

Communications.

BETWEEN THE LEAVES.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD

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.
I closed the volume with a sigh,
As if it were joy's entrance door—
A 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 or National 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 among 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 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 except voting? We don't care to vote. To a casual observer this might seem plausible, but let us reason about this; to illustrate: You have a neighbor who has a fine house handsomely furnished, full of rollicking boys 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 what matters it? Your neighbor across the way welcomes you to sit at his table, and partake of whatever bill of fare he has provided. You may go to his study and consult the best authors his library affords, you may enter freely into the discussions with the family, and feel that you are daily being enriched, without any expense to yourself; Ah, no! amid it all you have a feeling of not being one of them; your interests do not reach beyond the present hour, the re-

sponsibilities of the future do not belong to you. This is the position of the members of the Subordinate Grange who do not care to join the Pomona because they have all the privileges. To such we say, Come, identify your interests with ours, 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; the Pomona Grange has a general interest 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 their wives.

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.

It 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 accomplished 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 parliamentary usages and capability to govern. No Grange can prosper without decorum, and the Subordinate look to the Pomona for perfection 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, they are a higher body and can afford to skip the little minutiae of the Grange etiquette." Pomona Granges should select such persons for their officers as will dignify the office. We have known members who seemed to think the opening and closing exercises of little importance and who would sit and read or whisper to their neighbor. What can one expect of such a member? He may be intelligent, may be informed on all the topics of the day and be able to expatiate on them eloquently, yet he is not a good Patron, he cannot stoop to simple things, his life must be made up of great deeds for which an opportunity comes but seldom. Some old members have outgrown the wisdom of the founders of the Order; is not this the trouble with some of the Granges to-day? We heard a person recently say, "I'll never ask my son to join the Grange as long as field work is countenanced." Through ignorance

and lack of interest, the beauty of the lesson taught in the ceremony was lost sight of. The observance of every rule should be insisted upon. Those are the strongest Granges that work nearest the ritual, and observe closely parliamentary usages.

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. 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 up-building 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 tenderly.

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 fourth-degree 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 of qualifications of officers or delegates 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 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 Brother favor such an application? He certainly would not. It is nonsense for us to preach equality and fairness when we exclude 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 certainly never hinted at any such thing. The inalienable right referred to in my article did not (as our Brother assumes) refer to voting in the Grange at all, but the right to be a candidate and be elected, if worthy, as representative to the State Grange, or any other position in the gift of Patrons.

I am unwilling to believe our Brother

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 privilege 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 subject, 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 1880—but it was not. It came up again at the session of 1881, and it will continue to come up until justice is meted 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 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 subject 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 through its results.

Labor clears the forests, 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 the subsistence of the hundreds of millions of the human race.

It is by labor that the city, with its colleges, manufactories and magnificent buildings, 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 be supported by wealthy friends, or by a fortune that has fallen to him without his own exertions, 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 all there is that goes to make up the sum of 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 industrious self-supporting men and women. On the contrary how often do we see the mother do the drudgery, in fact, nearly all of the work, simply to make of her daughter 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 o'clock in the morning and working, toiling, and fretting until 9 o'clock at night, from month to month and from year to year, taking little time for any pleasure or recreation or for posting themselves on the general issues of the day, or to qualify themselves to elevate the calling of which they are representatives. This, Brother and Sis-

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 quitting 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.

This would give us time to think as well as toil. How we could best improve the mind and fertilize the soil.

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 discussion:

"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 maintaining 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 men.

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, without discord.

"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 self-supporting, but will tend toward her degradation.

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 woman.

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 their children, when he would rebel if the 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 of manhood.

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

Grand Traverse County—Its Granges and Great Resources.

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 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.

As soon as I had lunched at Traverse City a lively 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.

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.

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.

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.

Mr. Editor.—The "Ingersoll Liquid 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 used.

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 situated.

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.

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.

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 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).

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,

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 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 ordinary 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 government. 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 action. 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.

