SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., DECEMBER 15, 1882.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH THIS..

#### Entered at the Post Office at Kalamazoo us Second Class matter.

(ENLARGED) Published on the First and Fifteenth of

#### every month, AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager, To whom all communications should be addressed,

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order, or Draft.

#### Officers National Grange.

MASTER-J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Michigan.
OVERSEER-PUT. DARDEN, Mississippi.
LECTURER-HENRY ESHBAUGH, Missouri.
STRWARD-W. SIMS,
ASST. STEWARD-JOHN J. ROSA, Delaware.
CHAPLAIN-H. O. DERVIES, Maryland.
TREASURER-F. M. McDOWELL, New York.
SECRETARY-WM. M. IRELAND, Washington, D.C.
GATE-KEEPER-JAS.AV. SCOTT, Arkansas.
CERRS-MRS. J. J. WOODMAN, Michigan.
POMONA-MRS. PUT. DARDEN, Mississippi.
FLORA-MRS. I. W. NICHOLSON, New Jersey.
LADY ASST. STEWARD-MRS. WM. SIMS, Kansas.

### Executive Committee.

D. WYATT AIKEN, South	Carolina.
H. JAMES,	Indiana.
DR. J. M. BLANTON,	Virginia.

#### Officers Michigan State Grange. M.-C. G. LUCE, ......Gilead. O.-A. N. WOODRUFF,......Watervliet. S.-S. A. TOOKER,....Lansing. A. S.-A. E. GREEN, ..... Farmington, L.-CHARLES E. MICKLEY..... Thurber. C .- SALMON STEEL, .... Frankfort, Benzie Co. T.-S. F. BROWN, ..... Schoolcraft. Smc.-J. T. COBB, ..... Schoolcraft,

G. K.—ELIJAH BARTLETT,.....Dryden. CHERS.—MES. A. S. STANNARD,....Lowell POMONA.-MRS. H. D. PLATT, ..... Ypsilanti. FLOBA.-Mrs. A N. WOODRUFF,....Watervliet. L. A. S.-MES. A. E. GREEN, ..... Farmington.

### **Executive Committee**

J. Q. A. BURRINGTON,	
J. WEBSTER CHILDS,	Ypsilanti,
F. M. HOLLOWAY,	Hillsdale,
THOMAS MARS,	Berrien Center.
WM. SATTERLEE,	Birmingham.
THOS. F. MOORE,	Adrian
J. G RAMSDELL	
C. G. LUCE, J. T. COBE	

### State Business Agent.

PHUMAS	MASUN,	Chicago,	III.
GEO, W.	HILL	Deta	oit.

#### General Deputy. JOHN HOLBROOK.....Lansing.

### Special Lecturers.

Thos. F. Moore, Adrian, Lenawee C	lo.
M. L. Stevens, Perry, Shiawassee C	o
Mrs. S. Steele,	o
Andrew Campbell,Ypsilanti, Washtenaw C	o
J. W. WingAnn Arbor, Washtenaw C	o

### Breeding in-and-in.

Breeding in-and-in is the most baneful process that can be practiced. Nothing operates so quickly to lessen the vigor of a breed than this, and, if continued, is ruinous. Sometimes the practice is necessary, if we wish to continue certain peculiarities of shape and qualities, but good judgment will suffice for the purpose of accomplishing the desired object. If we wish to perpetuate certain points, it is best to use only males, and when the close breeding has been continued for a sufficient time, a new blood of cocks may be started by introducing a hen from another yard, and breeding from her alone for cocks. The pullet should be bred from a new hen procured from another source. The selections of the two breeding hens should be bred from a new hen procured from another source, The selections of the two breeding hens should be done with care, and they should not be inferior to the stock desired to be crossed. We believe in keeping up a strain of cocks if they possess peculiar merit, and in order to do so in breeding is necessary. If a cock is closely bred or in-bred, it does not interfere with his value for crossing on common fowls, as the cross alone gives.

Breed true if you desire to attain certain objects. Let not the least taint be introduced among your flock. Cull out the weak, and select the strong, and as long as they display vigor and strength, you have nothing to fear. The first sign of decay is in the eggs. They will not hatch well. After awhile none will hatch. As long as your young chicks come forth strong, and keep in health, the in-breeding is doing no damage.-Poul-

#### TIMES AND SEASONS.

There's a time-the proverb tells us-For all things under the sun; Even so may be proper seasons For good works to be done. nd for good words to be said. In the fear lest I or you May miss the happy occasions, Let us here note down a few.

When the trees are heavy with leaves, When the leaves lie underfoot, When fruit on the board is frequent, And while there is rind or root; When the rain comes down from the heavens When the sun comes after rain. When the autumn fields are waving With the weight of golden grain;

When the winds are purple with heather, When the fells are black with cold, When the larches are gay with their tassels red When nuts are shrivel'd and old; Whenever there's growth in the spring-time, Or June close follows May, And so long as the first of January Happens on New-Year's Day;

When mushrooms spring in the meadows, Or toadstools under the trees, When the gnats gyrate in the sunshine, When the oak-boughs strain the breeze: In the days of the cuckoo and swallow, When the sea-gulls flee the foam, When the night-jar croons in the gloaming. Or the owl goes silently home;

When the lake is a placid mirror,
When the mountains melt in mist,
When the depths of the lake are as pillars of gold

On a floor of amethyst;
When a rainbow spans the morning,
When the thunder rends the night,
When the snow on the hills is rosy red
With the black of the replenies, light With the blush of the wakening light;

When the soul is heavy with sadness, When the soul is heavy with stantess,
When tears fall drop by drop,
When the heart is glad as the heart of him
Who climbs to a mountain-top;
When youth unrolls like a bracken-frond,

When age is grandly gray
As the side of a crag that is riven and scarr'd
With the storms of yesterday:— Believe that in all of these seasons Some good may be done or said, And whenever the loving thought and will Are loving enough to wed; And well is it with the happy heart

That hath thoroughly understood How the "time for all things under the sun" Is always the time for good. -W. J. Linton, in St. Nicholas.

### Silk Culture.

II.

Before further progress permit me to refer to the most important agent in the development of this industry in this country.

A little over two years ago some ladies engaged in benevolent work in the city of Philadelphia found in giving relief to the poorer classes by giving employment to those out of work that all avenues of profitable labor and channels of industry were in that large city not only full, but crowded. With the needy looking to them for help it was possible to administer some relief for men by farm labor in the outlying country, but a far larger class of women and girls was much harder to provide for, and the only way that seemed open was to create a new occupation which, while remunerative and productive would be growing and add to the material resources of the country, and what better thing could be hit upon than silk culture which promises to be a wide ly followed pursuit. As a result "The Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States" was incorporated May 31. 1880, whose sole aim is to promote silk cul-

To do this they had to first find out the best variety of silk worm and food, instruct beginners, provide teachers, and then to insure a market for either the cocoons, or raw silk. To further excite public interest and attract attention, two annual exhibitions of American silk have been held, where the process of manufacture was shown, beginning at the reeling from the cocoon, and so on to the weaving. During the summers of 1880-1-2 permanent exhibitions were held in which only American silks were shown. Here I might produce what I find in the Philadelphia Public Ledger of October 13, 1882:

"The Women's Silk Culture Association are in receipt of a number of jars of cocoons which are to enter into competition for the prizes offered last April. These prizes, ten in number, ranging from \$10 to \$100, and amounting to \$500, will be awarded in January next, the specimens received being is expected that more than half of the States will take part in the contest."

