efforts of local dealers in pooling their interests in losses if need be in buying all the wool possible which they thought would be shipped on the days for which we were to ship from a given point, you would then realize more fully why the speculators place their agents in every town to get possession of your wool at the earliest moment. It is for the money there is in it, and not for the love they have for you. As agent appointed by the Patrons of Husbandry to carry out one of the great reforms for which this farmers' organization was instituted, I will neceive wool at the different points as per users of twine-binders.

notice, paying 20 cents on washed and 15 cents for unwashed wools, receipting for the same, shipping to Boston to a commission house, whose honesty and ability to do as they agree is guaranteed by three of the best banks of Boston, where our wool is sold on its merits and returns made in about 60 days, giving each man his just due, the whole expense to the shipper not to exceed

whole expense to the shipper not to exceed four cents per pound.

In conclusion will say, as wool producers we have no war to make on our local dealers as men or citizens, but the system upon which they buy our wools is wrong and in many cases is outrageously unjust, and until there is a change and our wools are bought on their merits we shall continue are bought on their merits we shall continue are bought on their merits we shall continue to ship our wools to the market where we can realize the best price for it. We claim this to be our privilege and a sacred duty we owe to ourselves and our families. As producers, as tax-payers, as citizens we intend to use our best efforts to the end that labor shall not be robbed of its just reward. And as workers in a good cause we ask all wool growers to co-operate with us in this needed H. SHIPMAN, Agent. reform. Grand Ledge, June 20, 1882.

Durable Whitewash.

Every farmer has more or less outbuildings and fences that are built of rough boards, that he does not feel that he can afford to paint with lead and oil, that could be covered very cheap with whitewash, and greatly improved in appearance, and what to most farmers is important, made to last twice as long as if left exposed to the changes of weather changes of weather.

The great drawback in common white wash is the want of durability, being neces sary to renew it every year; but an impro-ed preparation may be made at a very lo ed preparation may be made at a very low cost, that when properly put on will lass some years and look very well. It is made as follows: for five gallons, slack six quarts of good lime in hot water, covering it up while in the process of slacking to keep in the steam; when slacked strain through a coarse cloth; add one quart of salt, prepared by boiling in water until dissolved, and the impurities have been skimmed off. impurities have been skimmed off; add one pound of alum, one-half pound of copperas, three-fourths of a pound of of potash, four quarts of very fine sand, and coloring to suit the fancy. This preparation should be put on hot; if properly done it makes a durable paint. To make a brilliant white, to the amount of lime above reactions. to the amount of lime above mentioned, add one-fourth of a pound of burnt alum, one pound of refined sugar, three pints of rice flour, made into a thin paste, and one pound of dissolved glue. This, like the other, should be applied hot. If the lime be good it will make a very pure white that will last some years. It is said, with what truth we cannot vouch for, that the end of the White House at Washington was at one time covered with this preparation. There can be but little doubt that it is economy to keep rough board fences and outbuildings covered with a cheap paint or whitewash; it prevents decay by keeping the water out of the wood; it also adds much to the appearance of the house. The outlay is very trifling indeed, except of labor, which can be done by the farmer or his boys, when other work is not driving. It is believed by many that it pays to whitewash the shingles on the roofs of buildings, as it not only assists to prevent decay but is a great safeguard against fire.— Massachusetts Ploughman.

Heifers from the Best Milkers.

We think that the best dairymen are agreed in regard to the profit of raising their own cows to supply additions to their herds. Very few have ever selected a valuable herd wholly by purchase. It has been said that if total depravity can ever be alleged against a farmer, it will be found in his representations on the sale of cows. We have often enumerated the important points in favor of home-raised cows, and one of the most important is the opportunity of selecting the heifer calves from the best milkers. both in quality and quantity. If the dairyman gives no heed to this point, he will perpetuate his worthless cows with his good ones, and thus never improve his dairy herd. large majority of dairymen have cows in their herds that do not pay for their keeping; and, as they do not apply a test to the indi-vidual cows, they continue not only to keep them, but to breed from them. This a most suicidal policy. Although we strongly recommend dairymen to raise their own cows, we are far from advising them to perpetuate their poor cows. It would be even better policy to give them away to a favorite brother-in-law. The heifer calves from only the best cows should be raised, and the weeding out should go on still further. When these heifers come into milk, those that do not come up to the proper standard the should always he made of each cow, in the should always be made of each cow in the herd, and of each heifer during her first period of milking. If the heifer has the appearance of a well-formed milker and of having a good dam, it may not be judicious to pass upon her first milking season, if her quality is below the standard, for the next season may develop her satisfactorily.—National Live Stock Journal.

C. H. McCormick is characterized as "the millionaire who has fattened off the public on other men's inventions,"-this in reference to the impending war against all

Talks on Poultry, No. 11.

EATING AND DRINKING. No distinction is necessary in feeding young fowls whether they are intended for market or egg production. All growing stock eat greedily, and there is little danger of overfeeding.

Fowls intended for market should be fattened about ten days, and the principle should be a "short life and a merry one." Corn is perhaps the main food for all fowls, with as much variety as you can command to keep a healthy appetite. Oats soaked over night makes an excellent feed. One farmer we know makes it a practice in fattening all stock to entirely omit one meal about every week. It sharpens the appetite as nothing else will, and lessens the danger of surfeiting.

There is as much difference in the quality of eggs from different farms as in the butter. This is due to feed and care. Laying fowls should not be fed all they will eat, as fat hens are not laying hens. Make them forage; keep them busy. Increase the food at this season as you notice their molting, to supply the extra drain upon the system. In answer to an inquiry about the component parts of an egg with reference to the kind of feed hens needed to make eggs the following was received from Professor Kedzie, of the agricultural college:

Animal matter	
Allimat matter	. 2.00
I Phosphate of lime	1 00
Carbonate of lime	97.00
	100.00
INSIDE.	
Nitrogenous matter	. 14.00
1 Fatty matter	10 50
Water	74.00
	100.00

Feed whole grain to all fowls for the last meal in the day, and scatter it well upon the ground or throw it in all directions as they are eating. In feeding anything but grain, troughs should be used.

Take a long, narrow box. Make a lath door for the missing long side. It can be fastened to the box with leather hinges and strap for fastening. Put the laths a couple of inches apart so fowls can only get heads in easily. With this scheme, food is kept clean, each gets its share, and what is left can be warmed over for the next meal. You readily perceive you can polish this scheme, and make one as expensive as you wish, or we will even let you have two if you need them.

If you are troubled by ducks taking a bath in every pan of clean water you set out for drinking, as we have been, you may appreciate the following scheme which we have found useful. Take a stone jug; chip a piece about an inch square out of one side of the mouth. Have a box into which the jug fits easily allowing for a little packing if you wish. Inclose the jug entirely in the box except the mouth of the jug. A couple of pieces may be nailed on the sides of the box to make it stand even with the mouth of the jug. With your big brown filled with fresh water, and turned mouth down into a shallow basin, you have a drinking fountain as good for practical purposes as though it cost you \$3.00.

Notice by the foregoing table how much water there is in an egg, and always keep a supply in some shady place where fowls will always know where to find it.

Grand View Farm, OLD POULTRY.

Mrs. J. S. Bidwell asked in VISITOR of July 1st, where she could get eggs for hatching of the Bronze turkey variety. In the issue of June 1st, a writer says she got eggs in Ada, Kent county. Presume you could get them of that correspondent. Such things should be referred to the advertising columns. If some one does not occupy this field soon, we will.

AT the present moment it is not quite certain that Hon George B. Loring will be made Secretary of Agriculture, Transporta-tion, Mining, Commerce, Religion and Amusements. If we can have a full department of agriculture, it is hardly probable that there will be in it room for all the other interests enumerated, yet there is no doubt that the versatile Loring can attend to all when the duty is assigned him.-Husband-

ILLINOIS is now the foremost State in the Union for cattle. Kane county has 89 head to the square mile, being mostly milch cows while DeKalb county has an average of 74. The average of the whole State is 38 cattle to the square mile.

Communications.

BETWEEN THE LEAVES.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARDS

I took a volume, old and worn, From off the library shelf one day; The covers were defaced and torn,
And many a leaf had gone astray. I turned the pages slowly o'er In search of some forgotten truth, Familiar in the days of yore
As were the school books of my youth.

The mildewed leaves, the faded print, Seemed quite inanimate and cold, As if they ne'er had been the mint From which I garnered precious gold,
So dull and colorless the page,
I turned and turned in hopes to find
Something that would restore to age
The freshness of the youthful mind.

As well, indeed might I essay Hope's early visions to renew, Or give unto a dead bouquet Its former fragrance and its dew. It closed the volume with a sigh,
As if it were joy's entrance doorA bit of color caught my eye
Just as it fluttered to the floor.

'Twas but a maple leaf, all blotched With gold and crimson, green and brown.
The edges delicately notched, And perfect still from stem to crown. And when I took it in my hand, This little leaf from maple tree,
As if it were a magic wand,
Brought back a vanished youth to me.

I lived again those joyful days,
The old, familiar songs I sung,
And walked again, with sweet delays,
The paths I loved when I was young E'en as the hues upon the leaf,
Each scene appeared so freshly bright
That all remembrances of grief
Were lost and faded out of sight.

What are the Obligations of the Pomona Grange to the Subordinate?

Read before the Cass county Grange and by request sent to the VISITOR for publication

Worthy Master:-The subject assigned me is an important one, and what I may say at this time will be with the desire to awaken a greater interest among the members of the Subordinate, in the County Granges.

I find in the address of the Worthy Master of the National Grange these words in regard to Pomona Granges:

"This organization was authorized to strengthen and aid the Subordinate Granges, and to more thoroughly break up the isolation which exists among farmers, and better unite them in social and business relations. They give their members within their jurisdiction, an opportunity to become acquainted with each other, and to counsel together, and more effectually co-operate for the advancement of the social, educational. and business features of the Order. As they have no dues to pay to the State of Na tional Grange, they have funds to employ lecturers, and meet the necessary expense of public gatherings."

We see by this that Pomona Granges were organized for the purpose of strengthening and encouraging the Subordinate, and thus it becomes their imperative duty so to do: this obligation they ought not to evade. Were this one point understood, and acted upon by every Pomona Grange, the falling away ng Subordinate Granges, would be less and less. We sometimes say such a Grange is strong, they do not need any help or encouragement. How little do we know of the power dormant in what we may consider a strong Grange? or how much might be developed and brought out by a judicious stirring lecture, or even by the discussions of the Pomona Grange? A wise provision has been made in the establishment of a National Lecture Bureau: for a small sum a course of lectures can be had, and every Subordinate Grange in the county ought to have the benefit of one or more of these lectures, besides occasional visits from the home lecturer. Education is the prime object of the Order, and instruction in its principles is what we most need. As Patrons we are too careless about the practice of our obligations toward one another, in the different branches of the Order,

Many good members of the Subordinate Grange labor under the delusion that the county organization is a sort of aristocracy, and they want none of it. No greater mistake was ever made; so far from being an aristocracy, it is the willing servant of the the Subordinate look to the Pomona for per-Subordinate Grange, doing all the business in the 4th degree and cordially inviting all 4th degree members to sit with them and have all the privileges of the members of the 5th degree except voting.

Then one may say, why join the county Grange if we can have all the privileges ex- they are a higher body and can afford to cept voting? We don't care to vote. To a skip the little minutiae of the Grange eticasual observer this might seem plausible, but let us reason about this; to illustrate: You have a neighbor who has a fine house | fy the office. We have known members who handsomely furnished, full of rollicking seemed to think the opening and closing exboys and girls; you have none, that is, you have a home, but your means will not warrant a large family, or such surroundings as are so necessary to your happiness; but be intelligent, may be informed on all the what matters it? Your neighbor across the way welcomes you to sit at his table, and them eloquently, yet he is not a good Patron, partake of whatever bill of fare he has pro- he cannot stoop to simple things, his life vided. You may go to his study and consult the best authors his library affords, you an opportunity comes but seldom. Some old may enter freely into the discussions with members have outgrown the wisdom of the the family, and feel that you are daily being | founders of the Order; is not this the trouble enriched, without any expense to yourself: Ah, no! amid it all you have a feeling of heard a person recently say, "I'll never ask not being one of them; your interests do my son to join the Grange as long as field other position in the gift of Patrons.

sponsibilities of the future do not belong to and lack of interest, the beauty of the lesson bers of the Subordinate Grange who do say, Come, identify your interests with ours, observe closely parliamentary usages. and we will try to convince you that there are greater benefits arising from the membership of the county organization because of their double relation. The work in the Subordinate Grange is confined to locality; throughout the county. Members of the Pomona Granges pay an extra fee, and do double work. By this we may be led to believe they are deeply interested, for they make sacrifices of time and money for the good of, not the Pomona Grange, but the Order.

A good member of the Pomona Grange will be present at every regular meeting, if possible, and will carry to his own Grange some of the good things he has so freely partaken of, just as delegates to the State Grange catch enthusiasm and make better members ever after, even though they may not make an extended report of the session. At the last State Grange there were over 25 Pomona Granges represented and all the delegates were Masters or Past Masters and

I digress somewhat from my subject, to show that even Pomona Granges can be very far from the standard of Grange intelligence. Although there were 43 delegates representing Pomona Granges, the chairman on Pomona Granges reported no work. This was not entirely the fault of the delegates. Many of them had never been representatives before, and their Grange not having laid out any work for them, they were there to look on, and learn what they could by a close observation of the business manner of that body. In VanBuren county we were left to draw up whatever petition or resolution might suggest itself at the time.

Is not this the manner of our State legislation, and is not this the cause of so little being accomplished, and is it not all wrong? Should not work be laid out and assigned each representative? They would then feel that something definite was expected of them, and they could not excuse themselves as did the idler when asked, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" because "no man hath hired us." The man who lays out his work for the season gets much more done than the one who has to decide when the time comes what to do: thus much more is accomplished during the four days session of the State Grange when every delegate goes with his work all planned and marked out on paper; or our legislators, in 90 days, might include all that ought to be done, and well done, and not be at the expense of an extra session frequently.

Let the Subordinate Grange prepare work for the County Granges. There are enterprises which cannot be carried out by one Grange alone; solicit aid and counsel of the Pomona and thus show you understand the mission of the Pomona Grange and expect something worthy of that body, thus Grange work might be greatly increased and Grange principles more generally understood and practiced, and co-operation between the two branches be a wide spread benefit.

We have found that the Pomona Grange was organized for the benefit of the Subordinate, but has the Subordinate no obligations in the matter? We think it certainly owes some allegiance, as they are mutually benefited as co-workers. There should be no discrepancies between the two, but work harmoniously carried on together, and a work may yet be acomplished of which we now have but a dim comprehension.

DUTIES OF POMONA GRANGES.

The Pomona Grange is under special obligation to seek out the weak Granges, visit them as a Grange, or send some good builders to meet and encourage and strengthen them; thereby showing the interest and care the Pomona Grange has over and for the Order. Masters of Pomona Granges should be selected with reference to their executive ability, knowledge of parlimentary usages and capability to govern. No Grange can prosper without decorum, and fection in all that goes to make a first class business body.

At one time I heard a member of the Subordinate Grange comment on the loose manner in which the County Grange was conducted and sneeringly said, "Oh, well, quette." Pomona Granges should select such persons for their officers as will digniercises of little importance and who would sit and read or whisper to their neighbor. What can one expect of such a member? He may topics of the day and be able to expatiate on must be made up of great deeds for which with some of the Granges to-day? We

you. This is the position of the mem- taught in the ceremony was lost sight of. The observance of every rule should be innot care to join the Pomona because sisted upon. Those are the strongest they have all the privileges. To such we Granges that work nearest the ritual, and

One other point and I have done: if the Grange is appointed at ten o'clock, let the gavel sound at ten if there is a quorum. Do not wait for a crowd, or go on the plan that it is ten 'till it is eleven. Time is precious. the Pomona Grange has a general interest | Many come from a long distance and they do not feel paid to spend so much time visiting, although that is an important feature. and should be cultivated at the proper time. Patrons ought to feel at freedom to address each other without the formality of an introduction, should there be no one near to perform that ceremony. Let me admonish each member of the Order, be they 4th or 5th degree members, to do their whole duty as they understand it, and labor for the upbuilding of humanity and not be satisfied till the class we represent stands a peer with other classes physically, morally, intellectually and politically.

Representation in the State Grange.

