

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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## The Grange Visitor

(ENLARGED)

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To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.

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The Maine Farmer says: "Mr. A. C. Emery purchased one hundred pounds of ground bone, placed in it a half hoghead tub, and applied forty pounds of sulphuric acid, adding water as desired. In five days the whole mass was reduced to a consistency of thick jelly. Water was then added, and three hundred pounds of plaster used as a dryer, the whole being worked and shoveled over until it could be readily handled. The phosphate so made was applied to one acre of corn and one of potatoes, both being manured sufficiently, and a small quantity was left, which was applied to his wheat fields and to a plot of grass ground, just to see what it would do. The result of this manure in the two latter instances was most marked, while the corn was heavy—the growth being dark colored and stout, and the potatoes good. The entire cost of the phosphate was \$7.50, and Mr. Emery thinks it the best expenditure in the way of purchased manures he ever made."

The Texan cattle fever has appeared in Dixmont, Penobscot county, Maine. Eight animals have died. The authorities have taken the matter in hand. A case of the Texas fever is reported at Port Byron, N. Y. It is supposed it was brought there by a car load of cattle that were unloaded last week from the West.

To TEST A FERTILIZER—In order to test the value of a fertilizer it must be used on a poor soil, where even a small crop could not be produced without manure. When the ground is already rich the special effect of the fertilizer cannot be accurately determined.—N. Carolina Farmer.

## Agricultural Department.

### I LOVE MY RURAL HOME.

Oh, I hate to go back to the city,  
Where there's nought but tumult and strife;  
Where each one is grasping for dollars,  
And fighting the hard battle of life.  
I would rather stay out in the country,  
Where the sunshine is pure and free,  
Where the wild flowers grow on the hillside,  
And you hear the hum of the bee.  
Where the birds sing out in the woodland,  
"And the brook trolls on in the shade;"  
Where the dews fresh from heaven,  
Fall on each tiny leaf and blade.

Where the sunshine chases the shadows,  
And keeps them out of the way;  
Where the Robin sings in the orchard,  
And wakes you at peep of day;  
Where all seem joyous and cheerful,  
And the air is conducive to health;  
Where there is not so much of folly and fashion,  
Nor the toil and strife for wealth.

But vacation is nearly ended,  
And I must go back to the strife;  
Go back again to the city,  
And fight the hard battle of life.

A. E. D.

### The Negligent Farmer.

Man's first vocation was given him by his Creator. He was to be a tiller of the soil. A portion of the earth was his field of labor. Thus early in history the farm became to the farmer a thing of the highest value; while to mankind generally there never has been any business or pursuit that could equal in importance the vocation of the farmer. From the peasant to the king all rely on the products of his labor. A few years ago we used to hear the exclamation—"Cotton is king!" Well, if cotton is king the plantation that raised the cotton is the king-maker, and consequently greater than the king. The farm is the most valuable institution in our country. We have many million homes in this great republic, but from its innumerable farm-homes we trace the source of all our industrial health, moral and material wealth, national strength and prosperity.

The season now approaches when the husbandman will lay aside, for a while, the implements of field husbandry, and put everything in readiness on his premises for the severe reign of old winter. Hence, having more leisure now, let us take a retrospect of the past year:

"With pleasure let us own our errors past,  
And make each day a critic on the last,"  
and let the subject be—"The Negligent Farmer." First, as regards his house and surroundings.

One great mistake is sometimes made in planting too many shade and ornamental trees about the dwelling house. Some farm-residences have so dense a growth of trees about them that they are entirely hidden from the view of the passer by, and the inmates are shut in, with no outlook from their abode. Such homes may have all the beauty of location, and variety of trees and shrubs, that a Shenstone would wish to adorn his Leasowes, but instead of converting them, as he did, into "into a little rural paradise—the envy of the great and the admiration of the cultivated," they mar and hide where they should ornament, and obstruct where they should open to view. Then, again, we find the very reverse of this. The dwelling stands on grounds that are shapeless, shrubless, with not even a flower to awaken an emotion of beauty or a pangs for thoughts. We read man's history in whatever he does in this life. He may be a one-idea man and give all his time and labor to one chief industry and neglect many others, or he may have one agricultural hobby and give all his efforts to that. But whatever he does you will soon discover it in the manner of his farming. Then, again, we have many beautiful farm homes where the cultivation is not all given to the large field, but some of it is evinced in beautifying the grounds about the dwelling.

A word in regard to the situation of farm buildings. If the dwelling faces the south, the barn should never be directly east or west of it, but always north-east or north-west, in an oblique direction from it. First, because the prevailing wind comes from the west, and insurance statistics prove more

danger from fires; if the barn burns, the dwelling usually goes with it. Then in a sanitary point of view the oblique direction is better, for the air, loaded with the impurities from the barnyard, is not so often borne to the dwelling. Besides, it is not a pleasant nor a wholesome sight that one gets, in passing by a beautiful door-yard in juxtaposition with a filthy barnyard. I know a Kalamazoo county farmer who has lately removed his barn from its old location, just west of his house, and has thus added 30 per cent to the appearance of his premises, besides making his farm much more salable, for a nuisance has been removed from close connection to his house on the west.

The sanitary rules adopted in the farmer's house should extend to its entire surroundings, embracing the barn and the barnyard. Your domestic animals need just as pure and wholesome air for their health and welfare, as you do for yours. We praise the housewife for the neatness and order that pervades her household, and is manifest in its environments; and the husbandman should see to it that a like wholesome order pervades his barn and its surroundings. The diseases that attack your domestic animals are largely generated in the filth and deleterious matter in the barn and about it.

Then again how much does the farmer lose by not giving suitable shelter and protection to his cattle and sheep from the severity of winter's storm and bad weather! Besides being cruel in his treatment to his dumb animals, he is the great loser, for without shelter they require more food, and he gets less service from them, and less profit from them in the market. It would pay our Michigan farmers to pattern after their brother farmers of the Keystone State, who have a stall for every horse, ox and cow, and for all of the young cattle. The sheep have a warm fold, and no dumb animal about the premises but what is snugly housed. He gains enough in fodder, and in greater usefulness of his animals, by this humane treatment, to pay for all the extra-expense in securing stalls and shelter for them. A bad habit, like a bad boy, does not long remain alone, it soon finds kindred associates.

The farmer who neglects to provide shelter for his cattle and sheep will neglect to repair his fences and thus expose his crops to the inroads of his neighbor's cattle; or will neglect to cut up his corn, or gather his apples, till Jack Frost, the famous free booter, has "scaled the orchard wall and the fence to the corn-field, and committed ravages enough there to have paid for harvesting both crops. And who will ever be able to compute how much the farmer loses by not housing his wagons, sleighs, tools and the whole range of his farming implements? A trite adage says, "it is better for a man to wear out than to rust out." The farmer is apt to reverse this with his farm implements, for he lets them rust out by neglect more than they wear out by use. He does not, on the average, use them a third of the time. Hence there are nine months in the year, in which his farming implements are through neglect rusting out or going to decay. Here is a continual loss, affecting him, "like a hole in the meal bag," almost the year round.

A friend pointed out to me lately a fine wheel cultivator, lying in the grass under the eaves of a farm barn, where it was left by the farmer, "and where it will remain," says he, "till next season when he wishes to use it again." Thus the agricultural implements and tools are left where last used, or last thrown, in the corner of the barnyard, in the furrow, or along the lane, anywhere but under shelter or in the right place; and there they will remain till the season in its annual round calls for their use again. This bad habit of leaving farm implements in the barnyard, field or furrow, instead of properly housing them, has given rise to the pithy saying about such farmers, that they will plow around the reapers and reap around the plows; and do it from the habit of sheer neglect to put things in their proper place.

An injunction has been granted by Judge Gardner of the superior court at Chicago, restraining the Washburn & Moen barbed wire manufacturing company from collecting royalty from the Chicago galvanized wire fence company. The effect of this finding is practically to break up a revenue from royalties assured to Washburn & Moen by the federal court in 1880.

### Storing Potatoes.

As potato harvesting will now soon be in order, and as the crop will probably be a fair average one, and operations will probably begin rather earlier than usual, we offer some views upon the best mode of sorting them, which may possibly be of advantage to some.

To store potatoes properly we have to guard against heating, for although the potato will not absolutely ferment by heat as so much vegetable matter will, a heap becomes warm enough to excite any germs which there may be in the tuber, and this exhalation may be sufficient to cause a decay, which can be communicated to roots in which no symptom of rot exists. Moisture is favorable to heating, and hence it is best to have the potato thoroughly dry before putting away in bulk. Thus, if they are spread on a barn floor or other cool place out of the sun, before putting into the root cellar, they will be safe against rotting. When potatoes are perfectly healthy there is not so much necessity for this care in drying. Hundreds of bushels are often taken at once from the field to the cellar without any damage whatever resulting; and it is only in view of the possibility of it that we think it advisable to take the extra precaution in drying. It is well to note that a cool shed is best to dry them in, as the tubers will otherwise absorb more heat than when they come out of the ground, and this is what we try to avoid.

There is one disadvantage in drying potatoes in this way which is always more or less connected with dry cellars, namely, the great loss from shrinkage which results. In an average dry cellar there is often as much as a loss of twenty per cent. In bulk from shrinkage. Thus, one hundred bushels stored away in a place like this in winter will give but eighty when taken out for sale in the spring. This is often as much, and sometimes more, than the advance in spring over fall prices, and is an argument often used to induce growers to sell their crop as soon as taken up, instead of keeping them for the spring rise. But this loss can be wholly avoided and the roots kept in excellent condition by carefully storing in the open ground. A dry place is to be selected, where the water can run easily away, and the potatoes laid up in long narrow ridges, say about four feet wide and as long as the quantity to be protected demands. After the whole has been collected together, a thin layer of straw, only thick enough to keep the earth from falling in among the potatoes, is to be put along the sides and over the tubers, and a thin layer of soil just enough to keep the straw in place, is thrown over. It is best not to throw more earth than this over at first, as the natural heat of the potatoes will accumulate, while it is the object to let it pass rapidly away. As soon as there is danger of frost, then the potatoes should be covered thickly with soil, as the frost is certain to penetrate. In this way the potatoes are preserved at a temperature but little above the freezing point, and thus guarded against heating much, and at the same time there is a little loss from evaporation—a great point gained when the bushel measure is bought out in the spring.

The great objection to the old fashioned and excellent plan is that we cannot get at them well in the winter season; but we are only recommending it where they are required to be kept over till spring. Where they are needed before that time a cellar is almost indispensable. Another objection is the extra labor which open-air banking takes. Perhaps the saving of ten or twenty per cent. may be a fair set-off at this; but at any rate those who have good root cellars will generally run the risk in preference to the labor of the open ground. But we have referred to the excellence of the plan because some have no good root cellars, and others who have may yet fear rot and be glad to take the best precautions to guard against accident. Only those, however, which are apparently sound should be chosen for the out door practice, for those which are certainly diseased will be better preserved by an occasional sorting over during the winter season.—Germantown Telegraph.

### Michigan's Harvest.

Reports from threshing machines, received by the secretary of state in September and October and published in the Michigan crop report for October, show the acres of wheat threshed to be 291,458, which is about one-sixth of the entire crop. The average per acre in the counties north of the southern tier is 18.34 and in the counties south of the southern tier is 18.83 bushels, indicating an aggregate product in the state of 31,689,440 bushels.

There is but one element of uncertainty in this estimate. Many farmers have as yet threshed a portion of their crop but just what portion it is often a difficulty to determine. Hence the report of acreage made to threshers by farmers is not as certainly accurate as would be the case had the entire crop been threshed, but as the figures are furnished in every instance by those most competent to make the estimate, the statement is entitled to a high degree of confidence. It is without doubt the best estimate obtainable.

The average yield per acre of wheat in the state is 18.45 bushels, as compared with 12.03 bushels in 1881 and 16.79 bushels, average for four years, 1878 to 1881.

Reports from 277 elevators and mills show that there were 1,274,059 bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in September. The quantity reported marketed in July, August and September, was 2,213,492 bushels. The acres of oats reported threshed is 81,701, yielding nearly 32 bushels per acre. Corn and potatoes are full average crops. Beef cattle and sheep are in fine condition. In the southwestern part of the state winter apples are estimated to yield 32 per cent; southeastern 42, central 44, northwestern 73 and northeastern 84 per cent of an average crop. The average for the state is 52. Late peaches are estimated in the southwestern part of the state at 60 per cent, southeastern 78, central 56, northwestern 69 and in the northeastern 67 per cent of an average crop. The average for the state is 65.—Press report of Oct. 20.

### Prevention is Better than Cure.

It is absolutely necessary that you should see that your poultry house is dry, the yards well drained, and no stagnant water allowed on the premises. If you attempt to keep chickens in damp, dark, ily ventilated houses, and low wet swampy runs, disease will surely follow. When cholera is around among the neighbors' fowls use some disinfectants. A cheap and good disinfecting fluid may be made by dissolving three pounds of copperas in five gallons of water, and adding half a pint of crude carbolic acid. If the acid cannot be had conveniently, use the copperas without it, sprinkle the floor, nests, walls and perches, or use a solution of sulphuric acid, say thirty of acid to one thousand of water, and apply in the same way, or better if washed by means of a broom or brush. It is almost useless to dose fowls with medicine while they remain where the infectious poison still lurks, and unless you adopt the sanitary measures recommended. And if you attend to the sanitary business in time, you will have but little need to dose your fowls with powerful drugs.—Poultry Monthly.

### Remedy for Chicken Cholera.

Here is a remedy or preventive of the chicken cholera, which I have successfully used for two years. While my neighbors have been losing nearly their entire flock, mine have been healthy, and I have never had a case to my knowledge. Take a barrel, saw it asunder in halves, put about three quarters of unslaked lime in one of the halves, together with half a pound, or pound (to suit the necessity), of alum, fill the half barrel with water; when slaked and settled take from one pint to one quart (as the case requires) and put in every part of water given the fowls to drink. The lime will answer for the second barrel of water, but the same quantity of alum should be added as before. If continued daily during the sickly season, I can from my experience assure your readers that their fowls will not be troubled with chicken cholera.—Rural New Yorker.

### Light Brahmas.

This excellent breed of fowls is a valuable acquisition to our poultry stock, and we might without favor credit them with giving the first stimulus to the poultry industry of this country. They are the most popular and largely bred of any of our improved fowls. And though they have some faults, like all other domestic breeds, yet as a fowl for hardiness, quietness, easy management and winter laying, they are superior to other varieties. It is true they are a long time coming to maturity, but the early and well fed pullets will begin to lay in November or December in warm quarters, and will "shell out" during most of the winter months when eggs are dear. One must avoid feeding too much fat producing food to them, or they will become too fat unless kept in daily exercise.—Poultry Monthly.

### Oiling Harness.

Harness is more rapidly injured in summer than in winter. It is sometimes soaked with rain, and again subjected to heat and drying, and the perspiration of horses does it no good. If kept well oiled all these influences will cause little injury. There are many different applications used, and different modes are adopted for employing them. A common way is first to wash thoroughly with soap and warm water and then to apply neat's foot oil, as the best oil for the purpose. But a different course is adopted by others. One team manager informs us that the first thing to do is to apply one or two coats of castor oil with enough lampblack to give the proper color. By thus saturating the leather with oil first, the soap and water applied afterwards do not penetrate it, and when leather is permitted to absorb water it hardens it, and excludes the oil. By oiling first, the dirt is softened so that it is easily washed off, and thus obviates much of the scrapings otherwise required, and the whole operation may be performed at once. After being oiled, wash it with a sponge and soapuds, and when dry, rub over it a mixture of equal parts of oil and tallow, colored with lampblack and a small portion of Prussian blue. This is substantially the process recommended, and we shall be glad to hear from those who have tried different methods, as to their comparative value, and the fitness of castor oil as compared with other applications.—Country Gentleman.

The Grange Visitor.

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Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

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 ENTITILE THE PERSON SENDING US THE NAMES AND \$2.50 TO A SPLENDID LITHOGRAPH OF THE STATE CAPITOL OF MICHIGAN, SIZE OF SHEET 22x28 INCHES.

ABOUT FREE PASSES.

We were not a little surprised the other day at the defense set up by a Granger friend in justification of the acceptance of a free pass by members of legislative bodies. He insisted that "holding and using a pass would make no difference with 'a man that is a man' and he thought it ridiculous that the Granges all over Michigan should be pledging their members not to vote for any candidate who would not pledge himself not to accept a free pass from any railroad company. To this summary disposition of the matter he added that if he had been present in his Grange when the matter was presented he should have opposed it.

From our acquaintance with human nature we reach other conclusions. The men in charge of the railroad interests of the country are known to be of the very highest order of business talent. This vast interest is not in the hands of common fellows. Twenty years ago legislative and judicial officers were not tendered the "courtesy" of a free pass. Within that time these shrewd managers have learned much, and perfected gigantic schemes of multiplication that have added hundreds of millions of dollars to their wealth. Among the means used to obtain this end has been an interference with the legislative and judicial departments of the government. Always vigilant, these business men soon learned to use every means in sight that directly or indirectly would promote their business interests and the judicious use of free passes has been one among the many means used in these latter days to aid in the accomplishment of their purposes.