As a most appropriate thing to do with the first fruits of silk obtained from cocoons from worms raised on leaves from trees sent out by the Association, it was decided that this product, a contribution of 14 States of the Union, be woven into an elegant dress pattern and presented to Mrs. Lucretia Garfield, our late lamented President's wife,

We have seen one reason why America should grow her own silk in that there is an unsupplied demand, still there is another and more important reason. American silk and American machinery for manufacture are equal, if not superior. With the 200 years of history on this subject it is not from ignorance or inexperience that the culture of silk has not been national, but simply because we have not been obliged to cast about for new means of making money from the exhaustion of our now abundant resources.

"A great deal of second grade silk from India and other remote sources is now used, not so much here as in Europe, the product of an inferior class of moths which may be generally distinguished as the At ticus, whereas the true silk moths the Bombyx differ." Under a microscope the true character of the fibre can be as readily distinguished as if it was a quarter of an inch in diameter, and it is often found that dyes are added to make the fabric heavier.

As to the quality of American silk Loren Blodgett, a writer and experimenter on this subject says:

"I will guarantee that where the same number of fibres are reeled from the cocoon in forming the raw silk reeled here, taking an average of the specimens, that the fabric ultimately produced will weigh heavier in dress goods or in handkerchiefs than if made of the same number of cocoon fibres sent here as Italian.'

From the second annual report of the women's silk culture of the United States I take the following paragraph:

"We now know that we produce silk equal to the best raised in any country in the world, and further, we can produce one pound of silk from less than four pounds of cocoons; notwithstanding the Secretary of the silk manufacturers' Association tells us in his annual report, that it takes (12) twelve pounds of cocoons to make one pound of silk. If it is true that it does take so many in other countries, then we can produce four pounds to their one pound of silk, a great

saving of labor at lea, t." The same society at great expense "obtained a pattern of the silk reels said to be in use in France and Italy, a heavy clumsy affair, all of wood, which stood upon four legs like a table. After it had been in use a little while it warped and become so troublesome to use that it occurred to some members to have a mechanical reel constructed of metal, which would work more accurately, and represent in an improved form, the best ideas we had upon the subject. This was finally decided upon and the services of an expert mechanic being obtained, as a result of his skill a light, easy and rapid running reel has been found eminently satisfactory. It is constructed entirely of metal; it is light and compact, and devised in such a manner that it can be closed together in a very compact form when not in use, or when it is removed from place to place.

"The reel works with great accuracy and without jar or lost motion and it has proved to be most satisfactory as a first effort to construct such a machine in metal. The skillful reeler employed by the Association is enabled to reel more than double the quantity of silk upon this than upon the old wooden reel, a result highly gratifying to the Association, and one that has a very important bearing on the question of the profitable reeling of silk by hand in the United States."

We have shown what more relates to the producer regarding the quality of American silk as compared with the foreign article but we need not stop here in the most satisfactory exhibit. Let us look at another branch -our manufacturing facilities. Again quot-

ing from Loren Blodgett: "In this case, as in many similar ones, American genius is attaining results in machinery far in advance of those in use in the old world. We have in operation in the city of Philadelphia several new machines and combinations of machinery far superior in efficiency to those employed in Europe in similar branches of silk manufacture. One of these I have recently examined and illustrated, the powerful chenille cutter, invented weighed and reeled on December 1st. The in Philadelphia, and adapted to a wide range prizes will be awarded by a committee of of fabrics. Another important class of ma-experts, both the quality and quantity of the chinery is that of compound looms. There cocoons being taken into consideration. It are in Philadelphia several hundred, each doing the work of ten, twelve, or sixteen

person, perhaps, being required to two of these looms, each weaving from eight to sixteen webs of different widths, according to the width of the fringe or the width of the ribbon, or of narrow goods in any form. The same economy is effected in handkerchiefs, and it is to this superiority of design generally, in the construction and application of machinery to the smaller classes of silk goods, that the rapid development of this class of manufacture is due. In one establishment at Fairmont one hundred of these compound looms are weaving and automatically cutting chenille and fringe of the most delicate kind, all the processes being conducted in an automatic manner, and representing the economy we have attained, and the superiority of adaptation through which we have become successful in the manufacture of these goods."

#### Two Kinds of Potatoes.

Mr. H. F. Cummings wanted all to report who tried seeding potatoes with one eye to the hill. I planted three small potatoes, cut to single eyes, of the Mammoth Pearl. I had forty hills, but ten of the hills got destroyed. The remaining thirty hills yielded one hundred and fifty-one pounds, all good size for the table. The largest one weighed one pound and ten ounces.

Last year I planted one of the White Elephant, 14 eyes, about a quarter of a pound, and got 64 pounds of potatoes, mostly large ones. I have been planting one eye in a hill mostly for the past five years and get larger and better potatoes than when I planted whole ones, but not so many pounds to the row or acre.

I think two eyes the best. Four years ago I planted about half an acre of Peach Blows, one and two eyes in a hill. I had the nicest lot of large, even-sized potatoes I ever saw. The same two and three years ago. This year I was sick. The boys cut the potatoes in quarters and put one piece in a hill, and they were large and had a big yield.

SAMUEL MORRIS. Little Prairie Ronde, Nov. 20, '82.

### More About Potatoes.

Bro. Cobb:-I see in the Visitor of Nov. 15th a report from Bro. Merrit of Vermontville Grange, the product of one potato. Now I will give you a report of what I raised from one potato.

On the 9th day of May, I planted one potato of the White Elephant variety, of medium size. It had 23 eyes, which I planted one eye in a hill, 16 inches apart in the row, in good soil, with no especial fertilizer except a little plaster after they came up. From this planting I dug Sept. 18th, 771 pounds. When I planted the eyes, I broke off five sprouts, which I set out, and from them I dug 113 pounds making 89 pounds yield from one potato.

Now, Mr. Merritt, pick your flint and try

Have had a fine fall for doing fall work, with a fair yield of all farm products except

Respectfully, etc.,

CHAS. ALFORD. Fremont, Ottawa Co., Nov.23, 1882.

### Potatoes-560 Bushels per Acre.

Bro. J. T. Cobb, Editor:- As friend Merritt has opened a banter in the VISITOR of Nov. 15, in relation to growing potatoes, I planted four square rods of the White Elephant variety of potatoes and harvested 14 bushels or at the rate of 560 bushels per acre. They were planted two feet apart one way and three feet the other.

Fraternally yours, WILLARD RICHARDS. Fayette Grange, No. 251, Nov. 23, 1882.