The Grange.

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 benefits?"

"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 lobbies at the Capitol. The Patrons of that district hold the balance of power and Mr. Reed could 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 train 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, the pecuniary benefits will be apparent and real."

"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 and 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 reliable husbands and fathers."

"The work and influence of the Grange is for the good of those who legitimately come under its influence." "If the Grange and its influences are so desirable, why do not all farmers become 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."

"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 predestined to go to the dogs, and no one pretended 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 conversant with his boyhood days would 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 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 pettifogger, 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?" "Twenty-five dollars."

"Oh!" said the man of law. "That makes the case more interesting. Sit down and tell me about it."

The young man then informed the indigent disciple of Blackstone that several years ago 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 story. 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 37 1/2, 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 aggregate 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:

Table listing capital investments for various railroads and corporations, including Jay Gould and associates, Vanderbilt combination, Huntington combination, Jewett and Erie combination, Garrett, B. & O. combination, Pennsylvania coal roads, Michigan management, and Garrison management.

In looking over the list of the various lines which run into St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and the central and radiating foci of the West, forming the complete network 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—sham fights—for nothing 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 united council.

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 check the damage which is threatening the whole country, than the Patrons of Husbandry. Representing an interest that is the foundation 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 encroachments of monopolies. 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 disciplined 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 communism."

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 Bulletin.

ANOTHER instance of the application of the principle of "what the article will bear" comes to us from Texas. It is said that upon 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 remarked 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."

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Table listing prices for various supplies including porcelain ballot boxes, blank books, order books, receipt books, blank receipts, applications for membership, membership cards, withdrawal cards, dimits, by-laws, by-laws of the State Grange, by-laws of local granges, glad echoes, rituals, blank articles of association, charter, notice to delinquent members, declaration of purposes, American manual of parliamentary law, and address of J. T. Cobb.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

Table showing departure times for Michigan Central R.R. from Kalamazoo, including westward and eastward schedules for various express and passenger services.

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

Table showing Kalamazoo Division Time Table for L. S. & M. S. R. R., including going south and going north schedules for various express and passenger services.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Table showing Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway time tables for trains west and trains east, including station names and departure/arrival times.

The Grange Visitor.

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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 PERSON 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 the Burrows' 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 property 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 difficult to prove anything more than nominal damages for mere use. The Burrows amendment simply takes away the remedy 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 harass 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 SERVICE 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 reform.

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 not to contribute to campaign funds assessed upon their salaries, and warning them that such contributions are in violation of an act of Congress. This association is made up from both parties and includes 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 upon the action of the Republican Congressional Committee, but no one has any confidence that they are in earnest. Indeed it is not safe for these excellent actors to be too 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 fruit-producing State. The fruit interests of 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 revolt among 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 the pass usually given, would be greater perhaps, than any of the gifts of stock in the *Credit Mobilier* made by Mr. Ames to a few congressmen.

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 colossal 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 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?

FROM the few renewals of our three months subscribers we suspect our friends did not follow up their first good work—how is it?

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 bushels. In 1880 it was 1,750,000,000 bushels. The crop of oats was about 230,000,000 in 1870. Year before last it was more than 450,000,000 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 report, 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 extensive litigation relating to cream raising apparatus of the cold deep setting class, has been pending between the Vermont Farm Machine Company of Bellows Falls, Vt., manufacturers of the Cooley Creamer, and the Moseley & Stoddard Manufacturing Company of Poultney, Vt., manufacturers of Moseley's Cabinet Creamery, the former company claiming the latter company infringed in the manufacture of Moseley'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 Moseley 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 Moseley & 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 defendant by Judge Shipman at Hartford, which is a great victory for the Moseley & 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. Under 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 sometime.

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 Detroit the 20th and 27th of this month. For information address W. H. Brearley, office *Detroit Evening News*.

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 the 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 proud.

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 our next issue.