But our friend insists that "a man that is a man" cannot be influenced by so paltry a matter as a free pass. Why do these business men single out legislative and judicial officers and furnish all the members of these two classes with passes? Do they furnish all the members of any other class with passes? No. Are there any other classes that have jurisdiction over the business of railroads? No. Since these railroad officials first commenced issuing passes to legislative and judicial officers have they not continued it? Yes. Don't they think it pays? Undoubtedly. Then it follows if our friend is right that we send some fellows to the legislature that are not men according to his standard.

Let us look at the matter as we understand human nature. Suppose Mr. Brown, living three miles from town, has official business to the city twice a week, and in consideration of his living out of town is allowed a stipulated sum to cover the expense of com-

ing to the city. He has, perhaps, a horse of his own and might drive in, and as for that matter money enough to pay his way when and where he chooses to go. Mr. Smith lives five miles from town, and his business calls him to the city every morning. He is rich and drives a first-class team. Starting out from home alone every morning, he drives by Mr. Brown's door, and finding that Brown goes twice a week to the city, gives him a standing invitation to ride. Brown accepts, and finding that Smith goes every day, and the invitation has no restrictive, but is available as often as he sees fit to go, he soon gets in the habit of going much oftener than his official business makes it necessary, and instead of going twice a week he goes four times.

Now, what sort of a man is old Brown if, after riding back and forth with Smith for six months, an opportunity is presented where he can aid him in his business affairs, and he fails or refuses to do a thing for Smith except to continue to ride with him to and from the city? It is safe to say that after this thing had run on a year or two, and old Brown was found so obdurate and ungrateful that he would do nothing what ever for Smith, although opportunities had been repeatedly presented, that Smith's courtesy to Brown would fade out. But we find since railroad officials commenced offering these passes to these two classes of men who of all others have it in their power to give something in return, that they have continued the practice with a faithfulness that awakens a suspicion that old Brown don't go back on them to an extent that induces them to withdraw their favors. They know that as a business transaction the proportion of "men that are men" in representative bodies is so low that this free pass investment pays.

It is a demoralizing practice, and should be abated. Aside from its corrupting influence, there is no question but what the session of 1881 was prolonged at a cost to the people of the State of from ten to twenty thousand dollars, by the convenience of this little matter of a pass which enabled members to serve themselves at home about as much as they served the State. Shall this thing continue? We think it will, if not made odious by public opinion. When the people say they will not support men who accept and use these railroad bribes and temptations to neglect the public business, then the practice on the part of railway officials of offering passes to legislative and judicial officers will cease, and not until then.

CANDIDATES OPINIONS AND PLEDGES.

In the VISITOR of October 1st was a copy of a circular that we hoped would find its way to every candidate for legislative honors and labors in this State. We sent several copies to different persons over the State with a request that they fill the blanks, sign, and forward to candidates in their several counties and districts. From the returns received it is quite evident that some parties to whom circulars were sent for distribution failed to attend to the matter. Quite a large number of the Granges of the State have taken action in this matter, and voting members, so far as we are able to give answers from candidates will be able to govern themselves accordingly. When no answer has been received voters must be governed by what they can learn about the probable course candidates will pursue in regard to this matter if elected. The very general acquiescence in the argument and enquiry of the circular is an encouraging feature of the political outlook.

We have no replies from candidates of the first congressional district. A friend in Lenawee county, who distributed the circulars, writes, he secured affirmative answers from each of the candidates for Congress in the second district, J. K. Boies and N. B. Eldridge; also from B. Shaw and Henry Hall, candidates for the State Senate, and from Geo. Howell, J. W. Bradner, B. F. Graves, D. A. Bixby, and J. W. Hawkins, candidates for the lower House from Lenawee county.

We omit preliminaries in giving answers of other candidates. Edward S. Lacy of the third congressional district says: "I am in receipt of your circular letter of the 9th inst taking ground against candidates for Congress who use railroad passes, and asking me for a response. I take pleasure in saying that I have paid my railroad fare since entering upon the duties of my office and shall continue to do so as long as I remain a member of Congress."

J. C. Burrows, of the fourth district replies to a resolution of the Van Buren County Grange, which was in accord with the circular. "Your resolution is so in harmony with my own views of propriety that I yield ready acquiescence both to its letter and spirit."

Geo. L. Yapple also a candidate for Congress from the fourth district says: "Your circular letter is just received, I think the request therein contained is eminently proper, and if elected I shall refuse all free passes that may be offered or sent to me by any railroad or other transportation company."

We have no returns from the 5th district. O. F. Spaulding from the 6th district sends the following answer:

"Your circular relative to railway passes was on my table on my return home just now. You ask me if I will refuse all free passes tendered me by any railway official

in the State, should I be elected to the office for which I am nominated. In reply I beg to say, Yes. You will also please consider this reply broad enough to include any other State as well as this. In this connection I desire to say I am in favor of the regulation of railroad freights and of the control of inter-state commerce by the general government. To this end I voted in the present congress for the early consideration of the Reagan bill, now before the house committee on commerce."

Edward B. Winans from the sixth answers: "Your circular under date Oct. 11th is before me. I fully agree with you, that the custom of accepting free passes by senators or representatives either in our State or national Legislatures is reprehensible and no man of strict integrity and honesty could consent to accept favors which are essentially bribes. I am glad of the opportunity to say, that if I should be elected to any legislative office I would not accept a free pass from any railroad company, or favors or presents from any corporation holding power or privileges from the national or State government."

Candidates from the seventh and eighth districts have not responded. B. M. Cutcheon of the 9th says: "In answer to inclosed printed circular, I would say that I think this is a move in the right direction. I think that the custom of giving free passes to legislative and judicial officers is productive of evil. I shall be glad to see it done away with, and shall very gladly forego any such favors to help on the reform."

As we understand from our reporter, Gen. Stephen Bronson is also a candidate from the 9th district and he answers unqualifiedly that he will not accept a pass-Has always believed it a system of bribery.

Joseph A. Wetmore of Allegan, a candidate for one branch of the legislature answers unqualifiedly that he will not accept a pass and adds that "if elected I expect to be the servant of the people and not the bought tool of any corporation or combination of any sort."

There are probably more candidates in Allegan county for legislative offices but we have not heard from others.

Richard Coward of Branch county says: "In reply to your circular I will say that should I be elected to the office for which I am nominated, I shall most decidedly refuse to place myself under any obligations that will prevent me from faithfully performing the duties of my office."

H. O. Hodge, of Branch replies: "I am now as ever opposed to free passes and shall favor a law stopping the giving or accepting railroad passes by legislative officers State or National. Have always opposed the system as it is a means by which legislation is influenced by Monopolists."

Nothing farther from Branch county. Richard S. Poole from Calhoun county answers the circular by saying "if elected I will in no case accept a free pass upon any railroad."

Our reporter from Calhoun county writes that in answer to circulars sent Edward White, candidate for senator; R. S. Poole and Peter Malvaney, candidates for the lower house, have responded, and denounced the free pass as one of the worst evils that we have to fight, and say that under no consideration will they accept a pass. Other candidates have not responded.

Oscar Tillotson, of Charlevoix county, makes a satisfactory answer to the enquiry of the circular.

Philo Doty, candidate for senator of Clinton and Livingston counties, is opposed to the use of free passes, and if elected will vote for the passage of a prohibitory bill.

Henry W. Jenison, for senator, same counties, gives the pledge squarely.

O. G. Pennell, candidate for representative, Clinton county, writes:

"The contents of the circular letter received fully coincide with my views of the present situation, and should I be elected to the office to which I am nominated I will refuse all free passes that may be offered or sent to me by any railroad official in this State or any other while holding said office."

Frank Necker, same office and county answers:

"In reply to circular will state that if elected a member of the legislature I will not accept a free pass of any individual or corporation."

B. B. Caruss, same office and county, is a member of the legislature of 1881: don't think a pass had any influence as a bribe in that legislature, and adds:

"As to their retarding business (I refer to the passes), it cannot be denied. Therefore if I am elected I will support any measure that will put a stop to their use."

Wm. H. Rose, another candidate, same office and county, has given no reply.

Alonzo F. Frisbee, of Livingston county, candidate for senator, declares unreservedly against the practice of using free passes or any other form of bribery to maintain and strengthen corporate power adverse to the interests of the people.

Wm. Ball, candidate for representative, Livingston county, answers:

"Your circular letter received. Without going into a discussion of its contents, I am in the main in sympathy with its contents, particularly with that part relating to the legislature, so far as absenteeism is concerned. I do not plead guilty personally, for I was absent only four days I think during the whole session of 1881, and then necessarily so. While a free pass would make no difference with me in reference to legislative matters, and while I believe a majority of the members to the next House will accept passes from railroads, still if my constituents wish it, and the Grange to which I belong wishes it, I will (if elected) refuse to accept free passes upon railroads."

H. Dale Adams, candidate for representative in Kalamazoo county, answers:

"I fully believe that free passes granted to

members of the legislative branch of our government, or its judiciary, are intended by the parties granting them to bias or influence the action of the recipients in favor of those corporations, and are dangerous missiles in the hands of honest men, whatever they may be in the hands of those whose scruples are less guarded. I therefore pledge that I will encourage or accept the same during my candidacy or as a member should I attain to such a position through the suffrages of the people of this district.

O. P. Morton, same office and county, makes a satisfactory reply to the enquiry of the circular.

E. C. Adams, same office and county, in a lengthy published reply, says:

"I fully concur in the sentiments of your circular. If elected to the office of representative in the State legislature I will refuse all free passes and other favors that might be suspected of corrupting legislation and obligating me to railroad corporations."

P. Ranney and Charles Brown, candidates for representatives from Kalamazoo county, have made no reply to the circular though a friend informs me that he was assured by Mr. Brown that if elected he would not accept a pass if offered.

H. A. Wykoff candidate for State Senator from the 15th district answers that "The views set forth in the circular are entirely in accord with my own and if elected I will refuse any and all passes and aid in any legislative effort to abolish the practice."

J. M. Norton same office and district answers:

"I won't receive any free pass on any railroad where it would have anything to do with the legislature or any bribe any way or shape where it would have any influence on me or affect my judgment in any manner. I don't believe there is money enough in Michigan to buy me when I am at work for the people."

Allen Campbell candidate for the legislature from Oakland county endorses on a returned circular "I have always regarded free passes as a bribe. If I am elected I will refuse all free passes from railroads."

Charles Baldwin candidate from same county in his answer dissents entirely from the views expressed in the circular but closes his letter with an affirmative answer to the enquiry. "Will you refuse all passes offered you?"

W. E. Carpenter candidate for representative same county responds:

"I am and always have been opposed to the acceptance of free passes and if elected, will pay my own railroad fare, and accept no passes, and will use my official influence to do away with the system."

J. Manwarring candidate for Senator closes a letter condemning without stint the practice of accepting passes and sundry evils growing out of the system as follows:

"If I should be elected to the office of Senator in the 16th district for which I am nominated I will refuse all free passes that may be offered or sent to me by any railway official in this State while occupying such office."

From Hillsdale county we have answers as follows: Reuben Strait, candidate for Senator says:

"Circular received and duly considered. In reply will say, the question is a fair one, and one every elector should be interested in, the system adopted by railroad corporations of free passes to our State officials has ever been considered by me as no more or less than a bribe as men or corporations are not in the habit of conferring favors unless they expect a full equivalent, and no officers can receive such favor without feeling under obligation. Believing therefore as I do the system to be injurious to impartial legislation, I can cheerfully promise if elected to the office for which I am nominated, could not receive a free pass from any railroad official in this State while acting in such official capacity."

The other candidate for State Senator from this district failed to respond.

Wm. Boylan, Geo. C. Wyllis, Lee Conklin and Thomas Howlett, candidates for the lower house, return decided and emphatic answers to the enquiry, all unequivocally condemning the practice and making good hits at the evils growing out of the usage. Nathan Alvord and Fredrick Curtiss, representative candidates, failed to respond.

Henry B. Diller, candidate for representative from Genesee county, answers as follows:

"The circular requesting an answer to the question therein was duly received. I suppose it is issued in the interest of the people. As a public servant I have always deemed it my first duty to labor by vote and influence for the highest interests of my constituents, and of the great commonwealth of Michigan, and of our common country the United States. If I am again elected to represent this District in the State Legislature, and find any favor in the way of the discharge of my duty, I shall feel under obligations to refuse it."

C. E. Reullison, another candidate for representative, pronounces against the practice in the most emphatic manner, and gives the pledge as though he liked it. Four other candidates of Genesee county fail to come to the front, their neighbors probably know why. We don't.

Shubael F. White's letter in reply to circular covers so much ground that we give it place.

"I am in receipt of your circular letter sent me several days since and intended to have answered at an earlier date but press of business caused by the serious illness of my partner has caused the delay. I recognize the magnitude of the evil of which you complain, and had supposed that my course of conduct when on the bench in refusing all passes sent me on 'account of circuit Judge' and my views so frequently expressed everywhere would be of far more account than any pledges made on the eve of election. I most assuredly shall refuse, declaring them an insult to the legislator,

all passes sent me on account of my position as a legislator, should I be elected to the office. I think however this mere pledge not to accept passes not enough, and maintain that a law should be passed prohibiting public officers from accepting such passes, and will do all in my power to secure the passage of such a law. There are a good many officers, however, who now refuse passes given them as such officers. For instance our republican candidate for congress, General B. M. Cutcheon, was for years a member of the State board of railroad commissioners, and of course was offered passes by all the railroad companies which he constantly refused, even going so far as to refuse them from companies for which he was doing business as an attorney.

F. D. Smith, the only candidate responding from Muskegon county, says:

In answer to circular letter handed me by you, will say that I feel it my duty to refuse all presents, (more especially from corporations) as I feel that the acceptance of them would blacken the record of any honest man.

Mr. Carleton, of St. Clair county, replies through a friend satisfactorily to the enquiry of the Circular.

The candidates for senator from this county have made no reply to the Circular. J. W. Bently, candidate for representative from St. Joseph county, says:

I received your circular asking, "If elected representative would I accept a railroad pass." In reply, permit me to say I would not. It is given to control to a certain extent official action. Every legislator ought to be free, or he cannot represent impartially the interests of the people."

James Johnson—same office and county, says: There may have been a time when a person could have accepted a pass without censure, but I believe that time has passed, and adds, "if elected I will not accept a pass from a railroad or other transportation company."

E. A. Strong same office and county gives positive assurance that if elected he shall place himself under obligation only to his constituents.

E. Himebaugh, same office and county, "will if elected, favor a law making it a criminal offense to accept a pass while in the public service as legislator."

J. C. Bishop—same office and county having received the circular from Hon. Wm. Hull replies as follows:

Mr. Hull's reply to this is elsewhere in the VISITOR.

Hon. Wm. Hull, Centreville Mich.

Dear Sir:—Your circular letter received, and in reply will say that if elected I will not accept nor use a railroad free pass if I supposed the same was intended as a bribe, which I presume is the same feeling you had upon the subject when you held the same office under the same circumstances and accepted and used free railroad passes."

Burr Oak, Oct. 17, 1892.

C. J. Monroe, candidate for Senator, twelfth district, makes reply as follows:

"Yours of this date was received as I was leaving for Chicago. I am glad the Grange has taken this step relative to railroad passes to public officers, especially legislative. They are certainly harmful in many ways, among them the tendency to prolong the sessions by frequent adjournments; and the facility they offer for members to go home or elsewhere greatly interferes with Monday and Saturday sessions. To the amount of each ride, it is value advanced by the railroad company, for which they have a right to expect a return in service or influence. It is obvious no lawmaker has a right thus to place himself with reference to any special interest. Thus believing, I shall accept no passes if elected. Of course it is not to be inferred from the above that I am hostile to the railroads. I regard them among the great and important interests of our State, and in every case where said interests shall come before the Legislature they shall have my careful attention to do them equal justice with other interests."

The competitor of Mr. Monroe has not responded. H. H. Howard, candidate for representative from Van Buren county, replies:

"In regard to the question of railroad passes I would say that I will not receive a free railroad or other pass as stated in your communication, provided I am elected. I believe that if a majority of the members of the legislature refuse to use passes, it will save a great deal of time and money in the legislature of this state."

M. E. Hognire, same office and county, answers:

"I am glad the Grange of Van Buren county has taken this step relative to railroad passes. They are simply bids for services to be rendered in case said services are called for. It is a position that no legislator should place himself in. Thus, believing as I do, should I be elected I shall accept no passes from any transportation company. I do not wish it inferred that I am hostile to railroad companies. I deem them a prominent factor in the commercial make-up of our State, and should a bill pertaining to their interest demand my consideration, I shall try and do them justice."

R. L. Warren, same office and county, answers:

"I accepted the legislative nomination with the intention, if elected, of serving my constituents with fidelity. To do so will require that I be under obligation to them only as a member of the legislature, and therefore I most cheerfully comply with the spirit of the resolution, and pledge myself to place myself under no obligation to any railroad or other corporation, in the event of my election, by accepting passes or other gratuitous offerings. It will be my purpose in the future, as in the past, to defend the interests of the farmers, the merchants and the people generally, from the rapacity of the corporations who would eat up their substance by extortionate freights or in any other manner."

F. B. Adams, same office and county, recognizes the right of exacting a pledge of this kind, and makes it with the understanding that it is only applicable to legislators during the continuance of a session sees no objection to the use of passes when "issued in friendship or in reciprocity."