### Celery Going to Seed the First Year.

Dr. H. U. Upjohn, of Kalamazoo, has a singular experience to relate in regard to his celery this year. He planted a large portion of his ground early. Another portion was planted later. The early planting grew as usual to a luxuriant growth, and was in the meanwhile banked. But the celery grew and went toseed.

This was a poser to him, certainly something he had never seen before, as the plant being a biennial, requires to be transplanted in the spring in order to raise seed. But in studying over the matter with his friends, they came to this conclusion-the cold weather and frosts in June answered all the purposes of the hibernating season for the celery, hand loom weavers in Europe, and but one and following the law of its own growth, contract disease.

went to seed. Hence Dr. Upjohn lost the entire crop of the first planting of his celery. The later planting not being effected by the frost produced a good crop. I got these facts from Wm. G. Kirby, Esq., of Charleston.

#### Agricultural College Notes.

At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture held at the college Nov. 29, Hon. W. B. McCreery of Flint was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. Webster Childs. Mr. McCreery is well and favorably known through the State and has held many prominent positions, among others that of State treasurer for two terms. His large acquaintance, and varied experience in practical affairs will we believe make him a most valuable member. Mr. Childs, than whom no truer, nobler man have we ever known, will be greatly missed. The educational institutions of our State, especially the agricultural college, never had a more unselfish, devoted friend.

Governor Jerome, ex officio a member of the board, was present at this meeting and presided.

There has been a good deal of criticism on the high price of board at the boarding hall during the past years. The board of agriculture after deliberating over the matter decided to allow students to try the club system another year. The halls (Wells & Williams) are to be arranged to furnish accommodations for five clubs. Each club will elect one of its members steward, who will employ help, make purchases, etc. This will leave the boarding arrangements entirely in the hands of the students and while relieving the board and faculty of all responsibility will it is thought prove satisfactory to the students, by giving them better and cheaper board.

Geo.H. Harrower, instructor in history and political economy for the past two years, was elected full professor with salary of \$1,800 to commence January 1, 1883,

The series of farmers institutes for the coming winter, under the auspices of the State board of agriculture, were arranged as follows:

Barry County-place not decided- Jan. 9 and 10, attended by Profs. Baird, Johnson and Abbot.

Kalamazoo County. Jan. 11 and 12, Profs.

Cook, Abbot and Kedzie. Armada, Macomb County, Jan. 16 and 17, Profs. Kedzie, McEwan and Baird,

Oakland County, Walled Lake, Jan. 18 and 19, Profs. Carpenter, McEwan and

St. Clair County, Jeddo, Jan. 23 and 24, Profs. Beal, Cook, and Harrower.

Muskegon County, Trent, Jan. 25 and 26. Profs. Johnson, Carpenter and Harrower. Prof. James Saterlee of Greenville, Mich.,

professor elect of horticulture, has spent some days at the college recently. He takes charge of his department Jan. 1. It is expected that he will occupy the steward's rooms in Williams' hall, Prof. Saterlee is a man of sterling worth, has had some years of practical experience, which will be of great value to him in his new position. We believe he will prove a judicious and successful manager and teacher. He will be most cordially welcomed to his new position by all of the members of the faculty.

Lansing, Michigan, Nov. 29, 1882.

A badly worn or broken-down farm implement of any kind is a bad investment. The loss of time from stoppage when work should be hurried is usually more expensive than the money cost of repairs. Too much repairing can not be afforded for an old implement, wagon or other vehicle. The story is told of a man who said the worst luck that ever befel him was finding a linch-pin. It was of no use un-till he had first a wheel and finally an entire wagon, which being made in pieces proved twice as costly as the purchase of a new one.

ORCHARD GRASS, - Mrs Helen Y. Bailey, of New Hampshire, reporting her experi-ence with orchard grass, declares that "no other variety can bear comparison with it in int of holding out year after year, and he hay from it is preferred to any other by all kinds of stock.

In the excavations at Herculaneum, grain has been found charred at the time the city was destroyed, 1,800 years ago, yet so perfectly preserved that the different kinds are easily distinguished.

Do not undertake to keep sheep on low and undrained lands. They will surely

# The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, - DECEMBER 15. Single copy, six months, ....

Single copy, one year, \_\_\_\_ 50 Eleven copies, one year \_\_\_\_ 5 00 To ten trial subscribers for three months we will send the VISITOR for----Address, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich. Sample copies free to any address.

#### INDEX TO THIS NUMBER,

Breeding in and in -Times and Seasons-Silk Cul-ture-Two Kinds of Potatoes-More About Potatoes—Potatoes-560 Bushels per Acre—Celery Go-ing to Seed the First Year—Agricultural College

The State Capitol Engraving—Legal Reform—Another Monopoly—Several Matters—The Secretary's Report for the Fiscal Year 1882—VISITOR Re-

Justice—Our Clubbing List—Report of Committee on Transportation at National Grange—Report of Committee on Agriculture—The Liquor Law— Cass County Farmer's Institutes—A Surprise Par-ty—Lecturers in Michigan—Notices of Meetings 3

It Never Pays-The National Grange-The Defective Patent Laws Shown Up — Plaster — A Strange Suit .....

The Master's Address Before the State Grange, 1882 -The Olive Branch..... The Wanderer's Return-True Culture-Dancing-From the Dark Side — Company Manners — The Christmas St. Nicholas — Fighting about Trifles — Extreme Legal Solicitude—The Reaper Death—

A Lawyer's Grab-The Merchants and the Rrilroads -Candidates for Farmers-Advertisements.... 8

# Secretary's Pepartment.

J. T. COBB. - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

#### THE STATE CAPITOL ENGRAVING.

We have sent several dozen lithographs of the State Capitol to those, entitled to them by virtue of having sent us five or more names of subscribers and \$2.50, since our offer in the Visitor of March 15th. If we have neglected to send to any person entitled to this fine engraving we shall promptly forward it on receipt of notice.

UNTIL WITHDRAWN THIS IS MADE A STANDING OFFER-FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR ONE YEAR WILL ENTITLE THE PER-SON SENDING US THE NAMES AND \$2.50 TO A SPLENDID LITHOGRAPH OF THE STATE CAPITOL OF MICHIGAN, SIZE OF SHEET 22X28 INCHES.

#### LEGAL REFORM.

The proposition to increase the salaries of circuit judges has brought to the surface the old question of reform in the administration of the law. The judges and lawyers ought to be foremost in the agitation of this important question. If the evils which have been referred to so frequently in the VISITOR and which are recognized by all intelligent citizens are only imaginary, then these genthemen ought to have something to say by way of explanation or in defense of the mode of procedure in our courts of law. They have generally preserved a dignified silence upon the subject except an occasional intimation that the evils complained of are necessary and can never be remedied.

