

# 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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**CELERY AS A STRENGTHENER OF THE NERVES.**—I have suffered much from rheumatism and from functional weakness of the heart, and derived great benefit from the use of stewed celery. I grow it largely, have it early and late, and it is served for dinner four or five times a week while in season. Very little water is put with the celery which is broken into small pieces. The liquor is served with it, being a powerful anti-rheumatic. All I can say to persons similarly affected is, "Try it—try it—before drugs."—*Cor. Gardener's Chronicle.*

The collection of fruits made by the Berrien County Horticultural Society, and exhibited by W. A. Brown at the State fair at Jackson and the district fair at Grand Rapids, was awarded first premiums in all the entries made. Notwithstanding the bad season for fruits, the collection was very fine, and consisted of 40 varieties of apples, 17 varieties of grapes, and 19 varieties of pears. The premiums aggregate the sum of \$40, and much credit is due the society for placing Berrien county on record as the banner fruit county of the State.—*Exchange.*

**GALLED SHOULDERS.**—An Illinois farmer gives the following directions for curing galled shoulders on horses, and says that it is infallible: Take old leather and burn it to a crisp; rub the ashes on the galled part. A few applications will effect a perfect cure. A new work-horse put to the plow last spring received several galls on both shoulders. A few applications of the burnt leather made them as sound as if never injured, and no scar is now seen.

## Agricultural Department.

### THE CLOVER.

Some sing of the lily and daisy and rose,  
And the pansies and pinks that the summer-time throws

In the green grassy lap of the meadow that lays  
Blinkin' up at the skies through the sunshiny days;  
But what is the lily, and all of the rest  
Of the flowers, to a man with a heart in his breast,  
That was dipped brimmin' full of the honey and dew  
Of the sweet clover-blossoms his babyhood knew?

I never set eyes on a clover-field now,  
Or fool round a stable, or climb in the mow,  
But my childhood comes back jest as clear and as plain

As the smell of the clover I'm sniffin' again;  
And I wander away in a barefooted dream,  
Where I tangle my toes in the blossoms that gleam  
With the dew of the dawn of the morning of love  
E're it wept o'er the graves that I'm weeping above.

And so I love clover—it seems like a part  
Of the sacreddest sorrows and joys of my heart;  
And wherever it blossoms, oh, there let me bow  
And thank the good God, as I'm thanking Him now;  
And I pray to him still for the strength when I die,  
To go into the clover and tell it good bye,  
And lovingly nestle my face in its bloom,  
While my soul slips away on a breath of perfume.  
*Benj. F. Johnson.*

### Silk Culture.

#### I.

Silks are worn by the wealthy classes the world over, and with the best of reasons too—the exceeding fine fibre made up of two or three threads as the subtle spider's web, yet with a tremendous tensile strength; the glistening appearance under any hue, from the dye of the deepest black to the most gaudy and brilliant colors of the ribbons on the ladies' hats, accounts for its being the greatest favorite among fabrics for wearing apparel, the same as gold and silver of the metals, and the diamond and sapphire in the mineral kingdom. Is it any wonder that in the mazy prehistoric period of European annals, while our ancestors were in a barbarous state, eating one another and clothed in skins of animals, the Chinese enjoyed the luxury of their silks and satins?

The soft texture and strong thread of silk makes it well fitted for an article of dress, as it will by fair usage last years, for it is deemed so precious it does not have other than good treatment, and silk dresses are by no means rare heir-looms, and it is not a strange thing to say that a wedding dress worn twenty-five years ago forms the trimming of the sweet school girl's graduating dress that was worn last June.

We of the western hemisphere regard wool growing as the most ancient occupation of the pastoral nations, from whom we derive our earliest literature, so that now when the word "shepherd" is spoken, a certain glamour seems to come over the vocation.

But there is another calling, while not claiming our adoration so much, because not so closely allied to the humble and lowly, yet on the score of age silk growing may take a stand close to its hoary peer, wool growing, for it has been known and cultivated among the people of Eastern Asia since 2,700 B. C. It was introduced into Europe for culture in the sixth century, but had been imported as an article of manufacture by the Persians, the merchants of Tyre and other places at a much earlier date. The trade of Venice brought it to Italy in the 12th century, and disseminated it through Western Europe, but it was not until 1664 that in France the culture of the mulberry tree and raising of silk worms began as a national industry, and has to this time been ranked as one of the natural resources of that country.

I have alluded and will refer thus to the history of silk culture to show that although comparatively unknown to us from actual experience, it is by no means a new industry, or even in this country an untried experiment. As far back as 1608 at a council of the London Company, the climate of Virginia was declared suitable for the growth of the mulberry, and in 1623 the settlers began to plant on a large scale, and in 1651, Charles II, of England, when crowned, wore a robe and hose made of Virginia silk.

Up to and during the time of the revolution, silk culture was fashionable among the better classes of the Carolinians and more northerly colonies. The revolution impeded and almost put a stop to the occupation, and since then has been followed by a comparative small number of families, so that it was not until 1829 that the first factory for treating silks by machinery was built. The raw material had previously been sent to England

to be made up. During the following five years twelve factories were erected, chiefly in New England, with a view to encouraging domestic culture. From that time to this the manufacturing capacity has increased, till now in the city of Philadelphia alone there are 20 factories, employing about 1,500 women and girls, with an invested capital of \$1,500,000. In Paterson, N. J., the principal center of silk manufacture, are 75,000 spindles, employing 3,500 hands. In New England the aggregate invested capital in 1876 was \$5,000,000, and several thousand hands employed.

In 1869 the value of the silk product manufactured was \$20,000,000, and to aid in making this \$6,000,000 of the raw material was imported from foreign countries. In 1876 the value of the manufactured product was \$30,000,000, while if we are to take as true the census of 1880, we manufactured \$50,000,000 worth of silks and did not supply the home demand, for we imported to the value of over half as much again, or \$35,000,000. For the manufactured product we imported over and above the production of this country four million pounds of raw silk, three millions being reeled, and one million pounds of spun or waste silk.

When we compare the silk industry of this country with the other textile interests of wool and cotton, each valued at \$300,000,000 and \$250,000,000 respectively, we see that it ranks third in order. While we produce all the raw material for the vast manufactures of cotton and wool, and supply the home demand, we stand in the strange position in the silk interest of not supplying our own market with little over half its demands, and more than that of importing from the farthest portions of the globe, chiefly from China and Japan, at increased cost, enough crude silk to supply factories, and letting the immense and varied resources of this country go to waste year after year.

We thus see in the silk industry another national enterprise, about the development of which I will speak in following articles.

D. H.

### Michigan Crop Report, November 1, 1882.

For this report returns have been received from 789 correspondents representing 629 townships. Five hundred and four of these returns are from 371 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

Four tiers of wheat this fall is estimated at three per cent less than was sown 1881, and the condition is estimated at 92 per cent, the comparison being with vitality and growth of average years.

The number of acres of corn raised in Michigan in the year 1881, as reported to the Department by the Supervisors, was 773,533, yielding nearly 21,000,000 bushels. The acreage was greater than in any previous year, but the aggregate yield less than in 1880 or in 1879. The acreage in 1882, estimated by correspondents in June, on the basis of the acreage in 1881, was nearly 810,000 acres. The yield per acre, as estimated November 1, is 68 bushels of ears or about 34 bushels of corn, indicating an aggregate product of about 27,500,000 bushels. Though corn was not fully matured at the time of the first frosts, yet it is evident that the crop as a whole has not been materially damaged.

The area in oats in 1881 was 435,363 acres, and the yield 15,352,706. The acreage this year was about 483,000 acres, and the yield 15,400,000 bushels, or upwards of 50,000 more than produced in 1881. The figures for 1882 are based on the correspondents estimate of acreage made in June, and the returns from threshing machines made in September and October.

Both the acreage and yield per acre of clover seed are less than in 1881.

Potatoes are estimated to yield one-fourth more per acre on an acreage eleven per cent greater than that of 1881. The estimates on the condition of beef cattle and sheep, and the probable yield of winter apples and late peaches, are substantially the same as in October. The estimates for apples and peaches are not shown in the table.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of October at 302 elevators and mills. Of these 247 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is about one-half of the whole number of mills and elevators in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 1,870,668, of which 310,016 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 544,632 bushels in the second tier; 333,026 bushels in the third tier; 375,832 bushels in the fourth tier; and 307,068 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 34 elevators and mills, or eleven per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels reported marketed in the four months, July, August, September and October, is 4,214,257.

TABLE II.—Number of Bushels of Wheat Marketed at 302 Elevators and Flouring Mills in Michigan, by farmers, during the month of October, 1882.

	Bushels.	Totals.
Total	1,870,668	
First or Southern Tier of Counties:		
Berrien	39,028	
Cass	48,899	
St. Joseph	73,562	
Branch	53,313	
Hillsdale	43,557	
Lenawee	31,109	
Monroe	18,528	
Total	310,016	
Second Tier From South Line of State:		
Van Buren	41,597	
Kalamazoo	141,325	
Calhoun	149,383	
Jackson	120,400	
Washtenaw	87,849	
Wayne	4,078	
Total	544,632	
Third Tier From South Line of State:		
Allegan	61,321	
Barry	46,044	
Easton	101,341	
Ingham	46,945	
Livingston	32,529	
Oakland	8,980	
Macomb	35,866	
Total	333,026	
Fourth Tier From South Line of State:		
Ottawa	8,066	
Keok	36,066	
Ionia	77,384	
Clinton	30,773	
Shiawassee	83,142	
Genesee	67,204	
Lapeer	63,559	
St. Clair	9,638	
Total	375,832	
Counties North of Southern Four Tiers:		
Total	307,666	

### Flower Gardening in November.

It is now an excellent time to mark the mistakes made in planting the garden last spring, and decide how to make it more attractive and beautiful for another season. Take notice of the failures from too much shade, or the reverse, and also observe what flowers have remained in bloom the longest, and are therefore most desirable for another year. The asters, sweet alyssum, larkspurs, mignonette, scabiosa, verbenas and phlox are now in fullest flower, and I have just gathered a handsome bouquet of them as fresh and sweet as in early summer. I have also gathered seeds from the handsomest clusters, which I had tied up, and have planted part of them in the ground for earlier flowers next summer, while the rest have been dried in the sun and packed away in labeled papers for another year's planting. Gladioluses, dahlias, tuberoses, etc., that have not been taken up, should be cared for at once, or before the ground freezes, for if frost-bitten they are apt to decay before spring.—*Daisy Eyebright in Country Gentleman.*

### The New York Experiment Station.

#### A GOOD BEGINNING.

Dr. Sturtevant is more than fulfilling the expectations of his friends in his work at the New York Agricultural Experimental Station. He has achieved results surprisingly soon in comparison with most institutions of this sort. It is only when we remember the doctor's 12 years of work as an investigator at Waushakum Farm, on his own private account, that we see the reason for his success. Most men in similar positions have gone to their work fresh from the college or laboratory, without previous experience as independent workers. This is not to their discredit, of course, but is simply a force in the doctor's favor. It is not surprising that such a man should take the same position that we have, in regard to Commissioner of Agriculture Loring. Loring had had 20 or more years experience in the New England Agricultural Society, and had accomplished nothing; therefore, what use giving him the further "trial" demanded for him at Washington?

During our recent visit at Geneva, we saw what is certainly the best equipped station in America. There is a fine farm of 125 acres, with a large, well built house, barns and other out-buildings; the house itself cost \$40,000 in construction. The whole farm cost the State only \$20,000. The soil is a heavy clay loam, quite fertile and well adapted for the work, being quite similar to the soil of the great portion of the State. The lower floor is fitted up with a fine chemical and botanical laboratory, and the offices for the use of the trustees and visitors, also the doctor's magnificent library, probably the finest collection of agricultural literature in this country. The upper floors are for the private use of the doctor's family and his assistants. An experimental greenhouse is in course of construction, which will be a model in its way. The smaller barn is used for a very systematic tool house, wagon house, and for storage, and a room is being fitted up for careful feeding experiments with animals. In the large barn a silo was being filled with ensilage for use in these feeding trials, in which the preserved ensilage will be compared with well cured corn fodder, an important point which other experimenters have so far neglected. The dimensions of the silo are 10x12 feet by 12 feet deep; the walls are of solid masonry, without an opening, and above them is three feet of wood for filling the silo with the lye-meter, by Dr. Sturtevant at Waushakum Farm, the doctor has there constructed three lye-meters on an improved plan, which we

shall have to give a special description of at another time. A short distance away is a rain gauge, and soil and air thermometers. By these means, the doctor will be enabled to have complete records of the daily condition of air and soil (the tools with which he works) from year to year. For assistants in his important work, Dr. S. has the trained intelligence and skilled hands of Mr. Babcock, the chemist, Mr. Wing, the botanist, and Mr. Fogg, the horticulturist, besides an efficient force of workmen. In Mr. Swan, president of the board of trustees, and his colleagues, the doctor finds ready sympathy and hearty co-operation in his intelligent work. Our space is too short to detail the experiments and results achieved the present season, but we shall frequently extract from the frequent bulletins for the benefit of our readers. The State Assembly of New York, in making the handsome appropriation of \$20,000 a year for current expenses, beside the purchase money of the farm, was wiser than its generation of legislators, a wisdom in striking contrast to the pitiable appropriation of \$2,000 a year by the agricultural State of Ohio, and the nothing of Illinois, the chief agricultural States.—*Farmers' Review.*

### Effects of Draining.

The beneficial effects of draining land are here epitomized by one who has had ample experience, and we advise our readers to give it careful consideration. There is scarcely a farm in Maine, some portions of which would not be benefited by drains to carry off the surplus water, and by an intelligent system of drainage, the productions of many farms would be more than doubled. Drainage has the following effects:

1. It removes the surplus water and prevents ponding on the soil. It should be noted that, if tile drains are used, they should be of sufficient size to remove the surplus water in twenty-four hours.
  2. It prevents the accumulation of poisons in the soil, which result from stagnant water, either above or under the surface.
  3. The ammonia is carried down into the soil by the descending rain, stored for the plant food, instead of stopping on the surface and passing off by evaporation, or borne away with the surface water.
  4. It deepens and enriches the soil by opening the ground, allowing the roots of the plant to go deeper into the earth, decaying after harvest, they form this sub-soil into surface soil, providing resources for the plant more reliable, and making the same ground better for cultivation for a greater length of time.
  5. It avoids drought, by enabling the plant to thrust its roots deeper into the soil.
  6. The drainage increases the temperature of the soil. In some cases the average has been increased as much as ten degrees.
  7. By securing uniformity of condition for plant growth, it hastens the maturing of the crop from ten days to two weeks.
  8. It enables the farmer to work his land in wet or dry seasons, and insures a return for the labor bestowed.
- With our land thoroughly drained we can carry on the operations of farming with as great success and as little effect from bad weather as any business which depends on such a variety of circumstances. We shall have substituted certainty for chance, as far as it is in our power to do so, and made farming an art rather than a venture.—*Maine Farmer.*

**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.*

**HOW LONG TO KEEP HENS.**—It seldom pays to keep hens the third year. With age they become fat, lazy, and unproductive, get diseased and die. Though they may not stop laying if well cared for, still they are not profitable layers, and their flesh is not as valuable as that of younger birds. In all cases there should be a succession of pullets for the production of eggs, and to be fattened off as they cease laying, and to be fattened and over that a dry blanket. But if chickens are not wanted for sale, they are wanted to renew the stock of hens, as no one can deny the expediency of having pullets to add yearly to the old stock, so that no cock or hen shall be kept longer than three years.—*Poultry Monthly.*

A Missouri farmer writes: "As soon as I find an animal in distress from bloat, from eating wet grass or clover, I wet it along the black with cold well water, and also place a large cloth or blanket of several thicknesses over the paunch, after that all it will absorb, and over that a dry blanket. If the cold water is properly applied, one will not have long to wait for a cure."