We have covered more ground with this

matter than we intended. We shall probably receive more answers to the circular, but too late for publication before election. We shall not assume that all candidates who have received the circular and have not answered it, intend, if elected, to accept this tempting "courtesy," but all such are liable to that suspicion.

We did not project this scheme, but when once started we presumed to come forward and push it, and now only hope it may serve a good purpose.

We should be sorry to learn that Patrons in this matter had not been faithful to their pledges.

AFTER the forms were made up we received from Geo. D. Moore answers from the several candidates of Lenawee county. As previously advised by Mr. Moore these answers were satisfactory. Some of them would have been given in full if they had been received in time. That of B. F. Graves is comprehensive and statesmanlike. We shall give it in our next.

MR. GARVER comes to the front again and will receive attention in the next number. The free pass and salary matters with other business has taken our time and prevented reply.

Grange Fair.

Bro. Cobb.—The Patrons of Allegan and Van Buren counties held their fourth annual Fair at Woodman Grange Hall Oct. 17 and 18. The first day we received 128 entries and the executive committee prepared the grounds for a good time Wednesday.

The second day was clear and cool. We went to the Hall and commenced to write and work, until about eleven o'clock my assistant needed some rest as well as myself, so we thought we would stop taking entries for a few minutes. There was such a crowd that we could hardly get down stairs; it was estimated there were about 800 present during the day.

There was a nice display of stock, also of the fruit of field and garden. The sisters did not and had a splendid Floral Hall, good enough for a Grange fair or any other exhibition. The admission was free. The judges used the blue and red ribbon but no cash premiums were given.

After dinner Bro. George Breck, of Paw Paw gave us a good address.

There were five Granges represented. The total number of entries were 391, the fair proved a success in every respect, and I believe every Patron went home thinking it was a day well spent.

The following resolution was adopted at the close of the address:

Resolved, That each Grange that is willing to make this a permanent organization elect a committee of three to meet with Woodman Grange the first Tuesday in December.

Yours fraternally,  
S. O. MERRIAM, Sec'y,  
Allegan, Oct. 23, 1882.

An Outspoken Candidate.

Editor of the Grange Visitor:—I see you have made a square fight against the acceptance of a pass by legislative and judicial offices. Permit me as a matter of justice to Wm. Shakespeare of Kalamazoo, candidate for Secretary of State to say that he is a gentleman of independent political sentiments, and to our knowledge has for years been outspoken in his condemnation of this free pass business.

Though it may seem invidious I desire to say that Mr. Shakespeare was among the first in the county to enlist in the defence of his country, served faithfully and to-day stands the peer of any man, as a gentleman of good character here where he has lived so long.

CITIZEN.

Discussion in the Grange.

If the lecturer is a good reader, it is always in his power either to treat the company to some pleasant little article worth hearing, or of requesting some more accomplished brother or sister to do the work for him.

Then, also, nothing is more agreeable or improving than little off hand conversational debates upon any subject that a brother or sister may desire information.

We would have it perfectly understood here that we want all this exercise to be strictly for the instruction, profit and pleasure of Grangers.

We want no legal cross grained discussions nor concussions, wherein the speaker squares himself to give his brother the knock-down argument, and whose whole expression seems to be: "Just listen now, and hear how well I can speak!"

We commend all such speakers to the court house.

For our purpose we only want a simple, honest investigation of what belongs to Grange life, the farmer's farm, the out-doors and in-doors, the field, the garden, the orchard, the dairy, the hennery, the kitchen, the pantry, the food, the family, the fire-side.

If any brother has succeeded in raising extra fine cattle, cotton, corn, or cabbages, we would like him, when requested, to give the Grange the benefit of its method in a good, plain farmer-like manner.

If another knows of what he believes to be a better way, let him rise in time, and in courteous, unpretending, simple fashion, let him set forth the respective claims to favor of the two methods. Or if any sister has famous success in raising small fruits and poultry, or in making butter, anything of general interest, let her tell the brothers and sisters, in a modest and good-sensed way, just how she did it. Each season furnishes its own subjects.—Dirigo Rural.

Communications.

Why We Should Have the Amendment.

Jerome T. Cobb, Esq., Editor of the Grange Visitor:—I have read with care the article prepared by you and published in the issue of the GRANGE VISITOR, under date of the 15th of October inst., upon the subject of the "Constitutional Amendment relating to salary of Circuit Judges," and I have reached a conclusion entirely different from what seems to be a result of your present thoughts on this subject. I shall presume that you and I have no private or personal interest to serve in this important question of a change in a constitutional provision. That we are each seeking to give the greatest good to the greatest number, that we may each preserve to ourselves and our fellow citizens, all the guards to the property and personal liberty of individuals that legislation and the courts can give us; in this spirit I approach you as the editor in chief of a paper which is exercising a wide-spread influence among our farmer population.

You will promptly admit, with the writer that there is nothing of party feeling to connect itself with the question of this proposed constitutional amendment; if the change of the circuit judge's salary from \$1,500 to \$2,500 is made it does not involve heavy or oppressive taxation on the tax payers; the tax to pay salaries of circuit judges is a State tax, not a county tax; \$30,000 pays the increased tax, to be raised to pay this increase of salary to all the 30 circuit court judges in Michigan. The valuation of property in the State for purposes of taxation is \$810,000,000; one cent on \$270 valuation; those of us who pay taxes on \$1,000, will pay less than four cents to pay this increased salary; those of us who pay taxes on \$5,000 will pay less than twenty cents to pay this increased salary, and so on, in proportion, up to the highest tax payers.

When the people of a great State like Michigan, great in its material resources of agriculture, lumber and minerals, determine to give such thought to this subject as becomes a well educated people, such thought will not incline them to be more illiberal in salaries to well qualified judicial officers, than all other States in the Union. Such is the fact as our own constitutional provision now stands; the other states ranging in circuit court judges' salaries from \$2,500 to \$7,200. Michigan stands back of no other State in the Union in furnishing educational facilities to rich and poor from a common fund; can she afford to be illiberal to the men who are elected to deal out even handed justice, as well to the humble laborer as to the man who has accumulated means almost beyond count?

In this proposed change of a constitutional provision her people are asked to be fair in their expenditure, but not lavish. The writer of this article, in addition to the foregoing, submits the following reasons in favor of the change, drawn from the past experience of Michigan, and furnished by another who has carefully examined this whole subject.

Because there have been twenty five resignations of judges within nine years.

Because to-day there are but four circuit judges who have been upon the bench for six years last past.

Because in twenty-eight circuits eighteen judges have been on the bench less than one year.

Because forty-four different judges have sat upon the bench within two years.

Because the 15th circuit has had six judges in about ten years.

Because the judges of Detroit are now paid \$3,000 under amendment adopted a year ago last spring.

Everybody knows that experience is what makes a good farmer, blacksmith, carpenter or mason. Is not the same true of judges?

A few days will elapse and this very important question will be passed upon by the people and settled for many years to come. May that people give the earnest thought to the subject which its importance demands.

H. G. WELLS.

THE above communication from a gentleman of large experience came late and we have only to say in reply that it meets my approval in so far as it presents a mutual desire on our part to promote the best interests of the people of Michigan. Nor does the \$30,000 additional expense which adoption of the amendment involves seem to me a vast sum if we are to get anything for it. The point we made in our former article that the judges of the state no matter what grade had not at any time exerted their influence directly or indirectly to make impossible for suits involving but a paltry sum to run through all courts to the supreme court and then repeat, to the great detriment and often ruin of litigants, encumbering the courts and imposing a worse than useless expense upon the people. We say this important fact has not been answered. The array of salaries paid judges in other States does not prove that the judicial business of those States is better worked than in our own. Were this shown we should withdraw our objections. We care little for the salary, but we want some evidence somewhere that to this judicial machine some sound business principles shall be applied. With this secured, as we said before, our vote and influence will be given to the amendment. Until then we vote—No.

Railroad Bribes to Judges and Law Makers.

To the Editor of the Visitor:—It is strange that the system of bribing the most trusted servants of the people by means of railway passes, should have grown to be so universal without attracting a greater amount of public attention. The most sacred functions of government are entrusted to the officers of our legislature and our courts. Upon the purity and independence of these men depend the liberties of the people. Yet for many years our judges have received a regular annual tribute, of great value, from a class of suitors in their courts. There is no pretense that the annual pass is presented as a token of personal regard or as a gift of friendship. The gift is equivalent, in every respect, to money, and its value can be computed in dollars and cents. The party making the present is a litigant in the courts, and a lobbyist in the halls of legislation, with interests adverse to those of the people. The free pass to these officers is a deliberate bribe without any redeeming feature. It is given with the intention of obtaining a corrupt influence over those who should be independent and impartial, and the fact that these gifts are cheerfully continued year after year is proof positive that it is a good investment.

It is a disgrace to any elector to cast his vote for a candidate who expects to sell himself for the privilege of free transportation as soon as he is elected. No public officer can preserve his independence or his honesty while receiving gifts from corporations. When a judge or legislator accepts a pass he tacitly agrees to return the favor by giving to the corporation his special influence and assistance. In any event he is bound to act the part of a scoundrel. If he performs his duties impartially and is true to the people, whose servant he is, he violates an agreement with the corporation, which he has entered into by the very acceptance of the gift, as fully as if he had signed and sealed a covenant to that effect. He cannot do this honorably without returning the gift.

On the other hand if he is influenced in the slightest degree in his official action, by his possession of railway favors, he deserves the execration and contempt of every honest citizen.

It has always been a recognized principle of political ethics that judges and legislators should not be gift takers. They should be as carefully guarded against undue influence of interested parties as the members of a jury during the progress of a trial. Even the smallest gift which is not intended as a token of affection or personal friendship, is full of suspicion of fraud, and is an element of danger to the people. It is no wonder then that thoughtful citizens unite in the demand that candidates for important offices shall pledge themselves to remain free from corrupt influences. This abuse can be abolished if every elector will persist in refusing his vote to any candidate who is not pledged to do all in his power to break up this disgraceful system of free passes.

OBSERVER.

Mr. Garver Replies.

Ed. Grange Visitor:—I must thank you for the place you gave my former article on the "other side" of the patent right question, and also for the replies by yourself and some of your correspondents. But for me to reply to all of them in detail would transcend the limits of my time and also that of an ordinary newspaper article, therefore I shall confine myself strictly to some of the leading points involved in the question of issue.

Were it not that I have an unbounding faith in the simple justice of our cause, I would not undertake to discuss this important question, especially with old and experienced journalists. But the object you seek in having a law passed for the purpose of curtailing the rights of inventors, is so manifestly unjust to the inventors, and I think detrimental to the whole country, that I think the subject should be more fully ventilated. I think there is no other country in the world that has ever attempted so rash an act, therefore I feel quite sure that the importance of the subject has not been sufficiently considered by those who seek to abridge the rights of inventors.

Now what are the legal rights of inventors as compared with the rights of other men? When a man earns a farm he acquires an unlimited right to the use of it for all time to come, and it is the business of the government to protect him in that right. But the inventor has the legal right to the use of his invention for the limited term of 17 years, and now it is sought to further limit his right that he shall not control the use of his invention at all, but simply allow him to manufacture it, provided he can run the gauntlet of all the manufacturing infringing leaches of the country. This I regard as a very small, and not very precious boon left for the inventor.

In friend Luce's and H. B.'s reply to my comparison about the stolen horse I am really amused to see how ingeniously they twist the comparison out of its natural shape, and compel the horse to stand on more legs than was originally calculated. Now gentlemen, you must be aware of the fact that we did not compare a stolen horse with a stolen harrow. We compared the interest that the owner of the horse had in the horse with the interest that the inventor had in his invention. Now we claim that the inventor has a

natural and legal right to a reasonable royalty for the use of his invention, and it is the right he has to this royalty that we compare to the right the owner has in the horse that is stolen. Leaving out of the question entirely the ownership of the harrow and twist the case just as much as you can and the stubborn fact remains the same, that the inventor is robbed by the manufacturer and the uses of his invention. But you say go for the manufacturer; and I say in reply, go for the horse thief, and let the man alone who purchased the stolen horse and paid a fair price for him, and was an innocent purchaser. Now perhaps the thief is out of the reach of the lawful owner of the horse, but the owner must have his horse all the same, and I say when the manufacturer is out of reach of an inventor, the inventor should have his rights from the users all the same. It is frequently the case that manufacturers are very wealthy, and it is sometimes just as hard to get your just dues from an independently rich manufacturer as it is to get it out of an independently poor thief. To more fully illustrate the point I will make another comparison.

Suppose you buy 100 acres of land from the United States government and you get a government deed for it, and a second man who had no title to the land, would sell 40 acres to a third man, and the third man would take possession of it. Now according to your reasoning you should not attempt to assert your right as the lawful owner of the land. Of course you would not lift a finger to dispossess him, but you would advocate that congress pass a law confirming his title. Strange doctrine this, yet you advocate substantially the same thing in the case of the user of patent machines. When an inventor pays the government fees and complies with the law in other respects, the government in return agrees to protect him in the right to manufacture and use his invention; but suppose now the government turns round and makes a law depriving him of the right to use his invention, would that be in good faith? would it be honest? would it not be "impairing the validity of a contract?"

You say "the right of ownership with all the advantages which ownership gives, is cheerfully accorded to the inventor." That sounds very nice, but just how you reconcile it with your theory of the patent right question does not seem so clear, when you are advocating a law that will deprive the inventor of controlling the use of his invention. It seems that the above question does not fit your theory of the case, but if you and your readers can make it do so I have no objections. We admit that there have been rascals and swindlers in the patent right business, as well as in all other trades, but that is no reason why an inventor's rights should not be protected in legitimate business.

Mr. H. B., in the VISITOR of Oct. 1st, says: The very best of feeling should exist between the inventors and manufacturer of any agricultural implement and the farmer." Now that is good advice, but when the manufacturer and farmer combine to rob the inventor of his just and legal royalty and perhaps law him to the bitter end, it necessarily creates a little "unpleasantness." And again he says in the same communication, that "the manufacturer of agricultural implements, and the farmer should work for each other's interests." We notice they have been doing that, especially in the spring harrow business. Now perhaps it is wicked, but we cannot help but think sometimes when we see thousands of infringing harrows selling over the country, that the inventors ought to have just a wee bit of interest in their business.

I would like to reply more fully to Mr. Luce, but can not at present. He scatters too much and it would require too much time to gather up the fragments and show where he misrepresents the case. But I will ask him this question, however; can you not see the difference between a working harrow and a patent right, which is simply the process or plan by which the harrow is made, and not the harrow itself; and when a man steals a patent right, he don't steal a harrow, he steals the plan or process by which the harrow is made and makes the harrow himself, consequently your supposition that a man steals a Birdsill huller has nothing whatever to do with the case.

Another: wherein does this "outrageous" patent law compel a man to pay royalty except as a reasonable compensation for the use he has of the improved tool? Please tell wherein the law is wrong if simply lived up to. We admit that laws are abused in thousands of ways, but is the law to blame or is it the swindler? "Verily, the law is good if used lawfully."

A word to the Editor about calling hard names. It is useless for you to claim that you don't mean inventors "as such," when you speak of "swindlers" and royalty "rascals," for the only persons entitled to royalty are the inventors or their representatives; but as you so persistently deny that you call hard names, I will not insist that you do. But let me suggest that you do not indulge too much in this or it might lead to calling hard names.  
D. L. GARVER.

Free Passes—Pledges.

Bro. Cobb:—Van Buren county Grange at a late public session adopted resolutions in regard to free railroad passes being used as bribes to influence legislation. Bro. D. Woodman sent you the resolutions in his article published in a late VISITOR. As secretary of Van Buren county Grange,

I have sent copies of the resolution to each candidate for congress and legislature that will receive votes in this county, requesting them to make pledges to accept no free passes from railroads or other transportation companies. Each has notice that his answer will be published in the VISITOR, and that a non-compliance with this request will be taken as a refusal to make such a pledge and will be published accordingly.

The farmers of Michigan can control elections and obtain their rights if they will. I for one think it nonsense for farmers to grumble about not having their rights when they will not try to take them. Let us find a way or make one.  
Fraternally,  
C. B. CHARLES.

Bangor, Oct. 9th, '82.

Bro. Cobb:—Enclosed I send you the reply of James Johnson, nominee for representative of the Second district of St. Joseph county, to the circular you sent me. They have all answered except E. A. Strong, of the First district of St. Joseph and Hon. J. C. Burrows, member of Congress from the fourth district, but perhaps they have sent their communication through some other channel. All those that have been heard from have given a satisfactory answer except the Hon. J. C. Bishop, who says, "I will not accept nor use a free pass if I supposed the same is intended as a bribe," and then gives a fling at me for what I did eight years ago. I would say to Mr. Bishop that the people are not interested in me or what I did at that time, as I am not running for any office nor do they care what you did two years ago.

The object of issuing these circulars was not to cast any reflections upon any one who had accepted and used a free pass, for we know that many honorable gentlemen have accepted and used free passes without the thought of ill. But what the people want and have a right to know, now is, what you will do if elected. The time has come when the exactions of railroads have become so oppressive to the people that they believe there should be a limit put to their greed, and they demand that the next legislature shall meet without, in the first place, putting themselves under obligations to railroads or other corporations, but shall remain free and unbiased to legislate in the interests of the whole people as the exigencies of the occasion may demand.