The practical common sense of business men has taught them that our courts of law are both insufficient and enormously expensive. The methods of procedure are in the hands of those who are personally interested in increasing expenses and burdens of litigation. No effort seems to be put forth to make the courts of any real use to the people. In some States sweeping reforms have been inthreduced, but in Michigan very little progress has been made. The absurdities of the ancient common law proceedings have been somewhat modified by statute, but not essentially changed. We have the same barbarous jargon of technicalities and many of the same legal fictions that were employed in England centuries ago. The world seems to have advanced in everything except in the administration of justice in the few common law States in this country. New methods are adopted everywhere to facilitate the transaction of business and avoid delays, but in our courts delays are cultivated and encouraged. Reams of paper are used in the transcription of forms that are wholly meaningless and are never read in court or even referred to except by an abbreviated name. These absurd writings are solemnly filed and copies are duly served as a part of the mysterious jugglery of the case. A large part of this painful foolishness is carried on in the clerk's office and in the offices of the respective attorneys, but the minutest details of form are insisted upon. Every step that is taken requires time and if anything should be omitted, full time is given for amendment. Form is everything and time is regarded as of no importance whatever.

England, the most conservative of all countries, adopted the reformed code some years ago and at one blow cut off a mass of superstitions and endless forms that had hampered the courts since the dark ages,

It is idle to look for reforms from within, If reforms come at all, they will be forced ber and see if we can't save you some monupon an unwilling profession; or at least no ey when you renew for your weekly pasign of improvement to any perceptible ex- per or your magazine.

tent has yet dawned appon a long suffering

The people must and will protest against the continuance of usages that make our courts worse than useless to those who are taxed to support them.

The legislature of 1883 can perform no duty so acceptable to the people of this State as to enact that no suit shall go on appeal to the circuit court where the judgment in the lower court was less than \$100.

To do this members will have to brace up against the legal gentlemen of the body who will step to the front and first, last and always look out for what they conceive to be the welfare of the profession.

#### ANOTHER MONOPOLY.

The National Starch Company was organized yesterday at Chicago. It embraces the following manufactories: A. Erkenbecker and the Fox Starch Company, of Cincinnati William F. Piel & Co., Indianapolis; Thomp son, White & Co., Franklin, Indiana; S. Cut-singer & Co., Edinburgh, Ind.; the Elkhart Starch Company and the Excelsior Starch Company, of Elkhart, Ind; and the Peoria Starch Company, of Peoria. The new con-cern forms a pool by which each member deeds over his factory and shares in proportion to the capital invested. The capital invested is about \$1,600,000. Our townsman, Mr. A. R. Beardsley, was honored with the Presidency of the organization.—Elkhart, Ind., Review.

From a friend we have just secured the above, clipped from a late number of the Elkhart, Ind., Review. The same gentleman has learned from a reliable source that the manufacturing establishment in Elkhart heretofore managed by Mr. Beardsley, the President of this new association, has annually expended \$10,000 in advertising its business. If these other concerns expended as much in proportion to their manufacturing capacity snug little fortunes will annually be saved in this one item of expenses. It is understood that the business has been very profitable. And now the question of importance to the consumer is, will any part of this economic movement insure to their benefit. or is this combination effected to control and enhance prices. It looks so much like our plaster combination that we fear the user will suffer. We have come to look with suspicion upon all movements of this kind, it illustrates the value of co-operation but restricts the benefits to the few to the detriment of the many. These are all lessons to farmers that if heeded would soon by force of numbers judiciously guided, be independent of all such combinations if found to extort prices above a reasonable profit.

#### SEVERAL MATTERS.

In this number is found the address of Worthy Master Luce to the State Grange, which convened at Lansing on Tuesday, the 12th inst., in the State Capitol, and our annual report. We also present two valuable reports from Committees of the National Grange upon two most important subjects. These reports written up and endorsed by some of the ablest members of the Order, should receive careful consideration. They embrace living interests that are not only present with us today, but will be vital questions for some years to come, demanding frequent and earnest discussion, and ultimate political action.

As "better late than never" is not an outlawed maxim, we will say in this number what we should have said in the last. A little more than a year ago some one said that fresh pie plant might be had for pie or sauce with little trouble by putting a box say two or three feet square in the cellar and filling in six inches of good earth. Take from the garden a root and set it out in this box and water it occasionally. As we are fond of that sort of vegetable we tried it and were surprised at the production of one root. We had stalks more than twenty inches in length and this root flourished all winter. Farmers who have the mammoth pieplant and are fond of it when nicely prepared, will be well repaid for their trouble by trying this experiment. A half hours work will put this branch of cellar gardening in running order. As farmers usually have a great aversion to garden work, it may be necessary for the good housewife to see that this thing is done. We hope she will not do it herself, but look after it and see that it is done.

We hope our readers looked over the program of the Berrien county Institute published the Visitor of December 1st. We meant to have called attention to it in that number but in the make up found we were short of room. The enterprise of our Berrien county friends should be imitated by other county Granges, and the committee on program have done a good work in presenting so many excellent subjects. Subordinate Granges will here find topics to discuss or by the lecturer assign to members for an essay. To these faithless enquirers who ask what has the Grange done or what is it doing, we say read this program and you will be compelled at heart to admit that there is an appearance of valuable educational work.

Parsons' Hand Book of Business and Social Forms is having a wonderful sale in all parts of the country.

Look over our clubbing list in this num-

#### THE SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1882.

Worthy Master and Fellow Patrons:—For the fourth time in this new Capitol Building of our great State are assembled the representatives of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry to legislate for its future good. For the tenth time we come before its legislative body to make our annual report of the business of the Secretary's office. In doing so, it seems hardly necessary for me to particularize in some matters, as the executive committee having appointed its chairman to examine our accounts, has performed the duty assigned, and as has been the custom with the committee, will in their report give you a detailed statement of re ceipts and expenditures as verified by him.

We shall therefore abbreviate and here only make a comparison indicative of pro-

The receipts of the Secretary's office from all sources \$10,109 00 as compared with receipts of last year . . . . 9,899 14 show an increase of ...... \$ 209 86 The disbursments reported last year were. \$ 9,538 53 against the lesser sum this year of..... 8,847 21

leaving a favorable balance here of.....\$ 691 32 A more detailed account of the financial condition of the GRANGE VISITOR properly belongs to this report, and is as follows:

BECEIPTS. Subscriptions for fiscal year 1882.........\$3,160 58 Papers sold. 6 28
Advertising 504 75 EXPENSES. Postage
Type for mailing
Freight and drayage. Traveling expenses.... Premium goods (Capitol engraving Wrapping paper.
Express
Total Expenses. Increase over last year .....\$207 91

To this year's credit balance might be added about \$60.00 on account of advertising bills uncollected. This showing presents an increase both

in the amount received on subscriptions and also for advertising as well as a larger credit balance than for any previous year. We are however compelled to say that the *increase* in circulation has not been as great as in

With the larger circulation we had hoped that as heretofore, like the rolling snowball, which with each revolution presenting more surface, attracts more snow to its bulk; so the VISITOR with each rolling year, would have an increase of readers and of friends, who having faith in it as a disseminator of the principles of the Order, and as an outspoken champion of its legitimate work would be willing to perform such necessary work in its behalf as would add more than a thousand new names to our list. In this the result has hardly met our expectations. With no complaint that the paper has de teriorated in quality, we can ascribe this want of proportional increase, only to a lack of activity on the part of its friends, as a comparison of monthly receipts shows that in Language when our largest additions in January, when our largest additions have heretofore been made, there was no increase over the previous year. With this statement the question arises: may we expect that more vigorous volunteer work will be done by the friends of the paper? Shall we be satisfied with the means hereto fore employed, or shall we by paid can vassers attempt to add to the circulation of the Visitor. We have not felt authorized to try this experiment, and now bring this matter to your attention to be passed upon by this body or by the Executive Committee of the State Grange. Our opinion is that it can be made to pay. In its editorial department we have endeavored to go beyond the field of mere record of Grange work, and by aggres sive articles upon questions involving the general welfare arouse more interest, and stimulate more thought upon subjects of public concern. We trust that our efforts in this direction have not been wholly lost.