The farm is the last place in the world where slovenliness pays.

The Grange Visitor.

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Secretary's Department.

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

THE SALARY OF CIRCUIT JUDGES.

The adoption of the amendment by the popular vote, increasing the compensation of circuit judges, makes this an opportune time to consider certain questions that have been raised during the progress of this discussion.

The stock argument urged for the adoption of the amendment, was, that with better pay we should have more competent judges. We can hardly expect, however, that with the increase of salary the ability and efficiency of the present incumbents of the office will be materially improved. In the nature of the case we must wait until their several terms shall expire, for with this increase of salary they will not be likely to resign as they have been doing of late years.

The point we have argued, that the circuit judges through all these years have been satisfied to perform their routine duties and draw their meagre salaries with commendable promptness, but with no effort on their part to remedy certain conditions that were obviously subversive of the very object and purpose for which courts were instituted, has met with no denial except in the single instance of ex-Judge Pratt, of the 1st district, and it affords us great pleasure to note "an exception" and single out and give prominence to one gentleman from the army of judges and ex-judges and lawyers of all grades of ability and professional standing in the State of Michigan, who has done more than the exact requirement of his official or professional duty. There is opportunity for others to distinguish themselves in like manner. Will they do it?

If a dozen or so of the circuit judges had at any time within the last score years given the subject of legislation for the welfare of litigants and the people as much attention as they have given this constitutional amendment we should have had no occasion to oppose its adoption. And perhaps it will not be asking too much of them, now that their quarterly payments are likely to be augmented by the snug little sum of \$250, to singly or unitedly give a semi-official opinion in favor of such legislation as will relieve their calendar of all suits where the judgment in the lower court was for a less sum than \$100.

Our readers will bear in mind that we have all along objected to the proposed increase of salary because of the unwillingness of these judicial gentlemen to do a single thing to relieve the courts of the State of the farcical character of our judicial institution.

We have at no time said that the present salary was sufficient compensation for a year's faithful service by an industrious, competent judge, but objected to the increase on the ground that from this department of justice, we seldom or never get justice within a reasonable time and at reasonable cost. We shall hope that the legislature of 1883 may be induced to take the initiative in the work of reform by such legislation as will make it impossible for suits involving paltry sums to go on appeal to the circuit court, and we hope the example of Judge Pratt may not be lost on the judges now on the bench of the several districts of this State.

As we have said more than once before, if the newspapers of the country would take any interest in having reforms introduced into the business of courts, the thing would be done. How the judges of the State have remained indifferent to reforms so clearly in the interests of the people we cannot understand. The inertia of legal forms, usages and practice is anomalous. The class of men involved are educated and the excuse which might be presented in behalf of the habits and usages of ignorant uncultivated people has no weight in this case.

We hold it an inexcusable neglect of an obvious duty for any official to be satisfied with performing only prescribed duties with the knowledge before him that he might relieve those from whom he draws his pay, of a considerable amount of the burden imposed on them in the direct line of business in which he is engaged for them. Or what is substantially the same, no official does his duty if he fails to do anything, or to make any effort in this direction.

Those at all familiar with the proportion of cases that are on the calendar of our circuit courts, where the sum in controversy is small, and with the time in which judges are engaged in their official duties and with the size of the circuits, will agree with us, that so soon as practicable the judicial districts of the State should be enlarged.

Our program is, legislate to prevent a certain class of cases from appearing on the circuit court calendar. Re-district the State by consolidating circuits, or increasing their size and diminishing the number, and with fair compensation secured to judges require a corresponding amount of work. Carry these two suggestions into effect and we are on the road to that new condition of things when our judicial system will command the confidence and respect of those it was intended to serve.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

This heading may slightly alarm some of our readers, as their first impression will be that perhaps we have invaded forbidden ground. But we can assure all such that we never intend to lose sight of the wise safeguards for the preservation of the Order imposed by constitutional restrictions. In introducing this subject, our purpose is not to urge individual claims or indicate the personal fitness of any man but rather to present a few facts which should have influence in the selection by the legislature of the State soon to assemble at the State capitol.

It is nowhere urged that the present incumbent should be his own successor because he is pre-eminently a statesman. We take it he may be graded as about an average legislator with more than an average run of good luck in political life. His opportunities have been excellent but he has not at any time so strayed away from the habits, customs and usages of a party legislator as to distinguish himself. From any intuition of his own he has not discovered that the special interest that it is our province to watch over, was from its magnitude and importance, entitled to more legislative consideration than it was receiving at the hands of Congress. We are not aware that he has at any time antagonized any measure in which the agricultural class were especially interested. It is charged that he manipulated to a very considerable extent the selection of candidates of his own party for the legislature, and the instrumentalities employed by the machine men of modern politics were everywhere used to provide for his own continuance. If this be true the result of the election has everywhere shown such unmistakable evidence of popular disapproval, that we already see a reaction that seems likely to interpose more obstacles to Senator Ferry's return than his friends expected to meet. Other aspirants will take advantage of this counter current and launch their chances for senatorial honors upon the legislative sea. Already we see several names presented besides that of "Assessor Hubbell," whose industry in a cause that has all at once become odious, has extinguished his chances for the senatorship altogether. Among others we see that of Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, the able gentleman whose friends at the late Republican convention in Kalamazoo (of which he was president) worked so industriously to start a boom for governor two years hence.

Those who read the VISITOR through the summer of 1880 know that we did what we could to prevent Mr. Palmer from getting the nomination for governor—an office that he most earnestly coveted, and to secure which he used for several months all the political machinery of the party that he could control. Our opposition was based on facts fairly and fully proved of his crookedness in transactions in State school lands. We do not intend to go over this ground again, without we are forced to do so by the per-

sistency of his friends in keeping him to the front. It is not an agreeable subject, but we do not hesitate to say that we are very likely to make it very unpleasant for Mr. Palmer and his friends and supporters, if he comes to the front as a candidate for the United States Senate.

And we may as well add that the republicans of Michigan won't want any such load as his candidacy in 1884 would impose on the party.

We shall be very glad to find the legislature of 1883 composed of men so independent of all obligation to individuals, that it can select from among the intelligent citizens of the State some capable, industrious, practical business gentleman, who has not made politics a trade. We know there are such and we know that to find them it is not necessary to call the roll of the legal profession either.

We could name men whose chief business has been farming for a quarter of a century past who would represent our noble State most acceptably. Will such men be called on? Hardly.

To our mind the indications of progress, however, are abundant. The independent voter is a factor the value of which is being better understood and the count of which is more difficult to estimate. Confidence in the legal profession only as being qualified for legislators is rapidly weakening, and we feel confident that ten years hence there will be more than a half-dozen representatives in Congress from the class who belong to its greatest and most important industry.

Farmers of Michigan, this matter concerns you, and like sensible citizens you should give it your attention.

EXAMINE our clubbing list and you will see that you can get that old reliable farmers' paper, The American Agriculturist, with the VISITOR for one year for \$1.60.

STATE GRANGE SESSION OF 1882.

Before our readers will receive another number of the VISITOR the tenth session of the Michigan State Grange will be in session in the Capitol building of the State at Lansing. The Patrons of Michigan are more fortunate than in many states in this.—At the annual meetings of their representatives the large and elegant hall of the new State house is opened and freely offered for their use, and no effort on the part of any of the State officers is wanting to make our stay in the city of Lansing as pleasant as possible.

The annual session has each year been well attended by Patrons other than those holding the certificate of election as representatives of a constituency at home. Many come each succeeding year, making it their annual holiday season. These, it is assumed, are from the ranks of our very best Patrons—men and women who believe in the organization as a power for good, and are thoroughly in earnest in the work which the Order has undertaken. And we have observed that attendance at a session of the State Grange wonderfully stimulates the confidence and increases the faith of those who come and look in upon the doings of this intelligent collection of men and women who make up for the time being its legislative body.

We know of no reason why the next session will not take rank with those that are past in point of interest and importance, and we expect the Patrons will come flocking together for a few days of reunion and recreation. The same music has been engaged that gave such enjoyment and such perfect satisfaction last year. To the lovers of music its excellence will induce all to come who were then present.

The arrangements for transportation, to and from Lansing, are simple and complete. Hotel charges range from one dollar to one dollar and a half. And if it is ever justifiable for those who have worked for what they have, to use a little money for their own gratification, enjoyment, and benefit, these meetings present the occasion when all those who can afford it should not haggle over the cost but pack their satchels, and the week of the State Grange visit the capital city, the capitol building and the State institutions, within easy reach of Lansing.

The Agricultural College, in which all farmers are expected to take an interest, is but three miles away and we are quite sure that the president and the professors will extend a cordial greeting to all who may make the institution a brief visit.

The State Reform School for boys is within a mile of the Capitol. Here several hundred boys that have been charged and proven guilty of some offense, are being educated at the expense of the state. Not the education of the schools entirely, but the education of the hands as well. The systematic employment or disposition of their time is a fundamental principle in the management of the Reform school.

The State Institution for the care of the blind is but a little way from the heart of the city.

But the session itself will provide sufficient compensation. You who have attended a session need not be told of the inducements. To you who as yet have not, we say in conclusion that if you go you will never regret the time and expense. We hope to see many familiar faces and also many others, whose names we have so often read and written, but who never by their presence participated in or enjoyed the work of a State Grange session.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

The replies to our late circular in relation to the system of free railroad passes to legislative and judicial officers fully sustains our views of that objectionable practice. While many so promptly declared against it unequivocally, several presented explicit argument not only against the use of a pass on account of its character as a bribe, and as calculated to prolong the session to the detriment of the public business and adding to the expensiveness of legislation, but went even farther, declaring their purpose if elected to favor such legislation as will suppress the vicious practice altogether.

It appears that prominent men occupying official positions, have, in many instances, recognized the magnitude of the evil and have refused the gifts so freely offered by the railway companies. There is a substantial agreement on the part of all right minded men of broad views, whose attention has been drawn to the subject, that it is not only improper for public officials to receive gifts, tendered to them on account of their offices, but it is an element of danger to the public and must interfere seriously with the proper administration of government.

It is conceded to be an important matter of public policy and the obvious remedy for the evil is to prohibit by law the offering or receiving of such gifts. It should be made a misdemeanor, at least, for any railway corporation to offer a free pass or other gift or special favor to any person occupying legislative or judicial positions, and like prohibitions and penalties should be placed by law upon the reception of such gifts or favors by public officials.

Many of the members of the legislature have expressed their opinion of the iniquitous system of free passes to public officers and have solemnly pledged themselves as a matter of conscience and honesty that they will refuse to avail themselves of any special favors that may be offered to them by railway corporations. It is assumed that these pledges were not given upon compulsion and that the opinions were not expressed in order to conciliate the people and gain votes.

It is believed that the VISITOR's circular has exerted a strong influence in the right direction and it was designed for that purpose. It was not intended to extort a promise that should be observed if necessary, and violated if found practicable, but rather to call public attention as well as the attention of candidates to the vicious purpose of those offering this bribe to all of those classes whose legitimate province it is to control corporations and pass upon questions in which their rights and duties were involved, with the design of placing each candidate for a legislative office squarely on record before the people, on a most important question.

It now remains for our legislature, in the coming session, to show how strong their desire may be to remedy a great and growing public evil. The existence and magnitude of this evil is obvious, and the interests of the public imperatively demand legislation upon the subject. We shall watch the matter with great interest, and we shall not hesitate, in the name of the farmers of Michigan and of all good citizens, to remind our representatives of their duty, should they seem to be forgetful.

It is of no use to belittle the importance of this matter. The corrupting influences that are everywhere devised and used to advance the schemes and interests of individuals, corporations and monopolies makes it necessary for the people to constantly watch with a jealous regard, those rights which were intended to be guaranteed to them by this Republican government of which we so much boast.

To us the power of overshadowing corporations to set at naught the interests of the people, and the rapacity and greed of the few men who in a few years have amassed such colossal fortunes, is alarming; and while the furnishing and accepting of free passes may seem a small thing, if we begin to figure on the extent of its influence, we find it covers an army of men, and that army is composed almost solely of men who grant franchises to these corporations, extend or restrict them, and others who set in judgment in every judicial district in the land on questions of disagreement between these corporations that are so lavish with their favors on the one hand—and the people on the other. We believe in such governmental control as will preserve the interest of the people, and that must come, if at all, through legislative and judicial decisions, and we cannot consent without protest that the work of demoralization shall begin before the oath of office is administered to the legislator.

AFTER sending an article (on salary of circuit judges) to the printer we chanced to pick up a copy of the Allegan Gazette and read with much gratification an editorial upon the subject of our article. If the press of the State would follow the lead of Brother Reid in this matter, public opinion would soon require the legislation we have indicated. We hope our readers will not fail to read the article from the Allegan Gazette.

THOSE who take the Atlantic Monthly or either of the Harpers can get the VISITOR free by subscribing through this office.

THE VISITOR'S CLUBBING LIST.

We have not, in former years, to any considerable extent, presented the VISITOR in connection with other papers at a reduced rate for each. For the year 1883 we have determined to follow the lead of many of our cotemporaries, and try this method of increasing our list, and at the same time benefiting our friends.

The clubbing list we present contains several standard magazines, and several of the very best newspapers of the country. We trust that the reduced rates will induce many to add the VISITOR to their reading who are now subscribers to some one of the papers now on our list, when they are ready to renew. This will depend largely on our friends who solicit for the VISITOR.

There are but few people who read too much. There are many people who read too little. Of those who read, there are many who are satisfied with their county paper or a city weekly. That reading there is very much better than no reading no one will for a moment question. But many families never read a magazine or book. Very many of the monthlies now published furnish some of the very best reading that can be had, and it is with a desire to encourage this class of reading that we have arranged to furnish some of the best of these periodicals at a discount. We hope lecturers or any reading members of Granges will interest themselves in this matter and secure some names for some of these monthlies in connection with the VISITOR.

Now at the close of the fiscal year of the State Grange we find an increase of membership. We find that the finances of the State Grange have also increased somewhat within the year and to the VISITOR subscription list something has been added. But this has not been increased as we think it ought to have been. Its friends seem to have concluded that it was strong enough to take care of itself and have put forth less effort in its behalf than formerly.

Now we are not satisfied with only holding our own. We think the VISITOR should be aggressive in more ways than one. We think it should invade families where it has been unknown. And we wish to ask all those who feel kindly toward it, to present its claims in families where some of the papers found in our clubbing list are taken. Often a trifle added to what is now paid will get both, and in several instances both, at the rate of one or even less, and in this way the benefit will be mutual.

SUBSCRIBE for a good magazine through this office and get the VISITOR one year for nothing.

WHO PLANTED POTATOES?

For Mr. H. J. Cummings of Stanton, in the last VISITOR, we asked for a report from those if any who tried the plan recommended by him in the VISITOR of 15th of March last. Mr. John Cherry, an employee of the L. S. & M. S. railroad at Kalamazoo and a subscriber to the VISITOR told me last spring after reading Mr. Cummings article that he should try planting one eye in a hill. I met him last week and asked him for a report of his trial. He says he planted alternate rows with one eye, and with several eyes in each hill as he used to plant. The rows planted with one eye in a hill yielded more bushels and much larger and finer potatoes than the other rows. On this same land he has raised potatoes continuously for ten years. The trial was so satisfactory that after this he will plant but one eye in a hill.

During the winter we want facts brought out covering past experience not confined to any one branch of farming but covering the whole field, that what has been learned may serve to give direction to the labors of another year. Shall we have such reports?

HOTEL RATES—SESSION OF 1882.

We have done what we could to get favorable hotel rates for our friends who may attend the session of the State Grange with the following result:

The Lansing House and the Hudson House will charge \$1.50 per day. The Goodrich and the Chapman \$1.25, the Barnes and the Everett \$1.00. The Everett will run a free buss from the Capitol to the house the same as last year.