After briefly reviewing Brother Cortland Hill's article, in the VISITOR of May 1st, on the above subject, and submitting a few more arguments in support of my position, I am done for the present. I leave our Brother in the hands of Sister Bradner and others, with the admonition to treat him

He is mistaken when he says I have made two replies to his first article, as the article itself shows. He knows "of no institution in which all the members enjoy a broader equality, and unrestricted liberty, than in our noble Order." I wish he had named a few such institutions, for I am unable to call any such to mind just now. Possibly he may find some such among the many secret organizations of the day, but where, in any of the institutions of our State or general government, from overseer of highways to the Presidency, can he find a single instance in which some former office or position is made a stepping-stone to some other office or position?

It is true, as the Brother says, "all fourthdegree members are eligible to a seat in the State Grange." In one way only are they eligible: and that is through the Master's office. It matters not how well qualified a member may be, or how earnestly the "office may seek" him, unless he has been through the Master's office he must take a back seat in the convention for the election of delegates; and if any votes should be cast for him they would be void. Supposing our Brother had been placed in such a position, would he not have been humiliated? Would he then have said, "can anything be fairer? Was there ever an institution more liberal with its members?"

And then he says: "Will my Brother tell me where the aristocracy comes in?" It comes in right here, and here, too, comes in that "little kink" our Brother speaks of in his last article; it was that very same "kink" that called out the petitions referred to in commencing his first article, and which we are endeavoring to unkink.

The Brother says: "In the first place, we select the best members we have in the Subordinate Grange to be members of the State Grange, and then we make another selection from those chosen ones for delegates to represent our interests. Did you ever hear of anything so fair and so commendable? My Brother, this is more than Republicanism; it shows the progressive march of our noble Order." Now if this shows progression, and if by making two selections we secure better material for delegates, why not apply the same rule in the selection of all officers from Gate Keeper to Master of the National Grange? If this theory is correct, the more selections we make the higher the standard would be.

But here is a "little kink" for our Brother to straighten out. If it is true that we do now select the best members of our Subordinate Granges for delegates, and we continue to do so, how would the removal of the restrictions upon fourth-degree members | all there is that goes to make up the sum of affect the membership of the State Grange? If the rule organizing the State Grange is 'so fair and commendable" it should certainly be applied in the selection of all officers of our State and National governments. If it is "equality and fairness" in the Grange, it would be out of it. Would our industrious self-supporting men and women. Brother favor such an application? He certainly would not. It is nonsense for us to preach equality and fairness when we ex- of the work, simply to make of her daughter clude three-fourths of our members from one of the most sacred rights of American citizens. I claim we should either change the rule organizing the State Grange, or expunge those meaningless words from our Declaration of Purposes.

I am at a loss to conceive how the Brother could infer from my article that I favored the selection of delegates from outside the county or district in which they reside. I to voting in the Grange at all, but the right as representative to the State Grange, or any

would ignore that prominent feature in our Declaration of Purposes which declares that the "office should seek the man and not the man the office." Yet, from the position he assumes, I am almost forced to such conclusions. In regard to large salaries, etc., the vest was intended for only those whom it fits. I would suggest, however, that even \$1.50 per day and mileage, with the priviledge of membership in the State Grange, is considered preferable to being only a spectator with expenses out of pocket.

In regard to the disposal of the petitions of hundreds of good Patrons upon this sub. ject, at the session of 1880. Brother Hill says: "No member on that floor had more influence in settling that vexed question than the Master of the National Grange." I regret very much that the Worthy Master should cast his influence in that direction. It does not seem consistent with the principles of equal rights he has so earnestly advocated these many years.

Brother Hill thought this matter was finally disposed of at the State Grange of This would give us time to think as well as toil 1880-but it was not. It came up again at How we could best improve the mind and fertilize the session of 1881, and it will continue to come up until justice is meeted out to all members of our Order. This matter was also before the National Grange at its last session, where it met the same fate it did in our State Grange of 1880, and at the hands of members who profess to be the friends of the masses, and the champions of "equality and fairness." And the same parties who have complained so loud and so long before Congress have taken precisely the same course with the petitions of almost untold | sion : numbers of our citizens in regard to railroad freights and patent-right swindles. But perhaps it makes some difference whose "ox is being gored."

Brother Hill closes by saying "I have written enough to show where I stand." I cannot believe that he advocates the continuance of the State Grange on its present basis because of the "loaves and fishes," but through mistaken ideas of one of the most sacred principles of our Order, and of a republican form of government.

D. WOODMAN, Paw Paw.

The Dignity of Labor as Taught in the Manual.

Worthy Master and Patrons: The subect I have chosen is the one suggested by the Worthy Lecturer at our last meeting: "How can we add dignity to labor as taught in the manual?"

That there is a dignity in labor that is to be found in nothing else will be acknowledged by every thoughtful individual when he reflects on the achievements that are accomplished though its results.

Labor clears the forrests, drains the swamps that they may be utilized, and makes all nature rejoice, and the wilderness to blossom as the rose. Labor drives the plow, plants the seed, harvests and grinds the grain and converts it into bread for she subsistence of the hundreds of millions of the human race.

It is by labor that the city, with its colleges, manufactories and magnificent build ings, springs into being.

It erects beautiful homes for men and women to dwell in and converts the fibers which nature prepares into clothes for their covering and comfort.

It seems to have been the destiny intended by our Creator that man should labor, for all of his achievements, whether great or small. for which he is entitled to honor, the direct results of his own efforts and exertions.

The man who does his part in life, who tries to elevate himself and society, who pursues some worthy vocation by which he may be able to support himself and feels that he is not a burden to society, is truly a happy man. No idle man, though he may may be supported by wealthy friends, or by of qualifications of officers or delegates a fortune that has fallen to him without his own exercions, can feel the genuine independence and self respect of him who honestly and manfully earns his living by the sweat of his brow.

It seems to me that we can add dignity to labor by teaching the rising generation that human greatness and happiness is the direct results of their own efforts. Impress upon the minds of those over whom you have control that it is their duty as far as their health and strength will permit, to be industrious. Self-supporting boys and girls will be On the contrary how often do we see the mother do the drudgery, in fact, nearly all what aristocracy would call a lady, and the father become a slave to the capricious demands of an idle spendthrift, creating in their youthful minds an aversion to labor, and fitting them to become anything but intelligent, useful men and women.

There is an aversion to farm labor caused primarily by the pernicious custom which is quite universal among farmers of working from 16 to 18 hours a day, beginning at 4 certainly never hinted at any such thing, o'clock in the morning and working, toil-The inalienable right referred to in my ar- ing, and fretting until 9 o'clock at night, ticle did not (as our Brother assumes) refer from month to month and from year to year, taking little time for any pleasure or to be a candidate and be elected, if worthy, recreation or for posting themselves on the general issues of the day, or to qualify them-

ter Patrons, I know from experience and observation, is not misrepresented or exaggerated. Then is it to be wondered that those boys possessed of the brightest intellects and highest aspirations are leaving the farm and searching for some other more pleasant and elevating occupation? No wonder, I say, that agriculture is so illy represented in our State and National Legislatures when the farmer will not make an effort to qualify himself to honorably discharge the duties and responsibilities of the position.

If we as farmers would add dignity to labor let us at once abandon this slavish and inhuman custom and endeavor to elevate ourselves and our calling to the position to which they rightfully belong. Let us adopt the ten hour system, commencing and quiting at six, with about two hours' rest in the heat of the day. There would also be from two to three hours in the evening that might be appropriated to education, rest and recreation.

If this plan were followed the aversion to

farm labor I think would disappear and tilling the soil would be looked upon and sought after as the noblest calling known to man. May God speed the day.

ALVIN MORLEY.

Woman's Rights.

Bro. Cobb: In the VISITOR of May 15th, proposes the following for discus-

"Resolved, That women are entitled to, and should be endowed by law to hold as her own, and will, or otherwise decree in case of her decease, one-third of the property gained during married life.'

I send a few lines endeavoring to advocate the negative. The principal points I wish to make in this article, are, that such a law would lessen man's inclination to marry and become the head of a family, and also slacken his business energy and enterprise, by dividing the responsibility of maintaintaining the family, with the wife. I believe that woman's rights, in every sense, are equal to man's, and that at the enactment of any and every law, her welfare and happiness should receive equal consideration with his, but I do not believe, the law does, or should, require of women what it requires of

Human society, is a compound of men and women, and so long as the main object of all laws, is the promotion of happiness to the greatest number of all classes of society, it is absurd to consider the wants of one sex, independent of the other. It requires more than one wheel in constructing a watch, no two are alike, yet the absence of any destroys the whole. A happy society, is a machine, where human laws are made with such wisdom, that they act in unison with nature's laws, where men and women made by nature, with different powers, desires and wants, move as wheels in a machine, with-

"Order is heaven's first law," and mankind have almost universally recognized its necessity, by adopting the family as the basis or unit of society. As in numbers, we are taught invariably to measure every amount, however great, by a fixed unit, so the wants of society are measured, by the wants of families. This unit, man and wife, comprising all the characteristics of the human species, happy if harmoniously united. with the complement, children, making the family, is one in society. In this unit circle, woman, as wife, mother, and sister, reigns queen of all hearts, and no law enacted upon a theory of human rights, framed with a view of making her independent, and selfsupporting, but will tend toward her degra-

Men are not good enough, to live under laws, enacted upon a theory of right, the execution of which conflicts with their natures. Universally in the animal kingdom the male is the stronger, and assumes protection over his mates, and man has too much animal in his nature, feels he is too much a lord of creation, not to rebel at any assumption of independence on the part of

The living of people in families, promotes morality and virtue, qualities which the law should ever promote, hence the law should never discourage at least, the inclination of people arriving at mature age, to marry and form family relations. This in our country seems entirely in the hands of the men. Until a man asks a woman to marry, she seems indifferent whether to marry or not. She may then accept or reject. If the men do not wish for wives, women will go unmarried. If the price demanded by fashion and style to maintain family relations are too high, they will wait. If the law is so changed that in the struggle of life for the ownership of property, individual interests will arise where now is family union, they will hesitate more.

It seems a little thing, the wish or inclination of men, yet the wishes of the people, build up or subvert governments. The sum of the matter is this, as the family is now constituted, man feels the responsibility of its support resting upon him, and will toil in pain and privation to himself, to support her who he has asked to be his wife, and selves to elevate the calling of which they their children, when he would rebel if the not reach beyond the present hour, the re- work is countenanced." Through ignorance I am unwilling to believe our Brother are representatives. This, Brother and Sis- impulses of his nature were trammled by

conflicting laws. In the State, individual enterprise, is mainly relied upon to build up, and maintain her greatness, and if she would have her citizens energetic and enterprising, she will be careful of enacting laws, encroaching upon the responsibilities

JAMES HARGER. Howell Grange, No. 90, June 22, 1882.

Grand Traverse County-Its Granges and Great Resourses.

Bro. Cobb :- I thought it might not be out of place to send you a line for the VISITOR in regard to a very pleasant visit to the Granges of Grand Traverse county. By request of Secretary Hyde, acting by order of the County Grange of Grand Traverse county, I was invited to give a course of lectures commencing June 1st. The first meeting was at Kingsley, on the Grand Rapids & I. R. R., about thirty miles from Traverse City, on the evening of June 1st. If allowed to judge, I should pronounce the meeting a success. They have at Kingsley a lively Grange of about forty members, and bright hopes of a large increase. The country around for some distance is good, and farmers are fully confident of a bright future and much benefit from the Grange.

The next point was Traverse City, where I met at the station Brothers Hyde, secretary of the County Grange, and our Worthy Brother Ramsdell, of the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

Now, Brother, you will pardon me for not going into details, as Brother Whitney does about nice dinners, when I say I was lunched and dined on the best during my whole trip, and that is all any one could desire and I am particularly under obligations to our worthy Brother Ramsdell and wife, who are both Grangers clear through, for their generous care of me at their house during my stay, and for Brother Ramsdell's great interest in Grange work in that region. Be assured, Brother Cobb, that Brother Ramsdell is not idle up there, but he is one of the live ones whose work tells in that region.

As soon as I had lunched at Traverse City a livery team was at our disposal and Brother Ramsdell and myself were making good time to Williamsburg, 15 miles away, where I was to speak at 2 P. M., June 2d.

As the meeting was in the afternoon there was not a large attendance, but the outlook was good for a lively Grange. One was organized a short time before. The next point was Elk Lake, nine miles from Williamsburg, when Brother Ramsdell and myself spoke in the evening to a crowded house. Here is a lovely working Grange and a splendid farming country. The next point was the home of Judge Ramsdell, where we spent the night and spoke to Traverse City Grange Saturday at 2 P. M.

When the hour of meeting came it rained and rained but for all that a good number of Traverse City Grangers met at their hall and a good meeting was had notwithstanding the rain. Traverse City Grange is on good working ground and is moving along with an influence that is telling well for the Order. At Traverse City we found Sister Campbell. daughter of the worthy Chaplain of the State Grange, who is prominent not only in the Grange, but in most of the great moral movements of the day. The next point was the meeting of the Pomona Grange of Grand Traverse county, about twelve miles south of Traverse City, held June 6 and 7. Judge Ramsdell and myself spoke in the afternoon to the Pomona Grange, and I spoke in the evening at an open meeting to a crowded house. The meetings, if I could judge, were appreciated, and seemed to give courage to the worthy members of Grand Traverse

I was most agreeably disappointed in the Grand Traverse country. A very large share of the land will eventually prove excellent farming lands and in fruit it will most certainly excel. Grand opportunities are now open for courageous young farmers to make homes on the cheap railroad lands, which are held at \$7.50 per acre. Those lands must largely advance in price. The timber is mostly maple, such timber I never before saw in the south part of the State. Grand Traverse Bay is one of the most delightful inlets that eye ever beheld. The home of Judge Ramsdell at the head of the bay overlooking its clear crystal waters and his magnificent fruit (a mint in value of itself) speaks well for the good judgment of our worthy brother in the grand selection he has Fraternally yours,

T. F. MOORE.

THE Grange is a mammoth institution and the Patrons of Husbandry a fixed fact. In the end it will advance the moral, social, intellectual and financial condition of the producing classes. Patrons of Husbandry are willing to travel hand in hand with mechanics and manufacturers; they need their industry and skill, and cordially meet them half way, but not by the way of the middle man.

Jackson Co., Mich. "Ingersoll Liquid Mr. Editor: - The Rubber Paint" is giving entire satisfaction. The verdict of all who have tried it, is that it spreads easier, and will cover more surface and leave a smoother finish and last longer, than any other paint they have ever seen or Respectfully, J. D. LEWIS.

[See advertisement.—EDITOR.]

Correspondence.

Grange Picnic at Elwell.

About half past nine June 22, teams from from all directions were seen wending their way towards Elwell for the purpose of enjoying a picnic, to be held in Miller's grove, a short distance from the village.

Right here we will say that a better place could not have been found in Gratiot county. The grounds are large and beautifully sit-

An immense procession was formed under the direction of Marshall Vaught and made its way from the grove in good order. Bro. J. C. Holbrook, the new General deputy for Michigan, was on hand as chief speaker. We had excellent music both vocal and instrumental, and plenty of it.

During the absence of Bro. Holbrook for dinner Hon. C. G. Willett was called on to make some remarks in behalf of the farmer. His address was well received. Bro. Holbrook then came forward and was introduced to the large audience that had assembled to hear this new speaker. He had not talked long before I was satisfied that Bro. Luce had appointed the right man for deputy. He has good command over himself, and the audience were well pleased with him. He has left a good impression on the minds of Patrons in this part of the State. We fancy there is a bright future opening up to Bro. Holbrook. His visit on the 22d of June will long be remembered by the Patrons of this county with pleasure. The band did admirably and were thanked by the speaker for the good work done by

In the evening the boys gave an entertainment at the Grange hall and their success during the day drew a full house and will again whenever they play. On the whole we had a splendid day.

WM. J. MOFFETT. Elwell, June 26, 1882.

A Birthday Address.