The unparalleled growth of population, of manufacturing art and inventive skill, with unprecedented accumulations of capitol and concentration of wealth, demands, to keep pace with the rapidly changing conditions incident thereto, such wise and careful legislation as will protect the interest of the great mass of the people against the bold encroachments of corporated strength, backed

by vast wealth and the lust of power. To our view such desirable legislation would soon be had, were the press outspoken, independent and prompt in insisting from legislative bodies, such measures of reform as are clearly in the interest of the people. The newspaper is everywhere, but so intent on news, and news only, that it seems disposed to overlook, and pass by unnoticed the delinquencies of legislators, the burdens imposed by adherence to traditional usages in our judicial system, and to the dangers that lie scarcely hidden from view, in the vast accumulations of capital which the last twenty-five years have witnessed in this country. Did the press everywere demand good work, and boldly present the case of the people, we should soon have less occasion of complaint.

But little improvement will come in this direction however, until demanded by the people, and such demand is made only as the people from a better understanding of the situation grow stronger and more selfreliant, and this is a part of the educational work of the Grange, That it has already done good work, every careful observer well

From our criticism of the press generally, we are glad to except some influential city dailes, a part of the agricultural press, and the periodicals of our Order everywhere. We have endeavored to make the VISITOR perform its part in the educational work of the Order, and that it discharges this duty more fully in the future depends, no matter by whom conducted, upon the cooperation of the Patrons of the State. Co-operation in every department of the work is essen-

tial to the most complete success. CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

To return to evidences of thrift and prosperity in the Order. We have shown that as compared with the previous year, receipts have increased and expenses diminished in every department of our work. ished in every department of our work. The same favorable conditions apply to Grange organizaions and membership.

Eight new Granges have been organized, and our returns to the National Grange

show an increase of 945 in membership.

Rives Valley Grange, No. 344, has been consolidated with Pleasant Lake Grange, No. 28, taking the name and number of the latter. Numbers 256, 277, 445, 466 and 528 nave been re'organized and put in working order. Only one, No. 144, has given notice that it had disbanded. Several others have not reported with that promptness indicative of good officers and a healthy condition, but with a new election, some of these that are delinquent are likely to resume their good standing in the Order.

THE DRIVEN WELL. In our report of last year, considerable pace was devoted to a statement of what had been done to protect the people of the State from the demands of certain royalty robbers, who under color of law had undertaken by intimidation to pump by install-ments, fortunes for themselves from the pockets of the people of the State. It will be remembered that we were directed in a prescribed manner by the Excutive Committee to procure the sinews of war, to defend in the courts all contributors to a Defense Fund, against all clamants of royal-ty on account of the driven well. The statement:

We received from individual contribu-tors, mainly of one dollar each, \$2,035, and to these contribtors we gave receipts consecutively numbered, and stamped with the seal of the State Grange. From 120 Granges we received pledges in amount from \$5.00, to \$50.00—in all \$1374 19 At a meeting of the Executive Committee during the session of the State Grange, last December, an assessment of 25 per cent of the amount pledged was ordered, and on that assessment \$329 32, has been paid. The total amount of Defense Fund collected to date is

Of this amount we paid over to H.D. Platt, the authorized agent of the State Grange for conducting the defense, \$700, and hold his receipts for the same. There was expended for printing, postage, to agents and witnesses whose affidavits were taken in Kalamazzo county, \$118. 16. This leaves in our hands \$1546 16, subject to the order of the executive committee of the State Grange. As to the present status of the test case in the United States District court, and the expense already incurred, we respectfully refer to Bro. Platt, who we doubt not will make a satis-

factory showing.
Our successful resistance in court, of the claims of the slide gate swindlers, taught at least one lesson to those who undertook to extort royalty from owners of driven wells. As soon as they found that the Grange had taken hold of this matter, we conclude the business became unprofitable, as it was soon abandoned and we have not heard of one of these fellows for many months.

PLASTER. The plaster question has been almost from the first, one of the most important matters demanding the consideration of the State Grange and its Executive Committee. Since our last session this question has assumed new relations. The accidental death of Bro. E. L. Taylor practically annulled a contract that had still two years to run. But this terrible accident, so sad in its family, society and fraternal associations, was felt to be in its busi-

ness relations a calamity indeed.

After a sort of running fight, covering several reasons of the solution of eral years, a feeling of security had come over us as year after year every attempt of the combination to control prices had been

Taking advantage of the situation the manufacturers of the State again combined and established a central office, through which all orders for plaster from every source must pass. The combination included in their pool the owners and managers of the old Grange plaster mill of Day & Taylor. When the fact came to be known the universal feel ing among Patrons, so far as our observation extended, was, that the old fight will have to be repeated. All felt this was the same or ganization that some years ago, against all arguments and remonstrances, undertook to compel the farmers of the State to buy only of their agents or dealers supplied by them at exorbitant prices. In their eagerness however to command the situation and prices, the association blindly overstepped the line of a prudent judicious regard for the rights

demand defeated their own purpose.

By this, to the Patrons and farmers of the State fortuitious circumstance, and the good judgement and prompt action of a worthy member of the Order, the Executive Committee were able to take such steps as resulted in the renewal of the forfeited contract of Day & Taylor with a responsible firm. outlook of the plaster business is now most satisfactory.

and interests of consumers, and by their first

But Patrons must not forget that the continued success of this effort to obtain plaster at a fair price rests now, as heretofore. largely on themselves. In this matter your officers have from first to last labored most faithfully to protect your interests, and their efforts have been sustained by the Patrons throughout the State to their principles and to their interests with fidelity. This successful work has not only again demonstrated the value of co-operative effort, but has saved many thousands of dollars to the farmers of Michigan. The same fidelity to the new arrangement with the Alabastine company that first surprised, then disappointed, and finally baffled the manufacturers of plaster, who undertook to dictate high prices with unreasonable conditions to the farmers of the State must be maintained. Of the progress of the company in the work of preparation Patrons will be kept posted through the

### TRANSPORTATION.

The duties imposed on me by the Executive Committee in arranging with railroad officials for commutation rates for all Patrons who for business or pleasure, are with us on this occasion, was performed without delay or any unpleasant friction in making the arrangement, and we hope it may prove satisfactory to all concerned.