No one should stay away for fear that rooms cannot be had. The Grangers have filled Lansing about full several times, but there was always room for one more. We hope to see the fine hall of the House of Representatives filled to its utmost capacity with Patrons. Those who come we think will never regret it. Those who do not will miss much enjoyment that is certainly within the reach of very many of the Order in this State.

We thought we had a sure thing on getting a full report of the proceedings of the late Session of the National Grange at Indianapolis. But it was tardy, and time would not wait. December 1st was at the door and we must go to press. With the forms just made up the communication came—but too late. It will appear in the next issue of the VISITOR together with the annual address of the Worthy Master of the State Grange, and what else we can't promise, but we expect enough to make an excellent number.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, 1882.

Several counties are still delinquent in reports of representatives to the State Grange, but we suppose that the brothers elected, with their wives, will be there all the same.

- Allegan 3—M R Squires, Henry Shultes, L S Lee.
Barry 2—E H Stone, Alfred Parker.
Berrien 3—Orville Morrill, Louis Tryon, David Best.
Branch 2—E. W. Treat, Stephen Reed.
Calhoun 2—J. W. Breakey, S. E. Woodworth.
Cass 1—Gideon Hebron.
Clinton 2—O G Pennell, Richard Moore.
Eaton 2—F G Pray, John Campbell.
Genesee 1—A. P. Gale.
Ingham 2—O. B. Stillman, S. W. Harris.
Ionia 3—Miram Eldridge, John Brooks, M. Balcomb.
Jackson 1—D. H. Ranney.
Kalamazoo 2—G R C Adams, R E James.
Kent 5—D O Shear, M Buel, Asa Mead, O. J. Watkins. Fifth not reported.
Livingston 1—Chas. Fishbeck.
Macomb 1—A. H. Canfield.
Montcalm 1—S B Cummins.
Oceana 1—W F Lewis.
Oakland 3—M V B Hoener, Geo. Campbell, G M Trowbridge.
Ottawa 1—Liberty T Burley.
Shiawassee 1—G. D. Burkhardt.
St. Joseph 3—S M Nash, Jas A Marsh, David Handshaw.
Tuscola 1—Byron Bingham.
Van Buren 3—J W Underhill, Wm. Thomas, Elijah Warner.
Washtenaw 2—P H Marry, Rha Johnson.
Wayne 2—Alexander Tinham, Walter E Smith.

- DISTRICTS.
1st District—Lenawee and Monroe Counties. 2 Representatives—M. T. Cole, Geo. W. Woodworth.
2nd—Grand Traverse and Antrim. 1 Rep.—James Broderick.
3d—St. Clair and Sanilac. 1 Rep.—Lucius Beach.
4th—Manistee, Wexford, and Mason. 1 Rep.—B L Deen.
5th—Mecosta and Osceola. 1 Rep.—C W Clifton.
7th—Leelanaw and Benzie. 1 Rep.—David Tweedle.

POMONA GRANGES.

- No. 1 Berrien—Freeman Franklin.
3 Calhoun—R S Poole.
5 Oakland—Hiram Andrews.
8 Wayne—O R Pattengill.
13 Van Buren—David Woodman.
15 Lenawee—James Cook.
16 Ionia—W A Sherwood.
18 Kent—W T Remington.
21 Manistee—Jacob Sears.
22 Branch—W E Wright.
23 Clinton—Frank Conn.
27 Kalamazoo—H Dale Adams.
30 Tuscola—Wm B Babcock.

The North American Review a standard monthly of a hundred pages, regular price \$5.00, with the VISITOR for \$4.50. Send us your order.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Pay full fare to Lansing over the—Michigan Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Detroit, Lansing & Northern, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee to Ionia, Owosso, and Durand. Return tickets will be sold over these lines at one cent per mile. The Chicago and West Michigan will sell tickets to connecting points on other roads at two cents a mile for the round trip. The Grand Rapids & Indiana will sell at two cents a mile. Round trip tickets to connecting points on presentation of order from this office.

THE Kalamazoo Business College is having the most prosperous year it has ever had. Young men are entering from all parts of the country.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Table with columns: Name, Regular Price, With Visitor. Lists various publications like American Agriculturist, Christian Herald, etc.

HOLIDAY presents are annually sought for. But it is often difficult to find appropriate and inexpensive articles of real value, that will be kept, used and appreciated by a friend. Among these we would make favorable mention of the Noyes Dictionary Holders and Noyes Handy Tables. Apply to L. W. Noyes, 99 West Monroe St., Chicago, for an illustrated circular and greatly reduced prices.

To most men experience is like the stern lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed.—Coleridge.

Communications.

U. S. Senator.

Worthy Brother Cobb:—As the time is at hand for the Legislature of the State to make choice of a person to represent in part the State of Michigan in the Senate of the United States, is it not meet and very appropriate, if not our bounded duty as farmers and Patrons of Husbandry, to name the man whom we believe would be acceptable to the greatest number of an avocation acknowledged to be of the first importance to any State and nation, but especially so in this great agricultural country of ours.

When we remember how this great interest suffers for the want of a mind and voice fitted by practical knowledge for caring for its rights and wants in the Senate of the nation, which body showed its ignorance of the requirements of the agricultural interest at the last session of Congress, when the bill passed by the House of Representatives, making the Commissioner of Agriculture a cabinet officer by a fair majority, was sent to the Senate and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. It seems that the chairman did not know that there was such an interest as agriculture, and if there was what its wants were, and so he referred it to the President of the United States, and he not knowing how to act or advise, had to send it to some subordinate whose business it was to collect and report figures after some clerk had added and tabulated them, and he gave it as his opinion that the agricultural interest required nothing more than it had, and there I suppose the Grange will rest until we petition through the Grange by the hundred thousand for its resurrection.

Now is not this a lamentable fact, and does it not show us the necessity of doing something to change this state of things. As we have the power in our hands, I suggest that we farmers and Patrons get up petitions in or out of the Grange, and have them signed and sent to the Legislature at the coming session asking them to give us a practical farmer for our next United States Senator, one that we may rely on as possessing the Jefferson qualification of honesty and capability, and one who is truly a representative man, having been tested and tried by his state and nation in more ways than one, and has met the requirement every time, and that man is Jonathan J. Woodman.

And now, Brother Cobb, the VISITOR is for the farmer and Patron. Please notice or we will have to go to some other paper, or go to work and start a new one, for we must have a farmer senator. The time and state of parties are all right for it, and left us say it shall be done. Yours fraternally, THEODORE BATHY, Columbia, Nov. 20, 1882.

Mr. Garver, and Patent Rights.

Editor Grange Visitor Sir—I think Mr. Garver in replying in GRANGE VISITOR of Nov. 1st aims at the shadow and not at the real game. He makes a statement in which we all agree and I think never was denied by any P. of H. that the inventors have a right to their inventions. Have been a reader of the VISITOR since its birth, and I never saw it advocate otherwise and I think if Mr. G. will look them over he will see his error. The farmers are not the only ones that are swindled by inventors and their agents or "rascals" which he does not wish them called; but if they do not fill the definition I am no judge. I wonder what he would call a man who would sell him a load of potatoes for an extra high price because they were a new variety, take his cash and leave him to unload the potatoes; just then Mr. B. comes along and says that he has a claim upon those potatoes because it was his team that brought them and shows a written contract that whoever bought them would pay the said B. two dollars before unloading them.

Now is not this a fair illustration. The inventor makes an article and sells it at a high figure more than its worth perhaps, because it is a patented article. After a while he sends out his agents to collect royalty for using the article bought and paid for. I would like to ask Mr. G. to explain why it is that some of the inventors or royalty agents are always in trouble with their patrons. "Did you ever hear of a lawsuit or threat from Mr. McKay the inventor of the sewing machine for sewing shoes. Does he go around and demand royalty of every one that is his patron? No. His contract is with the manufacturer and every shoe made upon his machine receives a stamp before it is offered for sale. When you buy the shoe you pay for the stamp and all, and have a perfect right to use it and that is what we claim the law should be. Does any one complain of his way of doing business.

Mr. G. says when a man earns a farm he acquires an unlimited right etc. that is so, but he does not ask the United States to give him the right to raise a certain crop, and exclude all other farmers from raising that crop under heavy penalty, does he? I never heard it advocated by any Granger much more the "VISITOR" that the inventors rights should be curtailed or his rights ignored. What we want is a law that will protect the purchaser from swindlers. Now don't pick up that coat if it don't belong to you.

The law protects the inventor 17 years and if Congress deems the article worthy protects him for another 17 years and so on, but the purchaser is not protected at all, he may buy a combined machine with as many patented parts as wheels and receive calls from the agents representing each part and be compelled to pay royalty on each. Pray Mr. G. what gauntlet does the inventor have to run by the proposed amendment. Look at the \$85 sewing machine of former days, now sold for \$35 or less with more profit than a farmer gets upon a yoke of steers. They were protected then, they still continue to manufacture in spite of competition.

Mr. G. claims that the inventor has a natural and legal right to his invention and reasonable royalty. This no one ought to deny, but we do claim that when we buy an article we should have the right to use it. We do not believe in a merchant dealing out his wares as sold when in fact he only "quits claims," then the difference of opinion is where the royalty comes in, but the swindler can get more from the user than from the manufacturer.

I heard not long ago the history of one of those famous "Birdsell hullers" and the royalty obtained from different parties from three to five times the cost of the machine. "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves," is an old adage. I don't think Mr. G. interprets a right when he claims that the farmers combine with the manufacturers to rob the inventor.

If the law protects the inventor in his rights why not the users and give equal rights to all. That is I think the precept taught by the "Patrons of Husbandry" if rightly understood. J. W. DICKERMAN, Solon, November 18.

Our Relations to Each Other.

[Read before Talmadge Grange by S. G. Wolfe, and by vote sent to the VISITOR for publication.]

"A good Patron has faith in God." Comment on this sentence we think almost wholly unnecessary, for we doubt if there are any here to-day who have not faith in God, and also recognize Him as an all-wise and loving father. He holds our lives in his hands, and has watched over us, since our earliest existence. He has given us every comfort and blessing we have enjoyed. He has endowed us with minds capable of expansion, which can be cultivated to an almost indefinite extent, and is it not our reasonable duty to devote our best energies to His service?

Next to faith a good Patron nurtures hope and were it not for hope our dreams of happiness would soon be at an end. Hope is the harbor of man's soul, it is always with him, let his station in life be what it may. He may be degraded to the lowest class in society, he may be destitute of friends, and all that could render life desirable; his earthly possessions may be swept away, yet he still hopes to out-ride the storm of ill fortune and again possess a competence. His faithful monitor, thoughts, and his constant companion, hope, do not forsake him; "Hope," as has been remarked by one of old, "is an anchor to the soul both sure and steadfast."

Again, a good Patron dispenses charity. Do we all exercise a spirit of charity towards each other in this Grange, to-day to say nothing of those outside the fold? Are we not too apt to censure and comment on what we consider the failings of others? Do we try to build each other up, and by our examples endeavor to stimulate all to nobler exertions in life? Do we throw the mantle of charity around the erring ones? Do we endeavor to lift up the fallen, or when one is down, do we not try to punch him a little further and thereby make a mountain out of a mole hill? Would it not be wiser to do our utmost to build up the downtrodden "Let us cast out the beam that is in our own eye, then shall we see clearly to cast out the mote in our brother's eye."

Again, do we do all we can to relieve the wants of the poor, or are we somewhat selfish in regard to this matter? Are not our purse strings often drawn too closely when want and poverty are in our midst? But says one, Charity begins at home; we admit that it does, but are we not often a little more charitable to ourselves than is necessary?

"A good Patron is noted for fidelity." Are we as a band of brothers and sisters loyal to each other? Do we try to promote each other's interest? or are we indifferent to the good or ill fortune of each other? Are we faithful workers in the Grange? are we true to its interests? Do we endeavor to make our gatherings as interesting and profitable to our minds as possible, or do we meet here from time to time more for social purposes than otherwise? The Grange is a school where all may profit by its teachings, if we have an interest in Grange work. May we all remember our obligations and endeavor to practice them under all circumstances, then can we place our hands on our hearts and say we are good Patrons—charitable to all, true to all. Talmadge Center, November 22, 1882.

Editor of the Grange Visitor:—I agree with what you say upon the evils of permitting appeals in small and unimportant cases. DANIEL L. PRATT, Ex-Judge, First District.

WITH the Chicago Tribune the VISITOR will cost you but ten cents a year.

Berrien County Farmers' Institute.

At the last session of Berrien County Grange, No. 1, a series of institutes was provided for and the following program prepared and presented by the committee, which was adopted.

- BENTON HARBOR GRANGE.
Saturday Dec. 9th, 1882.—Tariff for revenue, vs. Protective Tariff. Robert Tate.
2. Where can our best talent be found? Mrs. A. N. Woodruff.
3. Education of farmers' sons. O. C. Spaulding.
4. How can we make our homes more attractive? Mrs. Alvin Morley.
5. Intemperance in work and recreation. Alvin Morley.

- BUCHANAN GRANGE.
Thursday Dec. 21st, 1882.—1. Sociability of farmers' families. Mrs. S. A. Jones.
2. Political training as essential for the farmer as the lawyer. Thos. Mars.
3. The best mode of culture for wheat. James Vandervier.
4. Wastes and mistakes in farming. Burns Helmick.
5. What do we draw our greatest civilization influence from? Miss Maggie Miller.

- DAYTON GRANGE.
Wednesday Dec. 27th, 1882.—1. How to improve the fertility of our farms. Freeman Franklin.
2. Mixed husbandry, its advantages and disadvantages. Odis Stearns.
3. Educational needs of the farmer. R. V. Clark.
4. What may be done to induce the farmers family to attain the highest degree of culture. Mrs. Baldwin.
5. Social and intellectual benefits of the Grange. Miss Ella Stevens.
6. The coming dairy cow. C. H. Mosher.

- PEARL GRANGE.
Saturday Jan. 13th, 1883.—1. Clover culture. J. H. Rogers.
2. Life upon the farm vs. shop-life. John Chivis.
3. Should farmers' wives follow the fashions of the city in dress. Mrs. C. O. Barnard.
4. Class legislation. Thos. J. West.
5. Economy in the kitchen. Helen Finch.
6. Money tax vs. labor tax for the highway. R V. Clark.

- SODUS GRANGE.
Saturday, Jan. 20th, 1883.—1. The power of thought vs. the power of muscle. J. H. Rogers.
2. When should the farmer cease to be a student? Almon Keigley.
3. Labor with a will. Mrs. C. O. Barnard.

- HOME GRANGE.
Thursday, Feb. 1st, 1883.—1. Educational needs of the farmer. Wm. Burton.
2. Wheat culture. O. C. Spaulding.
3. The coming dairy stock. Edward Marsh.
4. The future of the sisters in the Grange. Mrs. A. N. Woodruff.
5. Beautiful homes for farmers. Mrs. T. J. West.

- FRUIT GRANGE.
Thursday Jan. 25, 1883.—1. The farmers' duty to his family and to society. Erastus Murphy.
2. Farm economy. Philip Dewitt.
3. The girls of to-day and the girls of fifty years ago. Mrs. Dewitt.
4. Changing systems of rural life. Edward Marsh.
5. Lights and shadows of home life. Mrs. E. Marsh.

- BAINBRIDGE GRANGE.
Saturday Feb. 3, 1883.—1. Care and management of poultry. John Clark.
2. Improvement of waste places. Geo. S. O'Brien.
3. Observation and what it leads to. W. J. Jones.
4. Domestic labor and how can we lighten its burdens? Mrs. Thomas Mars.
5. Think as well as labor. Mrs. S. A. Jones.

- LAKE GRANGE.
Saturday, Feb. 28, 1883.—1. Special vs mixed farming. Levi Sparks.
2. Do our laws deal justly with women in the settlement of estates? Helen Finch.
3. Educational needs of the farmer. J. Q. Spaulding.
4. Usury and its effects upon the farmer. Sanford Marsh.
5. Are our hired girls sufficiently remunerated for their services? Mrs. Burns Helmick.