Brothers and Sisters :- I don't know as any of you have thought of it, but to-day is the pecuniary benefits will be apparent and our birthday. We are eight years old to-day. When we started in life as a Grange there were but few that met together, and said, 'We will have a Grange at Milford." There were only just enough to make a Grange, nine men and four women, (and one of those was not there). Mr. Wood, the organizing Deputy, held our application open to give us a chance to take in more charter members and Brother Smith, from Fenton, came and gave us the finishing touch; so that we were organized as a grange with 35 members. We kept increasing in numbers till the summer of '76 there arose a little cloud of hard-feeling, and we began to dwindle down hill. till '78 we were scarcely a Grange in number. We lost ourselves, as it were. Finally we rallied enough to have our election of officers in Ferguson's hall, then we got E. C. Herrington to come and install us. We under its influence." had the Odd Fellows' hall, and some of you old members that are here to-day with me, remember well that we had to install some by proxy. Since then some of the time there has been only just enough to hold our

This last fall and winter we have had a revival and now we number 28. And now as Patrons let us keep all discord out of our ranks, peace and harmony being the strength of all institutions, and more especially this, our Grange. Brothers and Sisters, again I say, this is our birthday. Let us take warning by the past; let us look forward to the time when we shall all be gathered home to that Great Grange above, where we meet to part no more, is the wish of your master,

E. C. NEWMAN. · Milford, March 18, 1882.

[This brief address was read by Brother Newman, its Worthy Master, at a meeting of Milford Grange, No. 377, March 18, 1882. He died April 11, following.-ED.]

THE fact that farmers are taking a great interest in public questions is a hopeful sign of the times. A few years ago a public meeting of farmers was an occurrence extremely rare. Now-a days during the summer and early autumn scarcely a day passes without a farmers' meeting, a picnic or gathering of some kind, pleasure and recreation constitution. ation constituting an important incentive, but in nearly all these meetings questions that concern the material interest of farmers, their labor and its products, are discussed, It is common for some speaker to be selected and for him to address his audience formally upon these topics. Many of these gatherings have attendance running up into thousands. Instances are not rare when the meetings are held one, two or three days. Under the influences exerted by these farmers' meetings, it is absolutely certain that there must be substantial growth of thought, of practical knowledge, sure to give valuable results. These meetings are never used for political purposes, using the adjective in its ordinary sense as referring to partisan politics, but they are used to acquaint farmers with that sound political economy which leads to intelligent appropriation of labor, of means, and to true economy in the govern-ment. The truth is, farmers are really becoming that independent class they have been called in past years, that is to say, they are acquiring independence in thought and By and by it will be difficult to hold them within party lines except as those lines may be drawn to accommodate them very nicely.—The Husbandman.

BY D. H. THING.

"Good evening, Brother L—. I have dropped in to get a few more of your ideas of the Grange. What are its principal bene-

"Its material benefits are in just proportion to its social and educational privileges.

As we become better acquainted with each other and better posted as to our disabilities and equal burdens, better educated as to how great and important reforms are secured, and learn more and more of the power and moral influence of co-operation, we are of course better prepared to secure to ourselves the blessings resulting, or that should result, from honest industry. In fact all that farmers need to be taught is the importance of co-operation and taught how to use it for their own good and to the harm of none. The remedy for all the ills of which we complain may be found in combining together for social, legislative and pecuniary protection. We complain of the monopolies and at the same time assist by our votes to send men to Congress to work in their interests. We complain of railroad discrimination and extortion, but send men to Congress who dare not open the mouths in defence of the just demands of Anti-Monopoly Leagues, Farmers' Alliances, and State and National Granges. Farmers have the remedy in their own hands and can use it at their will. The National Grange, every State Grange, and thousands of Sub. and County Granges demand the modification of the patent laws. Congressman Reed of the first Maine district dared to oppose it in the interests of one of the most powerful lobbys at the Capitol. The Patrons of that district hold the balance of power and Mr. Reed can only be returned by their votes."
"Will they dare make an issue on him and his course?"

"Farmers complain and justly complain, of high taxes. Internal revenues, import duties, State, county and town taxes make a burden of which the small farmer may complain. The National Grange and all State Granges have demanded a graduate income tax and each member of Congress has received a unanimously signed copy of the petition to this end."

"Who has moved in the matter? How many representatives will have their names cut from the regular ticket for failing to regard the just claims of their constituents.' "No man thus derelict of his duty can have my vote henceforth forevermore, and I hope and believe that most Patrons feel as I do: But I am running on too long. The fact is when I get on this strain I never know when to stop. But I think it must be plain to you that when the principles of the Grange obtain and correctly understood

"I believe so. We cannot do it all in a minute. Revolutions sometimes go slow but they never go backward. The spirit of independent thought and action is abroad. Certain reforms are being agitated and demanded and public men see the hand writing upon the wall and dare not disregard it. Legislators will understand that they must act for the interest of the wealth producers, or the halls of legislation will be filled with farmers and mechanics. Then we have the spirit of emulation that prompts the larger part of our active membership to strive to do as well as others. And thus we have neater kept horses, cleaner kept fields, tidier door yards, better oxen and horses, more profitable cows, higher priced butter, better crops and in short better farms and better farmers. More manly boys and ladylike girls, better contented and more cheerful wives and more reliant husbands and fathers.

"The work and influence of the Grange is for the good of those who legitimately come "If the Grange and its influences are so

interested in it?"
"I cannot answer that question, I have asked it a thousand times myself. Perhaps it is because they have allowed others to do their thinking for them so long that they have come to accept the situation, and, as Artimus Ward would say, have come to think it their 'normal speer.' We want every farmer and his wife and all their children of suitable age to come in with us, and we will promise to do them good!"

we will promise to do them good."
"Well, I don't see why you should not have them. I think if you act consistently with your principles that in good time you will have the most of them."—Dirigo Rural.

A THIEF'S REMORSE.

How It Led Him to Confess Himself to a Legal Friend.

In the village of Petersburg resides a young man who, for several years past, has been regarded by his neighbors as a hard case. He has been mixed up in not a few scrapes of a very disreputable nature and a few months ago he was given up as one pre-destined to go to the dogs, and no one pre-tended to believe that there was the least chance of his reformation. The young man in early youth enjoying the blessings of a comfortable home and a tender and loving mother's pious care, but of late years his wrong doings have been such that those not wrong doings have been such that those not conversant with his boyhood days would be be willing to certify that he was born in the gutter and educated by gutter snipes. Bad as the young man had been, he recently evinced a disposition to reform. He kept out of the bar-room, which had been his favorite researt; bant remarkably solve force. vorite resort; kept remarkably sober for a time, and actually attended Divine worship a few Sundays since. The sermon must have touched him in a tender spot, for on Monday he visited the office of a so-called lawyer in the village.

"In trouble again?" exclaimed the petti-fogger, as the intending-to-reform young man entered.

"Yes, trouble deep and dire."
"Well, out with it."

"The fact is I'm a thief." "I know that already."
"But I want to reform."

"Glad of it." "And return the money."

"You don't mean to say that you have the money you stole with you at this moment?"
"I have."

"How much ?" "Seventy-five dollars." "Oh!" said the man of law. "That makes the case more interesting. Sit down and tell

The young man then informed the indigent disciple of Blackstone that several while living in the family of a man, who had since died, he stole \$75, but so carefully did he do the job that he was never suspected of being the thief. The family of the deceased were in straitened circumstances and he felt that it was his duty to make such restoration as lay in his power. Accordingly he had saved up his earnings for a number of months and was

now prepared to repay the principal.
"Let me see the money," said the lawyer
when the young man had finished his

The \$75 was counted out and laid on the table. Said the legal counselor:
"You will leave this matter to me if I tell
you just what to do?"
"I will."

And be guided entirely by my advice?" "Exactly so."

"You have confessed to no one else?" "Not a word."

The lawyer divided the money in two piles, and continued:

"Half of 75 is 37½, but we won't quibble over the fractions. This pile contains \$38—my share. The other \$37 you can keep. Say nothing about the matter to any one until you strike up with as big a fool as yourself. Then divide up your \$37 dollars with him, and so continue until you have nothing left. At that time your conscience will be clear, and you will be a wiser man. Good

day,"
The young man left the lawyer's office with a lighter pocket book, but with a heavier heart, moralizing as follows:
"I must be a fool. Here I have been

laying awake nights worrying over the theft committed so long ago. I thought I ought to do the square thing by the old man's children, but it seems I'm wrong. The lawyer must be right, but it seems to me he charged too much for his advice."

The above statement is literally true. Troy (N. Y.) Telegraph.

Nine Great Corporations.

I have positive means of ascertaining the exact combination by which railroad power is managed, but a careful examination of statistics has resulted in showing that of \$5,-000,000,000 aggergate capital invested in railroads in the United States, \$3,319,000,000 is controlled by Jay Gould, Vanderbilt, the Pennsylvania management, Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, Huntington, Jewett, Garrison, Field, Sanford, and a few men who make up the combination. The capital is divided as follows:

The Pennsylvania Central	\$629,000,000
Jay Gould and associates	565,000,000
vanderbilt combination	564,000,000
Huntington combination	321,000,000
Jewett and Erie combination	347,000,000
Garrett (B. & O. combination)	194,000,000
rennsylvania coal roads	508,000,000
Michel management	129,000,000
Garrison management	52,000,000

In looking over the list of the various lines which run into St. Louis, Chicago, Milwau-kee and all the central and radiating foci of the West, forming the complete net-work of all the important lines from the shore of the Pacific to Omaha, the valley of the Mississippi and the West, it will be found that while the trunk lines are owned by separate companies and corporations, the names of the leading men who form these companies will be recognized in the management and direction of nearly every tributary line of railroad upon which the trunk lines depend for their trade. It may, therefore, be assumed without contradiction that all the great transporting lines are worked under the same management. There is a semblance of competition, but it is but a semblance. Combination has killed competition. They skirmish and have their periodical battles to deceive and cheat the people, but they are but battles for show-sh desirable, why do not all farmers become ing is more certain than the fact that all controlling roads are worked substantially in the same interest, and on a basis of mutually agreed prices, fixed and established in unit-ed council.

The capital, influence and power of each combination is pledged to support the unit-ed interest against all competition; against all State and local interferences, and against any and every attempt to subordinate their power, their exactions and tyranny to Congressional control."-Speech by Hon. T. M.

A Leading Lawyer on Corporations.

Hon. Thomas J. C. Fagg, of Louisiana, Mo., in replying to an invitation sent him to be present at the Grange Picnic of August 4th, at Stuck's grove near that city, says: "In these days of corruption and general decay of public morals I know of no organization better calculated to hold in abook the tion better calculated to hold in check the damage which is threatening the whole country, than the Patrons of Husbandry. Representing an interest that is the founda tion upon which all other interests rest and is the basis of all material as well as State and individual prosperity, we must regard it as the chief bulwark against encroach ments of mononolies. The day is not far distant when the issue will be presented to the people of this country whether they shall be permitted to rule the persons who manipulate the bonds and stocks or be ruled by them. The agricultural interest properly organized and diciplined is the only one that can be relied upon in such a contest Success attend it."

Railroad Commissioners.

The Public, a journal devoted to finances and published in New York, thinks Grangerism has reached the extreme of absurdity in Illinois, because they have a board of railroad commissioners, whose business it is to announce a schedule of rates which shall govern both parties, the shippers and the railroad, in case of civil action. The *Public* thinks the persons now in office represent nothing except the antipathy of certain demagogues, to pander to the Granger vote, regardless of public welfare, or corporate rights. Further it calls this action a "legalized robbery," a "tender to commun-

We have a very great respect for the Public, and some of its opinions on financial subjects and railroad interests, but we are of the opinion that the commissioners, who come from the people, know as much about the public welfare, as a few men who are running their railroad for the purpose of getting as large proceeds from them, as for the welfare of the people.— Wool Growers Bulle-

Another instance of the application of the principle of "what the article will bear" comes to us from Texas. It is said that up-on the road between Galveston and Austin, that Jay Gould and his party while on their late visit to that State stopped at a farm house along the line to get some fresh eggs and milk. The party furnishing the refreshments wanted \$50 a dozen for the eggs. Jay Gould remaked that eggs must be scarce to ask that much for them. "There are plenty of eggs here," replied the genial host, "but fellows like you are scarce, and can stand it, that's why eggs are \$50 a dozen on this joyous occasion."

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Digest of Laws and Rulings,.... Address,

J. T. COBB, SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1882. A. M. P. M. 4 50 9 85 9 18

A. M. P. M. arrives, Day Express,
New York Express,
Atlantic Express, New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:39 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37.

H. B. Ledyard, Gen. Manager, Detroit.

J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent, Chicago.

O W. Ruggler, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.) GOING SOUTH.

NY&CNY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr. Le. Grand Rapids. 8 00 AM 4 25 PM 5 00 AM 9 17 " 5 40 " 8 10 " 11 40 " 11 18 " 7 52 " 1 40 PM 11 45 " 8 20 " 4 50 " Ar. Allegan ___.
Ar. Kalamazoo
Ar. Schoolcraft 5 35 PM 2 45 AM 6 45 AM -- 10 10 " 7 05 " 9 10 PM -- 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " GOING NORTH.

NY&B NY&C Way Fr. Le. Buffalo 12 45 PM 12 25 AM 8 50 PM Ar. Cleveland Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft Ar. Kalamazoo

All 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. Le. Port Haron Imlay City. Lapeer_____ Flint_____ Battle Creek_ Vicksburg___ Schoolcraft___ Cassopolis____ South Bend_

21 Carrie 1/100	TRAIN	S E	ST								
STATIONS.	Exp	Mail and Atlantic Express. Express No. 1. No. 3.		688.				Way Freight. No. 33.			
Ar, Chicago	8 5) AM	5	15	PM	9	00	PM	-	-	-
Le. Valparaiso	11 3) "		45				"	4	30	AM
Bouth Bend	1 0	PM	9	17	66			AM	10		4
" Cassopolis	1 5	5 06	10	00	66		05	66			PM
SCHOOLCTAIL	2.5	- 46	10	48	46		57	66		35	
" Vicksburg	3 10) 11	10	59	66		10		84		64
Battle Creek	4 0	66	12	01	66		05		OZ.	200	
" Charlotte	5 08	166	1	04	66			44	-		
" Lansing	5 46			47	66			66	-	-	-
" Durand	718	16		07	66		19	66	-		-
" Flint	8 18	66	8	50	66			66		-	
" Lapeer	8 57	- 66			66		10	66		7	-
" Imlay City	9 24		12.11		1	0	10				-
Ar. Port Huron	10 40		6	00	66	10	35	66			-

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except

GEO. B. REEVES, Traffic Manager S. R. CALLAWAY, General Superinter For information as to rates, apply to E. P. Keary, Local

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - - - JULY 1

Single copy, six months, Single copy, one year, 50 Eleven copies, one year 500 To ten trial subscribers for three months we

will send the VISITOR for\$1 00 Address, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich. Sample copies free to any address.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB,

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.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE PATENT LAWS.

At a meeting of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, held on the 24th of May, a series of resolutions was adopted relative to not to contribute to campaign funds asthe Burrow's amendment of the patent laws. It is asserted in the recitals that the amendment takes away almost the entire protection granted by letters patent to tion is made up from both partles and inproperty acquired by invention and in effect legalizes theft. It is asserted further that "all legislation that in any degree detracts from the protection now afforded to inventors would paralyze all the industries which by protected ingenuity have become monuments of American progress, and sources of incalculable wealth to the nation." Then follow the usual assertions about violations of vested rights and the break of the contract which is involved in the patent laws.

It is curious how self interest will blind the eyes to all considerations of reason and common sense. It seems to be a general principle that when any industrial interest receives protection from the law, all self-reliance is immediately lost. No matter how powerful such interest may become, its promoters are filled with genuine fear at any suggestion of change unless it is to increase their special privileges. In order to encourage invention our patent laws gave to the inventor a monopoly of three things, namely: the manufacture, use and sale of his improvement. The important part of this monopoly consisted in the manufacture and sale. An article must be manufactured or sold before it can be used. The main part of the damage sustained by the patentee in cases of infringement always arises from the manufacture or the sale. It is notoriously upon the action of the Republican Congresdifficult to prove anything more than nominal damages for mere use. The Burrows amendment simply takes away the remedy is not safe for these excellent actors to be too for damages arising from mere use, and only in those cases where the article was purchased in good faith. If the user makes the article for himself or hires any person to make it, the entire question of damages for use, as well as for manufacture and sale, is as much open as ever. Thus the change to be made by the amendment in the protection afforded by the laws to the inventor is insignificant. Yet the cry is raised by the patent lawyers and dealers, that the passage of the amendment will render useless all patents, discourage invention, and paralyze all mechanical industries. It is fortunate that the people are fully aroused in this matter and will hold to the strictest responsibility those senators who shall disregard this most important interest of the public by attempting to defeat this measure of relief.