I hope the Patrons of Michigan will act in this matter like free men. "In our dealings with our fellow men be honest, be just and fear not," and stand by our convictions of right.  
Fraternally yours,  
WM. HULL.

Centreville, Oct. 27, 1882.

If a little child should come up to its father and commence addressing him thus: "O father, I acknowledge thee to be my parent—very strong, exceedingly wise, and wondrously good; thou ownest all this house and rulest the family with equity; thou hast brought me up from infancy, furnished my food and clothing," etc.; and finally after going on thus, telling his father what he was and what he had done, could do and would do, to the extent of about ten minutes or more, would end by asking for a penny—that child would be very likely to have its ears boxed. And it can be nothing but the infinite grace and long-suffering of our Father in heaven that saves some of the long-winded, pompous theological propounders of prayers that are so frequently heard in pulpit and pew, from receiving merited rebuke and chastisement from Him. It can be nothing else. Therefore, when you pray do not air your theology, do not display your oratory, do not do anything else than pray.—Moravian.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next regular meeting of the Lenawee County Pomona Grange, will be held Thursday November 9, at two A. M. with Canandaigua Grange, No. 277, at Medina village. All patrons are cordially invited. Good speakers will be present, the fifth degree will be conferred in the evening and in addition to this the following program has been arranged by the worthy lecturer, T. F. Moore.

Recitation—Florence Russell.  
Essay—Mrs. Calvin Crane.  
Lecture on Entomology—Bro. Allis.  
Speech—John Moore.  
Re-citation—Clara Abbott.  
Essay—Mrs. Joshua Talford.  
Recitation—Mary Allis.

JAMES COOK,  
Secretary.

Adrian, Michigan, Oct. 24, 1882.

The next regular meeting of the Calhoun County Pomona Grange will be held at Battle Creek Thursday, Nov. 9th. All 4th degree members are cordially invited. The following are some of the questions for discussion: "Ought corporal punishment ever to be inflicted?" "Are women lawful voters at school meetings?" "Has the Grange been a benefit to the public?"

Resolved, That a protective tariff is more for the interest of the country at large than free trade or a tariff for revenue only. "Does intrinsic value in the material of which money is made add to the value of money?" "How can the housewife be protected from the adulteration of tea, spices, and other articles of food?"  
Mrs. FERRY MAYO, Sec'y.

The annual meeting of Shiawassee Pomona Grange will be held at the Grange Hall in Laingsburg on Tuesday December 19th, 1882. An interesting program is in course of preparation and all 4th degree members are earnestly invited to be present. The election and installation of officers will take place. This Grange is in a very prosperous condition, and its meetings are beneficial to all in attendance.  
By order of committee.  
J. C. STONE, Sec'y.  
Laingsburg, Mich., Oct. 21, 1882.

Communications.

THE FIREMAN'S STORY.

Flash was a white-foot sorrel, an' run on No. 3. Not much stable manners—an average horse to see; Notional in his methods—strong in loves an' hates; Not very much respected or popular 'mongst his mates; Dull an' moody an' sleepy on "off" an' quiet days; Full of turbul'nt sour looks, and small sarcastic ways; Soowled an' bit at his partner, an' banged the stable door— With other tricks intended to designate life a bore. But when, be't day or night time, he heard the alarm bell ring, He'd rush to his place in the harness with a regular tiger spring; An' watch with nervous shivers the clasp of buckle an' band, Until it was plainly evident he would like to lead a hand. An' when the word was given, away he would rush an' tear, As if a thousand witches was rumplin' up his hair, An' wake his mate up crazy with its magnetic charm; For every hoof-beat sounded a regular fire alarm! Never a horse a jockey would worship an' admire, Like Flash in front of his engine, a-racin' with a fire; Never a horse so lazy, so dawdlin' an' so sleek As Flash upon his return trip, a-drawin' the engine back. Now, when the different horses gets tender-footed an' old, They ain't no use in our business; so Flash was finally sold To quite a respectable milkman, who found it not so fine A-bossin' of God's creatures outside o' their regular line. Seems as if I could see Flash a-mopin' along here now, A-feelin' that he was simply assistant to a cow; But sometimes he'd imagine he heard the alarm-bell's din, An' jump an' rear for a minute before they could hold him in; An' once, in spite o' his master, he strolled in 'mongst us chaps, To talk with the other horses; of former fires, perhaps; Wherat the milkman kicked him: whereof us boys to please, He begged that horse's pardon upon his banded knees. But one day, for a big fire as we was makin' a dash, Both o' the horses we had on somewhat resemblin' Flash, Yellin' an' ringin' an' rushin', with excellent voice an' heart, We passed the poor old fellow, a tuggin' away at his cart. If ever I see an old horse grow upwards into a new, If ever I see a driver whose traps behind him flew, 'Twas that old horse a rompin' an' rushin' down the track, An' that respectable milkman, a tryin' to hold him back. Away he dashed like a cyclone for the head of No. 3, Gained the lead an' kept it, an' steered his journey free; Dodgin' the wheels an' horses, an' still on the keenest "silk," An' fur'nishin' all that district with good respectable milk. Crowds a-yellin' an' runnin', and vaifity hollerin' "Whoa!" Milkman bracin' an' sawin', with never a bit of show; Firemen laughin' an' chucklin', and hollerin', "Good! go in!" Hoss a-gettin' down to it, an' sweepin' along like sin. Finally comes where the fire was, halted with a "thud," Sent the respectable milkman heels over head in mud; Watched till he see the engine properly workin' there— After which he relinquished all interest in the affair. Moped an' wilted an' dawdled—faded away once more; Took up his old occupation of votin' life a bore; Laid down in his harness, and—sorry I am to say— The milkman he had drawn there drew his dead body away. That's the whole o' my story; I've seen more'n once or twice, That poor dumb animals' actions are full of human advice; An' if you ask what Flash taught, I simply answer you, then, That poor old horse was a symbol of some intelligent men. —Harper's Magazine for October.

A Prominent Stockman.

Bro. J. T. Cobb.—Perhaps you may think that I am becoming a too frequent correspondent of the VISITOR, but I have just made a visit at the home of one of the representative men of Michigan, the Hon. Wm. Ball, of Livingston county. Mr. Ball is a man who is well known as one of the best stock breeders in the State, as well as a most thorough farmer. He is one of the men who has carved out his own fortune and position by untiring energy and perseverance, being to-day the owner of a five hundred acre farm of good land either for grain or stock. His stock of short horns are among the finest registered stock in the West, and I believe finer specimens cannot be found, and if pure blooded stock is wanted of the kind I have mentioned, I am sure Mr. Ball's stock will fill the bill. He has also made the breeding of fine wool sheep a specialty, and has for sale some of the best registered fine wools to be found. I tell you, Brother Cobb, it does a man good to walk over his farm and look at his stock. And then Brother Ball's home and his generous hospitality and that of his wife, makes a man feel that there is, even on the farm, pleasure and enjoyment. Mr. Ball is a man of advanced ideas, and has educated his son at the Agricultural College, and his daughters at the State Normal School, showing that he feels that the farmer of to-day must educate if he expects to keep pace with the times. Now if any farmer wants short horns, call on Mr. Ball and see his cattle and sheep, and then conclude whether it is better to keep scrubs or blooded stock. T. F. M.

To Those Whom It May Concern.

ENGLISH EMIGRATION AGENCY, CEDAR SPRINGS, MICH. October 9, 1882.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—Being daily in receipt of many letters containing inquiries respecting the working of English Emigration Agency, the kind of help sent out by that agency etc., in consideration that fully one-half of such letters are from readers of this paper and that I am much pressed for time, I have decided to write an open letter to this valuable paper, in order that said inquiries may hereby be answered and information conveyed to those readers, who now intend, or may hereafter decide to write me concerning the same subject. It is intended that all adults sent out by me shall be good experienced reliable help, such as can have three or four years good character from their employers and from their parish priest (Eng. Episcopal.) It will take the emigrants some weeks to become acquainted with the American methods, but that, of course, is understood by Americans, or, at least, will be, if they give the matter proper consideration. With respect to children, I have to say, that the utmost care will be taken to send out healthy, smart, kind dispositioned boys and girls. Orders for emigrants required to arrive next Spring, should, in order to prevent disappointment, be sent in at once, for it will take me a considerable time to engage and send out the emigrants that are already ordered, for there is always such a rush of emigrants in early Spring—(Almost all foreign emigrants travel to America in English ships)—that I shall have to engage steamship berths for my emigrants six weeks, at least, before the time I intend them to start on their journey. Stout, reliable, fully experienced farm hands, obtain, in England, \$2.50 per week and board themselves. Should any time be lost through sickness, rainy or stormy weather, etc., such lost time is taken into account when the weekly wages are reckoned and payment deducted, according to the time lost, from the weekly stipend, so, taking one season with another, the average earnings of an English agricultural laborer would not amount to more than \$1.60 per week. The wages in England of girls, experienced in housework, etc., do not average more than 36 cents per week with very poor board. Now, it is plain to be seen that several years must elapse before even the most fortunate members of the class of people above described, no matter how healthy, industrious or saving they may be, could raise money enough to pay the cost of a passage to America; and, if lack of employment, which is no unusual thing in overcrowded England, or sickness, or any other distressing circumstances should occur, how much the chance for saving money would be lessened. Young people of this class, just starting in life, cannot get to America without outside help, but they are just as good to work, just as honest, just as reliable as those that are able to pay the cost of their own passage out. Knowing nothing of the usages of polite society or suffering from the contemptuous treatment of the classes above them, they may at first appear uncouth or awkward, but beneath the unpleasing exterior, are qualities of mind, that a course of kindness or condescension would bring to the surface, causing a transformation as wondrous as pleasing. Are not diamonds found in the rough? Having had great experience of this class of people, of whom I write—I wish to state in the most emphatic way that nowhere have I found family affection, true charity, virtue, honesty or integrity, in short, true manhood, true womanhood—in greater degree, or more widely diffused than among this half-starved or oppressed people, for whom I plead. Men of this class are willing yes, anxious to contract their services for a half year or so without wages to any good farmer or business man that will provide me with a prepaid certificate of passage for them. Girls will contract their services, without wages, for about one year, for the same privilege. Children under 12 come for half price or will be bound out till 18 years of age. Farmer's or farmer's wives of Michigan, why go on overtaking yourselves year after year, when you might so easily help yourselves, or at the same time succor this oppressed class by sending me prepaid certificates of passage—price—for as much help as you need? Hoping that many more will assist my good work and returning grateful thanks to those to have already given me support, I am yours, very respectfully, B. J. ZUDZENSE.

P. S.—In answer to later inquiries I wish to state that for some years prior to 1872 school privileges, especially in the rural districts, were, by benevolent people, made almost a free gift to the poor people of England, and since 1872 a system of compulsory education has been in force in that country so that folks from 10 up to 35 years of age will have some degree of education. Circulars free as per "ad" in this paper. B. J. Z.

VIRTUE dwells at the head of a river, to which we cannot get but by rowing against the stream.

Do We Want the Changes?

Editor Grange Visitor.—There seems to be three propositions to be voted upon at the election, which should be thoroughly discussed in order that the electors may vote intelligently. The first is, to increase the pay of judges to \$2,500 per annum. There are but very few lawyers in the State but would be glad to get the office at the present salary, which averages about \$500 per month for time actually spent in the discharge of their judicial duties, then why increase the pay? What would you think of the business capacity of a farmer who should offer \$30 per month for a hired man, when the best hands were seeking work at \$20? At every judicial convention there are several anxious aspirants for the judgeship at the present salary, and the main difficulty is to choose between the different competent competitors. The second proposes to have a board of county auditors to audit all claims which are now audited by the board of supervisors—to which we are opposed for the reason that it would fasten upon each county several extra officials, increasing taxation without any benefit to the people. Besides the boards of supervisors are more competent, and as a general rule give better satisfaction than any extra board of auditors can possibly give. Third, we are opposed to the calling of a constitutional convention, for the reason that we had one a few years ago at a heavy expense to the tax payers, and their proposed changes were voted down by the people by an enormous majority, and we have no reason to think another expensive effort would result any differently. Our constitution, like all other human productions, is doubtless defective, but we have no reason to believe that a convention would improve it in the interest of the people. H. H. TAYLOR. Dowagiac, Oct. 20, 1882.

Cancelled Stamps. The assumption that the concerted washing of stamps on a large scale would be necessary to cause the government to lose materially by re-used stamps will hardly hold. There are nearly 45,000 post offices in the country, and if the department were to carry from each office a single fraudulently stamped letter a day the government would be cheated to the extent of nearly half a million dollars a year. It may not be possible to dispose of \$5,000,000 worth of washed stamps in bulk; yet out of 10,000,000 letter writers it would not be possible to find enough who are willing to use again cleaned or imperfectly cancelled stamps, and having opportunities enough to do it to cheat the revenue out of all that the deficiency is found to be. That the cancellation of stamps is very frequently imperfect is known to all who handle many letters. In many instances the stamp is not defaced at all; in more the mark is so slight that it may be easily rubbed off. Mr. Pearson admits that no cancelling ink is ineffaceable, and expresses the opinion that postage stamps ought to be printed in fugitive colors, which would be removed by any attempt to wash off the cancelling mark. The conditions under which stamps must be often handled, however, by children and other unskillful persons, both before and after they are put upon matter to be mailed, forbids the use of other than fairly permanent ink in printing them. They are held in sweaty hands, carried in pockets where they are subject to dampening by rain, perspiration, and the like, and always liable to over-wetting when the gum is moistened to affix them. Hence the necessity of good paper and waterproof ink. If stamps are used, security against their reuse must be sought rather in some means of cancelling them indelibly or destructively. Thus far no ink has been discovered that could not be discharged or washed off by suitable means. For destructive cancellation many devices have been tried to cut, abrade, rupture or burn the paper of the stamp. None of these have proved entirely satisfactory, their tendency being to mutilate or set on fire the letter or parcel the stamp is applied to. A more promising plan contemplates the use of a stamp of two parts, one to be gummed to the letter or package, the other to be left free, to be torn off by the postmaster and destroyed, making it impossible to use the same stamp again. This plan seems well calculated to prevent the reuse of stamps except by parties inside the post offices, where there is reason to suspect a large part of this fraud upon the revenue is perpetrated. In multitudes of offices the new mail matter often lies for hours before being made ready for transportation. In such cases there is little or nothing to prevent a dishonest clerk from removing the uncanceled stamps and substituting those that have already been cancelled. The individual frauds may be small, yet, if frequently repeated in a large number of places, the aggregate loss to the department may amount up to millions. The most obvious way of stopping frauds of this nature would seem to be the use of stamped envelopes and wrappers; and in view of the probable saving to the revenue by preventing reuse, the government might find it profitable to encourage the more general employment of stamping envelopes, by allowing to purchasers of them a considerable discount from the price of the stamps. It might be practicable also to print the stamps across the face of the envelope in such a way that in the writing of the address the stamp would necessarily be cancelled. The usual postmarks would suffice to show whether any wrapper had done its appointed service. The ingenious reader will readily see how inviting a field is here presented for successful invention. The large amount of revenue involved, and the urgent demand the world over for a practical preventive of the frauds pointed out, makes it certain that whoever will solve the problem will not fail of a large reward.—Scientific American.

NEVER buy a horse while in motion. Watch him while he stands at rest, and you will discover his weak points. If sound, he will stand firm and square on his limbs without moving any of them, the feet planted full upon the ground, with legs plumb and naturally poised.

Glucose.

In manufacturing glucose from corn the process is, first, to separate the starch from the other constituents of the grain by simple mechanical means; and then, secondly, to act upon the starch with dilute sulphuric acid. When thick gelatinous starch is boiled for a couple of hours with this acid a curious transformation takes place; the milky paste first changes to a fluid as limpid as water, and as the change advances this acquires a sweet taste, which is masked by the presence of the acid. If we now saturate the solution with some earthy carbonate, marble dust for instance, the acid is removed and a sweet solution remains, which, after purification, may be evaporated to a syrupy liquid, or, by still further manipulation, converted into a white solid, which is grape sugar. This is the whole process of making sugar out of corn, and it is simple enough. In this chemical transformation nothing is absorbed from the air, and no other substances but dextrine and grape sugar are generated and the weight of the sugar exceeds that of the starch employed. What is still more wonderful, the acid used undergoes neither change nor diminution; it is all withdrawn in its original amount after the boiling is completed. If it could be drawn in its clear, uncombined state, one carboy of oil of vitriol would serve to change all the corn grown in the United States into grape sugar. Theoretically one pound of corn ought to make a pound of solid glucose; but in practice it does not quite do this. The cost of solid glucose to a large manufacturer cannot exceed three cents a pound, and it may be considerably below this. Glucose is a cheap, imperfect substitute for the genuine sugar of commerce. It is not a poison when well made, and as regards healthfulness it may not be much more deleterious than ordinary cane sugar. Still it does produce and aggravate dyspeptic symptoms; and by its proneness to set up fermentative processes its use causes flatulency and painful affections of the bowels. What becomes of the millions of pounds of glucose manufactured every month? It is used mostly as an adulteration in the manufacture of table syrups and in adulterating the dark, moist sugar used largely by the poor. Its next largest use is in the manufacture of candies. All soft candies, waxes, taffies, caramels, chocolates, &c., are made of glucose. Children are therefore large consumers of this substance. The honey bees are fond of it, and will carry it away by the ton if placed within their reach. The honey made from it is no better than the pure glucose, as it is stowed away in the comb without change. The beautiful clear white syrups found on our breakfast tables, and used as an agreeable adjunct to our waffles and buckwheats, are largely composed of glucose. A mixture of the true sugar-house syrup with glucose syrup, in proportion of five or ten per cent. of the former to ninety or ninety-five per cent. of the latter, constitutes the "maple drip" of the grocers.—Dr. James R. Nichols.