- PIPESTONE, Feb. 7, 1882.
1. Do farmers take a sufficient amount of recreation? A. Keigley.
2. How can greater sociability be cultivated among farmer's families. Miss Vandervier.
3. Poultry raising. G. N. Parketon.
4. The parlor and how should it be used? Mrs. May Emmerson.
5. Farmers versus lawyers for legislators. Levi Sparks.

- MOUNT TABOR GRANGE.
Saturday, Feb. 10, 1883.—1. Our Agricultural College. Alva Sherwood.
2. American women to-day and fifty years ago. Mrs. A. W. Woodruff.
3. Systematic training for girls. Mrs. Thos. Mars.
4. Farming and farm labor. O. C. Spaulding.
5. How can we retain the best talent upon the farm? Albert N. Woodruff.
6. Our farmers' girls. Miss Ella Stevens.

- BERRIEN CENTRE GRANGE.
Wednesday, Feb. 14th, 1883.—1. The farmer's relation to political parties. Levi Sparks.
2. Wheat culture. W. O. Hamilton.
3. Changing systems of rural life. E. Marsh.
4. Music, its origin and effects. Mrs. E. Marsh.
5. Whither are we drifting? Mrs. Lucy Howe.
6. Poultry raising for profit. C. H. Mosher.

MOUNT HOPE GRANGE.
Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1883.—1. Should it be the duty of every farmer to join a farmers' organization? O. Harding.
2. The education and refinement of farmers' daughters, what are they and what should they be? Miss Annie Westfall.
3. Transportation. John Clark.
4. A gentleman farmer. W. A. Brown.
5. How can we induce the boys and girls to remain upon the farm? Mrs. Sarah Howe.

ROYALTON, Nov. 13, 1882.
Bro. Cobb:—Please publish the above in VISITOR of December 1st, if possible. We want this notice to be timely that all to whom work is allotted may be prepared. Much positive good will come of this work as well as real enjoyment if those who have parts assigned them do not shirk a duty. Work will done will confer honor upon the Order in our county. O. C. SPAULDING, Chairman.

Editor of the Grange Visitor:—I agree with what you say with regard to the defects in the present practice, and pleadings. They are too cumbersome and technical, and lead to expense and delay. Many of the causes reversed by the supreme court, are upon technical points not affecting the real merits of the case. They ought to be reformed, and adapted to our progressive age, and simplified so that plain men can understand them. DANIEL L. PRATT, Ex-Judge, First District.

Michigan Bee Keepers Association.
The annual convention of the Michigan State Bee Keepers Association will be held in Kalamazoo, at Court House, December 6 and 7, 1882. All interested are cordially invited to participate in the discussions—which will embrace the live issues of the Apiculture of to-day. Thomas G. Neuman, A. I. Root, D. A. Jones, Prof. A. J. Cook and many other distinguished apiculturists are expected to be present. Low rates of board at hotels have been secured for those attending. T. F. BINGHAM, Sec'y. Bronia, Mich.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.
The next meeting of Kent County Grange will be held at Leppigs Hall in Grand Rapids on Wednesday, December 20th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. A full attendance of the members is desired, as this is the annual meeting and officers are to be elected. By order of Executive Com.

THE regular annual meeting of Kalamazoo county Pomona Grange, will be held in the new hall of Montour Grange at Scotts station, on the first Thursday of December. It is expected that the hall will be dedicated at that time, and an earnest invitation is extended to the Patrons of the county to be present.

In pursuance of the revised By Laws, the annual meeting of the St. Joseph county Grange will be held at the hall of Centerville Grange on Thursday, December 7th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp. Business of the day in part will consist of reports of officers, committees, election of officers for the ensuing year, and essay "What is the most profitable stock to raise," by Bro. Purdy of Leoniast Grange. We hope all members will be present. SAM. H. ANGEVINE, 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.

The Pomona Grange of Branch county will be entertained by the Coldwater Grange on Tuesday, the 19th of December, 1882, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Being the annual meeting reports from officers and committees will be the first order of business, followed by the election of officers for the ensuing year. The degree of Pomona will be conferred on all entitled to receive it. A full attendance is requested. H. D. PESSELL, W. L. Quincy, Nov. 17, 1882.

Trading in Votes.
Bro. J. J. Cobb:—At a meeting of Arcadia Grange, No. 21, November 15th, 1882, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That Arcadia Grange is opposed to, and will use all laudable means to break up the practice of buying and selling votes at elections. A motion was carried that the above resolution be published in the next issue of the GRANGE VISITOR. M. E. HOPKINS, Secretary. Kalamazoo, Nov. 25, 1882.

SANTA CLAUS is said to be putting in a large stock of Noyes Dictionary Holders and Noyes Handy Tables among his holiday supplies for this year. This is well. No more appropriate and acceptable presents can be made at so small a cost. The prices are greatly reduced. A large illustrated circular will be sent free on application to L. W. Noyes, 99 West Monroe St., Chicago.

A DRY GOODS manufacturer says the chemists are making such progress that we shall soon have the factories turning out woolen goods in which there is no wool at all. The museums should hasten to secure skeletons of the common cow and sheep before it is too late, for between oleomargarine and woolless woolen both of those animals promise soon to be dispensed with and become extinct like the dodo and mastodon.

Social etiquette: Next we shall have a coat-tail flirtation code. Having the tails covered with mud will mean "I don't like her father." Boston Post.

## Communications.

### A Practical Education.

SHALL OUR YOUTH STUDY BRANCHES THEY WILL NOT USE IN THEIR BUSINESS?

BY A. D. P. VAN BUREN.

Are there any two agreed as to what constitutes this practical education? Is it not just what each particular profession or trade makes it; just that minimum of training and teaching that will enable a person to fit himself for his special calling? Merely that and nothing more. In some cases it is summed up in the three R's—"Reading, 'Rit-ing and 'Rithmetic." In others a somewhat ampler course is had. Now we deny that mere practical education accomplishes even its own petty, selfish ends. It is a wretched economy trying to separate the so-called practical from the true, the good and the beautiful, and fails to get even the good it covets.

Our schools are begged to treat Smith's son as an aspirant for the "yardstick and scissors"; Brown's as an undeveloped banker; Jones as a budding attorney, and Thompson's as an unfledged clergyman. Now we want the merchant, the banker, the engineer, the lawyer and the clergyman, but we want them first to be educated as men. Not so as to merely develop one faculty, but the full powers of the mind. The mind grows by what it feeds on, and when confined to the meager diet of a practical education only a small part of its faculties are developed, leaving the rest to dwarf from a lack of proper mental food.

These men who urge this partial training have been called "moral Grahamites, that live on bran bread, and have never enjoyed a full nutritious diet." This class of men have no resources or inspiration from within, it all comes from without; because man's true resources and strength come from the culture, the developed capabilities of the mind. Without these he is imperfectly fitted for his full duties here, or to appreciate the beauties and truths in this life.

The educated man finds a solace in himself when things go wrong about him. He finds something to entertain him in his thoughts or in his books when he is alone. He is like a Socrates or an Epictetus, "whose joy comes streaming in from his own spirits" in the face of poverty and distress. A man must have something more than his profession, his art, or his trade to resort to, during his leisure evenings or spare hours from business. At such times his profession or trade is a forlorn hope to fall back on, for they yield him no entertainment, nor do they medicine comfort to his troubled spirits. In such instances the uncultivated mind is like the sun-dial of the ancients, "it takes no notice of days unless they are sunny." But a truly educated mind carries with it a talisman that says—"I am able to make the sun shine through clouds." A man must be an educated man to be at his best. Such a man as mechanic, clerk, lawyer or farmer, "has a double self, a self as business or professional man, or dealer, in the shape of skill, and a self as the human mind well trained."

The old question, "why should a youth study branches he will not use in his business?" is answered by the reply that one's business is only a part of one's world, one's mind or soul is the other or larger part. A man who only lives in a business world, lives in a narrow vale, and though it may be crowded with life and activity, it is shut out from the higher enjoyment of a nobler and greater world. This is because knowledge "is the well-spring of life"; better than gold and riches for the promotion of man's happiness. The old Greek when asked why he educated his son, replied—"If for no other reason, that when he is in the theater he may not sit a stone on a stone." Referring to the stone seats in the theater.

We speak of an education that all can get if they wish, either in the schools, or get it like Hugh Miller, while working at his trade. The facilities for getting a general education now are, we may say, open to or within the reach of all. If the school cannot be made available, almost any one can educate himself at home if he is so inclined.

But again, says Prof. Mathews, "There is no faculty more necessary to practical men than judgment. It is the master principle of business, of learning, science, and in all the affairs of life; it qualifies man to grapple with any subject, and to seize the strong-point in all. How is this power to be obtained? Is it by the study of any one subject? No, but by study and comparison of all." To give a correct judgment on any one thing, many involve a knowledge of a thousand other things. A man may be well stocked with common sense but he finds that trained common sense is a safer and more correct guide in the affairs of life. There are thoroughbred colts now gambling under the trees of Woodburn farm, in Kentucky, that will yet eclipse the brilliant record of "Maud S," and Foxhall on the turf. The untired muscle and speed are all there; it only requires the skill of the trainer to fit them for their parts. Talent is something, tact is everything, because it is skill, the result of fully trained faculties. "It is the lowest of all cant," says an eminent writer, "to assert an incompatibility between practical talents and scholarship, as if cultivated intelligence, refinement of

manners, and systematic order should accomplish less than undisciplined, native powers."

The tendency of the times is to give just the minimum of education that is necessary to fit one for his trade or profession. This is as unwise as the man who cultivates but one field of his whole farm, leaving all the rest to weeds and wretchedness. Thus men go on year after year; and, as regards mental growth, they never become full men, though they may attain to the age of great grandfathers, at the last stage of life's dull round they take their exit—mere boys. At the same time they may have had in them the making of men of large intelligence, perhaps statesmen. How few of us play our full part in life! We enter on the stage half fitted for our duty, and, as said, toil on thus poorly equipped, as merchants, farmers, mechanics and artisans, mere laborers in the business routine of life. We call that the only true education which develops all of man's faculties, and gives him full possession of himself, which puts him in command of not only a part but of all his resources. A man thus educated "has a gift which serves him in public, and supports him in retirement; a gift without which good fortune is vulgar, and with which failure and disappointment have a charm."

### Farmers' Relations to our Political Organizations.

[An address read by Freeman Franklin at an open meeting of Berrien county Pomona Grange, No. 1, held at Stevensville, October 24th, 1882, and published by request of the Grange.]

**Worthy Master, Ladies and Gentlemen:**—The subject assigned me for this meeting is one which, had I had any choice in the matter, I should certainly never have selected. I realize how difficult it is to discuss this subject and not conflict with the sentiments of some one, or awaken the feeling of sympathy for party which smoulders in the breast of every one. But it shall be my aim to discuss this question from a strictly nonpartisan standpoint and it is certainly farthest from my wishes or intentions to awaken the least feeling of partisanship. This is not (as I understand it) a discussion of the merits or demerits of any particular party, but of our political organizations as a whole.

**Subject:**—Farmer's Relations to our political organizations. There is perhaps no stronger sentiment, religion expected, than that of politics, or our duties as American citizens. It pervades and animates our whole nature and rightly too, for in exercising the right of franchise we are but performing one of most important duties which devolves upon us as citizens. Rightly and intelligently used it is the lever which secures to us our rights, redresses our wrongs, and perpetuates our liberties. Used as too commonly it is, without thought, or abused, it works anarchy and confusion and becomes the instrument which robs us of our rights, and confers upon the few the power, not only to control the income from our farms and labor, but even our liberty. Therefore the importance of this subject will be apparent to all, and the necessity which exists for every one solving for himself the problem of his relations to the political organizations of the day and the effect which their principles and actions have upon his welfare and happiness, is no less apparent.

In the contemplation of this question we are naturally led to a comparison of the condition of the country, with the republics of the past under similar circumstances, and we find that where suffrage was universal, and as long as the people were careful and judicious in the exercise of this important duty the masses were free, prosperous, and happy. Then those great and glaring differences in wealth and social position which have become so prevalent, did not exist; but gradually the people became careless in the exercise of this function, and the most direful consequences followed. Then the counselors and rulers were selected from the agricultural population, who by the very nature of their occupation are not as apt to be contaminated with those vices which affect those of many other pursuits; then the office sought the man and not the man the office.

This subject is of vital importance to us, as farmers and laborers. Composing as we do a majority of the population a fearful responsibility rests upon us, one which we can not evade, and one which society and posterity will hold us strictly accountable for. The want of investigation and participation in the political organizations of the day, has enabled the monopolies, bosses and rings, to control our politics, until they have become corrupted, and made the instruments to advance the interests of certain classes to the detriment of the masses, until we find we have practically no voice in legislation, and great and dangerous evils are staring us in the face. The questions of transportation, patent laws, equal taxation, equal representation and many others are to be settled, and by whom? I answer, by the paid representatives of the railroads, and other great monopolies, elected by their influence and money, for the express purpose of serving them. Production and labor receive no consideration, no hearing, class legislation is the rule, and unless a rapid change is made, I tremble for the safety of our Republic and the liberties of the people.

In the early history of our country our public servants were selected, largely, from the agricultural population, with a regard

always, to capacity and integrity. But now the tables are turned, and they are selected because of some fancied service to the party, or because they are favorable to some particular interest. The principle which dictates the nominations for our prominent offices was most forcibly illustrated two years ago in one of our State conventions, when the agricultural population were asking, and justly too, for a farmer for Governor. The name of a prominent farmer of large legislative experience, and one which would have been acceptable to the masses, viz. Hon. Mr. Rich, was presented but no, he would not do. He was not in sympathy with the great monopolies, and did not represent their interests, and consequently could not get the nomination. In that convention was a prominent citizen and politician of Berrien county, as a delegate, and when interviewed as to his preferences he replied, "I am in favor of Palmer," who would undoubtedly have received the nomination but for the spirited opposition and revelations of the GRANGE VISITOR. "But if he can't be nominated, then Jerome," now please bear with me, for I mean nothing partisan nor personal in this recital, but wish to show what rule governs our political organizations in their choice of candidates, "why" said he, "Jerome is a business man, so am I; Jerome represents my interests and of course is my choice."

And here, farmers and laborers, lies the key note for you to follow; see to it that you select men who represent your interests. And now you ask what would you have us do, what relation you would have us sustain to our political organizations. I answer, attend your primary meetings, your county and State conventions; strive to secure the nomination of men of integrity and capacity, men who know your wants, and are in sympathy with your interests, and who will make every effort to remedy the evils which now exist; and if your party will not heed your request, then be true to yourselves, assert the God given principle of independence, and vote for the candidates regardless of what party they belong to, who do possess the necessary requisites. If it should happen that none of the political organizations have chosen men whom you can consistently support, then by all means cut loose from them all, and emulate the example of the temperance people who are voting for temperance candidates, whether they are Republicans, Democrats, or Nationals, and when neither party have furnished men of their choice, they make nominations of their own. Unless this is done we can never hope to make any progress towards reform. I look upon the independent voter, as the salvation of our republic, as the one who will lift us from that political slough of despond into which we have fallen, as the one who will secure to us those rights which have been wrested from us.

I admire the Spartan like and manly position taken by our worthy Brother Mr. Moore, who when approached by the Republicans of his district and asked to accept a nomination for congress, said, "no, Gentlemen," and when approached by the Democrats, who thought they saw an opportunity to secure a formidable ally said, "No, Gentlemen. If I enter the field it will be as an independent candidate, untrammelled by any pledges, or party usages. The candidate of the people, to do their bidding, and not that of party caucusses and party bosses."