With the unfinished business Congress has on hand and the desire to close out the session as soon as possible, there is danger that the Burrows bill will not be reached in the Senate. If it is, the fight against it will be resolute and determined. But whether defeated at this session by delay or management, of one thing we may be quite sure, the amendment demanded must be made, and all the sophistry of argument and ingenuity of management will not suffice to perpetuate a law that in its operation can, and is continually used to harrass and plunder innocent citizens. If the number of victims liable to be robbed under cover of law were but few in number, we should have little hope of relief. But when a majority of the people of the country are involved and aroused, the legislative relief demanded must and will be had some time.

PREPARE to attend the State picnic at Lansing, August 16th. Excursion rates will be secured.

THE ASSESSMENT CIRCULAR AND CIVIL SER-VICE REFORM.

One of the political abuses complained of by the reformers of the civil service is the practice by any party in power of requesting government employes to contribute a certain percentage of their salaries, to be used for campaign purposes. The assessment is always made in the form of a mild request, but as the continuance of each man's term of office is directly or indirectly at the will of the persons who make the request, it has all the authority and force of a command. For many reasons, this has been one of the most odious features of machine politics. It is subversive of every principle of good government, and makes a pure and economical administration an impossibility.

All the political parties have maintained about the same attitude regarding this infamous device of partisan politicians. The system receives no endorsement in the platform of any party, but all make promises of

A law of Congress has been enacted, making it a penal offense for an officer or employe of the government, not confirmed by the Senate, to ask for or to give to or to receive from any other officer or employe money or any valuable thing for political purposes. We are very sorry to see a deliberate purpose on the part of any political party to continue in the face of an act of Congress this vicious system. Yet certain members of the Republican Congressional committee have lately issued a circular to all of the government employes, including the laborers in the navy yards, levying an assessment of two per cent on each salary to be used in the coming campaign. The circular states that such a contribution will not be objected to in any official quarter. Thereupon the Civil Service Reform Association issued circulars advising employes sessed upon their salaries, and warning them that such contributions are in violation of an act of Congress. This associacludes many very prominent Republicans. Representative Hubbell, of Michigan, replied to this circular, basing his defense mainly on the ground that congressmen are not officers of the government, within the meaning of the law. This technical point was decided by the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment in 1798. Senator Blount. of Tennessee, was arraigned at the bar of the Senate, and it was held that a senator was not a civil officer of the United States. This has since then been regarded as a conclusive settlement of the question as to representatives as well as senators.

It is probable that Representative Hubbell is legally correct and that punishment cannot be inflicted under the statute. Yet the intent of the law is so evident that it cannot be mistaken. It was passed to satisfy a growing demand on the part of the people that this practice of levying assessments under the guise of requests should be suppressed. But the intent is disregarded by the very men who helped to pass the law and who have all the time claimed great credit for so doing. The people and the Civil Service Reform Association are baffled for the present.

The members of the opposition in Congress are making a few blustering attacks sional Committee, but no one has any confidence that they are in earnest. Indeed it realistic in playing their parts.

The beautiful fiction of civil service reform has been woven into the stale comedy of party platforms, and all must be rehearsed in some manner before the public. But if the "workers" in either party should mistake the stage spectacle for reality, they would lose their interest in their employment at once, and the party machinery would come to an abrupt stand-still.

Civil service reform has not yet made such progress as to clearly present any scheme for filling the thousands of government offices with efficient officers, and in disregard of the vicissitudes of party supremacy or defeat, keeping them there while they remained honest and capable. But an evil so generally denounced should be overcome. Continued agitation of the subject is the only hope for the development of some better plan than the one now in vogue which practically draws upon the public treasury for funds to maintain the supremacy of the party in power.

MR. EMMONS BUELL of Kalamazoo has just placed on our table the report of the State Horticultural Society of Michigan for 1881. From a casual examination of the book we are satisfied it is full of good things for all interested in fruit culture—and that includes very many of our people, as Michigan has become somewhat famous as a Michigan we believe are as well systematized perhaps as any other State, and it is claimed by those who ought to know, that no State issues annually so complete and valuable a report as does this enterprising society of fruit growers. We mean to look up, as we have time, and skim off for the benefit of our readers some valuable facts to be found in this volume.

FREE PASSES TO JUDGES AND MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

The corrupting influence of powerful corporations upon the legislative and judicial branches of our government is a danger that is feared and dreaded by every thoughtful citizen. The State of New Jersey, for instance, has for a long time been practically owned by a railway company, and is familiarly known as the State of Camden & Amboy. By this we do not mean the stockholders of the company own the State, only the few managers, and they are really under the control of one man. This ownership consists in the power to control the different branches of the State government. To the possessor of this power the State is a conquered province and he is an absolute monarch, limited and controlled only by the danger of troublesome revoltamong his subjects. A Vice-President of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company said in response to the remonstrance of a citizen: "We have the legislature on our side, the courts on our side, and we hire our lawyers by the year."

The legislature and the courts should be influenced in their actions only by the highest and purest motives-by considerations of right and justice and the public good, Even then we should have a plentiful crop of errors arising from ignorance and a lack of true statesmanship. The people generally are coming to appreciate the dangers of placing the central forces of government in the power of a few railway kings, and they are extremely suspicious of the influences that are brought to bear upon our legislators and our judges. A few years ago a blast of popular indignation swept the whole country, because certain congressmen had accepted as a gift a few insignificant shares of stock in a corporation created by act of congress. It was not pretended that the gifts were of great value, or that legislation had ever actually been influenced by them. But the principle of bribery was detected by an indignant people, and some of our greatest statesmen were politically ruined. Yet from that time to this our representatives have been beset on all sides by lobbies representing every great monopoly in the country. The legislation sought by the lobby is almost invariably opposed to the rights and interests of the people, and the influences employed assume some of the numerous forms of bribery and corruption. Yet the fury of the people is never aroused by it. There is a curious inconsistency in the popular feeling upon such subjects. This is illustrated by the gifts conferred by the railway companies upon the members of the State legislature and the officers of our courts. It is well known that the railway corporations are always seeking to secure special legislation in their own interests, and they are constantly before the courts as litigants, with vast interests at stake. Yet the judges and members of the legislature are regularly supplied with free passes by all the various railways in the country. These passes have a money value. They are not merely for pleasure excursions, or to furnish recreation and rest, but they are to be used in a business way, in the place of money, to pay for transportation. Much of the traveling in which they are used is necessary, and the journeys would have to be made and paid for if the passes were not given. How would it appear if the companies should collect full fare from these men, and then, without excuse or explanation, should offer a sum of money as a present, or an equivalent amount in certificates of stock. An amount equivalent to the money value of

Now what can be the consideration of these so-called courtesies and gifts? The railway corporations do not give away valuable property to encourage struggling genius, or to show their admiration of the collossal intellect of our legislators. They give these passes as a paying investment, for which they expect certain advantages in return, which without such investment they would not be as likely to secure. In plain language, they are bribes, given with continued regularity and certainty to these two classes of citizens, and given with the expectation that an equivalent consideration will be had by the railway. interest. The fact that these complimentary advances have been continued for years is conclusive evidence that the party of the second part has not failed to fulfill—that the expectations of the corporations have been met -that the systematic issue of free passes to legislative and judicial officers of the State and federal governments has been a paying investment. While these two controlling departments of the government are constantly under this corrupting influence, given and received in the most unblushing manner, is it any wonder that these railway kings aspire to subjugate and control the States as if they were conquered provinces? The question for the consideration of the people of the State is this-Will you be a party to the continuance of a usage that imposes an obligation fruit-producing State. The fruit interests of on the legislative and judicial departments of the government to the great railway corporations, when you know that they are fast acquiring the power of determining and deciding every important State and national question that affects their interests?

the pass usually given, would be greater per-

haps, than any of the gifts of stock in the

Credit Mobilier made by Mr. Ames to a few

FROM the few renewals of our three months subscribers we suspect our friends did not follow up their first good work-

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTIONS.

We have received from the Hon. Edward S. Lacey, of the Third District, an important pamphlet containing the proceedings of a convention of agriculturists held in the department of agriculture, January 10 to 18, 1882. The convention was called by Commissioner Loring, of the department of agriculture, and consisted of four auxiliary conventions, held in succession, each occupying two days. The first was devoted to agricultural colleges and associations, and the general subject of agricultural education; the second to the discussion of the animal industries of the country, including the various modes of breeding, feeding and dealing in horses, cattle, sheep and swine; the third to a discussion of all matters relating to the cereal crops; the fourth to the management of vineyards and the manufacture of wines. The delegates were from various colleges and agricultural societies, representing fully the various interests named in the call.

Com. Loring made a short introductory address, in which he dwelt upon the importance in agricultural investigation of proper comparison and careful conference with regard to questions before the farming community. He spoke of the great value of practical information, and insisted that the practical men have been the pioneers in all agricultural progress, and that the work of the scientists and that of the practical men should go hand in hand.

We repeat some of his statements.

It is ten years since a similar convention was called in the department, and in that time the growth of agriculture has been beyond all precedent. Then our crop of wheat was 250,000,000 bushels; now it is more than 450,000,000 bushels. The crop of corn was then about 700,000,000 of bushels. In 1880 it was 1,750,000,000 of bushels. The crop of oats was about 230,000,000 in 1870. Year before last it was more than 450,000,000 of bushels. Barley has doubled; rye has doubled; the whole grass crop has doubled. The great dairy interest of the northwest has developed in this decade to an unparalleled extent. Much of this advance is to be attributed to the organized and systematic work done in the line of agricultural improvement. The agriculturist must not be behind the representatives of other great industrial interests in the work of investigation and discovery.

There are so many good things in this re port, that we would like to know that all our thinking farmers had given it a careful perusal. It is printed by the Department of Agriculture, and it can probably be obtained by sending a request to your representative in congress, or directly to Commissioner Geo. B. Loring at Washington.

We may hereafter take occasion to review more at length some of the papers read at the convention. The topics discussed are of vital interest to every intelligent farmer.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The public has long been aware that exten-Machine Company of Bellows Falls, manufacturers of the Cooley Creamer, and the Mosely & Stoddard Manufacturing Company of Poultney, Vt., manufacturers of Mosely' Cabinet Creamery, the former company claiming the latter company infringed in the manufacture of Mosely's Cabinet Creamery a certain patent owned by it (the Vt. F. M. Co.), and known as the Butler patent, under which it claimed protection in the manufacture of the Cooley Creamer. A suit brought by the Vermont Farm Machine Company in the United States Circuit Court of the District of Connecticut, against John D. Converse, of Thompson, this State, for an infringement of the Butler patent by using a Mosely Cabinet Creamery, was finally settled on as the test suit. While John D. Converse was the nominal and only defendant known on the court record, the real defendant was the Mosely & Stoddard Manufacturing Company, it relieving Mr. Converse of all responsibility by assuming all expense and trouble connected with the defense of the suit instituted against him. A decision in this case was rendered in favor of the de-fendant by Judge Shipman at Hartford, which is a great victory for the Mosely & Stoddard Manufacturing Company.

We clip the above from an eastern paper. This is another instance in which the courts were called upon to determine whether the user had purchased with the creamer the right to use it. And in this case the court decided that he had. And yet it is boldly asserted by paid attorneys, and some wise congressmen, that the farmer or dairyman can safely buy articles found in the market. This won't do. Uuder the present patent laws there is little safety in buying anything before the patent covering it has expired. This has been so often proved, that the people of this country will not quietly submit to the abuses that are practiced under cover of law. Members of the House of Representatives have come to understand this fact, and Senators will

THE receipt of a circular from the Glen House calls to mind that a year ago we were on our excursion to the White Mountains. We remember the trip with much satisfaction, and can assure any one who can afford a little time and money that W. H. Brearley, the manager, can furnish the most excursion, over a very desirable route, covering more attractive sights, than any one else we know of. Two other excursions leave Detrost the 20th and 27th of this month. For

STATE PICNIC OF P. OF H.

Those who read the proceedings of the last session of the State Grange will remember that Ingham county Pomona Grange extended an invitation to the Patrons of the State to attend an annual picnic at Lansing sometime during the summer of 1882. The State Grange referred the matter to its Executive committee. The committee in due time through its chairman made a favorable report, which was adopted by the State Grange. In pursuance of this action thé time has been determined on and Bro. Brigham, the able Master of the Ohio State Grange has been secured as one of the speakers. August 16 is the day fixed upon, and we suppose the county fair grounds where we had such a splendid meeting two years ago, is the place. Arrangements are being made for excursion rates and we think with favorable weather there will be a very large attendance. We who have been to Lansing know that it is a good place to go to.

A goodly number of our people get to Lansing at the annual meeting of the State Grange, but very many of them have yet to see for the first time the new Capitol, of which the citizens of Michigan are justly

Michigan has a splendid wheat crop on the ground at the date of this writing, much of which will be in the shock before our readers see this sheet. Last year the crop was so poor that no effort was made to have a state picnic, but this year you will need recreation and can well afford a trip to the Capital city of your State.

Make your calculations to go to Lansing on the 16th of August and see a host of the Patrons of the State, it will do you good and will do the Order good.

More definite particulars will be given in

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

An item in a late number of the Husbandman referring to the class of men that the good people of Pennsylvania propose to elect to office this fall, attracted our attention, not because of any newness of management developed by the politicians of that great State, but rather for the want of newness. The Grange claims to have already exerted an influence for good in many places, but the evidence that its influence has reached Pennsylvania politics does not appear. Referring to the nominations for five important State offices that are to be filled this fall, we are informed that three full sets of candidates have been nominated. The Cameron Republicans have nominated five lawyers. The Independents have nominated five lawyers. Four of the five Democratic candidates chosen are lawyers. Then the Nationals are yet to hear from, There are probably enough lawyers left to meet any demand this fourth party may make on the profession for candidates. Lawyers, politics and office-seekers seem to harmonize remarkably well. And this state sive litigation relating to cream raising apparatus of the cold deep setting class, has been pending between the Vermont Farm From the very large proportion of lawyers From the very large proportion of lawyers that find their way into Congress at each succeeding election, the profession seems to have a mortgage on the business of legislation. This is the off year in National politics, and this is, therefore, the election year when the danger of the whole country going irretrievably to the bad, if our party does not succeed, is not so imminent as it is the year of the presidential election.

Then of course, we all know, that if we don't vote the regular ticket clear through, we jeopardize the very existence of our Republican form of government.

As this is the off year we might perhaps venture to assert a little personal independence and say in good honest English that in an agricultural State where the people have really little use for lawyers, that we cannot consent to turn over all official business to the profession.

The farmers of Pennsylvania may be well enough suited with the way the politicians are fixing things, but that won't do for the farmers of Michigan. We are aware that farmers are not likely to work to the front, and either by management or by demand, secure a fair share of the positions that are the gift of the people. But we are inclined to think that if their rights are swept aside by the dominant party after the Pennsylvania fashion, that the political managers will find that loyalty to party does not carry with it any obligation to be only loyal to lawyers for official position.

A POSTAL card from Secretary Carroll gives general notice of a trial of self-binding harvesters: A grand field trial of self-binding harvesters, under the auspices of the West Michigan Farmers' Club, will be held on the farms of M. L. Sweet and others, Grand Rapids, Michigan, near the D. Gd. H. & M. R. R. Depot, beginning Monday, July 17, 1882, at 9 o'clock A. M. The following machines are expected to enter the trial: McCormick, Osborn, Walter A. Wood, Deering, Champion, Buckeye, Minneapolis and the Empire. Mr. E. B. Dykeman places at the disposal of the Committee on Trial a Grand Medal to be awarded to the machine doing the best work; also Messrs. Varian & Co. offer the Champion Belt of Michigan to be awarded to the best wheat shocker. Should the day set be rainy the trial will begin on the next harvest day, and continue until the committee are satisfied that all the machines entered have had a fair and impartrost the 20th and 27th of this month. For information address W. H. Brearley, office baker, will attend to the wants of the inner

SPRING TOOTH HARROW PATENT.

Within a few weeks two decisions have been had in suits for infringement of patent granted to one Garver for his invention of Spring Tooth Harrows. The first case decided was commenced over two years ago and came before Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court in Chicago for determination. It was brought by D. C. & H. C. Reed & Co., of Kalamazoo, the defendants, Ketchum & Barton, of Indiana, being dealers in agricultural implements. The decree of the court sustained the claim of the plaintiffs.

The second case had the same plaintiffs and for defendants several manufacturing firms of Kalamazoo. The usage which obtains in the several Circuit courts of the United States of following the precedent of a previous decision made in a case covering substantially the same facts, seems to have made it necessary that the defense in the second case should be defeated.