### RECOMMENDATION.

Though clearly not within the scope of our official duty to suggest changes in laws affecting this body, yet our connection with the work has made us so familiar with certain facts that we shall presume to do so at this time. At the first two sessions of the State Grange each Subordinate Grange was entitled to a representation of two mema body for the expeditious legislative, work required in a short session of four days. No legislative body, composed of nearly a thousand sand members, many of them strangers to each other and unacquainted with the work before them, could make much progress with such a burden of members, and besides it was a greater draft on the State finances than the

reasury could carry.
In its wisdom the State Grange established the present system of representation, which has been in force with little complaint for seven years. The present law works no hard-ship in the southern part of the State, but in counties having but one or two Granges the district system in force practically deprives them of representation. It has been our duty to arrange the districts, and in so doing not unfrequently a county having a single Grange has been attached to one having a pough to has been attached to one having enough to give it a representative without any additions. Of course delegates of the single Grange had little or no inducement to go frequently a long distance only to see themselves always left without a voice, a vote, or influ-ence in this body. We cannot always know how best to arrange districts so that the convenience of Granges will best be met, and mistakes are made that an intimate knowledge of location and facilities of travel would enable us to avoid. Now that the State Grange treasury is so able to bear the additional charge, we recommend that Section 2, Article 4, of By-Laws of the State Grange, be ty, on account of the driven well. The result of our work is shown by the following. statement:

so amended as to give each county a representative in this body, and that the last clause of Section 3, Article 4, be stricken out.

#### CONCLUSION.

From the address of the Worthy Master, and the financial exhibit made in this report there seems no cause of discouragement in the work of the Order in this jurisdiction. It is true some Granges are making but little or no growth; others are dormant or dead, yet these conditions attach to all organizations of men. In human affairs one unbroken flow of prosperity, one continuous forward movement, and upward growth, is not in accord with nature's law. But the man or woman who with clear vision and unclouded judgment, reviews with an honest purpose the work of the Order in this State in the last decade, will, we think, accord to it a faithful adherence to its grand "Declara-tion of purposes," and certify to a great advance as farmers, in our social relations, and in that practical and business education which improves individuals and qualifies them to take part in the business affairs of the neighborhood, the county and the State. y results, we are assured that the wisdom the founders of the Order has been affirmed, and our confidence in its necessity, its permanence and its value was never stronger than now.

As we look abroad over this wide field in which are seen such a host of laborers—as we recall the fast receding years of our official life—as memory calls around us from far and near the many friends born of our noble Order, the retrospect brings to our heart a throng of pleasant memories tinged with that shade of sadness which clings to the memory of friends already fallen in the battle

That retrospect sees much good already accomplished. Seeds sown by the faithful laborer have germinated, and encouraged to grow by the diligent cultivator, have required the skilled hand of the harvester, and already the highendrap, and matron have pertaken the husbandman and matron have partaken of some ripened fruit; and without prophetic eye we see in the years to come if we continue faithful to our trust, that the good work of the Order will secure to our children and to theirs a rich inheritance.

We who were early in the field, must in the order of human events, one after another give place to others who will bring to the work the ambition and vigor which belongs to fewer years.

Under a constitutional provision, our official services have again come to an end, and it seems but meet and proper to express to the brothers and sisters here assembled, and through them to that large constituency that it has been our pleasure and duty to serve, our grateful recognition of that confi-dence and support which through all these years has materially aided us in our work, and added much to its compensation.

## VISITOR RECEIPTS.

NOVEMBER

14 H J Lovell, \$1.00; Mrs C D Parker,

- 16 A L Little, \$2.25.
- 20 David L Tweedle, \$1.00.
- 23 Sidney Secord, \$1.00; W M Andrews,
- 24 Wm Campbell, \$1.00; Geo Alpine, \$1.00. 27 Mrs H L Wickman, \$1.50. DECEMBER.
- 1 B J Wiley, \$1.00; W E West, \$1.00; G W Curtis, \$1.00.
- 2 J E Barrington, \$2.00.
- 4 J E Phelps, \$1.00. 6 W E West, \$1.40; H C Rawson, \$2.50; L R Davis, \$3.00.
- 9 Mrs Joe Bowser, \$2.50. 11 B W Sweet. \$1.00; O C Spaulding, \$1.00.

WE have received from Messrs. L. Prang & Co, a set of their prize Christmas cards which are the result of the last prize Christ mas card exhibition held in New York in November 1881. In their endeavor to improve the style and artistic character of these cards, which go into thousands of homes, and there help to elevate, if possible, the innate love for the beautiful, they have the encouragement and kind appreciation of the public as is shown in the everincreasing sales of their productions.

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 DANIEL L. PRATT, Ex-Judge, First District.

LAND on Fifth avenu, New York, between Murray hall and Central park, is worth \$4,000 a running foot. Twenty-five feet of it, therefore, would cost \$100,000, and the house still to be built. That land is surely as high as the highest mountain.

The fire-fly only shines when on the wing; so it is with the mind; when once we rest darken.-Bailey.

#### JUSTICE.

Justice is the title of a new weekly paper which is now the recognized organ of the anti-monopoly leagues and other similar organizations throughout the country. It is devoted almost entirely to the discussion of that great class of new questions relating to the proper and necessary limitation of corporate power and the public dangers arising from the unchecked sway of monopolies. These questions have urged themselves upon the attention of all thoughtful people until such a paper seems to be a necessity. It is described in its heading as "a weekly newspaper, devoted to the interests of the workers of the world."

Its principles are condensed as follows: "Anti-monopoly." "We advocate and will support and defend the rights of the many against the privileges of the few." "Corporations, the creations of the State, shall be controlled by the State." "Labor and capital allies, not enemies; justice for both." It is now enlarged to a twenty-eight column paper and is filled with facts and arguments upon those urgent questions which are rapidly absorbing the attention of the public and which constitute the most important problems that have ever arisen in the history of the country.

Justice, it is claimed, is controlled by Peter Cooper, F. R. Thurber, and other patriotic citizens connected with the anti-monopoly movement and is not established for the purpose of making money. It is promised that every dollar received will be devoted to the cause.

This paper has done excellent work all of the past summer by disseminating important facts and figures that ought to be familiar to the whole people, but which are not generally understood. The encroachments of monopolies have been concealed under the guise of property rights and legitimate business enterprise, and so to a great extent have been unnoticed by the busy workers whose liberty and prosperity are the most endangered. It is the function of such newspapers to arouse the people to a knowledge of their danger before it is too late to resort to legitimate constitutional remedies.

It cannot be expected that publications of this character can solve all the grave problems discussed in their columns. Justice favors the organization of a distinct political party in the interest of anti-monopoly, but we do not believe this can be successful, because it is impossible to formulate any statement of principles that would unite the friends of reform. A political party to be successful must have singleness of purpose. A party may exist for a long time by avoiding all important issues, but if it is positive and definite, it must be on one thing. If the railroad problem is ever settled by a political party it must be by a party that has settled down upon some line of policy upon that particular question. The temperance question, woman suffrage, the currency and other interesting issues must be excluded until the one great question is settled by the people.