And now Worthy Master, ladies and gentlemen: in conclusion, I would say I have not the ability, nor do I desire to thoroughly canvass this subject, but only to introduce it to the attention of this audience, and I most sincerely hope I have said nothing that can hurt the feelings of the most sensitive, but that the thoughts I have presented to you will be enlarged upon until we shall arrive at correct conclusions.

### The Railway Problem Condensed—No. 7.

From the Culpeper (Va.) Exponent.

It is evident the people ought to be able to use our public highways without being dependent on the personal and arbitrary discretion of irresponsible private individuals. But, so long as the government neglects to regulate railroads, each citizen and every enterprise is at the mercy of the managers, and they may make or break any industry in the country. By increasing the freight on coal they may close up the mine, or, by reducing it, make the miner rich. Our point is, that the rates of transportation should always be determined by fixed and well known rules, whereas, under the present system, the rate is shifted with every caprice and corrupt motive that actuates a railroad manager.

Again: It is evident that, according to correct principles of law and political economy, the amount of the charge should be determined by the cost of the service which is rendered, and it is very evident that the cost of the service is not affected either by the necessities, or by the profits of the person who uses the road.

Before the era of railway autocrats, no man, reputed sane, ever questioned these views, but our people are so accustomed to the radically false theories promulgated by the modern railway managers, that, in order to popularize correct principles, we must step from one illustration to another:

I. Enterprising men build a bridge from a city on one bank of the river to a wilderness on the opposite side; this bridge costs a million, and these enterprising men are entitled to collect annually, [for interest and repairs,] \$100,000. The first year only 100,000 persons cross, and the toll is \$1; the next year a village is built in the wilderness and the travel doubles; and the tenth year, when the village has become a city, a million cross, and the toll should be ten cents.

II. Two merchants deliver trunks of equal weight to a stage driver:—one filled with cotton worth \$5, and the other with silk worth

\$500. Suppose the charge on the first is 50 cents and on the other \$50, would not the silk merchant sue this driver for extorting an unreasonable charge?

But to test this example by the plea based on the theory of our railroad managers: The driver would say, "I admit the cost of the service was the same for each trunk and that, according to the cost of the service, 50 cents would be the proper charge; but I made an unreasonable charge because the silk would bear it." Then the judge would answer: "Your plea is bad, because the value of the article does not concern a carrier; his charge should be measured exclusively by the cost of the service."

III. Two wagons come to a toll-gate, one with wood and one with merchandise; the turnpike company charges the first 10 cents, and the other \$10: would not this company be mulcted in damages by any court in any civilized land?

But try the defence of a railroad manager: he says "the toll on wood is too low, and the rate on goods is fixed so as to make up the loss." The judge answers: "You must not charge one man too much in order to charge another man too little, because it violates every principle to benefit one man at the expense of another."

Again: Suppose the plea is, that the rate on merchandise is excessive because the corporation deems it expedient to foster the business of wood-cutting. But the judge would answer: "Mr. Railroad Official, you are not king over this people, and your charge must be determined by the cost of the service. When you meddle with economic problems, you invade the exclusive jurisdiction of Government. You must not concern yourself about fostering enterprises, because that is a matter for the Legislature only, and each favor bestowed upon one of your pets saddles an additional burden upon some other person. A railroad must not create artificial inequalities between two neighbors; the industries of this country will prosper best if the highways are open upon the same terms to all alike, and if the rates of transportation, being always determined by the same rule, made certain, notorious and permanent."

Every thoughtful man will endorse this judge, and we contrast these views with the monstrous pretensions of our railroad autocrats. They claim the right to discriminate between persons using the same public road, and they boldly assert that the personal fortunes of every citizen, the welfare of every industry, and the prosperity of each community shall be dependent upon their pleasure and arbitrary discretion.

It will be observed, the men in possession of these highways have distinctly announced and accurately defined the sovereign powers exercised by them: in his recent argument against the Reagan bill, their ablest representative said to a committee of Congress:—

"This bill requires a railroad to perform like service for like charges; viz., a railroad must carry the same quantity and class of freight between the same points at the same rate. Now, as a general rule, this principle is just, and should be applied in many cases, but in many other cases it would work the greatest mischief to the best interests of the people. I will explain in a case which illustrates thousands that daily occur in railroad management: A few days ago I had a letter from a firm engaged in the cooperage business, representing they wished to extend their trade to Europe and compete with the product brought from Norway. This firm asks for lower rates than we charge when these articles are carried to New York for domestic consumption. The present rate is only six mills per ton per mile (not much more than the actual cost) but they allege that, without further reduction, it will be impossible to compete in England with the Norwegian products, and enable our people to compete in foreign markets, railroads might be willing to carry such freight at still lower rates, or even at the net cost without profit—they frequently do so to meet home competition in distant markets or to aid in developing the country. But this bill prohibits railroads from exercising any discretion in cases of this kind; they are to charge as much for the export as for the domestic business,—the same rate for the same service, thereby prohibiting railroads from giving our commerce that aid they would otherwise be able to offer."

It seems incredible that nonsense like this has passed unchallenged. Briefly stated the proposition is simply this: That the development of our commerce shall depend upon the arbitrary discretion of a railroad official, and it is to thrive or languish as he acts wisely or blindly. The Czar pretends to no power so great as this; a power inquisitorial in its nature, and directly affecting the minutest details of our domestic concerns. The decision in Hampden's case was that "the king might levy taxes without a grant from Parliament in cases of necessity; of which necessity his majesty was to be the sole and final judge." The proposition here is, that a railroad king may facilitate or impede transportation in cases of necessity—"of which necessity his majesty is the sole and final judge."

These articles having exceeded the space anticipated, we must omit certain considerations we intended to present. We had intended to distinguish between the men who have purchased railroad securities to obtain a fair rate of interest on their capital, and those other men, actuated by a very different motive, who buy up the stock in order to capture the secret inside management of the corporation. These latter simply wish to get a highway under their personal control, because the illegal practices of the present system enable a railway manager to advance his own personal fortunes at the public expense and at the cost of the outside holders of securities; the modern manager seeks the illicit opportunities of his office.

In fact, it is as important to the outside stock holders as it is to the general public that some legislation be inaugurated to break up these meretricious practices whereby a manager acquires a factitious personal importance, and whereby he pockets vast sums of money—which money is either illegally collected from the people or else belongs to the owners of the securities issued by the corporation. It was our purpose to publish some startling facts as to the manner in which enormous private wealth has been suddenly acquired in railway management. For example: Vanderbilt accumulated \$100,000,000 in 20 years; Gould, \$75,000,000 in 15 years; the Central Pacific Syndicate, (with an investment of \$12,500) \$186,000,000 in 15 years; that is to say, these managers levied a tribute, on the three streams of trade using the three highways in their possession, large enough not only to pay operating expenses, but large enough to yield them for personal use, within the short space of twenty years, the enormous sum of \$358,000,000. It is no escape from these startling facts to suggest that our railroad autocrats

are professional gamblers in the securities of their corporations. These stupendous private fortunes came from their unrestricted personal control over our internal commerce, and it is common knowledge that these immense estates are accumulated only by the men who have in their possession the highways of this country.

Again: If we had the opportunity we would point out how very small is the number of men now controlling our roads and which number becomes smaller every year. For example: although the practice of consolidating several lines under a single management was inaugurated less than 15 years ago, yet so rapid has been the growth of combination that to-day the entire Southern system (except about 300 miles) is controlled by only five syndicates, and these will probably be reduced to two within the next twelve months, while the four great trunk lines, (43 corporations) connecting the Northwest with the Atlantic seaboard, and embracing 25,000 miles of road, and constituting one-third of our railroad transportation, are already combined, under only four men, to enforce a stipulated tariff of charges. And it must inevitably result that in less than five years from this time every railroad in this country will be consolidated under one central and all powerful management.

But our danger does not stop here; the most striking and alarming phase of the present system is the fact that the number of share holders grows less as these corporations increase in value; experience shows that, while the value of the stock goes on increasing, the number of stock holders goes on diminishing and already the stock in nearly every corporation has so accumulated as to enable one or two men to manage their companies as they would do their personal estates, and it must inevitably result that, in the course of the next three or five years, all the stock which represents and controls our entire railway system will be owned by a few men of enormous private wealth who will be banded together, in secret conclave, to prevent any legislation calculated to loosen their grasp upon the internal commerce of this country.

We say we had proposed to go somewhat at large into these considerations, but they must be omitted together with other matters equally important, interesting and instructive.

In our first paper we said: "Whether the Government has a right to supervise railroads, is a question of law; whether a necessity exists for such supervision, is a question of fact; the scope and manner of that supervision, is a matter of legislative discretion." We now come to this last proposition.

But a preliminary question is to be settled; we must determine whether there is any limit to the amount a railroad may demand from the public; we must decide whether they may levy upon the torrent of commerce the same rate of toll that was reasonable for the rivulet of trade. When New York was a village, the Brooklyn ferry crossed only 10 persons a day, and the toll was 10 cents. This paid expenses and gave the ferryman 6 per cent. on the private capital invested; but now the travel is so large that that rate of toll would give him 10,000 per cent., and the question is whether this ferryman is entitled to exact from the public 10,000 per cent. on the amount he has expended? This illustration may be rough, but it fairly presents the issue.

Our point is that a contract exists between the public and the individuals who furnished the money to build the roads, whereby these individuals are entitled to collect annually a sum sufficient to give them a fair and reasonable rate of interest, (6 or 10 per cent.) after paying expenses and repairs. If this be a sound proposition, (and if it is sound the ferryman is entitled to 10,000 per cent.) then the amount to be annually collected may be exactly ascertained, and, being ascertained, may be divided, according to some fixed rule, between the persons using the highway,—each contributing in proportion to his use of the road. For example: the railroad between Washington and Baltimore cost \$2,000,000 and the operating expenses are one million, then the company may demand every year from the people, including interest (\$120,000) \$1,120,000; and it only remains to distribute this sum justly between those who make use of the road; viz. the amount must be apportioned between passengers and freight, and the sum to be paid by the freight must be divided between the different commodities transported.

It may be remarked that this matter does not concern the outside holders of railway securities—they desire only that the aggregate amount collected shall be large enough to pay a fair interest on the private capital besides meeting expenses. They are not concerned how this sum is divided between the persons from whom it is collected. Hence, the outside stockholders should cooperate with those who are seeking intelligent legislation. On the other hand, the inside managers will exert all their influence to throttle any movement to lessen their personal importance and to diminish their opportunities to make illicit gains. Be it always understood, a railroad king cannot survive under proper governmental supervision—governmental supervision means publicity, and publicity is fatal to all those practices, which make the possession of a road so profitable to the few men who constitute the secret inside management.

J. M. MASON.

### Secretary Teller's Advice.

"Contribute through the Hubbell committee or through your State committee or through your district committee or not at all. Pay or do not pay to anybody, just as you please; but do not let me know what you do. As Secretary of the Interior I want to know nothing about your course in this matter. I do not want to know who contributes or who does not, or any thing about it, lest when one of you involuntarily leaves the department for any cause it be said he did not pay his political assessment, therefore he is discharged."

The clerks in Mr. Teller's department are feeling better than they have for some time.

In Germany the dairyman sends his butter through the mail to the consumer's table. In winter it is sent in parchment paper and wrapped in common paper; in summer in cans or wooden boxes, made expressly for the purpose.

Coal ashes make excellent walks about the buildings; nothing cheaper or better.

Correspondence.

Public Lecturers in the Field.

The first of a series of lectures by the "National Lecture Bureau," P. of H. was given by Hon. E. H. Hilborn.

On account of short notice, and the excited political canvass, the meeting was not as well attended as was anticipated.

Bro. Cobb:—You will see by our last report that we still live and have our being. We are building up this fall.

At a meeting of Union Grange, No. 259, held Oct. 28, 1882, "Under good of the order," the Lecturer introduced the question "In marketing produce are the farmers justifiable in putting the best on the outside thereby deceiving the buyers."

These are remarkable utterances for a man who has as large a corporation practice as Mr. Dorsheimer, and shows that there are a few men who are not blind to the signs of the times.—Justice.

In contrast with Brady's management of the postoffice department, Mr. Elmer, second assistant postmaster-general said yesterday, the mail service of to-day shows an increase to the extent of 200,000 miles, as compared with 1880, when the cost was greatest, and a decrease of expense as compared with the same year of about \$2,500,000.

THE annual consumption of tobacco in this country is about 4 1/2 pounds per head of the entire population.

point to start a new Grange, as Brother Montgomery, of the committee, had talked the matter up at some length with some parties living there.

According to promise, I went to Deerfield the evening of the 26th of October, expecting to find Brother Montgomery there, but he was unavoidably detained in Lapeer.

Yours fraternally, HARRISON BRADSHAW. Burlington, Oct. 29, 1882.

Agitation Will not Cease.

The extortions of railroads from the shipping and traveling public, whenever the absence of competition or water routes render it possible, have long formed a stock grievance with shippers, and have called forth no little discussion among economists as to the remedies that may be applied.

In the face of such exactions as these, it is not to be expected that agitation on the railroad question will cease.

Corporations Subject to Law.

Ex Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer in an address on Saturday Evening, October 7, said:—"Another evil much complained of, and which was closely related to the last, was the corrupt practices of the great corporations of the State.

As to the discrimination of railroad companies the speaker thought it was possible to frame such a bill as would make it very difficult for them to give one forwarder an advantage over another."

These are remarkable utterances for a man who has as large a corporation practice as Mr. Dorsheimer, and shows that there are a few men who are not blind to the signs of the times.—Justice.

Michigan State Horticultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the State Horticultural Society will occur in the city of Flint, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 4, 5, and 6, in acceptance of an invitation tendered by the Genesee County Horticultural Society.

RAILROAD COURTESIES.

The Flint & Pere Marquette, the Chicago & Grand Trunk, and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroads, have all consented to the meeting and return at excursion rates, which means two thirds the regular fare.

SCHEME OF TOPICS.

The working programme of the sessions will be the week previous to the date of the meeting. At present we can only announce in general terms the line of topics to be discussed:

- 1. Tariff laws concerning horticultural products.
2. Forestry and ornamental planting.
3. Horticulture for young people.
4. Injurious insects new in Michigan.
5. Pomological statistics of Genesee county.
6. The structure and growth of a tree.
7. Evolution. Effects of environment to modify structure.
8. Grape pruning. Its history and progress.
9. The Potato. History, culture and varieties.
10. Landscape gardening for small places.
11. Varieties of market apples of Eastern Michigan.
12. Stone fruits for Genesee county.

PREMIUMS.

The State Society offers a good list of premiums, and there should be a fine exhibit of specimens:
Best three single plates of winter market apples of different varieties. First premium, \$2.00; second premium, \$1.00.

The meeting will open with an evening session on the 4th prox. The hall of meeting, the programme and all the arrangements in detail, will be sent to all who apply for railroad certificates.

T. T. LYON, President, South Haven. CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Secretary, Grand Rapids.

Thurlow Weed's Memory.

In a recent interview Mr. Weed gave some exhibitions of his wonderfully retentive memory and also explained his method of cultivating it. I got married, he said, in 1818, when I was working in Albany as a journeyman printer.

When it is remembered that it takes 50 years to grow a tree to maturity, suiting it to commercial purposes—and a tree producing 32 inch lumber will require fully twice that time—while 20,000 feet per acre is a large yield under the most favorable circumstances, it will at once be realized that where 3,000 feet can be taken from an acre of ground for an indefinite number of years, the process which enables such a result to be accomplished, and which will yield a really valuable lumber, is one of vast importance.

VERY CROOKED—The crookedest of crooked work, and yet that which has grace and elegance in every crook, may be seen in the Noyes Dictionary Holders and Noyes Handy Tables. In them the fact is clearly demonstrated that if the inventor has not made the crooked straight, he has made the straight crooked, and thereby increased its beauty and utility.

John S. McDonald, attorney at law, with headquarters in Port Huron and New York, asks the former place to allow him \$3,250 commission for selling certain refunding bonds of that municipality to Geo. W. Ballou & Co., of New York and Boston. He hasn't got it yet.