Railroad Law. Another important case has just been decided by Judge Baxter, in the U. S. Circuit Court of Ohio, which shows that shippers have remedies under the United States laws where railway companies refuse to do their duty, and we respectfully commend this decision to the attention of Judge Haight, who decided that according to the law of this state there is no way of compelling a railroad company to do its duty if it did not chose to do so. The suit above alluded to was brought by one McCoy against the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, & Chicago Railroad Co. to compel them to receive and deliver his live stock at his own yards instead of the adjoining stock yards of the United Railroad Stock Yards Co., with which the railroad had a contract. McCoy claimed that this was discriminating, and applied for an injunction restraining the railroad and compelling it to fulfill its obligations as a common carrier. The Circuit Court granted the injunction, and in doing so Judge Baxter used the following plain, commonsense language: "Railroad corporations are quasi public corporations dedicated to the public use. They have been created for the purpose of exercising the functions and performing the duties of common carriers. Their duties and liabilities are defined by law. In accepting their charters they necessarily accept them with all the duties and liabilities annexed—that is to say, they undertake to construct the roads contemplated by their several charters; to keep them in good condition; equip them with suitable rolling stock and machinery; employ skilled and trustworthy laborers; provide suitable means of access to and egress from their trains; erect depots and designate stopping places wherever the public necessities require them; supply to the extent of their resources necessary and adequate facilities for the transaction of all the business offered; deal fairly and impartially with their patrons; keep pace with improvements in railroad machinery and adapt their service to the varying necessities and improved methods of doing business."

We hope Att. Gen. Russell will take note of this case, and, if possible bring it to bear upon the mandamus cases in this state, which Judge Haight was so fast to decide in favor of the railroads.—Justice.

Where Buttons Come From. The button trade of New York is estimated at from eight to ten million dollars a year. Last year the importation of buttons exceeded three and a half million dollars, the aggregate of the four years just passed being but a little short of thirteen million dollars. At American rates of wages many of the imported buttons could not be put upon their cords for the price they sell for. Glass buttons are made mostly in Bohemia, and children are largely employed at the work, which they do as quickly and as neatly as adults. The children get ten cents a day, men from forty to fifty cents, and women a little less. Pearl buttons are imported from Vienna, where they are also exclusively manufactured; and the all-important shirt buttons are received mostly from Birmingham, England, where the majority of metal buttons are likewise produced. The most extensive of all the button manufacturing, however, is that of the Parisian and Berlin novelties. In one manufacturing village near Paris, where there are from 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants, all the working people are engaged in making the agate button, which, even with thirty per cent duty added to the cost, sells when imported into

this country, at the extremely low figure of thirty-one cents per great gross. The material alone, it is reported, could not be procured here for double that amount.—Scientific American.

Who are Wanted?

A gentleman in a responsible government office, when complimented on his long and well appreciated service, replied, "There's nothing like making yourself indispensable."

This is worth thinking of. If you have a good place and wish to keep it, try to make yourself so useful that your employer cannot do without you.

The other day a gentleman was making inquiry for the purpose of finding a man to fill a responsible position in a large mercantile house. He came to a person whom he thought would be likely to give him accurate and honest information concerning several men whose names he had. One was discussed, and another, and another. Then the name of Mr. — was mentioned.

"The very man for the place; competent and worthy in every respect; but he cannot possibly be spared from the position he now holds."

"Sir," said the gentleman, "we do not want a man who can be spared?"

"There was a big volume in that remark. 'We do not want a man who can be spared!' What a multitude of men who can be spared cumber every avenue to promotion."

The barnacles, the sharks, the makeshifts, somebody's nephews, somebody's proteges, somebody's good-for-nothings. Young man, remember, please, that these are not the ones who are called for when responsible positions are to be filled.—Signs of the Times.

Mountains yet Unwashed.

A few days ago we conversed with a gentleman who recently visited the hydraulic mining region along the Yuba river and its tributaries, and he gave us the following data, which will convey to the minds of our readers what we may expect in the future: Our informant found mining claims laid out and staked between the middle and south forks of the Yuba over an area forty miles in length of an average width of four miles, and the gravel of an average depth of one hundred and fifty feet.

Between the middle and north forks of the Yuba, the claims extend over an area fifteen miles long, from seven to eight miles wide, and of an average depth of one hundred feet. On the north side of the north fork of the Yuba hydraulic claims are being opened and worked for a distance of over fifty miles. All the debris from the sections we have mentioned is to be tailed into the Yuba river. Should anyone attempt to estimate the number of cubic yards that is proposed to thus dump into our navigable streams, a series of figures would be presented that it is simply bewildering to contemplate. It is literally dumping the mountains into the river channels to their entire obliteration. This is not a rhetorical figure, it is plain prosaic truth. It is an appalling fact. If not checked it means the absolute obliteration of the whole Sacramento valley.—Sutter County Farmer.

Stock Gambling Judges.

A correspondent of the Sun calls attention to a practice which is worthy of public attention. He says:

"During the most exciting times in Wall street judges of several courts in this city may be seen in the offices of prominent brokers in and around Wall street trading in railroad stocks with the zeal of the most determined gamblers. In the office of a prominent firm of brokers in Broad street may be seen continually the faces of two Judges of the Supreme Court and one of the Superior Court, all engaged in bulling or bearing the market on points given them by railroad magnates."

Can this statement be true? Is it possible that Judges of our Courts, liable to be called on every day to decide between the gamblers of Wall street and their victims, are themselves the clients and customers of Wall street brokers? A judiciary is worthless, it has no public influence, if it trails the ermine in the mire. Justice is no detective. It hears from time to time that one judge goes on his vacation and travels in the private car of a railroad president; that the intimate friends of another are speculating in stocks, the value of which depends upon that judge's decision. Here is a public charge that judges are speculating in stocks and frequenting the Exchange. We can hardly believe it. But it gives us the opportunity to say that it is not one white more disreputable for a judge to frequent the pool rooms of James E. Kelly, or the parlors of Charlie Ransom, than it is to visit daily the larger gambling establishments of the Stock Exchange.—Justice.

PLANKINTON & ARMOUR'S pork packing establishment in Chicago, occupies twenty-seven acres of ground, they employ 2,500 men at wages ranging from \$1.75 to \$5.00 per day. I here saw them dress and kill hogs. A chain is fastened to Mr. Hog's hind leg, he is then hoisted on a pulley or wheel which runs on an iron overhead. He is now started on his journey by a gentle push. As he passes a man who is standing in a pit, his throat is cut, without delaying him an instant, he comes to a halt ten feet further on, where he hangs through bleeding; he is then dropped into a scalding, from which he is lifted out and thrown on a bench by a machine; a hook is now passed through his nose, to which is fastened a chain that pulls him through a machine which scrapes every particle of hair from him. He is now drawn and quartered and ready for the cooler. The whole operation takes such a few seconds that I will not mention it. It might injure my character for veracity, but one couldn't say Jack Robinson and enquire after all his family by name before the operation would be completed.

The right of a railroad company to prescribe the exact manner in which a passenger shall pay his fare is to be tested in a Buffalo lawsuit. A man boarded a train on the Michigan Southern road without purchasing a ticket and was ejected by the conductor, although he tendered the price of the ride in money. He is rich enough and angry enough to push his suit for damages to a decisive conclusion.—Husbandman.

Correspondence.

Thos. F. Moore—Resolutions.

Bro. J. T. Cobb.—The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Manistee District Pomona Grange, at its last session, held in Sherman, Wexford Co., Oct. 3 and 4, and voted to be sent to the VISITOR.

Resolved, That we recognize in Bro. Moore a man devoted to the interests of our Order, and one who is capable of entertaining and instructing all who are interested in the subject of agriculture; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend Bro. Moore to all who are in need of help, to build up and encourage weak and struggling Patrons, and Granges.

Mrs. J. A. POPE, Committee on good of the Order. Marilla, October 18, 1882.

Free Passes.

Bro. Cobb.—By a unanimous vote of Grange No. 358 the following resolution was adopted, which I send to you for publication:

Resolved, That we as voting members of Olive Grange, No. 358, do pledge ourselves not to support by ballot or otherwise, any men for office who will accept a free pass from any railroad company.

Mrs. CLARA MIX, Secretary. Olive, Oct. 16, 1882.

Coldwater Grange in regular session discussed the resolutions relating to free passes, adopted by the Kalamazoo County Grange, and adopted the same.

Mrs. E. A. HORTON, Secretary.

Bro. Cobb.—Enclosed find a resolution adopted by Newaygo county Pomona Grange, No. 11, in regard to the acceptance of free passes on railroads by judicial and legislative officials.

Resolved, That the members of Newaygo county Pomona Grange, No. 11, do pledge ourselves that we will not vote for any candidate for any legislative body, State, national or judicial, who will not pledge himself not to accept if elected a free pass from any railroad company during his official term and that this resolution be sent to the VISITOR and county papers for publication.

A. TERWILLIGER, Secretary of Pomona Grange, No. 11. Ensley, Oct. 13, 1882.

Bro. Cobb.—I was instructed to inform you that at our last meeting Tallmadge Grange, No. 639, adopted the resolutions as adopted by the Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange in regard to the use of free passes by legislative and judicial officials. Please give notice in VISITOR.

B. A. NELLES, Sec'y pro tem. Tallmadge, Oct. 23, 1882.

Detroit.

In this, the old City of the Straits, we found much to admire. Its clean, broad, well shaded streets are always attractive to us. They familiarly greet us and bid us welcome wherever we come to them.

A call upon the Michigan State Agent here—Geo. W. Hill—afforded us great pleasure and much information which we gladly give to the Bulletin readers. System pervades every part of this establishment, has an efficient head to plan, with willing co-workers to aid in executing the plans. The method of handling butter struck our attention. A new double bail—wood—tin-lined with cover to fasten safely, is sent to all Patrons who wish to consign butter to the Agency, and when the butter so sent is sold, the pails, duly cleaned, are sweet and can be returned to be filled again. These pails can be sent safely by freight in the warmest weather, and when sent at first or returned can be filled with groceries, etc., needed by the Patron who receives them.

Mr. Hill is on hand with many new and valuable things for farmers' use. He sells a coffee roaster at low price that every housewife should have; and very cheap scales can be had—and they are needed upon the farm.

Mr. Hill can sell the best sewing machine—in our way of thinking—ever yet in the market. It has several new improvements upon it, yet he sells it very low.

Mr. Hill unfolded us a plan by which he furnishes Patrons with the best plated silverware at from 20 to 30 per cent. discount from the regular prices.

We were pleased to learn that Mr. Hill can supply salt and lumber to Patrons. Further information can be had by addressing him. His card is found in our advertising columns.—Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.

GENERAL H. A. S. DEARBORN was not a farmer, but a most faithful Government official as collector of Boston. Yet on his small patch of ground at Brinley Place, Roxbury, in his leisure hours he sowed seeds of all kinds of trees and plants, which were nursed by his own hand; and by his pen awakened renewed interest in every department of agriculture and horticulture.

Not Ashamed.

BY MARY E. BRUSH.

Your pappy would have liked it, I'm sure, for he was allers such a hand for education. He was a fine scholar hisself; yet, for all that, he never looked down on me who knew nothing. Yes, your pappy was allers good to me. You've often heard me say that, Reginald.

'Yes, indeed, mother,' Reginald replied. 'One could see at a glance that this mother and daughter were different. Little Mrs. Leigh's face, brown, wrinkled, and with a touch of healthy red on the cheeks, bore no traces of more than ordinary intelligence, mingled with country simplicity and native good humor.'

Now, as perhaps some of you have often noticed, a tailor is frequently depicted as a bold, energetic creature, as though working on so many masculine garments had caused her to absorb somewhat of the nature of the many wearers. But little Mrs. Leigh was not of this kind; for, although during the past ten years she had made coats, vests, and pantaloons by the dozen, she was still the same timid, humble, insignificant little body that she always had been.

Reginald was her daughter. A tall, graceful young girl, whose large, dark eyes and abundance of curly black hair contrasted prettily with a delicate pink and white complexion. Reginald wore faded calico, too; but somehow it fitted her nicely, and the collar about her neck was always so neat that one quite forgot to criticize the rest of her attire.

Reginald's father had belonged to a very aristocratic family. It nearly caused a fainting fit all around when it was discovered that a Leigh had actually married a shop girl! Reginald's mother had been Mary Ann Brown, a humble, but very respectable little body, whose bright, modest ways had won the heart of Reginald Leigh, the young artist, whose democratic notions, even before this, somewhat estranged him from his high born relatives.

The two were married and lived happy, in spite of what some folks say about equality of intellect and congeniality of souls.

Four years after the birth of Reginald the father died, leaving his young widow penniless. She was a plucky little creature, after all, and, making no appeal for aid from the relatives of her deceased husband, she set bravely to work. She was blessed with good health and kind patronage, and in a few years she had laid up quite a pile of money. Like many others who patiently tread this terrestrial ball, her highest ambition, next to serving God, was to see her daughter a lady.

Reginald had always been passionately fond of her books, and when she was informed of her mother's intention to send her to boarding school, she was nearly wild with delight.

A few simple preparations were made, and in less than a month she entered the Brookdale Seminary. In was the third week of the term, and the other pupils, having become acquainted among themselves, immediately centered their attention upon the new-comer.

Reginald bore their scrutiny pretty well. There was a quiet dignity about her that won respect and repelled undue familiarity. Her garments were few and of simple make and material; but her fine figure, blooming color, and beautiful face made her appear to better advantage than her more richly attired companions. After it became accidentally known that she was related to the Leighs, of Lowell, she was treated with considerable distinction. All of the teachers and most of the pupils loved her, for she was kind, gentle, unassuming and obliging. Still she had her enemies.

There was Rhoda Brown, a tall, handsome girl, who, up to the time of Reginald's arrival, had enjoyed the proud distinction of having the most perfect lessons. Then there was the pet of the school, Dora Gray, a plump, dimpled little miss, whose blue eyes, golden hair, and pink and white complexion made her look like the sweetest bit of innocence one ever saw. But little Dora's bosom heaved with wrath when she saw that her pretty, simpering ways were quite at a discount since this earnest, straightforward girl, Reginald Leigh, had come. Lastly, there was flirting Kitty Fowler, who was deeply angry at some fancied injury the newcomer had committed against her. The trio tried in every possible way to make Reginald uncomfortable.

'Why, Rhoda, what is the matter? You look as black as a thunder cloud!' said Kitty Fowler, one day, as her room mate hurried in, flinging slate and books upon the floor with an angry bang.

'I am mad!' was the emphatic reply. 'Mad? Well, that's nothing new. You have been wrothy most of the time lately. Sit down on the trunk, and I'll comfort you with a piece of cocoanut cake. There, munch away and unburden your wrothed spirit.'

'Well, then,' said Rhoda, nibbling away at the bit of cake—'well, then, it's that Reginald Leigh! I just hate the girl!'

'And so do I. I can't bear these superior people! But what particular corn of yours has she trod on just now?'

'Not on one particular corn, my dear, but on the whole foot. If you believe it, she is to read the essay at our Musical!'

'Rhoda!' and Kitty's voice was full of surprise. 'Why that honor ought to be yours. What did Madame Sarg-say?'

'She said,' and Rhoda's voice was full of rancor—'she said that Miss Leigh had been the most perfect in deportment and studies, and that the honor of reading the essay undoubtedly belonged to her. I was so mad that I walked right out of the library, without saying another word, and I'm sure Madame black marked me for the rudeness; but I don't care. I only wish I could show that Leigh girl up for what she really is, and I don't believe that she is much!'

'Nor do I believe it, either,' said Dora Gray, who had just entered the room. 'Look how shabbily she dresses! Never wears a bit of jewelry! If she has fine relatives, why don't they visit her or send her a box of goodies now and then? She's a stuck up mystery, that's all, and I'd like to bring her down a peg.'

Dora had quite forgotten the fact that her own father was once a butcher's boy, who afterwards attained his wealth by slaughtering herds of western cattle and sending the canned beef to Europe.

Reginald, all unconscious of how jealously she was regarded by the three spiteful

girls, pursued her own quiet way, studying hard, that she might successfully pass her examination, and giving all her spare time to the preparation of her essay.

'I hope that I shall acquit myself creditably,' she said to herself. 'It will help me to get a position as teacher. Besides, the little mother will be so pleased. Oh, dear! If I only had money to buy her a black silk dress, with a bit of fine lace, like Madame's, then she could come to the Musical. But I hardly believe she would come, after all. She is such a shy little body, bless her!' sighing and smiling.