We take it the action of courts of like jurisdiction, in deciding subseqent cases in accordance with a first decision, is to maintain a consistency in appearance.

The interest of the parties to the suit must not stand in the way of the consistency of the courts, and the justification lies in the fact that there is a court of last resort that can correct any and all errors of the circuit courts. This second case was heard in Grand Rapids before the newly appointed udge of the Supreme court, Stanley Mathews, and the defendants in the case feel confident that but for the previous decision of Judge Drummond just rendered they would have gained their case.

The decree in this case re-affirms the ownership of the Garver patent as claimed by the plaintiffs. The judge, however, said the right of the defendants as manufacturers should not be abridged provided they gave a sufficient bond for the ultimate payment of such royalty as the court of last resort might award.

As it was proved on the trial that the plaintiffs had sold the right to manufacture for a royalty of one dollar on each harrow, and the defendants are protected by their bonds in the further manufacture of their harrows, they are feeling quite jubilant over their defeat.

As we understand the matter, the situation is now about this: The plaintiffs having elected to prosecute the manufacturers for infringement, and the court on this trial having required these manufacturing defendants to give ample bonds to cover the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which the case has been appealed-the business of manufacturing and selling will go on as heretofore, under the sanction and on terms fixed by a judge of the United States Circuit Court. Purchasers and users of these implements would seem to be protected from liabilty to payment of royalty, as, no matter what the ultimate decision of the question of infringement may be, the manufacturers and their bondsmen are the protection which the court has interposed between the patentee and his assigns, and the user of the harrows.

We were in a neighboring county the other day looking about the farm of a brother Granger. When in the barnyard he called our attention to a rude contrivance and explained its use. Years ago when we were putting in about sixteen hours every day at this season of the year when the thresher called the neighborhood together, we were always assigned to the straw stack, and the contrivance referred to interested us as soon as its object was explained. To stack straw so as to withstand the fall rains and mostly remain dry and in good condition for winter use, is an important matter, one that receives careful attention from the large, successful farmer and usually very little from the poor farmer who needs his straw most. More men that are assigned to the straw stack know how to pile it up, than to stack it so as to save it in good condition.

From our experience we well remember that it was essential to keep the middle full all the time and well tramped down. Failin this the stack was sure to spoil.

This contrivance is calculated to very much aid these men who pile up straw as well as the good stacker. After determining where you will have your straw piled or stacked, set a row of good heavy posts not more than eight feet apart, where the center of the stack is to be. These posts should not be less than eight feet long, set say three feet in the ground, five feet above the surface, with a good strong pole securely fastened on top. The amount of straw must determine the length of this supporting frame, which should be in the center of the stack. Its object will occur to every one who knows anything about straw stacks. If the center of the stack where the greatest weight causes the straw to settle most is held up, the straw on the sides of the stack will settle most and give the desired pitch so that if not very skillfully built, the straw will keep and come out in good order when wanted. This is a cheap device and will pay. Farmers, try it and be sure and get ready before the machine comes—if you don't it won't be done this year, for the steam thresher don't wait for the farmer to get ready, when it comes, he must be ready.

TRI-STATE PICNIC.

The enterprising secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange, R. H. Thomas, of Mechanicsburg, has issued notice that the Ninth Annual Tri State Picnic of the P. of H., of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia, will be held at William's Grove, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. The meeting will continue the entire week, commencing Aug. 21. At these annual meetings the attendance has gone up into the thousands, and the display of farm and domestic machinery and implements, and agricultural and horticultural products will no doubt be very large. It will be as heretofore a Grange affair in its management, and will bring together prominent members of the Order from those and neighboring States. The railroad facilities are good, and the advantages of such a meeting of the Order are

We have in former years wanted to attend this meeting, and if possible mean to indulge this year.

VISITOR RECEIPTS (CONTINUED).

JUNE.

15-D Hawkins, \$1.00; W H Bliss, 1.00; E R Williams, 1.00.

19-E Hin ebaugh, 1.00. 20-B Helmick. 3.50; W C Howell, 1.00; S.

L Little, 1.10. 22-W H Post, 1.00; Mrs C A C Travis, 1.00. 26-J E Webb, 1.50; Mrs Edwin Lamb, 1.00.

29-John McDougal, 1.00; Wm H Post, 1.00. JULY. 3-G S Leal, 1.00; G A Commings, 1.00. 6-Cora A Carleton, 1.00; C H James, 1.50; Minnie Langdon, 1.00; John Preston, 1.00.

10-W J Best, 1.00; I E Phelps, 1.00.

12-Mrs E A Westfall, 2.00.

By an oversight the article from Brother Shipman, on our first page in this number, was left out July 1, when it should have appeared. From what we hear we think more wool has been shipped this year by farmers than ever before. The wool circulars of commission houses do not give promise of much advance during the next few weeks, but we think those who shipped their wool will be likely to do better than those who may prove the other way. In fact will be likely to with those who shipped wool in bad condition, as that can't compete with a buyer who gets a commission on every pound he buys.

We have received from Kochendoerfer & Urie, publishers, the novel, "The Villa Bohemia," by Marie Le Baron. It is the story of one summer in the life of four young girls who had formed a union for the purpose of living up to their aspirations. It makes a very pleasant summer day's reading.

Published by Kochendoerfer & Urie, New York. Price 50 cents.

"Pot Bouille," by Emile Zola. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Price 75

Taxing Oleomargarine Butter.

The Pall Mall (London) Gazette, after noting the fact that "Dutch butterine" is largely taking the place in English markets, secondary" butter, goes on to criticise legislation, in this country, on oleomargar-

ine. It says:
"The great oleomargarine question is now before the American Congress, and vigorous attempts are being made by the representatives of the dairy interests of the United States to suppress the competition with which beef suet-butter is threatening butter made from cream. It is proposed to place a tax of fivepence on every pound of oleomargarine, and also tax every manufacturer of the spurious butter. Twenty million pounds of oleomargarine are manufactured in New York every year, and the business is developing at such a rate that it threatens in a few years to equal the annual production of genuine butter in the State, which in 1875 amounted to 111,000,000 pounds. Surely this is protection run mad. The State has an undoubted right to insist that every pound of oleomargarine shall be sold as oleomargarine, and not as butter; but what right has it artificially to enhance the price of a commodity which is wholesome and nutritive, merely because it be produced at half the price of genuine butter? The dairy pro-ducts of the United States exceed in an annual value the yield of either the wheat or the cotton crop: but a business in which \$130,000,000 in invested need not fear extinction merely because New York inventors have discovered how to make a cheap and popular substitute for butter out of beef

The N. Y. Produce Exchange Bulletin, commenting on the above subject, says

"A law should be passed that would prevent the sale of oleomargarine for butter; beyond that point the law cannot go. theory that the manufacture and sale of oleo should be suppressed because it decreases the sale of butter, is not based upon a proper interpretation of the laws of commercial economy. The bulk of the oleo is consumed by the poorer classes, who cannot pay more than 25 cents per pound for their butter. Now, put a tax of ten cents per pound on the oleo, and the price would have to be advanced to 35 cents per pound at retail, and this price poor people could not afford to pay Butter would also advance in price 5 or 10 cents per pound, and thus poor people would have to put 5 or 10 cents into the pockets of the dairymen and farmers for every pound of butter or oleo purchased by the poor people. Oleomargarine has been a blessing to the poor people of our country as the poor of other countries, and it has also caused our farmers and dairyment to greatly improve

the quality of their butter.'

CHICAGO, July 8.—Seven columns of crop reports in the Times this morning, are thus summarized: Six weeks ago when the Times published its last general crop reports, fair weather was just beginning to set in after a most discouragingly wet and cold spring, and farmers were tempted to make the most of their improved prospects, and it was estimat ed that the corn crop, if the weather changed for the better and remained so, would be from one-fifth to one-fourth better than it was last year, when it was none too good, being only four-fifths as large as it was in each of the two preceding years. But the promises of fine weather were not kept, and the dispatches now presented show that corn will not be an average crop anywhere, and in considerable districts the farmers do not now expect to get more than half an average crop, though warm weather even at this late day would materially reduce the loss. In the southern part of the corn and wheat belt the loss is less severe than in the northern part, and in the latter the corn is doing tolerably well on uplands or where the ground happens to be well drained. In a few localities the reports are quite favorable, but these are rare exceptions. The corn crop of the United States in 1880 was 1,537,535,940 bushels, which was a slight reduction from the crop of the previous year. In 1881 the crop fell to 1,194,916,000 bushels. A reduction of one-fourth-and the dispatches indicate that it may be as serious as that—would cut it down to about 900,000,000 bushels. But it may not An illustration will fa be so bad as that. In all localities the corn is very backward, but in many of them it is promising fairly after all, and with fine weather will not show a great reduction from last year Still the fact remains that last year's crop was a large reduction from those of the two previous years, and it is certain that this year's crop will not come up to that of last year. The wheat prospects are much more encouraging, although they are not all that was hoped for early in the season. There has been a considerable reduction in the acreage of wheat in Iow, Wisconsin, and in some parts of Minnesota, but in other parts of the last state and in Dakota and Nebraska there have been large additions to the area, and the same is true of some other localities. In Iowa and Wisconsin what wheat there is is promising well. In Wisconsin the crop will be larger than it was last year, but in Iowa the crop will not be so large,—the gain in one state being about an offset to the loss in the other. Last year the wheat crop of Iowa was over 18,000,000 bushels, or about half what it was in 1880; this year it will be less than last year. In Wisconsin the wheat crop was nearly 18,000,000 last year, a small gain over 1880, and this year it may go up above 20,000,000 bushels. In Illinger ois the wheat crop last year was 26,822,000 bushels, or barely one-half what it was the year before; this year the indications are that the sold at home. In exceptional instances it crop will exceed that of last year, and may may prove the other way. In fact will be amount to 30,000,000, but a good deal depends on the luck the farmers have in harvesting, for the wetness of the ground delays the work and compels the cradle to be used instead of the machine in many cases. Nebraska last year produced a little less than 14,000,000 bushels of wheat, and this year promises to go two or three millions above that; acreage has increased, and the grain is looking well. The finest reports of wheat come from Michigan. The crop in that state two years ago was over 30,000,000 bushels, and last year it was only a little over 21,000,000 bushels; this year the crop promises to be nearly or quite equal to that of 1880. In Indiana the crop two years ago was over 38,000,000 and last year about 31,500,000 bushels; this year it will exceed the crop of last year, and may reach nearly to the figures of two years ago. In Missouri corn is in fair condition and will probably yield about what it did last year; it may yield more. The wheat is very promising. The crop last year, 20,000,000 bushels, was about two-thirds of the crop of two years ago, and the crop this year may attain the dimensions of that of 1880. In Minof two years ago; this year the crop will probably not vary greatly from the 35,000,000 bushels produced in 1881. Corn in Illinois last was not was not much more than half the crop of 1879, and this year it is almost certain to be much below what it was last year. The same is true of corn in Iowa. Even in Indiana, where the bad weather had had the least effect, the crop will be not be quite so large as it was last year. In all these states the rye, oats, potatoes and hay are, with very rare exceptions in various localities, uncommonly promising. In most places these crops will be larger than ever before. In Kansas the wheat harvest is nearly over, and the crop is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, or more than 50 per cent in excess of the crops of the last two years. Ensilage Success.

> A. H. Thompson, Woodville, Massachu setts, endorsed by the New England Farmer as "one of the most cool-headed and careful investigators of practical farm methods of any man in the State," savs he "don't see how he could get along without ensilage." He fed about 50 pounds of it per day during winter to each of his cattle, in connection with four or five pounds of swale hay, or dry corn stalks, and four quarts of cotton seed meal, and they "never looked better than they do this spring." His good hay is nearly all left yet in his barn; he fattened five steers and three cows, and is feeding 15 cows now, which is noteworthy in view of the fact that the whole extent of the tillage land is less than twenty acres.

UTILIZING CARCASSES .- A cheap lot of manure may be made of an old carcass of a horse or cow, etc., which is often drawn away to the woods, to collute the atmosphere. Do not do this, but put down four or or five loads of muck or sod, roll the carcass over it, and sprinkle over it quick-lime, covering over immediately with sod or mold sufficient to make, with that already beneath, 20 good sized wagon loads, and you will have \$25 worth of the best of fertilizers in less than a year, and no fears need be felt in applying to any crop. One beauty of this plan is the animals need not be moved far away, there being not the least stench. All animals which you are unfortunate enough to lose can be utilized in this way, and be made to go a great way towards replacing them. Smaller animals, such as sheep, dogs, cats, can be treated in the same manner, with about the average amount of sod or muck proportionate to their size. When possible, place three or four in one pile, as the labor of covering would be proportionately less; but it is not much work to make a heap of an animal, however small or large. - Turf, Field and Farm.

The True Basis of Railroad Charges.

Whether the Government has a right to suervise the conduct of a railroad corporation a question of law; whether a necessity exists for such supervision is a question of fact; the scope of that supervision is a matter of legislative discretion.

The company has exclusive possession of a road which is owned by the public, and that ossession enables it to control the use of the highway.

In all cases the land is taken by the Government, and this is so although sometimes the power of eminent domain is excreised by the corporation—p ecisely as it is the State that executes the criminal and not the hangman. When the land is taken by the Government directly the money to pay for itis advanced by the company and will be reckoned in estimating the cost of the improvement. In France the State generally acquires the right of way and then a permit is giving to the corporation to improve it. (It will be shown presently that the road belongs to the public although the land was donated by an invividual.)

The charge which is collected by a railroad corporation comprises a price demanded for the use of public property and a price demanded for the service rendered by a public carrier. The charge for transportation is one thing, the charge for the use of the highway is another thing, and this latter is stricktly "a toll"-it is a charge exacted for the use of property which

An illustration will facilitate the presentation of correct views. The river is public property; the government says to an individ-ual, "if you will deepen the channel you shall be compensated. He will be rewarded by a sum paid in cash or by the grant of a perpetual toll. In either case the cost of the improvement measures the amount of the compensation. If he has expended a million and is given a toll, his charge must be high enough to vield the interest on that sum. In the early stages of trade he may demand one dollar from each boat, when the trade doubles only fifty cents; when travel is light the toll may be heavy, when the travel is heavy the toll must be light. The point is, this river remains public property although an individual is entitled to collect a toll from those who use it, and that his possession of the river extends only so far as is necessary to collect that toll. The government did not say to this individual 'If you will deepen the cannel you may own this river as your private property." If he had done so, then he would be entitled to restrict its use to a few chosen favorites; he would have a right to discriminate between the general public and his own personal friends.

Again: The compensation is measured by the actual cost of the improvement, and not by the amount which may have been squandered. If one million was ample, for the work, the toll must not be fixed an the basis of an expenditure of two millions. The charge should be reasonable, and it is unreasonable unless in proportion to the amount legitimate-

ly expended. It results, that it is the province of government to inquire into the expenditures of this individual and to supervise his control over the river. Not only so, but to say that a former legislature has divested the government of this power, is as preposterous as to say that the government has been divested of either of its other organic functions.

Separating them the toll from the charge of carrier there is, as to the present inquiry, no distinction between the river and the public road upon which the iron rails are placed, and we come to consider the charge of the carrier.

A railroad corporation may be considered

from several different standpoints: 1st, as an association acting through a president and board of directors; in theory the officers are the servants of the stockholders, but in practice a few shrewd men capture the management and use their control to advance their personal fortunes; 2d, as an association invested with certain of the prerogatives of government; in theory these prerogatives are to be exercised for the public benefit, but in praction, or rather its chief officers: 3d, as an association which has expended money improve a road owned by the Government, and to furnish the means of transportation upon it; in theory the company is restricted to these employments, but in practice its field

of operation has no organized boundry; 4th, as an association prosecuting the business of a public carrier upon a highway in its exclusive possession; in the theory every one may use this highway upon the same terms, but in practice secret special rates and favoritism established gross inequalities; 5th, as an association in the actual, unrestrained control of the entire internal commerce of this country. In theory it transports what is offered, but in practice it determines what shall be moved. As regards the present inquiry the corpora-

tion must be viewed from this last standpoint, and the question is whether the government may supervise and regulate the business of a single individual who has improved all of our public roads, who is in possession of each and every highway, and who has the exclusive right to carry everything any citizen wishes to move. This startling proposition cannot be escaped, because, although ox carts are still sometimes seen, yet in respect to using a railroad the citizen is as much under duress as if tied hand and foot. The discussion turns upon the question

whether it is the province of the Government to control the conduct of an individual entrusted with possession of our highways and to whom has been given a monopoly of the transportation upon them. The inquiry is not whether it is not expedient to interfere; but has the Government a right to interfere? The inquiry is not as to the manner of the interference, but as to the legitimate scope of governmental activity. On the one side we have the principle that the sovereign must not disturb private property, and on the other side the principle that the Government must control any employment which places the public under duress. On one side we have the facts that the roads (as distinguished from the cars and locomotives) are owned by the government and that the citizens are under stringent duress, while on the other side is the inexorable fact that private capital is inextricably involved.