Mr. Phelps of New Jersey on Civil Service Reform.

From the New York Evening Post.

TRANECK, NEAR ENGLEWOOD, N. J., October 30, 1882.

To Messrs. JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH AND OTHERS. GENTLEMEN: I have your favor of the 23d, delayed because of my absence from home.

I agree with you, that a reformation of the civil service of the Government is absolutely necessary for the purity of our elections, as well as on other accounts. As at present managed, and while the civil employments of the Government are conferred on persons mainly for partisan reasons and as rewards for partisan services, the service is liable to be misused, and is misused, in various ways, to be an agency for controlling, and often for preventing, a free and full expression of the will of the voters in conventions and at the polls.

All this is contrary to public morals; it degrades the public service; it debauches the politics of the country; it has come to interfere seriously and dangerously with the free and untrammelled expression of public opinion, both in nominating conventions and at elections, which is the first necessity to the continuance of orderly free government among us.

True civil service reform must have for its object to utterly break down and destroy this evil and dangerous combination against the will and interests of the people. The methods of reform must be trenchant and far-seeing. In my judgment the bills now before Congress have great merit—one or the other ought to be passed; but I will add that, in my belief, any legislation which may be had must, to be effective, be enforced and supplemented by the action and watchful supervision of a jealous and determined public opinion, which should make it dangerous to the fortunes of any public man—President or Congressman—to be detected in an attempt to use the civil service in any way for partisan purposes.

A description of this new competitor for favor lately appeared in the American Architect, and also its method of manufacture, which shows unmistakably that straw lumber is admirably adapted to many kinds of finishing work, barrels, table and counter tops, doors and ornamental work, and that it can be produced at less than half the price of walnut.

When it is remembered that it takes 50 years to grow a tree to maturity, suiting it to commercial purposes—and a tree producing 32 inch lumber will require fully twice that time—while 20,000 feet per acre is a large yield under the most favorable circumstances, it will at once be realized that where 3,000 feet can be taken from an acre of ground for an indefinite number of years, the process which enables such a result to be accomplished, and which will yield a really valuable lumber, is one of vast importance.

Very Crooked—The crookedest of crooked work, and yet that which has grace and elegance in every crook, may be seen in the Noyes Dictionary Holders and Noyes Handy Tables. In them the fact is clearly demonstrated that if the inventor has not made the crooked straight, he has made the straight crooked, and thereby increased its beauty and utility. People in search of holiday presents will appreciate his success. A fine illustrated circular may be had free by addressing L. W. Noyes, 99 West Monroe street, Chicago. The prices have been greatly reduced.

Peach Trees. Peach Trees.

AT KENT COUNTY "POMONA NURSERIES."

We offer a full assortment of fruit trees and ornamental stock including plants, vines, and Evergreens at lowest living rates.

Send in your orders by mail. Send for Price Lists. BUTTERICK & WATSON, 15aug8t CASCADE, Kent Co., Mich.

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 supplies and prices: Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred, 75; Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members, 1 00; Blank Record Books, (Express paid), 1 00; Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound, 50; Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound, 50; Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound, 50; Applications for Membership, per 100, 50; Membership Cards, per 100, 50; Withdrawal Cards, per doz., 25; Duplicates, in envelopes, per doz., 25; By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c, per doz., 75; "Glad Echoes," with music, Single copy 15 cts., per doz., 1 80; Rituals, single copy, 25; "for Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges," per copy, 10; Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of Charter, all complete, 10; Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100, 40; Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 5c; per hundred, 40; American Manual of Parliamentary Law, 50; " (Morrison Tuck), 1 00; Address of J. J. Woodman before the National Grange—per dozen, 20; Address of Thos. K. Beecher—per dozen, 10; Digest of Laws and Rulings, 40; Roll Books, 15.

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 for Michigan Central R.R. Westward: Accommodation leaves, 8:00 AM; Evening Express, 8:15 AM; Mail, 8:30 AM; Day Express, 8:45 AM; Local Passenger, 9:15 AM.

Table for Michigan Central R.R. Eastward: Night Express, 2:30 AM; Accommodation leaves, 6:50 AM; Mail, 7:15 AM; Day Express, 7:30 AM; Atlantic Express, 7:45 AM.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays.

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

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

Table for L.S. & M.S.R.R. Going South: Le. Grand Rapids, 8:00 AM; Ar. Kalamazoo, 9:15 AM; Ar. Schoolcraft, 10:30 AM; Ar. White Pigeon, 11:45 AM; Ar. Toledo, 5:35 PM; Ar. Cleveland, 7:05 AM; Ar. Buffalo, 8:55 AM.

Table for L.S. & M.S.R.R. Going North: Le. Buffalo, 12:45 PM; Ar. Cleveland, 7:35 AM; Ar. Toledo, 12:01 AM; Ar. White Pigeon, 6:00 AM; Ar. Schoolcraft, 6:28 AM; Ar. Kalamazoo, 7:30 AM; Grand Rapids, 10:00 AM.

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

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Corrected Time-Table—November 1, 1882. TRAINS WESTWARD.

Table for Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Westward: Le. Port Huron, 6:10 AM; Inlay City, 7:18 AM; Flint, 8:30 AM; Durand, 9:03 AM; Charlotte, 10:45 AM; Battle Creek, 12:00 PM; Ficksburg, 12:48 AM; Schoolcraft, 1:08 AM; Cassopolis, 1:55 AM; South Bend, 2:42 AM; Valparaiso, 3:27 AM; Ar. Chicago, 6:50 AM.

TRAIN EASTWARD.

Table for Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Eastward: Le. Chicago, 8:50 AM; Valparaiso, 11:30 AM; South Bend, 1:10 PM; Cassopolis, 1:55 PM; Schoolcraft, 2:54 PM; Ficksburg, 3:10 PM; Battle Creek, 4:00 PM; Charlotte, 5:05 PM; Lansing, 5:53 PM; Durand, 6:27 PM; Flint, 8:10 AM; Lapeer, 8:52 AM; Inlay City, 9:15 AM; Ar. Port Huron, 10:20 AM.

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except Sunday. Geo. B. BRADY, Traffic Manager, S. R. CALLAWAY, General Superintendent, For information as to rates, apply to H. F. Keady, Local Agent, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Ladies' Department.

THE FRINGED GENTIAN.

Thou blossom, bright with Autumn dew, And covered with the Heavens' own blue, Thou openest when the quiet light Succeeds to keen and frosty night.

Thou comest not when violets lean, O'er wandering brooks and springs unseen, Or columbines, in purple dressed, Nod o'er the ground-bird's hidden nest.

Thou waitest late and comest alone, When woods are bare and birds are flown, And frosts and shortening days portend The faded year is near his end.

Then doth thy sweet and quiet eye Look through its rim as to the sky, Blue—blue—as if that sky let fall A flower from its cerulean wall.

I would that thus when I shall see The hour of death draw near to me, Hope, blossoming within my heart, May look to Heaven as I depart.

—Bryant.

ADULTERATION.

"What is that, mother, that comes from the urn Fragrant and strong, as we get it in turn?" "An infusion of leaves from fat Cathy, Leaves of the alder and leaves of the bay, With a twang, and full-flavored, just as it should be, And I think there may be some leaves of the tea."

"What is that, mother, so coldly blue, Like a wintry sky of azure hue?" "That is milk of the city, that mixture my dear, The milk of the chalk pit and pump that is near, That would not be owned by a sensible cow, For she never could make it; she wouldn't know how."

"What is that, mother, yellow as gold?" "Butter, my boy; not the butter of old, In the hey-day of youth we said it for fat, 'Twas a prophecy when we said butter for 'fat' That is butter to those whom the soffer calls green; To the elect it is oleomargarine."

"What is that, mother?" "'Tis the pepper of trade, But the Lord only knows of what it is made; Of roasted cayenne, of dust, and pessa, With a dash of meal to make one sneeze; It is hot and strong, but it's rather queer, Of the ground pepper corn, there is none of it here."

—Puck.

Kent County Pomona Grange.

Worthy Editor, Brothers and Sisters:—I hope you will excuse me for writing again so soon, but I wish to make a short report of Kent county Pomona Grange which was held at our hall October 25th. There was a very good attendance but not so large as expected, as many of the farmers were so busy in securing their crops.

The meeting was called to order by Bro. Preston, the Worthy Master of Kent county Pomona Grange. As the Worthy Secretary was not there at the opening, the reading of the minutes was postponed until afternoon. Next in order was reports from Subordinate Granges. We can truly say that we were greatly pleased with the majority of the reports. None seemed discouraged. All had great faith in the Grange cause, and entertained a hope of a revival this winter. In this we trust none will be disappointed. Let us after the hurry of work is over turn our thoughts and attention more to the Grange and see if we cannot work up an interest such as we never have witnessed before. Let us all prepare ourselves for work. We don't want so many audience members, we want members to entertain us, and we want to be able to entertain others, but in order to do this we have got to do some thinking for ourselves. Now I hope all will put on the harness and expect to do some able and efficient Grange work this winter.

Well, we came near giving an exhortation before we were aware of it. We will now pass to the next order of business which was recess and dinner, after which the meeting was called to order. The Worthy Secretary being present the minutes were read. Then came the subjects for discussion and essays. Sisters Davis and Remington read each an essay which was instructive as well as amusing. Then came the question of fairs; how they should be conducted, what should be there and what should not be there. This called out a lively discussion, which I cannot give in detail but the majority decided nothing should be allowed there that had the least semblance of gambling about it, and there should not be any liquor sold or kept to give away, or any beer stands. All of these were considered to have a demoralizing effect on our youth and to create an abhorrence for fairs by our most respectable and enterprising citizen.

The next question was free passes. A lively discussion ensued. Some thought free passes bought our representatives, others thought not. A good deal was said, the decision will be given after election. This nearly completed the day. Grange was then closed and preparation made for supper, which was served in the hall. After all had partaken, the house was set in order for the evening session. The work for the evening consisted in conferring the Fifth degree on twelve members, eleven were of our own Grange. There being no more work, the Grange was closed in due form.

Now in behalf of Grattan Grange we tender the Kent county Pomona Grange our sincere thanks for their social and friendly visit and for the words of encouragement uttered. We hope they may receive a hearty welcome and that success will crown their efforts wherever they go.

We would like to say a few words in re-

gard to State Grange delegates; we will just mention that Bro. Remington and wife of South Lowell Grange, are delegates for Kent county Pomona Grange and to the State Grange, Brother Watkins and wife (or Aunt Kate if you please) are delegates from Grattan Grange for this district to State Grange. How nice it seems to know that Master's wives are such natural delegates and they become so by virtue of their husband's office. Now we do not wish to ridicule or find fault with our Grange law makers, perhaps it was for the best that Masters should be delegates when the Granges were first organized. Then the work and the objects of the Grange were very imperfectly understood, but we think we do not require such a law now. We see the Pomona Grange has the privilege of electing any member they choose to represent them (am I correct or not?) at the State Grange, so why not give the Subordinate Grange the same privilege? We say elect delegates on their own merits and not by virtue of their office. We believe this to be the sentiment of at least nine-tenths of our Subordinate Granges. We will say no more on this subject at present, hoping that the law will be changed to suit the minds of the majority of Patrons at our coming State Grange. We cannot write all we had intended in this letter but will say if health will permit we shall be most happy to meet you all at the State Grange, but we hardly dare indulge such a hope. I remain as ever your true friend,

AUNT KATE.

Grattan, Oct. 30, 1882.

How are the Children Clad?

Now, that the season is here when we soon reasonably expect frosts and those chilling premonitions of winter which are scattered along our journey away from summer, a suggestion or two about dress may be in place. We believe that a large proportion of our autumnal, winter and spring diseases are directly caused by improper dressing. Our farmers and their families wear very light clothing in the warm weather, which is proper enough, but they do not change the habit as soon as the season changes. In the cold mornings and evenings of October, a pair of overalls and a shirt are not sufficient clothing for a man, and a cotton dress with a single undergarment are not enough for a woman. It is more important that the feet and legs be kept warm than it is that the body and upper extremities should be. Agree and some of the fevers first announce themselves in the lower limbs. With comfortable clothing and plain, well cooked food, with cold sweet bread—minus soda, much better health would be generally enjoyed.

But the children. How are they clad? Look at them, and then answer. Little boys and girls, either bare foot or with light shoes and thin stockings up to the knees. And they are to wear them all winter. It is cruel as well as silly. We are not unreasonable in supposing that if Dame Fashion required it, both men and women would wear stockings to the thighs and stop the upper dress there to meet the striped or embroidered hose and that the poor little people would dress in mosquito bars. We can endure bangs on women and burnisides on men if we must, but we protest against the ridiculous and unhealthy practice of dressing children as if they were dolls and could not feel the cold. We have seen, and so has everybody, tender girls wading through the snow to school when the only protection they had from their knees down to the ankles was a thin stocking. This is all wrong and we would be glad to see a general rebellion against such a heartless fashion. Where is the man or woman that would willingly submit to such tyranny for an instant? The father and older sons wear heavy wool socks, long, coarse, strong boots, and heavy wooden all over the body; women wear good shoes, long wool stockings with an abundance of clothing hanging down to the feet, while the dear little ones must face the cold, bitter winds and frosts only quarter clad up to the knees. And then people wonder why their children get fevers and lung diseases. Clothe them well.

Farmers' Daughters.

I was talking to a farmer's daughter the other day, and naturally it seemed, we dropped into complainings, and we each revealed the fact that we were discontented. I asked her what she intended to do for a living, and she answered "Oh I don't know; I want to get away and make money somehow. If I could go to school a little more I could teach; but they can't spare me."

I knew that all her life had been one round of cooking and milking and churning; of washing and scrubbing and ironing. I knew that her father was quite a wealthy farmer, and a Granger, and a leading church member. He has a good farm and a cozy barn—such a cozy barn?—and money in bank. And when I looked at the ugly old farm house, with its black door and small windows, its calves and pigs and chickens running in undisturbed tranquility over the yard, I did not wonder that she found it unattractive, and that she wanted to get away. The finer sensibilities of her womanly nature were awakening, and they called for something better. I, for one, do not blame the farmer's daughters for being dissatisfied. I know how much they have to make them so. When will these farmers learn that the "life is more than meat and the body more than raiment?" When will they cease considering it a waste of time to send their children to school, or a waste of money to pay for books or magazines? Why will they spend their money giving the heathen a chance to be lost, when their daughters are dying for something to read? They toil and sweat, wasting the best earnings in providing for the poor frail body, that were it not that it is the temple of the soul, would be wood or stone. They reverse the positions and make the rightful master a servant. Their time is wholly occupied for temporal wants.

Holland tells us that farmers are afraid to be educated or refined, or to cultivate the beauties of nature, lest they be thought "stuck up." He says that their finer nature being neglected becomes sluggish and dormant. When they go to sleep they merely go to roost; when they eat they "tuck away grub," that they "surprised" their backs with

clean shirts," and when they marry they hitch on." In all these we recognize more truth than poetry. Perhaps it is true that the world is what we make it; but the sad part of the truth is, that some of us cannot make it what it ought to be, what we wish it to be. If the natures that are given us, with the existence that is thrust upon us, are sluggish and stolid, we must suffer the consequences through time and eternity.

No matter what we may do to eradicate the baser part, we can never attain the higher standard we might have reached, if loving and considerate parents had helped to prepare the way for us. We hear a great deal said about the dignity and nobility of labor; we see the truth of this in the results of the lives of such men as Hugh Miller, Agassiz and our old time patriots. But labor having no good end in view, labor that is merely muscular expansion and contraction for the sake of making and keeping money, is only a method of soul murder. We need never be afraid of labor, provided we work with the right spirit. Anna Dickinson used to clean street crossings to earn money to pay for books.—The Farmer and Manufacturer.