Reginald was mistaken. Little Mrs. Leigh had received Madame Sargent's dainty, cream tinted, violet scented in vitation to the Musical, and was in a great flutter as to whether she ought or ought not to accept it.

'It does seem as though Providence had appointed me to go,' she thought to herself. 'I have just finished Deacon Podger's pants and Spencer Cole's vest, and hain't a single job on hand. Then currants is made inter jell and all the house cleaned up. 'Tain't but three hours' ride to Brookdale, anyhow, and I think that pappy would like to have me hear Reginald speak her piece. Well, I do believe I'll spunk up for once and go. My! Won't Reginald be surprised when she sees me?'

The evening of the Musicales came. Rhoda, Kitty and Dora had gone down into the garden, to get a few flowers for their hair.

The garden was a pretty place, with its sprinkling fountain and with scores of gaily colored Chinese lanterns lighting up the winding walks and gay parterres of flowers. Just as Kitty was stooping to pick a cluster of vivid scarlet geraniums the gate latch clicked.

The three girls hastily glanced up. There stood the quaintest little old woman they had ever seen. Short and stout; wearing a scanty, rusty, black silk dress, shiny and slinky, cut with the short, shirred and pointed waist of forty years before; a faded shawl; an old fashioned bonnet, trimmed with drab ribbon and a green veil; a wide muslin collar; a pair of brown cotton gloves, considerably darned at the fingers, completed the toilet of the newcomer.

She looked at the three girls in a wondering, admiring manner, and then in timid tones she said:

'This is Brookdale Seminary, ain't it? 'Yes, ma'am. Is there anything we can do for you? Rhoda inquired politely.

'Well, you see I got my invite to the musical, and I thought I'd come. My daughter (she's a dreadful smart) is to speak a piece. Perhaps you know her—Reginald—Reginald Leigh,' with a little thrill of pride in her tone.

Dora giggled, and Rhoda smiled wickedly as she replied:

'Oh, yes, ma'am, we are well acquainted with Miss Reginald. I would take you to her now but she is probably very busy. It is about time for the Musical to begin, and if you will allow me the pleasure, I will escort you into the school-room and get you a seat.'

'Rhoda! Rhoda! Surely you don't mean to go into the school-room with that old dowdy tagging after us? Kitty whispered.

'To be sure I do. We have no need to be ashamed. And if you feel a desire for revenge we'll have it now. I fancy our haughty Reginald won't read that wonderful essay of hers with such rolling oratory when she sees that ignorant old Mrs. Noah sitting in the front row.'

'Ho! ho! That's it, is it? And Kitty laughed long and low, and then, sidling up to Mrs. Leigh, who had been staring with wondering eyes at the many colored lanterns and other decorations, she said:

'Have you a bouquet for your daughter? You know it is the custom here to fling flowers on the stage.'

'Is it? Fur the land sakes! But we hain't going back by the stage, but on the cars.'

Rhoda and Dora uttered; but Kitty, suppressing her amusement, said: 'You misunderstand me, ma'am. When the person who comes out to read, sing or play, has finished, it is customary for her friends to throw flowers on the platform where she stands. It is a sort of an honor, you know.'

'I wish I had known it,' said little Mrs. Leigh, sorrowfully. 'I could have brought a bunch of posies from home just as well as not.'

'Well, suppose you pick some now, right here. Madam won't care one bit,' said Kitty. 'What kind of flowers does Reginald prefer?'

'I really disremember. When she was a little bit, though, she was a master hand for hollyhocks.'

'The very thing,' said Kitty, with a wink at the other girls, 'that newly sent them into convulsions. 'Right round by the Kitchen door, Mrs. Leigh, there is a whole bed of hollyhocks.'

'Then, armed with a huge bunch of the gorgeous red and yellow blossoms, Mrs. Leigh timidly followed her guides into the long school-room.

Walls, ceiling, pillars and chandeliers adorned with festoons of ivy. Gay colored flags, wreaths, baskets, and bouquets of exquisite flowers, brilliant lights, crowds of ladies in silks and jewels, and gentlemen in broadcloth and white kids, and a rustling, low, musical chattering. No wonder little Mrs. Leigh felt strangely out of place.

'I almost wished I hadn't come. Every thing is so fine,' she thought. 'Still, Reginald will be glad to see me. I think—'

Here a burst of music interrupted her musings. One elegantly dressed girl after another came out and played, or sung or gave a recitation. A printed program had been thrust into the mother's hand and after sundry rubs of her silver rimmed spectacles, she at length found Reginald's name, away down at the end of the list.

At last a tall, graceful figure stepped out upon the stage—Reginald; her proud, pretty face just a little flushed and with a bright, eager look in her dark eyes.

Her dress was simple. Only a plain white muslin. A little lace trimmed fichu crossed on the bosom, and adorned there with a cluster of blue roses.

Her neatly written essay in her hand, and just before she opened it and while she was making her graceful courtesy she took a rapid survey of the audience.

There was Senator B——, his wife and sister in law, the famous authors. There was Dr. Aylesbury, the keen, sarcastic critic; Judge Larned, too, and Mr. Paul LeDuc, the editor of the city paper.

Reginald lost none of her self possession at the sight of these formidable critics. But just beside the smiling faces of Rhoda, Kitty and Dora, she beheld some one else, an old-fashioned little woman, whom most of

the audience were regarding with amusement. Now was the hour of triumph her enemies had anticipated. Who can tell what emotions surged through the young girl's being? Deep indignation, mortification, and an insatiable desire to rush away and forever hide herself!

Her essay had been carefully prepared; she had been sure of winning honor by it; but who would care to applaud her now? How odd and shabby her mother looked. Her mother!

Back came a swelling tide of love and filial devotion. It was her mother, the mother God had given her. What right had she to be ashamed of the woman who had worked so hard to give her a chance?

Reginald drew herself up proudly, opened her essay and began to read. She had chosen her theme wisely, had treated it well, and when she had finished, the audience showed their approval by a thundering round of applause. Gracefully bowing her thanks, she was about making her exit, when she was flung at her feet a huge bouquet of gray hollyhocks. At the same time a little page placed before her a basket of exquisite roses and lilies, the gift of the authoress.

A half suppressed giggle from Rhoda, Kitty and Dora had accompanied the first offering; but, apparently, not the least embarrassed, Reginald, in a low whisper, bade the boys carry the basket to her room, and then, picking up the bunch of hollyhocks she stepped off the stage and came down to where the little mother smilingly awaited her.

'The he! We thought we'd give you a surprise!' said Kitty.

'Thank you for your kind intentions,' said Reginald, so politely that the three girls slunk away considerably crestfallen.

During the entire evening Reginald did not once falter from her duty. She walked about with her mother, introducing her to various acquaintances. She bore with patience her mother's blundering, unsophisticated remarks and grammatical errors, and endured with Spartan like fortitude the harrowing sight of little Mrs. Leigh eating her refreshments with a knife!

After all, you say it seems a little thing to do. True; but then, heroism is not measured by acts, but by the will power it takes to perform those acts.

'Dear me!' said Mrs. Leigh, the next day, when she and her daughter were on their homeward journey—'dear me! I never had such a nice time in all my life! You was so good to me, Reginald. How I wish your pappy had been there. I did have such a nice time!'

Long years afterward, when Reginald sat by the bedside of that dying mother and watched the cold, gray shadows creep over the dear, homely face, a sweet peace and thankfulness stole into her heart, as her thoughts reverted to that eventful evening of long ago—the evening that she was not ashamed.—The Independent.

Making the Worst of it.

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

An Effectual Reproof.

A woman who was riding in a railway car was greatly annoyed by the profane language of two young men who occupied the seat in front of her, one of whom seemed to be a college student. An exchange tells how she stopped the profanity:

She thought she would rebuke him, and, on begging pardon for interrupting them, asked the young student if he had studied the languages.

'Yes, madam, I have mastered the languages quite well.'

'Do you read and speak Hebrew?'

'Quite fluently.'

'Will you be so kind as to do me a small favor?'

'With great pleasure; I am at your service.'

'Will you be so kind as to do your swearing in Hebrew?'

We may well suppose the lady was not annoyed any more by the ungentlemanly language of this would-be gentleman.

Two devices for overcoming the perils of the deep, a steamship brake and a drag, have just been tested in Boston harbor. The brake consists of two large steel plates or fins, which are fastened to the stern of a steamship and worked by chains running to the pilot house. By opening these fins the resistance of forty square feet of steel is brought to bear on the momentum of the boat, and the tests showed that the checking force was sudden and irresistible. A steamer going at full speed was stopped within a space of ten feet.

The drag is intended both to soothe the troubled waters and to hold a ship's head against the wind during a gale. It is umbrella shaped and made of strong canvas on oak ribs. During a blow this drag is dropped from the bows of a ship by a rope fastened to its center. It is claimed that this will keep a ship steady with her head to the wind, while a bag of oil at the apex of the contrivance is to take the danger out of the billows.

Alphonso Karr, talking of food adulteration, remarked: 'It's very curious, isn't it? If I poison my grocer, the very lightest sentence will be hard labor for life; but if my grocer poisons me—ah, that's a different thing!—he is fined forty francs!'

RECOLLECTION is the only paradise from which we cannot be turned out.

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PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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

Table listing various supplies and their prices, including Porcelain Ballot Marbles, Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members, etc.

Address, J. T. COBB, Sec'y MICH. STATE GRANGE, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE—MAY 15, 1882.

Table showing departure and arrival times for Michigan Central R.R. trains, including Accommodation leaves, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail, Day Express, Local Passenger, etc.

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

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

Table showing departure and arrival times for L.S. & M.S. R.R. trains going south, including Lo. Grand Rapids, Ar. Allegan, Ar. Kalamazoo, etc.

GOING NORTH.

Table showing departure and arrival times for L.S. & M.S. R.R. trains going north, including Lo. Buffalo, Ar. Cleveland, Ar. Toledo, etc.

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line. Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Corrected Time-Table—May 14, 1882. TRAINS WEST.

Table showing departure and arrival times for Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway trains west, including Lo. Port Huron, Imlay City, Flint, Durand, etc.

TRAINS EAST.

Table showing departure and arrival times for Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway trains east, including Ar. Chicago, Lo. Valparaiso, South Bend, etc.

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except Sunday. Geo. B. REEVES, Traffic Manager. S. R. COLLINS, General Superintendent. For information as to rates, apply to E. P. Keary, Local Agent, Schoolcraft, Mich.

## Ladies' Department.

## CRAVING REST.

Oh! for the leisure to lie and dream  
By some woodland well, or some rippling stream,  
With a cool green covert of trees overhead,  
And fern or moss for my verdurous bed!

To rest and trifle with rushes and reeds,  
Threading wild berries like chaplets of beads,  
Letting the breeze fan my feverish brows,  
Hearing the birds sing their summery vows.

Oh! for the leisure to lie without thought,  
Upon the mind's anvil the ingot unwrought;  
The hammers that beat in my temples at rest,  
Calm in life's atmosphere, calm in the breast!

To loll or to saunter, to laugh or to weep,  
Waken the echoes, or silence to keep,  
With no human being at hand to intrude,  
Or question the wherefore of manner or mood.

Oh! for such leisure to rest and to stray  
In green haunts of nature, if but for a day,  
Through leaves to look at the sky from the sod,  
Alone with my heart, my hope, and my God!

## A TIRED WOMAN'S LAST WORDS.

Here lies an old woman who always was tired,  
For she lived in a house where help wasn't hired,  
Her last words on earth were: "Dear friends, I am  
going

Where washing ain't done, nor churning, nor sewing,  
And everything there will be just to my wishes,  
For where they don't eat there's no washing of  
dishes.

I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,  
But having no voice I'll get rid of the singing.  
Don't mourn for me now, and mourn for me never,  
For I'm going to do nothing forever and ever."

## Bread and Butter.

How intimately associated with our childish days are our first remembrances of bread and butter. Strangely sweet comes to us the memory of those days long ago, when with eager haste we received a liberal supply from our mother's hand; and we as quickly thought of doubting our own existence, as our mother's love, which furnished the supply.

We remember too, those days of childish glee, when with brothers and sisters dear, we roamed o'er the fields at our own sweet will, or under the shade of some great tree, we made believe keep house, and on acorn cups, or grander still, treasured bits of cast off dishes from our father's house, white, pink or blue, we ate our bread and butter, to our childish minds a feast fit for royal state.

Neither have we forgotten the time, when as verdant lads and lassies, in the old school house, we encircled the stove at noon, and amid laughter and jest, and the sallies of some would-be witty child, to "be careful and not let it fall or it might smash our toes," we ate our slice of bread and butter. Those were happy days, they have gone with our childhood, never, never to return, yet the memory of them may serve to keep our hearts fresh and our minds eternally young.

We are going the ceaseless round of life, over and over again the same story is told, infancy, childhood, youth, manhood, old age. Many of us are already down the shady side of life, the shadows are beginning to lengthen, but the memory of our childhood days, and of the mother who so carefully guided our wayward steps, will ever be a well-spring of joy and happiness.

We remember, with peculiar interest, the manner of baking bread in those olden times, before the advent of cooking stoves. First in a brick oven, which required much extra labor to heat and clean, then an iron bake kettle, with legs three or four inches in length, was used. But one loaf could be baked in this kettle, which was placed upon coals raked together upon the hearth of the open fire-place. Then came the tin oven, a great improvement, inasmuch as three loaves could be baked at one time. This oven was made with a shelving roof, and was closed on three sides. The front being open, the oven was placed opposite the open fire, and the heat striking upon the bread, and being intensified by the bright tin, sufficiently baked it.

The labor of baking bread has been very much economized, but to our minds no bread will ever be so sweet as that baked in the old fashioned bake kettle on the hearth.

From time immemorial, bread has been the staff of life, and the army on its march, the laborer at his daily task, the captive in his cell, and the monarch in his palace, all have need to say, "Give us this day our daily bread." Life indeed with many is but a race for bread. We have the power of sowing, reaping, threshing and baking, but not the power of creating the material for bread. This power alone remains with him, who fed the five thousand with five barley loaves and a few small fishes, and who so tenderly said to his disciples, who had been fishing all night with no success, "Children have ye any meat?" And when they were come to land they saw a fire of coals there and fish laid thereon, and bread, Jesus saith unto them "come and dine."

In primitive times the manner of preparing bread was, and in Oriental lands still is, exceedingly simple. The grain was ground between two large circular stones, with rough surfaces adapted to each other, and turned by hand. Kneading troughs were used, which consisted of a circular piece of leather, through which a cord was passed. When this was drawn the article became a sack, in which was carried both meal and dough. These were what the Jews took in their departure from Egypt, with their

dough before it was leavened, their kneading troughs being bound up in their clothes, upon their shoulders.

In many cases in the East unleavened bread is used, which is quickly prepared. Sarah, at the command of Abraham, made ready three measures of fine flour, and after kneading it, made cakes upon the hearth, of which the angels who sat in the tent door with Abraham, did eat.

Burkhart, a modern traveler, explains the process of baking as witnessed by him. "Breakfast," he says, "is frequently prepared by spreading out in a circle a number of small stones, over which a brisk fire is kindled. When the stones are sufficiently hot, the fire is removed, and the paste spread over the hot stones, and immediately covered with glowing ashes, and left until thoroughly baked."

An earlier method of preparing grain for bread was to soak it in water, subject it to pressure, and dry it by natural or artificial heat. An improvement upon this was the braying or pounding the grain in a mortar. From this braying process some etymologists derive the word bread, as if brayed. It is probable the Egyptians were the first to use leaven, that the secret afterwards became known to the Greeks, and that the Greeks communicated the process to the Romans, who spread the invention, far and wide in the northern countries during their campaigns.

The native country of wheat, the principal article used in the manufacture of bread, is unknown, yet it is found that within the wheat zone, the quality improves as we travel south, thus Scotch wheat is inferior to English, the latter to French, that to Italian, and the finest wheat in the world is grown in Barbary and Egypt. Brown bread has been thought by some to be more nutritious than bread made of fine flour, but that opinion is now considerably modified, for while it is true that the whole meal, bran and fine flour, contains chemically more nutritive matter than the fine flour alone, yet, the gritty particles that are present in the former cause an unnatural irritation in the alimentary canal, and leads to a quicker discharge of the partially absorbed and digested food. This explains why brown bread possesses laxative properties, and why laborers fed on it constantly complain that it makes them hungry soon, they feel that it does not last in the stomach, and consequently think it has little nourishment.

Nature has made a wonderful provision for the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific ocean and the Indian Archipelago, in the production of the bread-fruit-tree. The fruit of this tree is nearly oval, hanging singly, or in clusters of two or three, and is about the size of a child's head. It is gathered in an unripe state, the pulp at that time being white and mealy, and of the consistency of new bread. The manner of baking the fruit is as follows: A hole is dug in the ground, in which a layer of stones and leaves is placed, the fruit being cut in three or four pieces, and the core removed, is placed upon this, and layers of stone, leaves and fruit fill the hole, within a few inches of the top, when leaves and earth cover the whole, and in half an hour the bread is done. It is slightly astringent, and highly nutritive, and will keep good for several weeks.