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 of things is not confined to Pennsylvania. 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 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 impartial trial. Bradford, the Monroe Street baker, will attend to the wants of the inner man.

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.

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 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 important.

The Crops.

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 report, 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 estimated 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 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 True Basis of Railroad Charges.

Whether the Government has a right to supervise the conduct of a railroad corporation is 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.

VISITOR RECEIPTS (CONTINUED).

- JUNE.
15—D Hawkins, \$1.00; W H Bliss, 1.00; E R Williams, 1.00.
19—E Hinabaugh, 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 sold at home. In exceptional instances it 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 Koehendoerfer & 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 Koehendoerfer & Urie, New York. Price 50 cents.

Taxing Oleomargarine Butter.

The Pall Mall (London) Gazette, after noting the fact that "Dutch butter" is largely taking the place in English markets, of "secondary" butter, goes on to criticize legislation in this country, on oleomargarine. 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 five cents 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 ruu 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 nutritious, merely because it is produced at half the price of genuine butter? The dairy products 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 suet." The N. Y. Produce Exchange Bulletin, commenting on the above subject, says that: "A law should be passed that would prevent the sale of oleomargarine for butter; beyond that point the law cannot go. The 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 dairymen to greatly improve the quality of their butter."

HOW TO BUILD A STRAW-STACK.

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 than 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. Fall in this the stack was sure to spoil.

Ensilage Success. A. H. Thompson, Woodville, Massachusetts, 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," says 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 pollute the atmosphere. Do not do this, but put down four or five loads of muck or sod, roll the carcass over it, and sprinkle over it quick-lime, covering 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.

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 party. 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 opposition." From that position he, and every other Governor who comes after him, cannot recede. But a few months ago it seemed idle to expect 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. Truth.

ORANGE raising in Florida will not pay half so well as blackwalnut raising in Illinois. 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, 396, 415, 417, 421, 430, 458, 461, 471, 492, 503, 514, 534, 556, 559, 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; therefore,

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. Wagoner 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 wrong to individuals or sections.—F. M. Holloway of Jonesville. Essay, by Worthy Master E. Kelley. Is a protective tariff necessary for the prosperity of our country.—Opened by George H. Griswold of Litchfield. N. T. BROCKWAY Secy.

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...

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 multifarious plans and see them go on with their vampire business.

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.

Andrews had been a day laborer in sewing, and so poor that his wife took in dollars and afterwards made a few thousand dollars by keeping a flour store in Cleveland.

Such is the indifference of the Standard Oil Company to the railroad charges that the price is made the same for points so far apart as Terre Haute, Chicago and Keokuk.

But I did not wish to criticize or commend, only to suggest a plan to make our department more interesting, by getting more of the cousins to write.

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?

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?

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.

Youths' Department.

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!

Tiny seeds make boundless harvests, Drops of rain compose the showers, Seconds make the flying minutes, And the minutes make the hours!

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!

Aunt Nina's Familiar Talk.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:—I have begun to open my eyes and wonder if it can be that I have fallen into the forgetfulness that comes with age.

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.

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?

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

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 I did not wish to criticize or commend, only to suggest a plan to make our department more interesting, by getting more of the cousins to write.

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?

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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.

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.

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

Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate, Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait.

Labor is a blessing to all mankind. In youth prepare for old age, in old age prepare for death. Take no second place.

"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.

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.

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 25th, 1882, aged 34 years.

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

RIEHL.—Died at his residence in Casco, Allegan Co., Mich., June 7th 1882, William M. Riehl, in the 43d year of his age.

Brother Riehl was a charter member of East Casco Grange, No. 338, and was a faithful member until death.

To Sister Riehl 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.

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 dew fall not more gently to the ground, Nor weary, worn-out winds expire so soft."

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 larger 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, 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 prosperity; but it don't; it comes, every particle of it, from the people right around them.

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 drinks the whiskey 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.

WHITE.—Died in Almira, June 9th, 1882, Addison White, Worthy Secretary of Kason Grange, No. 375.