### OUR CLUBBING LIST.

	Reg	nlar	Wi	43.
	Pri	ce.	Visia	
American Agriculturist	.81	50		60
Atlantic Monthly	4	00		00
American Grange Bulletin, (Litt	le			
Granger included)	. 1	60	2	00
Christian Herald	2	00	2	25
Demorest's Monthly	. 2	00	2	00
Century (Scribner's)	4	00	4	10
Cincinnati Commercial (we kly)	. 1	00	1	40
Detroit Free Press (without House	)-			
hold) weekly	. 1	00	1	40
Detroit rice Press (with Household)	107	25		65
Farmers' Review	. 1	50		60
Harper's Monthly Magazine	- 4	00	-	00
Harper's Weekly	. 4	00		00
Harper's Bazar	. 4	00		00
Harper's Young People.	. 1	50		75
Inter Ocean, Chicago (w)	. 1	15	1	
Langing Populison (maskle)	. 2	50	2	
Lansing Republican (weekly)	. 1	00	1	
New York Tribuue (w)	. 2	00	2	
" " (semi-w) North American Review	. 3	00	3	
Northwestern Lumberman, (strictl	. 0	00	4	50
new subscribers)	y ,	00		00
Northwestern Lumberman, (old sub	. 4	00	4	UU
scribers)	- 4	00		=0
Our Little Ones	. 1	50	4	
Post and Tribune, Detroit, (weekly).	. 1	00 4	-	60
Poultry Bulletin	. 1	25	-	40 50
Prairie Farmer	. 2	00.	2	
Scientific American	. 2	20	3	
St. Nicholas	3	00	3	
The Cottage Hearth	. 1	50		50
The Lever	. 1	50		75
Tribune, Chicago, (weekly)	î	50		60
		-		00
				- 1

THE Kalamazoo Business College is having the largest number of new students it has ever had. One young man has just entered from Montana and another from Missouri.

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.

The New York Weekly Tribune says in regard to the Noyes Dictionary Holder, manufactured by L. W. Noyes, 99 West Monroe St., Chicago: "We know of but one satisfactory Holder; that, however, is so good that a second is not needed." Mr. Noyes sends to all applicants a handsome illustrated circular. Prices reduced.

THE free canal amendment to the New York Constitution was adopted by over 200, 000 majority. Thus has one State by a most trying experience learned that a free canal system is a most excellent balancing power as against the extortions of railways

A lawyer proposed to a client to undertake a case on the following terms: "If I lose," said he, "I get nothing. If I win, you get nothing."

Report of Committee on Transportation at National Grange.

All excessive taxes levied upon products of labor necessarily increase their cost to the user or diminish their value in the hands of the producer. In the former case demand lessens, in the latter production is discouraged. In both traffic is impeded. Transportation charges have the nature of a tax, but, in so far as they are just, traffic easily adjusts itself to the condition, for it has new fields. with new demand, and, by operation of nats ural laws the products of labor seek the highest markets through the cheapest transportaest markets through the cheapest transporta-tion. Thus, when these interests have har-monious adjustment, the producer may be stimulated to increased effort, the carrier may have full reward for service rendered, and ultimate use may be augmented com-merce extended industry encouraged and merce extended, industry encouraged, and material gain may accrue to all interests involved. When this result attends fair division of service it promotes general prosperity, and, when secured to the people of any country, becomes an element of wealth. When this beneficent adjustment prevails over a wide extent of territory having diversified products, profitable interchange is made and wide range of desire gratified. Commerce ministers to the tastes, interests and wants of men. It is a civilizing influence. With the people of this country it strengthens the bond of union. Between us and foreign nations its begets kind relations while ministering to the pleasures of all. But it is fluctuating, unstable, sensitive to change, and, if not regulated by the principles of justice, its mission fails. And when it makes successful mission fails. And when it makes successful usurpation of power, it becomes an instrument of extortion, a discouragement, for it levies taxes at will, and may even destroy industries from which it had derived support. Within the present century a new system of inland transportation has had an evigin and

of inland transportation has had an origin and surprising development. Its invested capital, to-day, is nearly as great as the whole assessed value of the land, improvements, money and manufactures of all the Union a half century ago, Its lines traverse every State, intersecting and intertwining as the ramifications of commerce have directed. They extend in unbroken connection from ocean to ocean, though thousands of miles intervene they reach from the great lakes to the gulf; they interlace a continent, and in their cold embrace grasp the commerce of every region. The system thus extended and ramified has brought unnumbered blessings, and has unlimited capacity for good with corresponding capacity for evil. It has grown and developed with surprising rapidity, and without regulating restraints, until now it has become the indispensable agent of commerce while executing its behests, its hard master when the will of its directors so inclines. Its im-measurable possibilities challenge admiration, and they have not yet reached full develop-ment. Its slender threads, interwoven like the spider's web, in like manner entron the the spider's web, in like manner entrap the products of industry to satisfy the predatory instincts of managers. That they may serve wisely to extend and amplify trade no one doubts; that they do not is equally clear. Viewed as a system, the railway lines of this country are a marvel, while their management is a menace to the freedom of a people, the products of whose industry give profits. the products of whose industry give profit or loss, according to the degree of pressure in transit, more or less, as a power wholly irresponsible may decide.

Such is the his ory, development and character of our railway system and its management; but there is more to contemplate if we would meet the peril it brings and await dis-

asters clearly portended.

Corporations that control railway transportation are moved by impulses and desires in no wise different from those that direct individual acts, but they seem strangely unmindful of responsibilities and impatient of restraint, which is even more necessary to their welfare than for the people who ask that wholesome regulation be provided. Railway corporations assail the integrity of ures, when they atte construction, as they do, and they offend morality when they employ bribes, as they do, to influence legislation. Permeated with lust of power, they cannot feel throbs of the public pulse beating with quickened measure because of anxiety to establish regulations that may serve as safeguards against dangers clearly foreseen in the exercise of power that commands legislators, who yields obe-dience; power that invites a court to hold sitting in railway offices, and has compliance; power that violates every sense of right in its amazing exactions; power that offends deceney and invites contest when it flaunts the arrogance in the challenge, "The public be damned

The people, patient and long suffering as they are, can not yield all. They must still be supreme. They desire no contest, but if it must come they will triumph at any cost. The creatures can not be greater than the power that creates. It will not do to trust the varied industries of this country to corporations that throttle them when the operation turns temporary profit to their coffers. It will not do to subject commerce to the discriminating desire of masters who say, "At this point it suits us to develop, at that to repress"—masters who may subtract a hundred million from the value of agricultural products the day after returns from a fruitful harvest are completed, and it is no fiction to say this subtraction has more than once been made. If this were done by the general government, it would be overturned. It would be regarded as unbearable; yet railway managers may add five cents a bushel to transportation charges for corn and wheat from the grain fields of the west to the seaboard after an abundant harvest is gathered, and the thing is done. These grains have not one cent of added value in foreign markets, the ultimate destination of the surplus, yet there has been more than a hundred million subtracted from their home value, no matter whether they are transported or