Butter, the essential accompaniment of bread, is universally used by the American people. In ancient times the Hebrews used it copiously, as an article of food, but the Greeks and Romans used it only as an ointment in their baths, and it is probable the Greeks obtained the knowledge of this substance from the Scythians and Phrygians, while the Romans obtained it from Germany. In Southern Europe at the present time butter is very sparingly used, and in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Southern France it is sold by apothecaries as a medicinal agent, for external applications. In England the butter of Epping and Cambridge is highly esteemed, and in every part of Great Britain the Dutch butter is very largely consumed, indeed three-fourths of all the foreign butter used in Great Britain is imported from Holland.

In the formation of butter, resource is always had to churning, for the purpose of agitating and rupturing the minute fat globules, and forming them into larger or smaller masses of butter. If this is performed in too rapid a manner, or at too high a temperature, the globules are entirely broken to pieces, and the grain of the butter destroyed.

Among the Arabs churning is done in bags or skins violently shaken, or trampled upon. In other instances ingredients are employed to promote coagulation, it is thus the sour milk is formed, of which the Arabs are passionately fond.

Nature has furnished butter as well as bread trees for the inhabitants of the tropical regions, the fruit of which yields concrete, fixed oils, having the appearance, and used for the same purpose as butter. India, Guiana, Africa and Brazil produce these butter trees.

Butterine, a substitute for butter, was first manufactured in France, but is now extensively used in this country. It is composed of animal fat, amalgamated with milk, to which is sometimes added a small proportion of real butter.

Among the dairy States of our own country New York takes the lead as to number and value of milch cows; Michigan tenth, and omitting the Southern States Nebraska last. The average yield of butter per annum for each cow in New York is one hundred and ten pounds, in Pennsylvania ninety-four, and in North Carolina as low as twenty-two pounds. There are comparatively few cows in the South. The average price of cows for the whole Southern States is sixteen dollars, Kentucky ranging the highest, twenty-six dollars, and Florida the lowest, twelve dollars. The population of milch cows for the United States, is 12,661,000, about one cow to every four persons.

MRS. W. K. SEXTON.

## The Ballot for Women.

Having seen several articles in the GRANGE VISITOR on the subject and presuming that all have a right to express an opinion, I venture to submit a few of my own thoughts on this momentous question.

I look with apprehension upon the growing popularity of the idea that women should take part equally with men in the affairs of national government, for I fail to see the good in it, to either sex that is claimed. It is not consistent with the nature of either, and therefore does not seem to be the design of the Creator. That it was not so in the beginning we well know. So when I seek to give a reason for these things as they appear to me, I am reminded of a dear old aunt, who when asked by a little inquisitive child the why and wherefore of things brought to his notice, would always give the laconic reply, "Tis nature, little boy."

The laws in most States have been greatly improved within a few years, giving to women to right to hold property, and her earnings from drunken, spendthrift husbands, and giving her nearly if not quite equal wages with men for the same service rendered. All this is just and right, and has been done by the votes of men, and the wholesale murder of the liquor dealer might be stopped in the same manner, if women would universally set their faces against it truly and honestly; instead of clamoring for the ballot by which to put down the evil, let them see that they cast it out of their own homes.

There are women who will say "Oh yes, when the ballot is given to women we shall have less drunkenness in the land," and at the same time keep spirituous liquor in some of its forms, in their houses, and dose it out as medicine to their families for every little cold or ill feeling that may happen, thereby engendering a love for it in some member of their household. If liquor is an evil in a public saloon, it is no less an evil in the home of the citizen; if women will harbor the Hydra-headed serpent at all they cannot be sure that its fatal folds will not crush their loved ones. In order to overcome any evil we must give it no quarter nor countenance in any shape or form.

Women's voting will not make very much difference in results as regards elections, for every right minded man is willing to make laws that will give the greatest possible good to his wife, mother and sister, equally with himself, and they, could they vote, would vote as ladies; while on the other hand, there is no man so mean or narrow-minded, depraved and vicious, but has an influence over some women on the same moral plane as himself, who will vote as he does, for while it is true that there are many men unfit both mentally and morally to cast a vote, "Pity 'tis, 'tis true" there are quite as many degraded ignorant women and they are the ones who would be most sure to be at the polls election days. So that to equalize results, good women will be compelled to go and vote, thus imposing on them an additional burden. Or if we conclude there will be no such influence, that each sex will vote independently of the other, then we shall see political strife added to the already too numerous causes of family jars, and excuses for divorce. "Affinity" will be more scarce even than now.

There used to be employments, amusements and vices, exclusively maudlin, but in these days of so-called progress, we have female walkists, horseracers, duellists, pugilists, burglars and horse thieves, in fact there is no calling so low, no vice to which man may sink but women will follow. It is their right, of course, every human being has a right to choose the downward path; a right to be allured by the shining stepping stones that lead to eternal ruin. All over our country are scores of miserable boys, and young men, old in sin and poisoned by liquor and tobacco. And there are also numbers of young girls, bold and unwomanly, which seem to prove that women are forgetting their proper duties, despising the sphere in which their influence is most needed and most potent for good, forgetting that "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." Everywhere the love of notoriety is urging women to shameless publicity, and extravagance in dress and living is driving men to despair and desperation and crime. "If she has not been faithful over a few things, how shall she be made ruler over many." No manner of legislation can right a wrong inherent in the minds of the people. If honor and integrity are not to

be found in the land how can we set them in high places! Most good women would rather see their husbands, sons or brothers, in places of trust and honor than to be there themselves. Still, if suffrage prevails, all will not be free from the office seeking mania, when the peaceful home content will be for them a thing of the past.

There have been scenes of drunkenness and quarreling in our Senate chamber quite disgraceful and lowering to the dignity of some of our senators, but as far as I have observed women have no more patience in dispute, no more nonchalance in defeat, than have men. They have quite as much arrogance and egotism, they know how to be provoking and sarcastic, and having a more nervous organization, have less self-control, so it is doubtful whether affairs would be adjusted in a more peaceable manner did the female element prevail in Congress. Indeed if I were a comic artist I would picture a "coming session" with the "floor" strewn with back hair, false teeth, curls and frizzes, and all the members "speakers" with drapery awry and a queer nervous motion with the fists, and an expression of countenance that might possibly mean, anxiety for the welfare of their native land. Then in the "background" I would picture Mrs. Senator's home, with neglected children running about with cigars in their mouths, and a servant girl flirting with the poor fool of a husband, who was found lacking the mental or moral qualities that would have made him a senator. Every true man feels pride in being a helper, protector and defender of women. He will fight for his home and fireside. What incentive to manhood will he have if the home and fireside assume to fight for themselves?

But should the political strife that is regulated by the ballot again flame into war, it is the men who will have to "bear the burden and heat of the day." Although women may boast of her mental equality or superiority, her physical strength will not allow her to march all day with knapsack and rifle, nor her courage enable her to face the leaden hail of the enemy; there she will have to come down(?) to her legitimate sphere and work, to cheer and encourage by affectionate counsel, to keep the home hearth bright, to care for and instruct the children, to nurse the sick and dying, and to pray for God's merciful care over all.

A. R. M.

Grand Traverse Grange, No. 379.  
Traverse City, Oct. 23, 1882.

## Little Things.

It is only a little thing, only a small sacrifice, therefore it is not appreciated. How many admirable actions are overlooked because they are little and common! Take for instance, the mother who has had broken slumber, if any at all, with the little babe whose wants must not be disregarded; she would fain sleep awhile when the breakfast hour comes, but patiently and uncomplainingly she takes her timely seat at the table. Though exhausted and weary, she serves all with a refreshing cup of tea or coffee, before she slips any herself, and often the cups are handed back before she has time to taste her own.

Do you hear her complain, this weary mother, that her breakfast is cold before she has time to eat it? And this is not for one but for every morning perhaps, through the year. Do you call this a small thing? Try it and see. O, how woman shames man by her forbearance and fortitude in what we call "little things!" It is these little things that are tests of character. It is by little self-denials borne with such self-forgotten gentleness, that the humblest homes are made happy, though we fail to see it, alas, until the chair is vacant, and the hand that kept in motion all the domestic machinery is powerless and cold.

MRS. C. E. G.

Weston Grange, No. 276.

## For What are we Toiling.

There is too much, and the subject is too deep for me, in one short essay to enumerate the many things of life which inspire human hands to toil. The whole world is teeming with life, and what is it all for, why do we labor, why not sit idly by with folded hands and let the world take care of itself? We must all have something to live for, some purpose in view or life would indeed be a blank.

The student who pores over his books into the small hours of night is working for something, he surely would not labor in this manner for nothing. He expects some reward. It may be all the reward he cares for is the name of having passed through college. Perhaps he is only looking forward to the day when he shall receive his diploma with great honors. Possibly his mind reaches beyond his school days when he shall become brilliant, and place his name higher than any mortal ever has in the past. Or he may toil day after day, month after month, and year after year for the pleasure knowledge brings. The more knowledge we have, the better prepared are we to enjoy the beauties of this world.

Some work for fame, some for wealth, others for merely an existence without any thought beyond, while a few seek in every movement, on every side, to plant seeds of

virtue, happiness love and truth. The busy housewife as she passes through her daily routine, singing to keep time with her swiftly flying fingers, has an object in life. If she has a large family, her constant thought is for its welfare. Labor to her is a pleasure with the bright prospect before her that she is rearing useful men and women to fill the places of those gone before. She has everything to work for, there is nothing selfish in her nature, and when her days begin to decline, she can sit down with the satisfied feeling that her life was not lived in vain.

I cannot leave this thought here, lest some might understand I would advance the idea, a mother must give her whole time to her family; not so. She needs recreation, she needs time to brighten her intellect, to note the passing events of the day and age in which she lives, in short, to be alive to the world as well as to her family. We have heard it remarked, "we lay too much stress on the influence of the mother. It appears to me this cannot be done, for I am of the firm belief, the mother makes the home."

We enter a household where the mother is cross and and fretful the whole atmosphere seems tainted, and we find the husband and children affected with the same spirit. When the mother is cold and stern there is a restraint which pervades the home circle. The children do not confide in her, they have never been taught that she cares for any of their amusements. On the other hand, if she enters into the pleasures and sorrows of her children, they will grow up with the idea, whatever interests them, interests her and she will have the full knowledge of their whereabouts from their own lips.

It often occurs in a neighborhood, several boys grow to manhood together. One takes a position which causes him to be regarded with great respect. He is pronounced successful, but had he not prepared himself for the position, he never could have occupied it. It would only make him appear ridiculous to attempt to fill the desired place. While others were idling their time or reveling in gayety and pleasure, he was storing his mind with useful knowledge, that he might be prepared for the duties of life. It is the nature of mankind to desire to be esteemed highly by their fellow men. But this cannot be done without an effort.

We are constantly forming links in lifes great chain though we may be unconscious of the fact, each thought, each act or deed, whether it be good or evil, false or true, helps to complete the work of life, and forms a part of our life's true history furnishing threads for

"THE LOOM OF LIFE."  
"All day, all night, I can hear the jar  
Of the loom of life near and afar,  
It thrills with its deep and muffled sound,  
As the tireless wheels go always around.

Bustily, ceaselessly, goes the loom  
In the light of day and the midnight's gloom;  
The wheels are turning early and late,  
And the woof is wound in the warp of fate.

Click, clack! there's a thread of love wove in!  
Click, clack! and another of wrong and sin;  
What a checked thread will this life be,  
When we see it unrolled in etern'ity!

Time, with a face like a mystery  
And hands as busy as hands can be,  
Sits at the loom with its warp outspread,  
To catch in its meshes each glancing thread.

When shall this wonderful web be done?  
In a thousand years, perhaps, or one;  
Or to-morrow, Who knoweth? Not you nor I,  
But the wheels turn on, and the shuttles fly.

Ah, sad eyed weaver, the years are slow,  
But each one is nearer the end. I know,  
And some day the last thread shall be wove in,  
And grand it be love, instead of sin.

Are we spinners of wool for this life web—say?  
Do we furnish the weaver a thread each day?  
It were better then, oh, my friend, to spin  
A beautiful thread, than a thread of sin."

We admire a brilliant writer, we rest under the influence of his eloquent language, yet, while we are feasting, do we realize it has cost him many sleepless nights, many days of hard, wearisome toil to gain the applause of the world, many of whom read only to criticize.

For what are we as a Grange toiling? We have only to read the declaration of purposes to answer the above question, but how many of us read them, and after reading, heed them?

We are told we have wrongs to be redressed. Are we earnest enough in using the means to have them corrected?

There are a great many talkers and a few efficient workers among our leaders, what they will accomplish remains to be seen, that they have accomplished much we do not pretend to deny, but much more remains to be done.

The work we wish to achieve cannot be done by the few we term leaders, they must have the hearty support of the great body of workers, even the humblest one's share will be just as effective.

"We shall advance the cause of education." This has been done to a great extent. Men think more, and this thing of thinking is what helps to move the world. "It is the grand plowshare which turns up the old soil of error and despotism, and reveals the hidden treasures of truth."

"We shall endeavor to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves." With the above thought before us should we feel the least disheartened. The time has been when there was very little to encourage the farmer's wife to think she was more than a household drudge. Here is improvement for those

who wish to make the effort. It inspires our minds with new thoughts and purposes. It gives to our once dull and insipid lives animation and spirit. It removes the feeling from our hearts that "Life is but an empty dream" and fills them with aspirations of noble character.

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

We are all aware of the great number who rushed into the Order in its infancy, with the thought its great aim and object was to amass untold wealth. Those have dropped out with the idea the Grange doesn't amount to anything. If we fail to investigate, if we only see the surface, if we sit in the Grange meetings merely to criticize, if we do nothing ourselves the Grange will surely seem monotonous, dull and tame, but if we are alive to the great aims of our noble Order, we will always find plenty of work to perform which will be beneficial to ourselves and those around us.

A. N. W.

Libraries.

Some one has beautifully and truly said: A house that contains a library has a soul in it. As the mind is the intellectual and immortal part of its habitation, so the library, containing, as it does, the imperishable thoughts of the best authors, is the intellectual and immortal part of ours. Could every home be so supplied we would indeed reach the golden age of intellectual possibilities, through this general dissemination of knowledge, for with the progress of learning comes the true progress of our race. But this has never been nor can it ever be, and the deficiency has to be supplied by access to public libraries if supplied at all. In the cities and larger towns this can be easily done, for a library has long been a necessary accessory to all leading educational institutions.

Contributions of books by ten ministers was the foundation of Yale college, and in fact since the revival of learning in the 14th and 15th centuries, and the invention of the art of printing soon after, innumerable libraries have sprung into existence, and the number has been constantly increasing until collections of books have come to be, if not the germ of every institution, whether educational, literary, scientific, or religious, always a secondary need.

This is the great need now in the Grange. The farming community is the one class, who, as a rule, have not access to these "store houses of medicine for the mind." As in the battle of Bunker Hill the untrained farmer soldiers only needed ammunition to defeat the British regulars, so to-day these intelligent and energetic sons of toil only need ammunition for the mind to successfully cope with any class of society, and how can this better be furnished than by reading the standard works of literature, and the best periodicals? With the advantages of a library once before them, I do believe the farmers will make the most of their opportunity. I have often heard it remarked by teachers that their farmer students were most successful because their school advantages were harder for them to obtain.

Poverty in itself may be considered a blessing. A great man has said: "I am keeping from my children all that has made me successful in life—poverty and toil," and these conditions have been the inheritance of the majority of the world's greatest minds. The more effort there is required by the individual to gain education, position, wealth, or any desirable object, the more is it valued when gained. For this very reason will the farmers make their Grange libraries, when once obtained, a means of self education.

To know some things well and to know where to find the rest, is said to be the foundation of a good education, and almost any fact whether of great or small importance can be found in a library. Many of the books in a well selected collection of this kind would be used for this sole purpose, as the dictionary and cyclopaedia, the latter of which is almost a library in itself. Histories too would doubtless be as often used for reference as for actual reading, although care in selecting attractive authors would tend to increase a taste for such reading.

In selecting books for a library, at least one book of every standard author should be obtained, and additions could be made from time to time as means would allow, and in this list the novelist should take a prominent place, for the grand truths which are the fundamental principle of every first-class work of this kind will be more widely scattered than if presented in any other way.

By having access to a good library we can form a most agreeable acquaintance with the best minds of present and past. "In the best books great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their souls into ours. God be thanked for books. They are voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of the past ages." Who does not feel the most tender and sympathetic friendship for an author who has in glowing words and eloquence aroused the noblest impulses in his nature? And we can thus know such authors as Longfellow, Emerson, Dickens, George Eliot, or Mrs. Browning if we can read their grandest thoughts; and in such reading we will find a balm for many of the cares as well as annoyances and pretty vexations which too often come to farmers and farmer's wives.

Youths' Department.

TO MISS KATHARINE JAY.

An S A now I mean 2 write 2 U sweet K T J, The girl without a smile, The belle of U T K.

I I der if U got the 1 I wrote 2 U B 4 I sailed in the R K D A, And sent by L N Moore.

My M T head will scarce contain I calm I D A bright, But, A T miles from you, I must M ~ this chance 2 write.

And first should N E N V U, B E Z, mind it not, Should N E Friendship show, be true, They should not be forgot.

But friends and foes alike D K, As you may plainly C, In every funeral R A, Or uncles L E G.

From virtue never D V S; Her influence B 9 Alice induces 10 derness Or 40 tude divine.

And if you cannot cut a — Or cause an I, I hope U'll put a, 2 I ?