The Two Partings.

On a winter evening twenty years ago, a fair young girl stood before the glass in her own pleasant little room, giving the last touch to her toilet. That was the first party of the season, and perhaps Emma might be excused if she lingered a little longer than usual, smoothing once again her dark brown hair, and adjusting the folds of her beautiful dress.

"Come, Emma," called her mother at length; "I am afraid that you forget Mr. B. is waiting for you."

No, Emma had not forgotten, as the rosy blush that stole across her cheek testified. Her last thought, as she stood smiling at her reflection in the glass had been, "This is the color which he likes; I am sure he will be pleased."

Quickly she hurried down stairs, and after playfully excusing her delay, while the flush deepened at Mr. B.'s evident admiration, turned to her mother saying, "I believe I am ready at last."

"Take good care of yourself, darling, and don't stay late," said the mother as she wrapped a warm shawl around the slender form.

Their destination was soon reached, and as the young man moved through the brilliantly lighted room, many a glance of admiration was cast at his companion, and more than one of his friends whispered, "James is a lucky fellow; I'd give a good deal to monopolize Miss Emma as he does."

The evening sped joyously on, and at length towards its close refreshments were handed around. Mr. B. was standing a little apart from Emma, who was the center of a laughing group of girls, when the lady of the house, with a smile, offered him a glass of wine.

"No; I thank you; I do not drink it," was the reply.

"Pshaw! what nonsense," she returned, "no one has refused it this evening, and I don't intend to allow you to be the first. Come just one glass; it can't hurt any one."

"I can not do it," he answered gravely, "for I have determined never to taste a drop."

"Come here, Emma," called the lady, "I want you to coax this obstinate young man to take a glass of wine. I know he will not refuse."

Emma took the glass in her little white hand, and with a smile that few could have resisted, said, "Come, James, you will take just this one glass?"

"No, Emma," he said with a powerful effort, "I have made up my mind; you must not ask me to change it."

"Then you shall not accompany me home to-night, Mr. B.," said Emma, with an angry flash in her dark eye. "Now take your choice."

"I must bid you good-by then, Emma, if it comes to that," he said sorrowfully; "I would gladly do anything else for you, but that I can not do." So saying he bowed and turned away.

"Never mind, Emma, I will see you home," said a young man standing near, whose flushed face betokened that he had taken more than one glass. "Let him go, the ill-natured fellow."

So saying, he offered his arm, which Emma accepted, and they moved off together.

More than ten years had passed away. Mr. B. was married, and in a prosperous business, and by degrees the incident of his parting with Emma was almost forgotten.

One day a man with whom he had a slight acquaintance, came to his store and asked for employment.

"I am afraid I cannot give it to you, Norris," said the man earnestly; "I make it a rule never to have any one in my employ who is intemperate."

"But I mean to stop all that, Mr. B.," said the man in a decided tone. "I have made up my mind to quit drinking entirely. It's rather hard not to give a man a chance when he is trying to reform."

"Well," said Mr. B.—partially relenting, "I will try you; come into the back part of the store and I will give you some work."

A bundle was soon made up, with which Norris departed. Several days elapsed, and the work was not returned. Mr. B. sent to his residence to ask the reason.

Alas! it was the same old tale of sorrow. The husband and father had gone on a drunken frolic, leaving a wife and three starving children.

Mr. B.'s generous heart prompted him to go to their relief at once. He entered the miserable dwelling and found the sick woman lying in a room almost bare of furniture, while the children, sitting on the floor by the bedside, were crying for bread. A few kind words and a promise of something to eat, soon dried up their tears; and hastening to the grocery, he returned with an ample supply, which he broke among the famishing children.

While he stood smiling at their delight, the mother burst into tears, and exclaimed: "Oh Mr. B., can you forgive me?"

"What do you mean?" he asked in astonishment.

"Don't you remember Emma F.—? Don't you remember my offering the wine at the party, and your refusing it? God knows I wish I could forget it, but it seems as if it were branded on my heart in letters of fire."

It was some moments before Mr. B. could realize that the miserable creature before him was indeed the bright, fascinating girl from whom he had parted so many years ago.

"Poor Emma, how you must have suffered," he said, compassionately.

"But do you forgive me?" she asked anxiously.

"Certainly, say no more about it. You must not live in this wretched place, is your mother living?"

"Yes, sir; in the country."

"Would you like to go back to her with the children?"

"Yes, sir; but I have no means," she answered sadly.

"Do not trouble yourself," said Mr. B., "as soon as you are sufficiently recovered, I will take care of that part of the undertaking. Let me know if there is anything I can do for you. No thanks," he added, as the poor woman commenced a grateful acknowledgment, "good-bye."

This was the second parting.

Young ladies, you who are accustomed to press your gentlemen friends to partake of wine, pause now and ask yourself the question, whether you are prepared for the miserable fate of a drunkard's wife.

Idle Hands.

Mr. Thornton returned home at his usual mid-day hour, and as he passed the parlor door he saw his daughter, a young lady of 19, lounging on the sofa with a book in her hand. The whirr of his wife's sewing machine fell on his ears at the same moment. Without pausing at the parlor door, he kept on to the room from which came the sound of industry.

Mrs. Thornton did not observe the entrance of her husband. She was bending close down over her work, and the noise of her machine was louder than his footsteps on the floor. Mr. Thornton stood looking at her for some time without speaking.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed the tired woman, letting her foot rest upon the treadle, and straightening herself up "this pain in my side is almost beyond endurance."

"Then why do you sit there killing yourself?" said Mr. Thornton.

Mr. Thornton's aspect was unusually sober.

"What's the matter? Why do you look so serious?" asked his wife. "Has anything gone wrong?" Mrs. Thornton's countenance grew slightly troubled. Things had gone wrong in her husband's business more than once, and she had learned the occurrence of disaster.

"Things are wrong all the time," he replied, in some impatience of manner.

"In your business?" Mrs. Thornton spoke a little faintly.

"No nothing especially out of the way there; but it's wrong at home."

"I don't understand you, Harvey—what is wrong at home, pray?"

"Wrong for you to sit in pain and exhaustion over that sewing machine, while an idle daughter lounges over a novel in the parlor. That's what I wish to say."

"It isn't Effie's fault. She often asks to help me. But I cannot see the child put down to household drudgery. Her time will come soon enough. Let her have a little ease and comfort while she may."

"If we said that about our sons," replied Mr. Thornton, "and acted on the word, what efficient men they would make for life's trials and duties! You are wrong in this thing—all wrong, and if Effie is a right-minded girl, she will have more true enjoyment in the consciousness that she is lightening her mother's burdens than it is possible to obtain from the finest novel ever written. It is a poor compliment to Effie's moral sense to suppose that she can be contented to sit with idle hands, while her mother is worn down with toil beyond her strength. Hester, it should not be!"

"And it shall not be!" said a quick firm voice.

Mr. Thornton and his wife started, and turned to the speaker, who had entered the room unobserved, and had been a listener to nearly all the conversation we have recorded.

"It shall not be!" and Effie came and stood by Mr. Thornton. Her face was crimson; her eyes flooded with tears, through which light was flashing.

"It isn't all my fault," she said. "I've asked mother a great many times to let me help her, but she always put me off, and says it is easier to do a thing herself than to show another. Maybe I'm a little dull—but every one has to learn, you know. Mother didn't get her hand in fairly with that machine for two or three weeks; I am certain that it won't take me any longer. If she'd only teach me how to use it I could help her a great deal. And, indeed father, I am willing."

"Spoken in the right spirit, my daughter," said Mr. Thornton approvingly. Girls should be as useful as boys, and in the very things most likely to be required of them when they become women in the responsible position of wives and mothers. Habit and skill will make easy what might come hard and be felt as very burdensome."

"And you would have her abandon all self-improvement," said Mrs. Thornton. Give up reading, music, society—"

"There are," said Mr. Thornton, as his wife paused for another word, "some 15 or 16 hours of each day, in which mind and hand should be rightly employed. Now, let us see how Effie is spending these long and ever-recurring periods of time. Come, my daughter, sit down; we have this subject fairly before us."

Effie sat down, and Mr. Thornton drew a chair in front of his wife and daughter.

"Take yesterday, for instance," said the father, "how was it spent?" You arose at 7, I think."

"Yes, sir I came down just as the breakfast bell was rung," replied Effie.

"And your mother was up at 5:30, I know, and complained of feeling so weak that she could hardly dress herself. But, for all this, she was at work until breakfast time. Now, if you had risen at six, and shared your mother's work until seven, you would have taken an hour from her day's burden, and certainly lost nothing from your music, self-improvement or social intercourse. How was it after breakfast? How was the morning spent?"

"I practised on the piano an hour after breakfast."

"So far so good. What then?"

"I read the 'Cavalier' till 11."

Mr. Thornton shook his head and enquired: "After 11 o'clock how was the time spent?"

"I dressed myself and went out a little after 12 o'clock."

"An hour spent in dressing?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did you go?"

"I called on Helen Boyd, and we took a walk down Broadway."

"And came home just in time for dinner? I think I met you at the door?"

"Yes, sir."

"How was it after dinner?"

"I slept from 3 until 5, and took a bath and

dressed myself. From 6 until tea time I sat at the parlor window."

"And after tea?"

"Read the 'Cavalier' till I went to bed."

"At what hour?"

"Eleven o'clock."

"Now, we can make up the account," said Mr. Thornton. "You rose at 7 and retired at 11—16 hours. And from 7 your own account of the day, but a single hour was spent in anything useful—that was the hour at the piano. Now your mother was up at 5:30, and went to bed from her sheer inability to work any longer, at 9:30. Sixteen hours for her also. How much reading did you do in that time?"

And Mr. Thornton looked at his wife.

"Don't talk to me of reading. I've no time to read," Mrs. Thornton answered a little impatiently.

"And yet," said Mr. Thornton, you were always fond of reading, and I can remember when no day went by without an hour or two passed with your books. Did you lie down after dinner?"

"Of course not."

"And you didn't take a pleasant walk down Broadway, or sit at the parlor window with Effie? How about that?"

There was no reply.

"Now, the case if a very plain one," continued Mr. Thornton. "In fact, nothing could be plainer. You spend from 14 to 16 hours in hard work, while Effie, taking yesterday as a sample, spends about the same time in what is little better than idleness. Suppose a new adjustment were to take place, and Effie were to be usefully employed helping you 8 hours of each day, she would still have 8 hours left for self-improvement and recreation; and you relieved from your present overtasked condition, might get back a portion of your health and spirits, of which these too heavy duties have robbed you."

"Father," said Effie, speaking through her tears that were falling over her face, "I never saw things in this light. Why haven't you talked to me before, I've often felt as if I'd like to help her; she says that 'you can't do it; I'd rather do it myself.' Indeed it isn't my fault."

"It may not have been in the past," Effie replied Mr. Thornton, "but it will be in the future, unless there is a new arrangement of things. It is a false social sentiment that lets daughters become idlers, while mothers, fathers and sons take up the daily burden of work and bear it through all the business hours."

Mrs. Thornton did not come gracefully into the new order of things proposed by her husband and accepted by Effie. False pride in her daughter, that future lady ideal, and an inclination to do herself, rather than to take the trouble to teach another, were all so many impediments. But Effie and her father were both in earnest, and it was not long before the overtaken mother's weary face began to lose its look of weariness, and her languid frame to come up to an erect bearing. She could find time for the old pleasures in books, now and then for a healthy walk in the streets, and a call on some valued friend.

Corrections and Charities.

The conference of county agents and convention of the board of Corrections and Charities will be held in Jackson on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 5 and 6. The joint convention of agents and the board will be held on Tuesday, and will be opened with an address by Bishop Hillis, chairman of the board, and the programme will consist of the following papers: "Dealing with accused and criminal children," by Bradford Smith of Wayne county; "Putting children into homes," by Dr. John W. Falley, agent for Hillsdale county; "Visiting children who have been indentured," by A. O. Hyde, agent for Calhoun county; "Extension of the system of county agents to carry out sections 1, 2, 5, and 6, of act No. 260, laws of 1881," by Senator Geo. A. Farr. An general conference of county agents will be held at 3 p. m., and discussions of interesting topics. On Tuesday evening and Wednesday the regular convention of the board will occur. It will be opened with addresses by the chairman and by Governor Jerome. During the convention papers will be presented on the following topics: "Relation of the state board of health to corrections and charities," by Dr. H. B. Baker, secretary of the state board of health; "Relation of Christianity to penal and pauper matters," by Rev. E. W. Childs of Jonesville; "The right and duty of the state towards children morally exposed by their surroundings," by Levi L. Barber of Detroit; "The criminal insane," by Dr. I. E. Emerson of Detroit. These will be followed by discussions of questions previously submitted, recommendations of the state board of corrections and charities to the incoming legislature, and recommendations of the association of county superintendents. In the evening Mrs. T. M. Cooley of Ann Arbor will present a paper on "The reformatory for girls," and President Angell of the University will address the convention on "Penal and pauper matters in heathen lands." A cordial invitation is extended to state officers and boards, members of the legislature, and to all persons connected, publicly or privately, with penal or charitable institutions or work.—Lansing Republican.

The Religion We Want.

We want a religion that softens the step, and tunes the voice to melody, and fills the eye with sunshine, and checks the impatient exclamation and harsh rebuke—a religion that is polite, deferential to superiors, courteous to inferiors, and considerate to friends; a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being cross when dinner is late, and keeps the wife from fretting when he tracks the newly-washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes him midful of the scraper and the door-mat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross and amuses the children as well as instructs them; cares for the servants besides paying them promptly; projects the honey-moon into the harvest-moon, and makes the happy home like the Eastern fig tree bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that shall interpose between the ruts and the gullies and rocks of the highways of life, and the sensitive souls that are traveling over them.

READ a good magazine one year and you will find that you can't afford to do without it.

WITH The Farmers' Review the VISITOR will cost but ten cents a year.

Youths' Department.

ADVICE TO THE CHILDREN.

BY LETTIE LESTER.

Read at the children's meeting, Weston Grange, No. 276. Children, whatever your calling, And whatever your aim in life, Keep yourselves pure in the morning, Though the world is full of strife. When you're older you'll never be sorry That you did what was right in your youth, If you walk in the path of virtue, And speak and act the truth. Don't waste the precious hours Of childhood's morning bright, But begin your life work early, And labor for the right. Sow the precious seeds of knowledge In your young minds well away, For where they do not grow, I fear The weeds would grow, some day. Many an aged person, With bitter sighs and tears, Looks back to his youth and manhood, And thinks of the wasted years, When, had he done his whole duty, And worked as well as played, He might have had wealth and learning. Or, at least, an honest trade. But, instead, he was idle and thoughtless, To please no one else did he try, And now he regrets his past actions, And thinks of them all with a sigh. Be honest in handling money, That you may be trusted by all men, And prompt, so that those who have trusted, Will willingly trust you again. Keep account of each day and its doings, Have all bargains written and signed, Remember that debt is a clanking chain, Which the strongest hands may bind. Keep the best of company only, No matter where you may be, And remember you'd better be lonely Than to be in some company. The truth is best to be spoken, Even though it may bring you blame; And the grandest of all earth's riches, Is the wealth of a pure, good name! In fact, we should live so nobly, That, when our time shall come, We may meet our friends and loved ones In the beautiful heavenly home.

The Extremes of the Subject.

Nieces and Nephews.—The decision to which the subject of dancing has led has indeed surprised me. But for all that has been said I don't think even one person's belief or disbelief has been changed one iota. The subject has been treated in the extremes and I very much doubt if the assertions made could be sustained by personal proof. But I am glad the subject was brought up for you have all seemed willing to write on it, which is not the case with the subject I gave you. Laura is the only one who has written anything and then only in brief. It has made me a little diffident about giving another subject so I will await your choice. AUNT NINA.

Dancing Condemned.