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 25th, 1882, aged 34 years.

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

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.

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"How calm his exit! Night dew fall not more gently to the ground, Nor weary, worn-out 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 thief on 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 any days. There at the bottom lay that old chain, which had probably 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."

GRANGE HORSE NETS.

We manufacture a first-class Horse Net at Charlotte, Michigan, and offer at prices as follows: Full Size Body, Neck, and Ear tips of 16-thread twine, by the dozen, \$1.00.

When express charges exceed one dollar per doz. the excess can be charged to me. Sixty days time given on orders under seal of a Grange, and 5 per cent discount off for cash with the order.

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This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its reputation is no secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholzer and 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., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATERS ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEGMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 50-lb. boxes (loose), price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 50-lb. boxes (of 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.



Grand Rapids, Michigan, is the most popular agricultural and family paper published. This widely circulated paper, now in its sixth volume, is published weekly, and sent to subscribers at \$1.50 a year including postage. Every number contains 3 pages, 40 columns of practical agricultural and family reading matter, including full reports of the West Michigan Farmers' Club, of which it is the official organ. The publishers offer for the next thirty days to send on wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATERS ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEGMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 50-lb. boxes (loose), price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 50-lb. boxes (of 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

How Do They Get It?

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 United 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 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 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 understand."

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 percent. profit on their flocks.

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FEMALE SEMINARY,

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PRINCIPAL.

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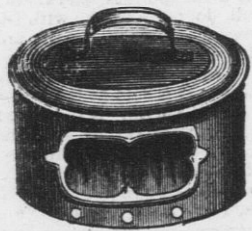
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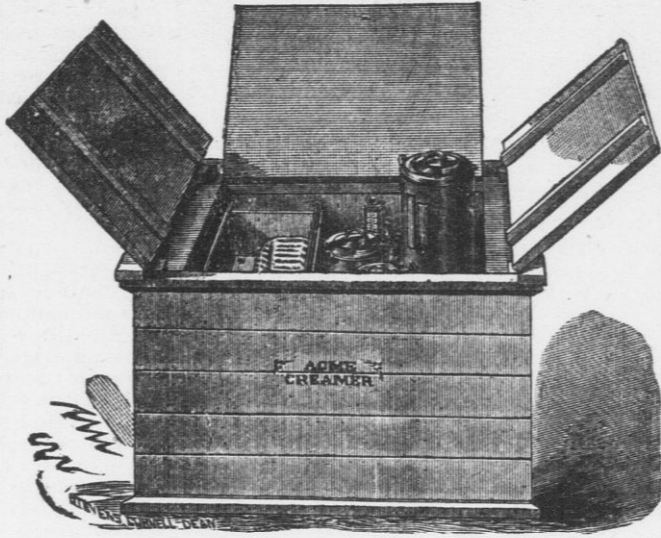
It Sets into the stove like a kettle, has a mica window through which the coffee can be seen while in operation; has also an opening and closing draught by means of the set of holes shown in the above cut, and another set (not shown) on the opposite side and in the lower rim of the pit, has a wire cloth 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." They are well put up and well finished. No solder used. Are made to fit stoves according to number, size 8 and 9. The whole for the small investment of \$2.50, \$24.00 per dozen. Send number of your stove when you order.