(R U for annexation 2 My cousin, heart and 2 2 ? He offers in a 4 A 2 of land.

He says he loves U 2 X S; U're virtuous and U're Y's; In X L N C U X L All others in his P's.

This S A until U I C I pray U 2 X Q's, And do not burn in F E G My young and wayward muse.

Now fare U well, dear K T J; I trust that U R true — When this U C then U can say An S A I O U.

—Selected.

Public Dancers.

Aunt Nina.—I am glad you have taken a part in the discussion. I think with you that dancing is a pretty amusement if all the company are of good character; but I claim that will not be after a few gatherings. Some of the society will attend public balls and there form acquaintances which they invite to the private or home gatherings. As a good dancer counts a great deal at a dance party, the company will go from "bad to worse" until it is broken up. The better ones will stop dancing and the others go to public balls. As to distrusting a person who dances, I find in my acquaintance, that a person who attends only private dance parties is as much to be trusted as one who does not dance; but if he commences going to public balls it is best to be wary of him. Like "Pretty By Night," I have attended many dance and game parties and see no excuse for a Patron to attend either. The Grange has many more attractions for me and I have never heard a patron, who tried to find an interest in the Grange meetings, express a preference for other gatherings.

No indeed, "Pretty," I am housekeeper for papa—Mamma "tends store." I hope we shall hear from Fred and Ella Spaulding, "Ellen," "Laura," and "Charlie," during this discussion. I hardly dare ask "Will" to write about dancing (though I would like to know his opinion); but I do wish he would tell us what he thinks is necessary to constitute an educated or accomplished person.

Good bye. NETTIE GIFFORD. Royalton, Vt., Oct. 24, 1882.

An Old Cousin.

Aunt Nina.—I am well aware that on account of age I am trespassing on the Youths' Department, nevertheless I am very much interested in it and I think it quite an important feature of the paper. When I read those excellent letters I am rejoiced to think what an able staff of writers the farms are producing but as one wrote she had gone to keeping house, perhaps their heads are not so youthful as their hearts would intimate. I would be pleased if Auntie would recommend that you tell your ages as many of you have suggested.

OLD MAN. P. S.—Oct. 5th. Thanks to Nettie Gifford for being the first to give her age.

A Mother's Love.

In the highlands of Scotland, a poor widow found herself unable to pay the rent of her small cottage, and the agent of the landlord threatened to dispossess her. A kinsman who lived at some distance had promised to assist her, and she set out for his residence, carrying on her back her only child, a boy about two years old.

The morning when she left her home gave promise of a lovely day. But before noon the heavens were darkened by a gathering storm. It was in the month of May, and the fall of snow on that day, so unusual for its season and its severity, is yet remembered in the region as "the great May storm." The severity of the storm overtook the lone traveler in a wild mountain pass, ten miles from her home. She knew that a mile beyond it there was a house where she would find shelter; but whenever she attempted to face the blast which was rushing through the gorge, all hope failed of proceeding in that direction.

After wandering for some time among the huge fragments of granite which skirted the base of the overhanging precipices, she found a sheltered nook under a ledge of rock, where

she crouched, pressing her child to her trembling bosom. The storm continued to rage, and it became bitterly cold. All she thought of was the protection of her child. She wrapped him in her shawl, which was thin and worn. As night came on, she stripped off almost all her own clothing and wrapped it around the child, when at last, in despair, she put him in a deep crevice of the rock among some dried heather and fern. Covering his face with tears and kisses, she left him in a soft sleep, and rushed into the snow-drift, resolved to find assistance for him or perish in the attempt. That night of storm was succeeded by a peaceful morning. The people of the village, fearing that she could not have reached her destination, set out in a body to search for her. They reached the pass, and at its entrance they found the widow dead, her arms stretched forth as if imploring assistance. Before noon, the cries of the child guided them to its safe hiding-place, where all the story of the mother's love was revealed.

Fifty years later, an aged minister was preaching in a distant city on the love of Christ, and in illustrating the nature of the "love which seeketh not her own," he told the story of the Highland widow, whom he had known in his boyhood. Some time afterward, a message was brought to him from a dying man, who greatly desired to see him. The request was speedily complied with. The sick man seized him by the hand, and, gazing intently in his face, said, "You do not know me, but I know you, and knew your father before you. I have been a wanderer in many lands, and have fought and bled for my country. I came to this town a few days ago, in ill health, and was providentially led to the place where you were preaching. I heard you tell the story of the widow and her son." Here the voice of the old soldier faltered, but recovering himself for a moment he cried, "I AM THAT SON!" and burst into a flood of tears.

"Yes," he continued when he had regained his composure, "I AM THAT SON!" Well might you ask what a heart would have been if such a mother's love had been forgotten by me. I never forgot her, and my last desire is to lay my bones beside hers in the old churchyard among the hills. But what covers me with shame is, that until now I never saw the love of the Saviour in giving himself for poor sinners." With deep emotion he added, "It was God made you tell that story. Praise to His holy name! my mother has not died in vain, and the prayer she offered for me has been answered. The story of her love has been used by the Holy Spirit in leading me to see the love of Christ. I see it, I believe it; I have found refuge in my old age as in my childhood in THE CLEFT OF THE ROCK; but it is THE ROCK OF AGES!" And clasping his hands, he repeated with intense fervor, "Can a mother forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? They may forget, yet will not I forget thee!" He lived for some years a devoted disciple of the Lord, and at length died rejoicing in the same precious Lord.

The Railway Problem Condensed—No. 6.

From the Culpener (Va.) Exponent. We have said that these corporations exercise the most vital functions of sovereignty. But it is difficult to bring this proposition fairly home to the understanding of the people. The character of the power exercised by a modern railroad manager is seldom exerted even by the government; it has never been directly exercised by any legislature; this power is a prerogative so high, so dangerous, so liable to abuse, that when exerted by the government, it is excused as an invention or contrivance whereby a necessary tax is made to produce the greatest amount of benefit to the country. Stated in its simplest form and as a naked proposition, it is the prerogative of giving one man an undue advantage over his neighbors; it is the sovereign intervening to advance one man at the expense of the community; it is taking the property of A and giving it to B.

Inasmuch as this power is never exercised directly, many persons are not aware that it is exercised at all, but an illustration will make the matter plain. The Czar orders every subject who wears a cloth coat to pay a tribute of \$5 to Jones & Company. This would raise a riot even in Russia. The American Congress orders that the kind of cloth which is manufactured by Jones & Co. shall not be imported unless a bonus of \$5 for each coat is paid to them. The strong arm of government takes \$5 from each citizen to give to these manufacturers, and gives the money to become very rich and very powerful. This is the practical and inevitable operation of a protective tariff, and the system is barely tolerated by the people although they are hoodwinked and are taught to believe that this high prerogative of sovereignty will only be exercised for a short time; and that it is necessary to foster the infant industries of a new country.

In fact, it is well known to the more intelligent that, if the protective tariff was understood by the people generally, the system would not be tolerated a single day. The truth is the protective feature would have been abolished long ago were it not for three facts: 1st. The enormous profits of the favored class enable them to spend money lavishly to cajole voters, and since they control votes, the politicians dread their influence. 2nd. The protected manufacturers, having a personal interest at stake, are always active to promote any legislation that will increase, and to prevent any legislation that will diminish their profits. Hence deceptive statistics and plausible arguments are scattered broadcast, and the best talent employed to present their side of the question in the papers, on the hustings and before the committees of Congress. On the other hand, the cause of the people depends on the voluntary exertion of the very few men who labor gratuitously for the public good. On the one side is a privileged, powerful and wealthy class acting in concert and stimulated by cupidity, and on the other side a few students who expect no reward and have no personal interest to advance. 3rd. These manufacturers vote their operatives and the direct influence of the few men who alone receive the benefit of protection is greatest in the cities. But as the metropolitan press is, to a large extent, under the control of these men, and as this press supplies the information which is reproduced by our village papers, the country editor unwittingly indoctrinates the rural constituency with the fallacies of a protective tariff. Yet, even these powerful agencies could

not continue a protective tariff were it not that this high prerogative is exercised only by men elected for short terms, who are directly responsible to the people, and whose enlightened discretion is supposed to be unworried by favoritism or by selfish considerations.

But suppose Congress should authorize Jones & Co. to fix any tariff they pleased and to make it high for one man and low for another; viz., suppose the exercise of this, the highest prerogative, was committed to the arbitrary and unrestrained discretion of the manufacturers themselves; that is to say, suppose this power of discriminating between industries, between communities and between neighbors, was committed to the arbitrary discretion of the very men who alone are benefitted and whose unenlightened judgment is distorted by the desire for personal advancement and pecuniary gain, would not the country rebel? Is it not a monstrous proposition that this power, which is grossly abused even by the government, should be exercised by irresponsible individuals, actuated solely by selfish motives? Yet, should Congress pass this monstrous law, these manufacturers would not possess even a title of the governmental power that is now exercised by the modern railway manager. The point is presented boldly, but it will be seen that we do not exaggerate the situation.

Our proposition is, that to tax one man for the benefit of another; to impose a tribute on one industry to foster another; to place a burden on one community in order to stimulate enterprise in another community, is the highest prerogative of government, and is a power which certainly should not be exercised except by the legislature itself. But it is precisely this function of sovereignty that is now exercised by a railway manager. He makes the rate low if, in his opinion, an enterprise should be fostered, and he makes the rate high, if, in his opinion, the industry is sufficiently prosperous to bear an additional burden. The rate is increased at Keyser, because, in the judgment of a railroad official, that village and the town of Grafton should be placed on an equal footing; the grain trade of the northwest is secured to two houses in New York, and a monopoly is given to the Standard Oil company because the men who have possession of our highways wish to enrich certain of their pets.

It is difficult, and, perhaps, under the present order of things, while the press is so largely controlled by the railroads, impossible to arrest public attention sufficiently to get this matter fairly comprehended by the average reader; but the more intelligent cannot fail to observe that these corporations are exercising the most vital functions of government and that the highest prerogative of sovereignty is now being administered by the very men who, of all others, are least worthy to be entrusted with such a power. It is evident this power should not be committed to a railway manager, because he is interested to misuse it; because his training, habits and education render him peculiarly unfitted to exercise it judiciously; because he recognizes no responsibility, and is, generally, destitute of moral perception, and not having the slightest appreciation of the character and importance of this prerogative, he subordinates the public welfare to his personal advancement and to the enrichment of his corporation.

J. M. MASON.

Railway Postoffices.

On June 30, 1882, there were in operation 759 railway postoffices, conducted in 342 whole cars and 1,462 apartment in cars and were run over 87,865 miles of railroad, making 76,741,438 miles of annual service. There were employed on these lines 3,122 railway postal clerks in addition to which 162 clerks were detailed as transfer clerks (formerly known as "local agents") and 286 were detailed as chief clerks and for other clerical duty in connection with service at offices of the general and division superintendents and other prominent points when needed, and were employed upon steamboats, making a total of 3,570 postal clerks in the service, with salaries aggregating \$3,486,779, or an average annual salary of \$976. During the year the railway postal clerks handled and distributed 2,155,213,880 letters and postal matter, or a total of all classes of ordinary mail of 2,433,390,480, besides 14,234,310 registered packages and 570,483 through registered pouches. There were 83 casualties, in which three railway postal clerks lost their lives, 16 were seriously and 20 slightly wounded.

Superintendent Thompson recommends that congress authorize that widows or guardians of minor children of railway postal clerks killed while on duty be paid a sum equal to two years' salary. He adds that this need not involve an additional appropriation as the deductions from pay for failure to perform services, absence without leave, leave of absence without pay, and violation of regulations could be constituted a permanent appropriation for the purpose. Last year these deductions amounted to nearly \$15,000, which reverts into the treasury. Estimates for next year: For railway postal clerks, \$5,977,120, an increase of 7.20 per cent over the appropriation the present year; for postoffice carriers \$1,629,000, an increase of \$100,000 over this year, and for special facilities, \$600,000, the same as the present year.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

A good story is told of Judge Kent, the well-known jurist. A man was indicted for burglary, and the evidence on the trial showed that his burglary consisted in cutting a hole through a tent in which several persons were sleeping, and then projecting his head and arm through the hole, and abstracting various articles of value. It was claimed by his counsel that, inasmuch as he never actually entered into the tent with his whole body, he had not committed the offence charged, and must, therefore, be discharged. Judge Kent, in reply to this plea, told the jury that, if they were not satisfied that the whole man was involved in the crime, they might bring in a verdict of guilty against so much of him as was thus involved. The jury, after a brief consultation, found the right arm, the right shoulder, and the head of the prisoner guilty of the offence of burglary. The judge sentenced the right arm, the right shoulder and head to imprisonment with hard labor in a state prison for two years, remarking that, as to the rest of the man's body he might do with it what he pleased.—Watch Tower.

THOUGH we cannot control the wind we can adjust our sails so as to profit by it.

The effect of a diamond ring upon the gestures of a young lady has often been remarked. A damsel with unjeweled fingers will eat at a restaurant like a human being, but place a diamond ring upon her finger and she will handle her knife and cup of tea as though they were made to show off diamond rings and not to convey food to the mouth withal. It is wise and eyes itel, how necessary it makes frequent adjustment of bonnet and ribbons, and how effectually it takes the place of a glove. But inasmuch as no monkey ever saw the beauty of a diamond, and no kangaroo was ever caught at a Cape Town cafe sporting a diamond oblivious of food, we must conclude that the wearing and exhibition of a diamond is evidence of a higher order of being than the brute creation and therefore, we suppose, should be encouraged. —Exchange.

THE REAPER DEATH.

COX.—Died at her home in Portage Oct. 10, 1882. Sister MARY COX, a worthy member of Portage Orange No. 16.

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Cox our Grange has lost a devoted member, and her children an affectionate mother.

Resolved, That we extend to our Sister's family in their hour of affliction our warmest sympathy.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for 90 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved children also to the Grange Visitor for publication and recorded in the minutes of the Grange.

Mrs. J. E. MOSS, Mrs. H. S. BOOTH, Mrs. G. PIKE, Committee.

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"That Swamp."

Farmer Brown had a pretty good farm, but there were places on it which needed something more than the annual spread of manure to make them as productive as the rest of it was.

In one corner of the farm was a swamp, or marsh rather, covering about five acres. This was overgrown with a tall rank grass every year, which was never cut, because of its utter unfitness for use with stock.

One day Farmer Brown had a visitor from town. He was a man with a scientific turn of mind. He was not, however, a practical farmer, and Brown took but little stock in his ideas, when he advised doing this or that about the farm.

"He plans well," Mr. Brown said to his son. "That is, his plans sound well enough, but he hasn't put 'em into practice, so he don't know jest what he's talkin' about, all the time, to my thinkin'."

This visitor looked at the hill-tops where the wheat had a thin, yellow appearance. The oats looked no better in these places than the wheat did.

Then he looked at the swamp. He got a pole and dug down among the roots of the grass growing there.

"Have you ever drawn out any of this soil," he asked Farmer Brown, as he threw up some of the black deposit.

"No, we never did anything with it," answered Farmer Brown.

"Why?" asked his visitor.

"Oh, I dunno," answered Brown, "unless it was because we didn't s'pose it was worth while."

"I want to tell you one thing," said the other. "In this marsh you have got a bed of manure that will last you for years, and is almost as valuable as superphosphate, or guano. You try it, and see if it doesn't make the tops of those hills produce a different looking crop next year."

"Why, Brown, this marsh is worth a small fortune to you, if you see fit to use it. It's a regular gold mine, but you've got to dig your gold."

At first Farmer Brown didn't seem inclined to take much stock in his friend's advice. But his son thought it over, and saw sense in it, and the result was that next spring, before they plowed, they drew out a good many wagon-loads of the muck and spread it over the hills, by way of experiment.

Her Father Talked Too Much.

The four year old daughter of a well-known divine in this city is disposed to be dictatorial in a cunning way with her elder brothers and sisters.

EXCEPTING dogs all other kinds of stock pay their way on a farm. Dogs never do, or at least not one in 100,000 is worth the money it costs to maintain his useless existence.

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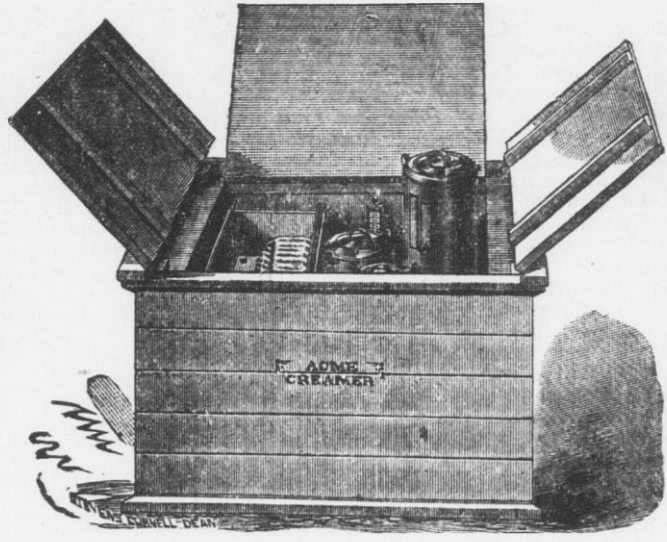
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