A distinction may be noted. No one denies that the corporation owns, as its private property, the right to demand toll; we deny its authority to determine the amount of that toll; no one denies the right of a corporation to de mand a price for its services as a carrier; we deny its authority to decide whether a particular price is reasonable or not.

But it is objected that the people are not under duress so long as they have the ox-cart. This objection raises two different questions: 1. Is the citizen under such constraint as regards his use of the railroad that it amounts to

a duress which warrants the intervention of the sovereign? and 2d, who is to determine whether the constraint amounts to duress? Is this a judicial or a legislative question?

The legislature should decide that the duress does warrant the intervention of the government.

J. M. Mason.

The Governor and the Railroad Commission.

The signing of the railroad commission by Governor Cornell is the first official recognition of the existence of a third

How soon that third party will become the first part, is not for us, who have labored in its interest so long, to predict. It may be accepted as a foregone conclusion, however, that once the Anti-Monopolists are recognized by the chief executive of the State of New York as a factor in our political machinery, no power can ever relegate them to a position of non-influence or political obscurity.

In affixing his signature to the bill which gives the next Governor of this State the power to appoint a railroad commission composed of one Republican, one Democrat and one representative of the Anti-Monopoly interests, Governor Cornell has yielded to a public necessity. He has been obliged to recognize the power and value of what in England is termed a "constitutional opposi-From that position he, and every other Governor who comes after him, cannot

But a few months ago it seemed idle to exect that in the present year the Anti-Monopolists would make such strides as to compel their recognition from the Governor and Legislature of this State. But this recognition has been accomplished. It now remains for the men who have so far fought manfully the pretensions of monopoly to relax no effort, to see to it that on the railway commission and in every other body where they are, or are to be represented, only those men who are tried and true shall be appointed. Thus the movement will grow cumulatively, and before another decade has passed the Anti-Monopoly party will be the dominant party in this State.—N. Y.

ORANGE raising in Florida will not pay half so well as blackwalnut raising in Illi-

SEE our new advertisement of the Rix Harrow on the eighth page. The manufacturers are reliable men of Kalamazoo and enter the field confident of winning success for their new machine.

THE following Granges are delinquent in reports and payment of dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1882 :-

36, 42, 83, 87, 89, 92, 113, 114, 115, 118, 163, 172, 182, 189, 194, 200, 228, 241, 262, 289, 293, 298, 320, 332, 339, 340, 376, 381, 390, 395, 415, 417, 421, 430, 458, 461, 471, 492, 503, 514, 554, 556, 589, 603, 631, 635.

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.

Eureka Grange, No. 11, and Free Passes.

In compliance with the request made by Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange at its June meeting, that the Subordinate Granges of the State take action upon the resolution relating to free passes, adopted by it, to-wit:

WHEREAS, It is a patent and notorious fact that all our judges and all our members of legislative bodies travel for business or pleasure under the influence and obligations of a free railroad pass, and thus virtually accept a bribe to influence official rulings and actions in their official capacity; there-

Resolved, That we, as members of Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange, hereby pledge ourselves, without regard to previous party affiliations, that we will not, by our vote or otherwise, aid in the election of any man for a legislative or judicial office, who does not give in advance a public pledge that he will neither accept or use free railroad passes during his official term of office. Resolved further, That we cordially invite other Pomona and Subordinate Granges in

the State of Michigan to adopt the same or a similar pledge, and have the same published in the GRANGE VISITOR.

Eureka Grange adopted the resolutions with but one dissenting vote.

We believe this action, if taken by the Granges of Michigan generally, will have a good effect on the next legislature.

G. W. H.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of Hillsdale Pomona Grange will be held at the hall of Jonesville Grange on the first Wednesday in August. Programme: Select reading by Sister Young of Woodbridge. A Dream, by George I Waggoner of Jonesville. Question for discussion—Do the demands of fashion increase our happiness? Discussion opened by May Gardner of Litchfield. Indirect taxation; is it based upon the principle of right; is it necessary and does it work any individuals or sections-F. M. Holloway of Jonesville. Essay, by Worthy Master E. Kelley. Is a protective tariff necessary the prosperity of our country—Opened by George H. Griswold of Litchfield. N. T. BROCKWAY Secy.

The regular meeting of the Livingston County Council has been postponed until Tuesday, Aug. 8. This meeting will be held in Howell Grange hall. Program as follows: Essay, The relative value of the different breeds of cattle for general farming pur-poses.—Bro. Charles Fishbeck, Brighton

Essay, Education.—Sister Crout, Brighton

Grange. -Bro, J. S. Briggs, West Essay Handy Grange.
Essay, Bread and butter.—Sister Sexton,
Howell Grange.

Essay, Temperance and the Grange.—Sis ter Wells, Oak Grove Grange. BY ORDER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Department.

POMONA'S CALL.

Give ear, Worthy Patrons, and hark to the call; Pomona is coming to meet in our Hall: Let all be prepared to help her along, With a speech, or an essay, or readings and song.

The ninth day of June whether rainy or clear, No matter what happens, she will surely be here; And we know that Pomona and and her sisters and brothers.

Of excellent victuals, are very great lovers.

Then come all my sisters, don't make the excuse That you can't read in public, for you see its no use; For with baking, and boiling, and cooking to do, There's plenty of work for me and for you.

And besides we expect, if the weather is fine, That some royal guests will be here to dine For Dansville Grange, surely, will send us A. King Good news and glad tidings we hope he will bring. And our friends from Felts' Grange we think will

And an Angell perhaps in their midst will appear. And our Worthy Past Master we hope will arrange To come with our Master, from Capitol Grange.

The Patrons of Husbandry claim for their cause, The suppression of wrongs, and amendment of laws, Which are often oppressive, unwise and unjust, And to make in their place, laws of honor and trust

Then all who are friends of justice and right; Come join in our ranks, and aid in the fight; That our dealings may give to our Order a fame, Outrivaling even a Washington's name.

Pomona's appointment at last is here; The day is fine, and the weather is clear: We will hasten away to Patron's Hall. There to await Pomona's call.

And when it it time the table to spread We will bring up the sweetmeats the butter and bread,

Now we'll hurry my friends, or I fear we'll be late, For there comes Pomona, right here at the gate.

Health-How to Insure it.

Read before the Grange at Decatur by Mrs. H. L.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters: have been solicited to write out a few thoughts upon the subject of health and how to insure it. It is a vast field; I will present a few ideas for consideration.

These bodies God has given us are made subservient to our needs. The 206 bones that make up the frame; the numerous tissues, nerves and fibres that constitute a very important part; the delicate lung structure; the wonderful circulation of the blood; above all the brain; the skin, covering the whole, with its 7,000,000 pores acting as sewerage for the system — these parts all work together smoothly and in perfect harmony when in a healthful condition. These bodies have their laws, upon which life and health depend. When we violate and disregard these laws we must suffer the penalty, which is sickness. No one but the Great Designer could have made this beautiful piece of mechanism, and we have no right to mar or deface it. It is the earthly home of the soul.

In order that the intellectual and spirit ual faculties may attain their highest development the body must be in a healthy state. A sick man is never at his best. "The gospel demands that human beings healthfully as well as righteously" obey all the physical laws of our being. In order to do this we have but to look around us and see what these bodies need to sustain and keep them in health. It is sad to see the prattling infant, the youth, the middle-aged, and man in the grandeur of manhood, just where his ripe experience is of untold value to the world, stricken down by some untoward breeze that blows too roughly upon those who had vitality enough to have carried them beyond the three score years and ten, had they obeyed the laws of their being and lived as the Creator designed they should. What our bodies need is good, nutricious food. We find in the whole wheat, ground fine and simply cooked, all the constituent elements necessary to carry on life's operations healthfully. It contains 80 per cent nutrition, while flesh meats contain only 30 per cent nutrition, but are largely stimulating. He who saves only the pure white flour from his wheat, lives upon husks as truly as did the "prodigal son." Little, hatchet-faced, spindle-shanked children, with a constant frown upon their faces, and a little groan under their breath, have been transformed into plump, rosy, rolicking children, as full of play as the lambs upon the hillsides, by using no medicine, but eating food made of whole wheat flour, cooked simply, with good milk and plenty of ripe fruit. It takes some time to bring it about, but it pays a large interest.

'Tis Nature cures the sick; Like God, she touches weakly things, and they Revive, and put forth wondrous beauty. Bring Your sick and suffering ones, where gently she Can handle and caress, and nurse them. Then Their forms, though delicate and frail, shall grow To strength and large endurance.

Of all meats eaten, it would seem that the flesh of the hog was the most disease-producing. One very eminent physician thinks the measles were first introduced into the human family by eating the flesh of the hog-it being a disease of modern civilization and unknown among the ancients. It corresponds in the human subject to a disease common to swine, the flesh of the animal mens of good health.

having the same appearance as the flesh of the human subject. He thinks it is as easy to transfer measles to the human system and | Father of creating women on purpose to be change it in some of its forms, as it is to take sick. The everlasting bugbear of "catching the eruption from a cow's bag and produce kine-nox.

The hog is a scavenger at best. It seems, as far as the eating of the hog is concerned, that it would have been better if the same spirit that drove some of then, into the sea had taken them all along. If we must eat meat, why not eat the flesh of neat cattle or sheep? Sheep are very fastidious in their tastes. Nothing unclean will do for them. Their flesh contains more nutriment than most meats.

The more closely one lives upon the flesh of any animal, the more they become like that animal. A farmer has killed no hog in five years, nor used anything that is made from it in his family; they have grown better and stronger in that time. There is the venerable philosopher, poet and genial-hearted man, A. Bronson Alcott, a resident of Massachusetts, father of Louisa M. Alcott. In 50 years he has eaten no meat, but has lived on fruits and grains, and has brought up his family in the same way. He is a grand representative of the value of simple living. He is a tall, erect, hale old man, has celebrated his 81st birthday, and has given lectures through several States the past winter.

Truth is best understood when we apply it to ourselves. This good State of Michigan has been found a great deal of fault with for giving us the shakes. It would seem as if our bad habits of living had a great deal to do with it. Families that have had the ague and its near kindred, intermittent fever, a good portion of each year, sometimes not enough well ones to care for the sick, by changing cle palmed off on the negro. They their habits of living have lived in the same locality for years afterward, doing more work, both mentally and physically, than pleasant and repulsive to me, and yet I have before and have had no recurrence of the chosen them for a topic to-day, not because

There is the dreaded disease called consumption, which the statistics show more people to die of in this country than of any other disease, which can be cheated of its victims in a great measure by obeying nature's laws. A woman had a slight hemorrhage of the lungs. Her physician told her she would probably die of consumption. In a few years she was taken with severe hemorrhage. Another physician said that one lung was about gone, did not see much chance for her, but that there was a man he knew who was very much as she was and cured himself by taking spiritous liquors. This woman's husband consulted with a physician of Detroit who made throat and lung diseases a specialty. He said her case was confirmed consumption, and he did not know whether he could help her or not. She followed his treatment three months and was worse than ever before; bled freely from the lungs, had hectic fever, suffered severely from a cold, clammy sweat, was so thin as to hardly cast a shadow, had a severe cough, and her nervous system was so prostrated she thought she suffered as some gentlemen do when they imagine they have snakes in their boots. At this point she lost all faith in medicine, had it all put away and took her chance with nature; lived upon whole wheat flour simply, with fruits as nature gave them; ate no food but twice in twenty-four hours and in a cool state to avoid the stimulating effect of heat. When her limbs were so cold they could not be warmed, had them washed with warm water and rubbed with the bare hand of a vigorous person. When she was unable to sit out on the porch in her chair, she had a couch there and spent whole days in the open air. She did not have her bedroom window closed for months. She was told she ought not to breath the night air, she enquired what air she should breathe at night. When she was able to take the reins of her own household and do most of the work for a family of nine persons the man that cured himself died. So much for nutrition against stimulation. "Nature is a mistress gentle and holy; to obey her is to live."

The stimulus of tea is doing untold mischiefin its quiet way. A preceptress in New York some 30 years ago told her class in Physiology the day would come when the table would be set without tea. I have lived to see at least the dawn of that day. There are a great many housewives who set the teapot on the top shelf and bring it on only for occasions. "A lady speaking of her brother said he was in China employed as a tea taster. Both English and Americans employ tea tasters to whom they give large salaries. They do not drink the tea but simply take a leaf or two ftom each chest, crush them, and lay them on the tongue. Their taste becomes very acute, and entirely to be depended upon, but in a comparatively short time, generally from three to five years, they became wrecks, perfeetly unstrung-a bundle of nerves and nothing more, losing appetite and ability to sleep, and become so shattered that they are entirely unfitted for business. What is more deplorable in a family than a sick wife, a husband discouraged, children unkept and uncared for, help disorderly and wasteful, but what is more common than sick women? In one neighborhood when spring opened there were but three well women, and they were very poor speci-

Now there must be something wrong. It is not just or right to accuse the good cold" that so many are afraid of is a nuisance. Better catch a cold than never breathe the pure air of heaven. Get out into the sunlight, it is the best invigorator we can get. No matter if it does brown the skin, it will give a sparkle to the eye and a tint to the cheek that no cosmetic can ever do. We all know how a potato vine looks that grows in

If we wish to advance as a nation, have our march onward and upward in everything great and good, we must arouse the women of this country to a realizing sense of this question of health to find out what laws they have violated and find a remedy. It is woman herself that must break this slavery chain of sickness that is dwarfing her body and crushing her soul. It is her right to demand such conditions of life as will give her better health. The time is coming when woman's health will not be so great an obstacle to her usefulness. God grant that women of the next generation may be far in advance of the women of this, health-ward.

"Oh, How Shiftless!"

Read by Sister Freeman at the June Meeting of Hillsdale Pomona Grange.

Worthy Master, Brother and Sister Patons:-While in attendance at the May meeting of Hillsdale Pomona Grange, I heard my name called for an essay at this meeting, without any subject being assigned me. When I was in one of our enterprising towns in the northern part of our State, I heard those words at the head of this artihave been ringing in my ear ever since. I dislike them; they are very unof any needed present application, but perhaps for no other reason than that I have been too shiftless to select any other.

While riding over this beautiful country of ours, and seeing so many of our farmers' homes looking so shiftless, I thought to myself that this subject would apply to the white man just as well as to the negro. When riding over the country how can anyone help saying "Oh, how shiftless," when we see the gates hanging on one hinge, or lying flat on the ground, the fence blown down, the cattle in the crops, the barn door swinging to and fro; yes, look there in the window, a number of lights of glass gone, and stuffed full of old rags, and perhaps a pillow is stuffed into the window. Yes, see, there is a dripping pan set up against the window to keep the cats out of the pantry, while perhaps there is glass and putty in the house to put

in the vacant squares. Who can but exclaim, Oh, how shiftless! when we look around our yards and observe a little. We must admit there are some that lack beauty. Is it a wood pile in front of the front door, knee deep in chips and trash; a rickety old fence for the women to cross over with wood; a good place for stock to get in and destroy flowers and shade trees; or is it potato patch in front of the house, with a few stalks of corn for the beans to run up; or a yard enlivened with ducks, geese and chickens, that stand over the well or cistern, or do the hogs make holes in the ground to wallow in, and accumulate filth with stagnant water, that invites disease to our doors; or is there a hog lot in front of the house to feed and fatten swine in, with conveniences for slopping them at the front gate? Is not this a nice front yard?

"Oh, how shiftless!" The term explains itself. It means taking it easy when a shower is rising, and the hay is ready to be got in the barn. It means sitting in the house smoking in November, and the potatoes still in the ground. It means everything but thrift. But few words in the English language have a wider significance. It covers the broad acres of a man's farm.

Shiftlessness is not an inheritance. Adam race to the end of time.