Dear Cousins:—It has been some time since I have written anything for the Youth's Department, but I have read all of the letters, and have been quite interested in the discussion of the subject of dancing. I was disappointed in hearing so little on the other side of the subject, that is, in favor of dancing. Ella Spaulding seems to be in favor of dancing but fails to tell us where is the benefit derived from this amusement. In answer to her question asked "those who think dancing silly" I can say I think those games mentioned exceedingly silly but not in the least harmful so far as their moral influence is concerned; in fact they are so silly that they are scarcely ever played except by very young people. If we do not believe in dancing does it necessarily follow that we must play such games as "snap-and-catch-em," or "the needle's-eye," or "love-in-the-dark," etc.? Not in the least. At any rate myself and my young friends and associates have never found these games indispensable or necessary when we have met for an evening's enjoyment. Dancing seems to be a sort of honorable road to vice and sin; that is, a method sanctioned by public opinion, while these "kissing parties" are disgusting and offensive to refined people. I think that the picture presented by Pretty-by-night is not in the least over-drawn or exaggerated. It is very possible that none of our Granger cousins are guilty of attending dances where such company is to be found, but if there are not some even in their selected parties whose influence is not good, these parties must be selected with great care, which is not the case. The majority of dancing parties are made up of the most vicious and depraved classes of society. To be sure the individuals of the company are not all bad, but the leaders and those recognized as such, are usually people whose moral influence is not elevating or refining. This for country dances, which are as nothing compared with dancing in the cities. There it is we see the evil, depravity, vice and revelry. Here is where the picture drawn by Pretty-by-night, will apply. Here is where pure, innocent, hardworking girls are drawn into that fearful vortex from which so few ever escape; and this, too, by depraved and insinuating men, men whose highest ambi-

tion is to win at a game of faro, or to allure some innocent girl into a life of sin and shame: A life fearful to contemplate but, alas! terribly true. A life where the unfortunate victims are compelled to sell their very souls for a mere pittance; a life which when once commenced cannot be reformed, for the same society that sanctions and countenances these dances and proceedings, and who make idols of these gamblers and depraved men because they are stylish and can sport a gold watch or a diamond ring, is the first to push the fallen woman down if she attempts to arise.

This is a true picture and all comes from dancing being held up before these young girls as an innocent amusement by leaders (?) in society. Must we then stay at home and not associate with each other because dancing and kissing parties are injurious? Certainly not. We may attend lectures, literary societies and various entertainments, and when we meet for an evening's enjoyment we may have music, conversation on pleasant topics, or suitable games and plays.

Dancing not only injures us morally but also physically. One-half of the cases of consumption (that much dreaded disease) have their origin in the ball-room. Dancing can not be successfully conducted without cigars and liquors for refreshments, and so intemperance and dancing go hand-in-hand.

Compare, if you will, the dancing portion of the community with those who oppose dancing; which will you choose for your associates? There may be no harm in the carefully selected party engaging in dancing so far as that individual occasion is concerned, neither is there harm in taking a taste of intoxicating liquor every day, if it goes no farther, but does that make intemperance right? or would you advise your brother to select his gin, take it regularly but not to take enough to intoxicate? How long, think you, before he would be a drunkard? Then let us associate together, but indulge in nothing that has not a tendency to make us better and consequently more capable of enjoyment. Let us hear from all soon, and give us a new subject for discussion. I thank the cousins for giving their ages as requested and for your long letters to the VISITOR. FRED H. SPAULDING. Hilliards, Mich., Nov. 20, 1882.

In Favor of Dancing.

Aunt Nina and Cousins:—As I feel like giving you my opinion on dancing, and our column is not apt to be crowded, I guess there will be room for me.

I see Aunt Nina has spoken a word for the dancers but most of the cousins seem to think it a terrible thing to dance. But I think it is a very pleasant and nice amusement, and far superior in morality to the games usually played at church socials, and the like where you chase around after someone often tearing your clothes or theirs, all for the sake of a kiss. The kissing may be well enough sometimes but when it comes to kissing every one who wants you to and in a crowd, I had rather be excused, and in almost every company even church socials there are some we would think it preferable to dance with and keep at arms length than to have them kissing you. I think there is less pollution about it. I have attended a number of social parties where there was dancing also some where there was not, and I must say that for quietness, civility, and good manners, the dancing parties stand first.

As for public balls I never attend them but I know some very nice people who do, and I cannot see that they are hurt by it; but I suppose it must be at public balls that "young innocent girls go night after night and swing in the arms of depraved men." But around here public balls are not held of tenor than once in two weeks at the least and generally two or three months comes nearer the rule. I suppose in large cities they are often, but I guess our Granger girls and boys would not patronize them if they were.

As to not going any where but to Grange, I think "variety is the spice of life" and I am afraid that the young people that never went anywhere else would be apt to be dull and stupid and not very good Patrons either. We are not expected to step around very lively in Grange except during initiation and I think an hour or two of dancing occasionally would brighten up both old and young Patrons and do good rather than harm. I have often heard people who oppose dancing say it looked so silly. Well, perhaps it does to them; but how does it look to others to see those same people chase some one around the rooms until they puff like porpoises to get a kiss from one they would not dare dance with for fear of being degraded? But that was all right of course; not silly about that.

Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel But oh! so badly used. And common sense, thou precious treasure; But oh! so much abused. Ella Spaulding, I am afraid if we were all capable of writing such fine letters as Will and Sweet Brier we should be tempted to do so, and our column would be rather dull for want of variety in style, not that I think them dull by any means but it would hardly do for us all to be so ponderous. I wish others would express their views on Aunt Nina's subject, I want the opinions of all the cousins if we could have them. There is Ellen, Fred Spaulding, Charlie, Archie,

Sweet Brier, and a host of others I long to hear from. I presume as I have dared to disagree with some of the rest of our young Grangers they will criticise me, and if they do all right, let them criticise the CRITIC.

More About Dancing.

Dear Cousins:—I thought I would like to have a little chat with you this evening. I have read your letters with a great deal of interest. Nettie, you do not agree with me in regard to dancing; it is an amusement that is indulged in by people of the higher as well as the lower ranks of life, by people who are held in the highest regard and esteem by their fellowmen. I am personally acquainted with a violinist who has "played" for dances where James A. Garfield formed one of the company. We admit that there is a fascination about dancing, so there is about music, reading, sketching, and a great many other amusements. As regards exposure to night air, it has been conceded by some of our leading physicians, that night air is the purest of all air, and as to "broken rest," youth and a good digestion will soon overcome its effects. So dear little cousin don't form your decision so hastily. Dancing is mentioned in Holy Writ, and is we might say a time honored amusement.

But enough of this. Laura thinks we have been treated to a surprise by Will. I think he is the esse of our department and to know that he is not an "Oscar Wilde" is indeed a pleasant surprise. Laura, I quite agree with you as to correspondence.

Well, dear cousins, with the waste basket looming up before me like some grim spectre I bid you good night. ALICE L. STEWART. Highland, Osceola Co., Nov. 10, 1882.

THE REAPER DEATH.

DIX.—Our Divine Master in his wisdom has once more visited our Grange, and taken from us our beloved Brother DEXTER O. DIX, a worthy charter member of Pearl Grange No. 81, therefore, Resolved, that in the death of Brother DIX our Order has lost a valuable member, our beloved Sister a devoted companion, the family an affectionate father, and the community a good citizen; and that we will cherish the memory of our brother, and extend to his bereaved widow and family our warmest sympathy. Resolved, That our charter and implements be draped in mourning for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and be printed in the GRANGE VISITOR. Also that this tribute be spread on our Grange record.

TREADWELL.—Resolutions adopted by Wheatland Grange at its regular session Nov. 3, 1882. Our hearts have been saddened and called to render tribute to the memory of our worthy brother C. L. TREADWELL, a member of Wheatland Grange, No. 273, who died Oct. 1, 1882. Therefore Resolved, That in the death of our brother the Order has met with an irreparable loss, the community a good member, and the family a kind and loving husband and father.

Resolved, That our sorrow stricken sister and family, whose pathways are thus darkened by this affliction, we extend our fraternal sympathy. Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for 90 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and entered on our Grange record.

SHERIDAN.—Died at Glen Arbor, Leelanaw county, of consumption, September 15th, 1882, Sister MARY A. SHERIDAN, a charter member, and wife of L. F. Sheridan, the Worthy Lecturer of Empire Grange, No. 374. Therefore Resolved, That this Grange deeply lament the death, and most earnestly tender our sympathies to our sorrow stricken Brother and the family whose pathway is thus darkened by this affliction.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for sixty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication and recorded on the minutes of the Grange.

HART.—Died in Osego October 6, THEODORE HART. In the death of Brother Hart, Osego Grange has sustained the irreparable loss of one of its most respected, honored and beloved members, and, WHEREAS, We deeply sympathize with his family in the loss of a loving husband and ever kind and indulgent father, a dutiful son and an affectionate brother, and, WHEREAS, The public has lost an honest, efficient and careful officer, the church an industrious and conscientious worker, and the community at large an upright, faithful and honorable citizen; Therefore, Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of our beloved brother the expressions of our profound grief, and unlimited sympathy.

Resolved, That we bow to God's high purpose in perfect faith, knowing that our Heavenly Father doeth all things well; and we mourn the loss of a good man gone before, as we should mourn for a brother. Resolved, That our hall and charter be draped in mourning for six months from the date of our brother's death, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, and the Press for publication.

Real Profit Entirely Overlooked.

A Baltimore man who bought a farm a few years ago was recently approached by a friend who had some money to invest, and who asked: "Can I buy a pretty fair farm for \$15,000?" "Yes, about that figure." "And I'll want to lay out about \$10,000 in improvements, I presume?" "Yes, fully that." "And can I invest another \$18,000 in blooded stock?" "I think you can." "And \$5,000 more in grading, filling up, creating fish ponds, and so forth?" "Well, you may get through with that sum." "That's \$40,000; now let's figure the income." "Oh you don't need pencil or paper," said the victim, as a shade of sorrow darkened his face. "The income will be about \$3 for turnips, \$2 for potatoes, \$5 or \$6 for corn, and a bull calf or two at \$3 a head. To save time, call it \$25. I'll see you again in a day or two. Maybe I've forgotten something which will add a dollar more. Morning to you."—Wall Street Daily News.

Judicial Reforms.

In accordance with what they have deemed the wisest policy, the people have adopted the constitutional amendment increasing circuit judges' salaries. The greatest inducement leading to this no doubt was the belief that an increase of salary would secure better men to the bench and lead to a reapportionment of districts, increasing their size, decreasing the number, and so effecting a saving or at least not much increasing the total sum now paid to the state judiciary. This is the work of the legislature and the one about to assemble should be at it early. A scheme of consolidation of districts might be arranged. For instance, a law might provide for the combination of the Van Buren-Kalamazoo and Allegan-Otawara districts, at the time when the present judges' terms expire, and so on through the state. By this plan no judge would be disturbed during the term for which he was elected, and injustice would be done to no one. Some of the northern districts, already large in territory and growing in population, might be undisturbed. The legislature should also introduce a much needed reform by excluding from the circuit courts a certain class of cases, those in which the sum involved is trivial, which now compose a large part of the business of such courts. Justices of the peace should be given final jurisdiction in all cases wherein the sum involved is \$25 or less. As the laws are now, a suit involving any sum whatever, from one cent upward, may be appealed from the justice to the circuit court, and from one quarter to one half of the civil cases on the calendars of the circuit courts of the state are such appealed suits. This causes a useless expenditure of public money, for the ends of justice are no better served. Such cases are always questions of debt or damages, and could be settled as satisfactorily to all concerned in the justice as in the circuit court. Appeals are most frequently the result of the desire of the appellee to avert the just verdict of the lower court. There are many other reforms needed in our judicial system, but they can not all be brought about at once. Those above referred to would make a good beginning.—Allegan Gazette.

The North American Review

For December commands attention no less by the eminence of its contributors than by the value and timeliness of its table of contents. First, there is a symposium on "The Health of American Women," regarded from three distinct points of view: Dr. Dio Lewis considers the question as it is effected by the prevailing style of feminine attire especially by the practice of tight lacing; Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton points out the many injurious influences of social environment; and Dr. James Read Chadwick sets forth the effects of climate and food, and finally discusses the question whether the modification produced in the European human type by transfer to America lessens the fertility of women. Gov. Buren R. Sherman, of Iowa, writes of the "Constitutional Prohibition" of the liquor traffic in that State, and maintains that the measure is in entire accord with the traditions of the original settlers, and approved by men of all political parties and all nationalities. General Grant, in an article entitled "An Undeserved Stigma," states the facts of Gen. Fitz John Porter's case, and argues that the sentence of the court martial that cashiered him was based on a misconception of the essential circumstances. Richard A. Proctor writes of "The Influence of Food on Civilization," discussing with much learning and force some of the most interesting sociological problems of the present day and of the near future. Prof. Fisher, of Yale College, in defining the cause of "The Decline of Clerical Authority," holds that the decline, which affects the status of church and minister only as a part or function of the secular State, is by no means to be regretted, and that the spiritual influence of the church and its ministry is to-day greater than of old. Finally, there is a symposium upon the conditions of "Success on the Stage," the contributors being some of our most prominent actors—John McCullough, Joseph Jefferson, Madame Mojezka, Lawrence Barrett, Maggie Mitchell, and William Warren.

The Century Magazine for December

Variety and freshness of illustrations and literary features are claimed for the December Century. John Marshall, the Great Chief-Justice, is the subject of the frontispiece, which, with character sketches and many portraits, belongs to E. V. Smalley's paper on "The Supreme Court of the United States." Besides giving a clear idea of the functions of the Supreme Court, the writer describes picturesquely the routine and the humor of that dignified body, and gives several anecdotes of the chief-justices. "My Adventures in Zuni" is Frank H. Cushing's first paper on the remarkable tribe of Pueblo Indians with whom he has been living as an adopted chief for two years or more. William Elliott Griffith explains "The Coran Origin of Japanese Art." "The Taxidermal Art" is the subject of several beautiful engravings of mounted birds and animals, and in the text, Franklin H. North writes with freshness about taxidermists and the curious features of their art. A portrait of the late Dr. John Brown, the author of the inimitable story "Rab and His Friends," which includes a portrait of the mastiff Rab and a picture of the author's study, and some amusing grotesques by Dr. Brown, illustrates a charming paper on "Rab's Friend," by Andrew Lang. Something between a story and a satiric essay is Henry James, Jr.'s "Point of View," which has, as a study of American manners, even more interest than "Daisy Miller." Professor Lonsberry, of Yale, returns to "The Problem of Spelling Reform," and makes a forcible argument in favor of it, and John Burroughs talks delightfully of the "Hard Fare" of the birds and small animals when winter is unusually severe. The poems of the number are by the late Sydney Lanier, Professor Henry A. Beers, Andrew B. Saxton, L. Frank Tooker; and in "Bric-a-Brac" by John Vance Cheney, J. A. Macon, H. C. Bunner, Frank D. Sherman, and others. "Western Careers for Eastern Young Men" is the leading article in "Topics of the Times," and the other departments treat a variety of timely subjects.

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The Atlantic Monthly

For 1883 will contain Contributions in almost every number by

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," etc. "Michael Angelo, a Drama" which was to be completed by HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, And which will run through three numbers of the magazine, beginning with January. "The Ancestral Footstep," Outlines of an exceedingly interesting Romance, from the manuscript of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. "Daisy Miller, a Comedy," By HENRY JAMES, JR. A dramatization, with important alterations, of his very popular story "Daisy Miller." Stories, Essays, Sketches and Poems by JOHN G. WHITTIER, WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, SARAH ORNE JEWETT, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, ROSE TERRY COOK, HORACE E. SCUDDER, GEORGE P. LATHROP, HARRIET W. PRESTON, And many others of the best American writers.

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The numbers for November and December will be sent free to all new subscribers for THE ATLANTIC for 1883 who remit before December 1.

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