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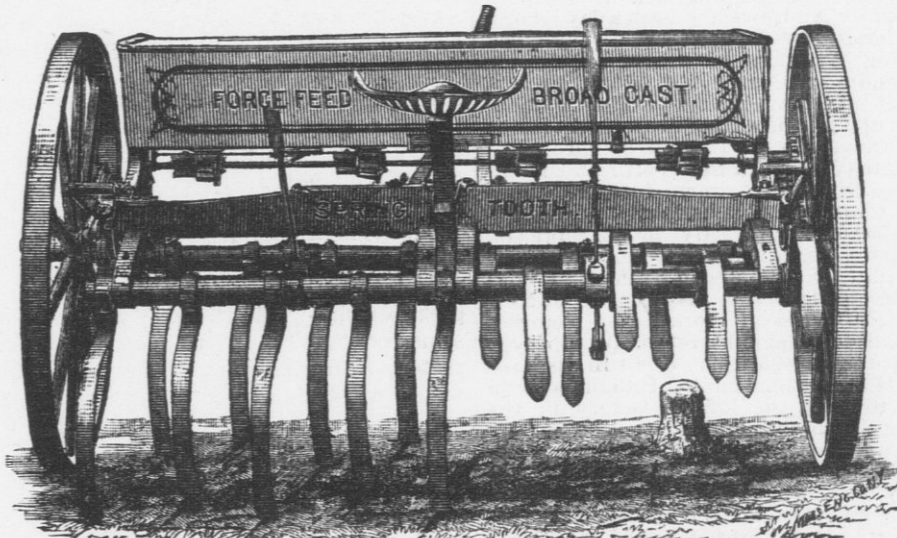
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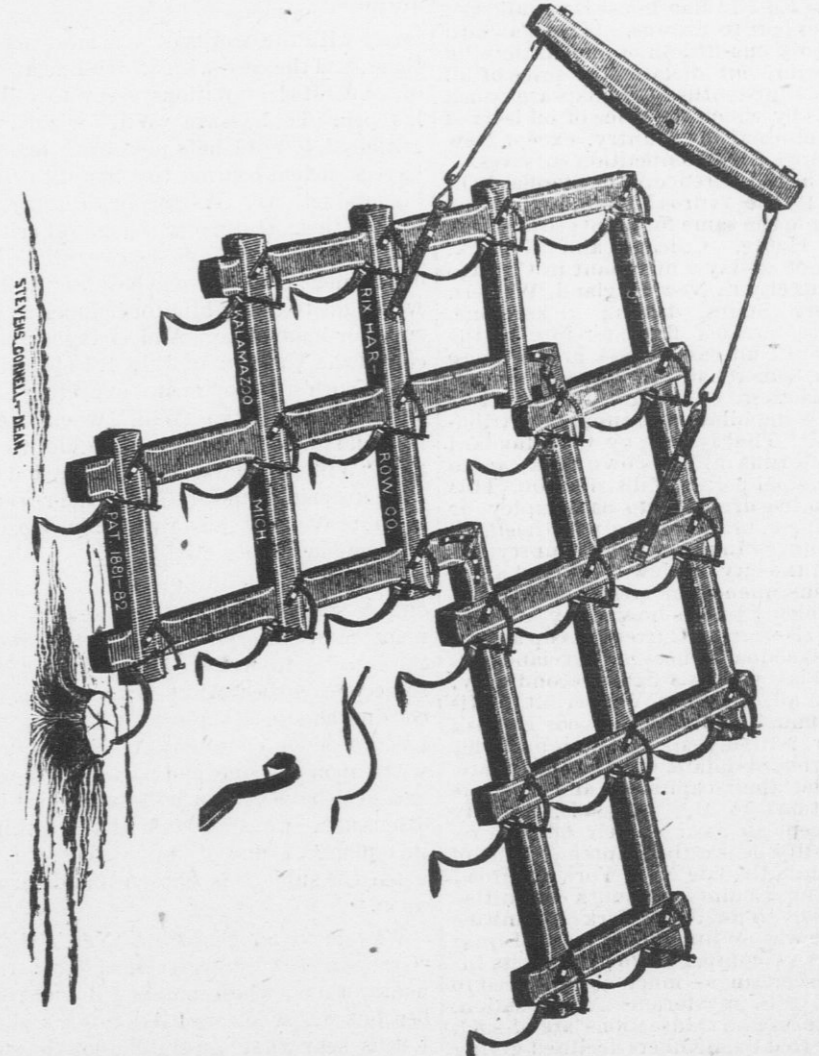
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