When the Almighty Architect looked upon the works of creation and called them good. I fancy He must have overlooked that most contemptible of all created beings, the shiftless man. Show me the man who bends every muscle to the achievement of some object; whose brain is constantly fired with a worthy ambition, who waits not for luck to turn up, but who persistently grasps pen. plow or hoe, and delves deep that he may carve for himself a name among the honored of earth, and I will show you the noblest

"The industrious man went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding," and what description has he given of it? Just such a one as would apply to many fields of the present day. "And lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof." Could thorns and nettles have been more numerous in those ancient fields than the daisies, thistles, and other noxious weeds which grow so rank and mar the beauty of so many broad acres in this nineteenth century? And, of course, the fences are down here and there, and have been for are down here and there, and have been for some time, but there is so much to be done, and everything is hurrying so, that there

seems to be no time to repair it. And so the cows get into the corn, ane the pigs into the garden, and there is a waste of twenty-five dollars in place of one which would have fixed the fence. Every one concerned is sorry, for it was a pretty good piece of corn, and the cabbages were heading nicely, but then no one was to blame, because every one was too busy to attend to the fence. But the shiftless man, cheered with the assurance that Uncle Sam owes him a living, no matter if the flour barrel is empty, or the purse just drained of its last penny, sits down and smokes the pipe of peace with all mankind, occasionally giving out a complimentary whiff to any one who will give him a lift. But greater is the curse when the shiftless farmers allow the bankers and lawyers to reign supreme in the halls of congress. But stranger still, that they who are slaves

to it, do not, from witnessing its sad effects, throw off the fetters which bind them, pull up the weeds, remove the stones, and make the waste places smile. Brothers, chop down that old apple tree standing in your back yard, take away that old cane mill that has stood there idle for years; getting ready to fall down on a pig or a chicken; and take, oh, do take that wood pile out of the front yard; stick it away in some out of the way corner, where your wife will not be obliged to look at it every time she goes to the front door: take away the sticks and chips, and that old harrow, and broken sled, and those two worn out pumps that are always propped against the fence; take away that old rusty plow, and that three wheeled wagon, with a rail for the fourth wheel; clear all these thing away, and don't have people asking as they pass: "Is it a widow that lives here?" Then take away that five rail worn fence, and in its place put up a picket or neat board fence. Then make a good substantial gate that will shut itself; a gate that must be constantly run after is worse than no gate at all. It is so very unpleasant to have to run and drive a number of hogs out of the yard every time some one goes through and leaves it open, especially (as is sometimes the case) when you have some of the very elite of the city visiting you.

But if shiftlessness is so much to be deplored on the farm, how much greater are its effects when it enters the house, and takes possession of every nock and corner, from kitchen to parlor, from cellar to garret. Shiftlessness means reading novels when the dishes are unwashed, and the week's mending not done. It means a cold dinner when a warm one was expected, and with a little more effort could have been provided. It means wastefulness-work which should have been done to-day left until to-morrow, untidy rooms, a neglected toilet, hair uncombed, shoes unbuttoned, each the outgrowth of a lack of ambition.

Shiftlessness is not found alone in the field, nor yet in the household. No chance then for carelessness here. No time for inaction anywhere. I believe each of us was created for a purpose, and with a work to do which no other one can do for us; and though our lives may number four score years, there is only time with diligence to finish it. And surely none of us will be satisfied to miss the welcomewell done, good and faithful Patron.

A Daughter Worth Having.

"Harvey Mills has failed !" said Mrs. Smithson one chilly spring evening, as she ran to see her next door neighbor and in-timate friend, Mrs. James. "My husband just came home, and he says what we supposed to be a rumor only is a sad fact: the assignment was made yesterday. I threw on a shawl and ran over to tell you. They are to keep the house under some sort of ar arrangement, but they have discharged all of their servants, now, Mrs. James, what in the world Mills will do, with Mrs. Mills' invalid habits, and Miss Helen with her dainty ways and refined bringing up, is more than I know," and pretty shallow Mrs. Smithson looked at her news-loving friend and neighbor with the air of an epicure regarding some favorite dish.

"I heard about it last evening," said Mrs. James, adjusting the pink ribbon at the throat of her black silk dinner dress, "and did not eat the apple because he was too shiftless to get anything else to eat, thus bequeathing this morbid trait to the human this morning I presumed upon your cousinthat, although I expected to find the family in great confusion and distress, I never saw them in such a comfortable way and in such good spirits. The worst was over, of course, and they had all settled into the new order of things as naturally as could be. My cousin Mrs. Mills was sitting as calm as you please up there in her sunny morning room, ooking as fresh and dainty as she ate her

toast and sipped her coffee.
"'Our comfortable and cosy appearance is all due to Helena,' said she. 'That dear child has taken the helm. I never dreamed that she had so much executive ability. We were quite broken down at first, but she made her father go over the details of his business with her, and they found that by disposing of Helena's grand piano, the paintings and slabs, and costly bric-a-bac her father often indulged her in buying, we could pay dollar for collar, and so keep the house. My husband's old friend, Mr. Bartlett, who keeps the art store, you know, and who has taken a great interest in Helenna, bought back the statuary, vases, etc., at a small discount, and Barker, who sold us the piano a year or so ago, and who is another old friend, and knew, of course, just how we were situated, took it back, deducting only

whether the dollars.

""Helena has just gone into the kitchen.
What she will do there I don't know; but she says she needs the exercise, that she has not attended the cooking school here in the city for nothing, and so long as the meals

drew my call to a close, and ran down to my cousin's kitchen to see her dainty daughter daughter there. And what do you think? I found that girl at the sink, with her sleeves rolled up, an immense water-proof apron on, washing a kettle!"

"Washing a kettle?" repeated Mrs. Smithson, holding up both her soft, white hands in unmeasured astonishment.

"Yes, Mrs. Smithson, washing a great, black, greasy, iron kettle that meat had been boiled in, and had been left unwashed and gummy when the cook left. And do you know? She was laughing over it all, and saying to her youngest brother, who stood near by, that she really liked it, for she now felt she was making herself use-

ful."
"The idea! Liking to wash kettles!" and the two fine ladies looked at each other in open-eyed wonder.

'It seems to me as if Helena Mills was trying to make the best of her father's altered fortunes, and was simply doing her duty in the premises," spoke Miss Carlton, Ida James' new drawing teacher, who was that evening engaged in giving her pupil a lesson on the opposite side of the center table. She spoke in an earnest yet modest way, and it being the vogue in New City just then to patronize Miss Carlton, the pretty and accomplished graduate from Vassar, the two ladies looked at her amiably and she went

"Yes, perhaps," replied Mrs. Smithson, "but how could a girl of real native refine-ment (both sides of the "old stock") take so kindly to washing pots and kettles. The fact of it is, people have been mistaken in Helena Mills. She never possessed that innate gentility she has had credit for. But every one finds their level, sooner or later—

These two women, having thus summarily disposed of Helena Mills, socially, they re peated their belief that the lovely, dutiful young girl had now found her proper level over in their set until it was common talk in New City. Miss Carlton in her round of professional calls among the so called elite, was entertained in nearly every household with the information that Helena Mills had given up her studies even, and gone into the kitchen work—"and if you believe it she likes it." Then would follow reflection upon the natural ability and bias of mind of young women who was "fond of washing

This sensible, accomplished little drawing teacher was the only one to be found, who mingled in the "upper circles" of New City, who said a word either in praise or defense of Helena Mills' new vocation. Miss Carlton always and everywhere protested that the young girl's course was not only praisworthy but beautiful. She maintained that every woman, young or old, high or low, who took upon herself the labor of elevating the much abused as well as despised vocation of housework-upon which the comfort of every home depends—to a fine art, was a public benefactor.

Miss Carlton's friends all listened and laughed, and then went on with their senseless and malicious tirade. She was heartily glad when her engagements in New City were ended and she was not obliged to move in such "select" society, whose ideas were always a mere echo of opinions—no matter how trival and foolish-which had been expressed by a few of the most wealthy mem-

Mrs. Dr. Forbes, nee Miss Carlton, had heard very little about New City society for five years. But having occasion to pass through the place on the cars lately treated herself to little gossipy chat with the con-ductor, whom she had know as a New City

There is no particular news. Mrs. Forbes," said he, "unless it is the engagement of Helena Mills to young lawyer Bartlett, son of Colonel James Bartlett, you re-member, owner of the big corner art store. A capital choice the young squire has made, too. She's as good as gold, and everybody says she's the best girl in the city. She is a perfect lady, withal, and treats everybody well. Not a bit of nonsense or shoddy about her. Why, bless you, Mrs. Forbes, when her father failed in '72, she took entire charge of the family, and she has managed the house ever since.

Her father is now in business again for himself, and employs more men than ever. Her mother, who has been an invalid for years, was forced by Helena's example to try and exert herself so as to share her daughter's burden to some extent. As the result of her new, active life she has followed, she lost all her ailments, and is now a happy, hearty, healthy woman. Helena's brothers have grown up to be fine, manly, helpful fellows, and the whole family are better off every way than before. As mat-ters were going on before Mr. Mills' failure, the whole family were in danger of being

spoiled by too much luxury.
"There was a good deal of talk at first among the big bugs about Helena's 'pots and kettles,' and they used to say she had found her true 'level.' I always thought there was a piece of malice in their talk, for the girls of her set envied her beauty and accomplishments. I am rather found of telling them now that Helena Mills has found her 'level' in the richest, most influential, and just the best family in New

Corporate Power.

A recently published letter of the United States Senator, David Davis, touches upon this subject as follows:

"The rapid growth of corporate power and the malign influences which it exerts by combination on the national and State legislatures is a well grounded cause of alarm. A struggle is pending in the near future between the over-grown power with its vast ramifications all over the Union, and a hard grip on much of the political machinery, on the one hand and the people in an organized condition on the other for control of the government. It will be watched

by every patriot with intense anxiety."

The policy pursued by the two prominent parties in suppressing this issue will do more than anything else to popularize a third party, and this issue will, in time, surely give rise to one, unless it is recognized and honestly dealt with by the Democrats or Republicant publicans. Organized capital, owning steam and electricity the great forces of the cen-tury, together with labor-saving machinery, now controls all the principal branches of

kings are now acquiring land, including cattle ranches in the West. A recent article in a western paper states that some of the prominent members of the Standard Oil Company, to whom trunk lines paid over ten millions of dollars "rebates" within a period of eighteen months, are investing portions of their enormous income in the wheat lands of the Northwest. The farmers of the Red River Valley have already had a taste of competition with the machine-like operations of the forty thousand acre farms run by capitalists, and it is about time that a halt was called in the onward march of legislation which permits the alarming growth of monopoly in every branch of production and commerce. — American Dairyman.

Against Monopolies.

There is nothing more insidious and crafty than the manner in which the various monopolies, which are plundering the people of this country, arrange their multfarious plans and see them go on with their vampire busi-We have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to many of these transactions, but we fear that too few of them attach to them the importance they deserve. We know that many are beginning to think on these topics and when once started in that track, it does not take long for them to get some idea of the importance of the theme. Unless vigorous measures are taken by the masses of the country, we shall be bound hand and foot by the monopolists who are gradually but surely enriching themselves at an enormous rate and correspondingly impoverishing the people.

Take the case of the Standard oil Corre

Take the case of the Standard Oil Company as an illustration. This company began a partnership in the early years of the war, between Samuel Andrews and John Rockafeller, in Cleveland. Rockafeller had been a book-keeper in some interior town in Ohio, and had afterwards made a few thous-Onlo, and nad atterwards made a few thousand dollars by keeping a flour store in Cleveland. Andrews had been a day laborer in refineries, and so poor that his wife took in sewing. He found a way of refining by which more kerosene could be got out of a barrel of petroleum than any other method, and set up for himself a ten barrel still in the city of Cleveland, by which he cleared in city of Cleveland, by which he cleared in six months \$500. Andrew's still and Rock-afeller's savings have grown into the Standard Oil Company. It has a capital, nominally \$3,500,000, but really much more, on which it divides among its stockholders every which it divides among its stockholders every year millions of dollars of profits. It has refineries at Cleveland, Baltimore and New York. Its own acid works, glue factories, hardware stores and barrel shops supply it with all the accessories it needs in its business. It has bought land at Indianapolis on Thick to exact the largest factory in the which to erect the largest factory in the country. It has drawn its check for \$1,000,-000 to suppress a rival. It buys 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of crude oil a day, at a fixed price by itself, and makes special contracts with the railroads for the transportation of 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 barrels of oil a year. The four quarters of the globe are partitioned among the members of the Standard combinations. One has the control of the China trade; another that of some other country in Europe; another that of some other country in Europe; another that of the United States. In New York you cannot buy oil for East Indian export from the house that has been given the European trade; reciprocally, the East Indian house is not allowed to sell for export to Europe. The Standard produces only one-fiftieth or one-sixtieth of our petroleum, but dictates the price of all and refines nine-tenths. Circulars are issued at intervals by which the price of oil is fixed for all the cities of the country, except New York, where a little competition survives. Such is the indifference of the Standard Oil

Company to the railroad charges that the or any other city in New England, Western or Southern States, dealing in kerosene, whose prices are not fixed for him by the Standard. In all cases these prices are so graded that a merchant in one city cannot export to another. Chicago, Cincinnati or Cleveland is not allowed to supply the tributary towns. That is done by the Standard itself, which runs oil in its own tank cars to all the principal points of distribution. This corporation has driven into bankruptcy, or out of business, or into union with itself, all the petroleum refineries of the country, except five in the city of New York and a few of little consequence in western Pennsyl-Nobody knows how many millions Rockafeller is worth. Current gossip among his business acquaintances in Cleveland puts his income last year at a figure second only, if second at all, to that of Vanderbilt. His partner, Samuel Andrews, the poor English day laborer, retired years ago with millions. Just who the Standard Oil Company are, exactly what their capital is, and what are their relations to the railroads, nobody knows except in part. Their officers refused to testify before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the late New York Railroad Investigating Committee and a committee of Congress. The New York committee found there was nothing to be learned from them, and was compelled to confess its in-ability to ascertain as much as it desired to know "of this mysterious organization, whose business and transactions are of such a character that its members declined giving a history or description lest their testimony be used to convict them of crime."

This concern could not have become so powerful had it not been for the corrupt contracts made with it by the various railroad companies for transporting their oil. Honest competition was stamped out by this method and now these autocrats with their millions of capital, their immense factories, their gigantic refineries, their pipe lines for transporting oil, stand grinning at the world, and like the late Tweed coolly inquire, "What are you going to do about it?" We rather fancy the answer they will get ere long will be more emphatic than pleasant.— Dirigo Rural.

THE monopolists are beginning to learn that their fortress, from which they have long robbed the public, is in danger from the new anti-monopolist party. Their latest move in self-defense was the recent convention at Syracuse, N. Y., of nearly 500 manufacturers, shippers and merchants, whom the railroads have favored with disconvenient in the self-defense was the recent convenience. criminating freight rates, to protest against and petition Gov. Cornell to veto the railroad bill, which, if it becomes a law, will make these rich men pay the same as poor folks for freight transportation.

Pouths' Bepartment.

LEARN A LITTLE EVERY DAY.

Little rills make wider streamlets, Streamlets swell the river's flow;
Rivers join the mountain billows,
Onward, onward, as they go!
Life is made of smallest fragments, Shade and sunshine, work and play So may we, with greatest profit, Learn a little every day.

Tiny seeds make boundless harvests, Drops of rain compose the showers, Seconds make the flying minutes, And the minutes make the hours! Let us hasten then and catch them
As they pass us on the way;
And with honest true endeavor Learn a little every day.

Let us read some striking passage Cull a verse from every page; Here a line, and there a sentence, 'Gainst the lonely time of age!
At our work, or by the wayside,
While the sunshine's making hay: Thus we may by help of study, Learn a little every day.

Aunt Nina's Familiar Talk.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:-I have begun to open my eyes and wonder if it can be that have fallen into the forgetfulness that comes with age. For Will says Cowper is the author of the "Ode to Solitude;" and then Ellen comes along and criticizes it, and says "Pope has that honor," and in the next paragraph speaks of Grey in that connection. I supposed the authorship was settled without

there even being a doubt. Am I mistaken? We welcome Ellen, and call with her for Sweet-Briar and the other cousins, who seem to have forgotten us. And the two nephews who have written to us, we welcome. We agree with Fred that there should be something done to awaken more interest, and rather think his plan is a good one. If anyone of you has a subject you would like to have discussed, please tell us.

Charlie need not have been so afraid of the waste basket. But if he intends to pass his vacation in study-which we hope will be a great benefit—would it not be well to devote some of that study to composition and rhetoric? He also forgot to give his name, which we shall expect with the next communication.

Hoping to hear from you all, and that you will each one give us a subject from which to choose. YOUR AUNT NINA.

From Fred.

Dear Cousins:-It has been some time since I have contributed anything to the Youth's Department, although I have by no means become disinterested in it. But the fact is, I felt somewhat intimidated at 'Will's" gorgeous style, his seeming familiarity with the works of our most noted authors, and the ease with which line after line of celebrated quotations seem to roll from his pen. To be sure "Will" wished to be criticised, but did he suppose any one would have sufficient courage to attempt to criticise Company to the railroad charges that the price is made the same for points so far apart to read them, and never thought of criticism.

To read them, and never thought of criticism. ture (which is quite correct,) and informed the jury that "if the plaintiff knew the his productions? As for me, I hardly dared department from any one besides "Will," and we ought to thank him for helping us by his superior knowledge. And so as soon as I received the Visitor of July 1, I opened it to the Youth's Department, expecting to find another article from "Will," when the first, last, and only letter in the column was entitled "Will Criticised," and by a lady too! Perhaps being a new comer is the reason she is so brave. At any rate, I for one, gladly welcome her to our circle.

But I did not wish to criticise or commend, only to suggest a plan to make our department more interesting, by getting more of the cousins to write. The plan is to have some one, either Aunt Nina or one of the cousins, choose a subject for discussion, and have the sides chosen by Aunt Nina, part to write upon one side, and part upon the other, and so to have all that will, take a part in the discussion. Cousins, what do you think of this plan? I find it much easier to write when the subject is chosen and determined

Why do we not hear from "Nettie Gifford," "Granger Girl," "Sweet Briar," and a great many others, whose names I do not remember, but whose letters I like to see and read? Let us hear what you think upon the subject in the next number of the VISITOR, and if any of you have a better plan for making our department interesting, or any plan, let us have it. Please not criticise too sharply.

Some Thoughts on Life.

Aunt Nina and cousins, how do you all do? Where are you cousins, where are you? The echo brings back my only reply. Do you mean to make our aunt leave us as our uncle did? I think that we all ought to do our best to make this department the most interesting one in the whole paper.

"Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate,"

as the poet says. Let us all write, though the waste basket may loom up before our affrighted eyes.

I have never written before, but I have taken a great deal of interest in the letters, and have always intended to write when I had time, but time is always wanting, and I have also fancied that I saw the waste basket looming up in all its grandeur to absorb my | Courier.

youthful attempt, and the very thought has discouraged me.

As I have had the scarlet fever for the last four weeks,I have been unable to attend school, which I regret very much, as it was the last term of the year. I attend the Jackson high school, and my studies for this spring were geometry, botany and algebra. I take the English course. As to my vacacation, I think I will spend it in work, either hand work or brain work, although Aunt Nina may not think that way is best.

We must work, or the most of us at least must, either in youth or old age, and I had much rather work in youth, and have an easy and pleasant old age, than to fool and dream away my time in youth, and have an old age of poverty and sickness. But to the question. Can anything be more pleasant than idly swinging under the green trees, with a book-not for study, as it seemsbut to help us to dream on? There may not be anything more pleasant, but what good will it do you? You will not be anything

"Than an empty dreamer lying there, Building castles in the air," and upon no better foundation than air. As the poet says,

"Life is real, life is earnest, And the grave is not our goal. Dust thou art to dust returneth, Was not spoken of the soul."

"Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate, Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait. Be not like dumb driven cattle, Be a hero in the strife."

Labor is a blessing to all mankind. In youth prepare for old age, in old age prepare for death. Take no second place. Be at the head if you can, and always strive to be there if you can't. Let your course be upward and onward, and your motto be excelsior, and success will crown your labors. And now, Aunt Nina, if all my cousins write as long-I won't say as bad a letter as I have-in response to your call, my poor attempt will find the waste basket sure. CHARLIE.

"Rout" or "Root."

A few weeks ago in Pittsburg, Pa., and before Judge Kirkpatrick, a case was tried in which a farmer living in one of the outlying townships was the plaintiff and the county the defendant. Some time ago, as a little daughter of the plaintiff was crossing the creek a footlog which was the only the creek, a foot-log, which was the only bridge, broke, and the little one fell into the water and was drowned. A suit for damages was instituted, but it did not come up for trial until a few weeks ago, when the jury awarded the plaintiff damages in the sum of \$800. A little story in connection with this verdict has just leaked out.

D. T. Watson was counsel for the defendant, and in his address to the jury stated.

ant, and in his address to the jury stated that "if the plaintiff knew the route [pronouncing the word rout] over which the child crossed the creek was dangerous, and had not sent her over another route, the county could not be held responsible for any damages which ensued." This evidently struck Judge Kirkpatrick as being pretty sound logic, for in his charge to the jury he reneated the statement. repeated the statement. Unfortunately for the county, however, the judge in this inif the plaintiff knew the route [root] was dangerous," etc., the county could not be held responsible. The jury retired, and, much to the surprise of all the attorneys who had watched the case, soon brought in a verdict of \$800 for the plaintiff.

A few days afterward W. D. Moore happened to meet one of the jurymen in the Court House rotunda, and almost the first question asked was: "How in the world did you jurymen reconcile your verdict with the Judge's charge?"

"Why," responded the late juror, "we had no trouble on that score. The Judge informed us that, if the plaintiff knew the root was dangerous, the county was not liable. Now, all of us know it was not the root which broke and caused the child's death, but a rotten log, and we could not return a different verdict."

It is not known whether Mr. Moore in-formed the uncultured juror of the fact that the proper pronounciation of the word "route" was either "rout" or "root," but at all events, those have been made acquainted with the circumstances enjoy it hugely, and allege (whether seriously or not, is not stated) that Judge Kirkpatrick's pronounciation cost the county \$800.

Tri-State Picnic and Exhibition.

The ninth annual tri-State picnic and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia, will open at Williams' Grove, on Monday, Aug. 21, 1882, and continue until Satarday, Aug. 26. Excursion rates at reduced fare will be arranged over all the principal rail-roads in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. Agricultural and scientific ad-Virginia. Agricultural and scientific addresses, by prominent farmers and statesmen, will be delivered on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Friday, the 25th, will be "editors" day," and many of the most prominent newspaper men in the country will be present on that day. Manufacturers of agricultural and domestic implements and machinery, and breeders of good stock will do well to make note of this good stock will do well to make note of this exhibition. Last year it was attended by more than 30,000 farmers, representing 10 different States. Circulars giving full de-tails of the arrangements, will be issued by July 1st. For further particulars address, R. H. THOMAS.

Manager tri-State picnic and exhibition, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

THE Patent Office is referred to by plain-spoken farmer Clarkson, of Iowa, as, "a hot-bed of fraud, which sows the seeds of atrocities practiced on a suffering people."

Judge Hilton's failure in Stewart's dry goods business suggests the ancient reason—that he couldn't get Jews to it.—Lowell

A Question in Political Economy.

A Pennsylvania paper last week stated that the town of Smithport, in that State, has a drinking place for every one hundred inhabitants. Another and larger town, in another State, has had for years, to our own knowledge, a still large proportion of drinking places; and doubtless there are thousands of villages and towns, all over the country, where an at least nearly equal proportion exists. Now, in almost every case the men who keep these places are very poor when they begin the business; and in many cases they make money at it. One instance of this kind, which we know of, is that of a one armed man who had little or no property ten years ago, and who still runs his saloon in a small old frame shanty, but who from its front door can now look across the street at a fine three-story brick block on which he holds a mortgage that practically makes him its owner; and he has other real estate also—all bought with his profits from that little saloon. He keeps a quiet, civil place, and has a large back-door patronage. This, of course, is an exceptional case; but circumstances lead us to believe that similar instances can be found in thousands of villages. And of those saloon keepers who do not grow rich, all at least seem to get a living by their business, and many of them make enough also to pay occasional fines.

Now, if the money they get all come from some mine, some place that other people cannot reach, then it might be said that the community was made richer by their pros-perity; but it don't; it comes, every particle of it, from the people right around them. Let us supppose that Congress should enact a law to the effect that in every village and township in this country one man in every hundred should be supported by the people—that every hundred people should be taxed to support one man and his family, and in many cases taxed enough to make him rich, while he was engaged in prachim rich, while he was engaged in preaching, for instance, or in scientific study, or Arctic exploration, or in writing treaties on the Relation of the Transcendental to the Infinite -would such a law be popular? Could it ever be enforced? Would there not be one universal cry all over the country, that this was an outrageous proportion of taxation and a cruel burden upon the people? Certainly the Government that should attempt to enforce such a scheme could not last a

But how would this scheme be really more burdensome than that of having one man in every hundred supported by voluntary contributions from people who, in addition to this, have to support themselves, pay all their own necessary living expenses, and pay taxes for National, State, county, village, school and road expenses, besides paying the expenses of all the different societies and

organizations to which they belong?
Saying nothing at all about temperance or intemperance, or about the uses or abuses of whiskey, beer or any liquor, or about the morals of the question, but looking at it solely as a matter of political economy, there is ample ground for thought in the remark which the Irishman made to his companion when they were watching the St. Patrick procession: "Bedad, Pat," said he, "jist look at 'em now. See the fellows phat drunks the whuskey all on fut, and the fellows phat sells it all a'roidin'."

THE REAPER, DEATH.

MATTICE.-Died in Almira, Benzie county, Michigan, May 24th, 1882, after a long and painful illness, Sister Jessamine Mattice, aged 49 years and five months. By her death Almira Grange, No. 381, loses a faithful member. The sympathies of all are with the bereaved family.

WHITE.-Died in Almira, June 9th, 1882, Addi-

ARMSTRONG-Trowbridge Grange, No. 296, has again been called to mourn the loss of another dear brother, Stephen O. Armstrong, who died at his home in Trowbridge, May 28th, 1882, age 34 years. Brother Armstrong was a true Granger and faithful friend and we shall long remember and cherish his good-

MAYO.-Died at her home in Convis, May 8th, 1882, Sister Sarah A. Mayo, wife of Brother James

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Great Master to remove from us by death, a beloved sister. Therefore, Resolved, That in her death we have lost a valuable sister, and as brothers and sisters we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved friends and would commend them to our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That as a token of our bereavement our Charter be draped in mourning for 60 days, and a copy of the above sent to the Grange Visitor for publication.

RUELL.-Died at his residence in Casco, Allegan Co., Mich., June 7th 1882, William M. Ruell, in the 43d year of his age.

Brother Ruell was a charter member of East Casco Grange, No. 338, and was a faithful member until To Sister Ruell and family the members of this Grange tender their heartfelt sympathy in this the saddest hour of their bereavement, and order our hall draped for 60 days, the resolutions of condolence presented by the committee spread upon our record, and a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased.

SCOTT.-The reaper of life's harvest still continues to gather in his ripened sheaves; and among those called to labor in the great Grange above is our worthy brother, Nathan B. Scott, Worthy Secretary of Ferris Grange, No. 440, for four successive years, and always found at his post.

Brother Scott died at his home June 5th, 1882.

WHEREAS, The family of Brother Scott has lost a kind and devoted husband, an affectionate father; the community an exemplary citizen, and the Grange a consistent member. Therefore be it

a consistent member. Therefore be it Resolved, That we as a Grange unite in expressing our heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved wife and children in this their great affliction; that our hall and charter be draped for ninety days, these resolutions be spread upon our records, a copy be furnished the bereaved family, and also be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR and county papers for publication.

RIEMER. -Thornapple Grange has sustained a great loss in the sudden death of our brother, T. A. D. Riemer, who in the prime of life has been cut down by the fell destroyer, leaving to our sympathies and fraternal regard a beloved wife and friends, who have abundant cause to mourn a good man gone to his reward.

"How calm his exit! Night dews fall not more gently to the ground, Nor weary, wornout winds expire so soft."

Wear and Rust.

"When I was a boy," said Dr. H. to me one day, "I remember that my father brought home two chains, just alike to use on the farm. It was not long before one was lost; and though we hunted high and low for it, we never could find it. The conclusion probably was that it was stolen; but I don't recollect whether we located the theft on any one in particular. any one in particular. After I had finished my medical studies I went home one summer for a visit; and it happened that year, father moved a great stone pile that had lain on the farm all my days. There at the bottom lay that old chain, which had probably heavy them. bably been thrown on the heap and slipped in among the stones. We took it out and tried to use it, but there was no strength in the rust-eaten links, they broke and fell apart at the least strain. The other old chain was in use still. The links were worn some, but bright and strong still, and ready for a good deal of useful service.

"I have often thought of that old, rust-

eaten chain since then; and it reminds me of lazy folks who just rust out their lives. I find in my practice that they are the hardest to cure when they are sick, and that every little thing breaks them down. Good, earnest work, in moderation, is one of the best health-givers I know of. If people of health would practice it, we doctors would have to go into the corn fields for a living."

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Farm Harness, White Trimmed Breeching, Round Lines, Snaps, Rum Straps, and spread rings, complete, \$29 00

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is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is no secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. E. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in 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 WOODBRIDGE ST., DR-TBOIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATEE ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (lose), price Eight Cents per lb., 30-lb, boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, Ten Cents per lb.



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The Hon. David Agnew, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in an address which he delivered on the 15th of June, 1881, used the following language: "A remarkable fact attending all the great railroads of the Uuited States is the immense wealth of their leading officials. It is confined to no State, and is exceptional to all other employments. The grandest talent and greatest learning in law, physics, and other learned exceptions seemable to a fair other learned avocations, accumulate a few thousands in a lifetime; but railroad officials, often rising from mere clerkships, roundsmen, ticket and other agents, with salaries running from hundreds to a few thousands, eventuate as possessors of many millions. It is no uncommon thing to see a railroad president, rising from the humblest station, in the course of fifteen or twenty years, become the owner of five, ten, or

Success in sheep raising depends very much upon the care given them. Those who provide good sheds and suitable food, and have their sheep fed and watered regularly, and watched carefully while having their lambs, will be the ones who raise the largest per cent. profit on their flocks.

even twenty millions, at a salary which

would not average for the whole time over ten or twelve thousand dollars. These are

mysteries that the common people cannot

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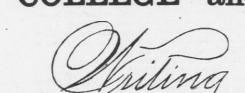
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It Sets into the stove like a kettle, has a mica window through which the coffee can be seen while in operation; has also an opening and closing draught by means of the set of holes shown in the above cut, by means of the set of holes shown in the above cut, and another set (not shown) on the opposite side and in the lower rim of the pit, has a wire cloth cylinder with slide door, as above represented. The pit and cover are made of the best Charcoal Iron, and cover finished on the outside in "Black Baking Japan."

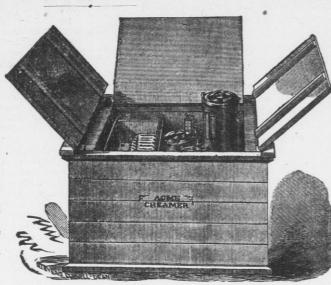
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sessment is fixed when a person becomes a member, and cannot be increased at any subsequent period. This assessment is graduated according to age, which is an important and listinctive feature of this Society—one which should commend it to the favorable

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lst. The immense amount of drying capacity for the amount of room used.

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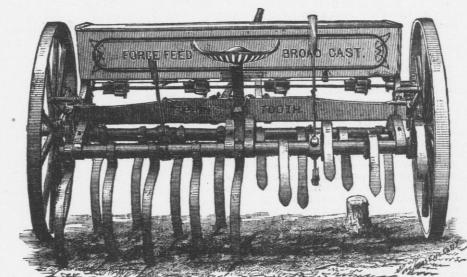
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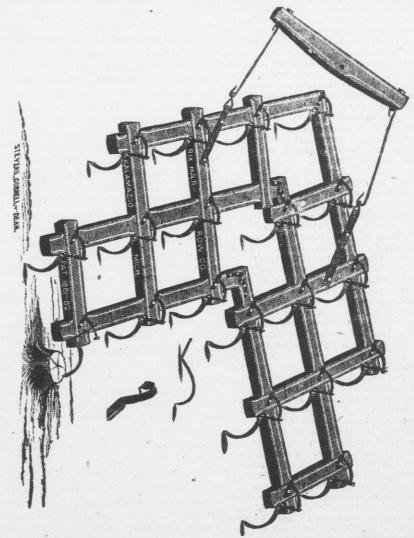
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