There is something wrong when corporations organized for a public service can direct the profits of labor to their coffers with no regulating force to intervene; something to correct when a Cræsus springs from a momentary resolve; something to regulate when individual wealth, by absorbtion, wells from a modest competence, in a few years, a score or less, to a hundred million, to two hundred million. That these things have happened is a matter of common notoriety. What shall be done to save for their use what the people earn may not etc. riety. What shall be done to save for their use what the people earn may not at present be entirely clear; yet it is certain that a way to reach the attainment is possible, and that we cat not afford delay. There must be governmental supervision, if not control, of railroad transportation. Happily several States, moved by instincts of self-perservation, have established Supervisions. not control, of railroad transportation. Happily several States, moved by instincts of self-perservation, have established Supervisory Commissions, an important step because

of the publicity that will thus be given to methods hitherto concealed, and consequent enlightenment that will serve to illuminate further progress. Regulation by the general government, in so far as it may be applied without important of vested rights will be without impairment of vested rights, will be another very important step, and it should be taken at once.

Still another influence, most potent in it. effect, is the improvement of water channels until they attain the highest degree of usefulness. We, therefore, commend judicious measures planned to make the Misssssippi river available for all commerce that may seek its channels, even though the improvement may cost many millions more than have been appropriated. We commend, also, the wise forethought that has induced the citizens of New York to abolish tolls on its canals, and view with favor any suitable measures employed by the general government to obtain possession of the Erie canal, and subsequent enlargement of its capacity to meet the needs of a commerce, rapidly growing, whose benefits, diffused as they will be by cheap transportation, will justify the cost of making a ship canal from Lake Erie to tide water and maintaining it forever free from falls. With these regulating influences the problem of railway, control must reach and subsequent enlargement of its capacity the problem of railway control must reach partial solution; and for the rest we ask that certain elementary principles of the management be established by law, for instance, fixity of rates, publicity of accounts, absolute prohibition of against all discriminations as between individuals, or localities, such rules to be provided and enforced by the States inthese respective rights may require.

J. N. Lipscome, South Carolina,
W. A. Armstrong, New York,
F. Robie, Maine,

T. T. SMITH, Minnesota, E. A. GILLER, Illinois.

#### Report of Committee on Agriculture.

Agriculture absorbs the labor of our peo ble to a greater extent than any other industry, the proportion of our population thus engaged being about one-half, and as the character of the labor does not permit idlers to enter, the proposition that agriculture engages more time, thought and effort than all other industries will be accepted as true. It is also true that all this labor expended in the production of food and rai-ment has an object beyond mere subsistence of the laborers and others depending on them, That object is the betterment of all persons employed in the field—competence for the faithful support for the feeble and infirm, education for all to the limit of capacity, especially that practical education which, in its application, augments the benefits flowing from labor—in short, social, in-tellectual and material advancement, all in a large degree dependent upon the immediate results of labor. Beyond all this, as the sum of material blessings, the highest good for all people—peace. plenty, thrift, intelligence, morality—has intimate relations with prosperous agriculture. All these constitute the grand objects for which we strive. They are the blessings hidden in the soil and the rains and the air, separate as elements which nothing but toil will combine into the useful products that feed, bless and clothe

It is our province to supply the conditions by labor, through which nature transmutes these elements into products that in their uses lift mankind to the highest plane of useful endeavor, if left free from arbitrary cheek. Such great good made possible through our labor, implies, also, great re-sponsibility, from which there is no escape, except in faithful, intelligent, persistent, ef-It is our province to supply the conditions except in faithful. intelligent, persistent effort, that ends not with sowing and reaping, but binds us to wise distribution of products, free from all tax beyond the elements of cost, carriage handling, and the fair profit that each branch of labor is entitled to receive.

That they are not thus free, is a fact that xcites just alarm, not only in the minds of intelligent farmers, who see present or prospective distress in all artificial burdens placed on this industry, but in the minds of men whose desires are moved by philan-thropic considerations. These burdens are seen in arbitrary exactions, imposed by men who establish charges for carrying based on the capacity of soil products to yield profit in the service, rather than on the cost of service—a power exercised in defiance of just rights inherent in the persons whose faithful labor is the primary claim to profits so diverted, a power wholly irresponsible until there shall be established, by the will of the people, laws defining the general relations between the various branches of industry from the producer to the user.

In another way the products of our laborare made subject to hurtful fluctuations in prices, by which our rewards are rendered uncertain, or even wholly lost, so far as proits are concerned. It is in the combinations of men who speculate in prices—men who are able to, and who do, employ vast sums of money to depress prices by fictitious purchases, at low rates, thus preventing real transactions at prices based on natural conditions. This is nothing more pathing less. ditions. This is nothing more, nothing less than gambling, and, as a rule, we are com-pelled to pay the losses which constitute our whole share in the transaction. Until correction of these wrongs is made, and their recurrence prevented, our industry will continue tributary to the good of men and the combinations of men who regard justice with contempt and whose deeds curse the world, whose touch is as a blight on our crops, whose hearts are chilled by avarice, whose instincts lean even to the thirty pieces of silver, although they be the price of suffering by those whose toil nature would reward by blessing to mankind.

We ask that gambling in the product of our labor be interdicted by law. It is no answer to say "It cannot be done." Laws may be enacted to forbid the unholy traffic, and penalties for every violation or evasion may be enforced. The will of the people when exercised, moulds their character. Their will may make law even without statute enactment. When we, as farmers, armed with the elective franchise, resolve to correct abuses, and, having resolved, proceed to act, the way will be open, and will have no tortuous direction. We wait for what? Because we doubt the justice of our claims? Are we so abject that we do not recognize bondage as the synonym of degradation? it true that we have such pusilanimity of character that dare not obey the law which makes self-preservation a primary condition of existence? Answer will sometime be made, and if we have wisdom at all comparable with our patience there will not be long

our industries we are chiefly responsible, inasmuch as they can exist only by sufferance. While thought is inert there will be no action to free our toil from the incubus that may neutralize the blessings of a most fruitful season, and with this danger, always impending, our free institutions based on equality of rights and privileges for all citizens are swiftly moving to untoward fate. When the chief industry of the land is the football of schemers, and burdened with taxes varied in kind and ruinous in extent, it is time to qualify patience by the dignity of action. Agriculture pays the civil list. It builds levees, opens artificial waterways, builds ships and railways, encourages and supports manufactures, it is the basis of for-eign exchange—all this, indirectly, it may be, but none the less really. All this it will continue to do, at least, in its just share, but when robbery begins, there let our protest be made in tones that shall reverberate in every capitol with such effect that no selfish or political ambition can stand against it.

How shall we as representatives of an industry thus wronged, an industry that meets with cheerful alacrity every real obligation, organize for its defense? There can be but one way, and that is in wise political action, wholly free from that partisan bias against which the gates of this order are closed, and the voice of the people have recently emphasized protest as the republic never heard

We violate no principle of our order when we exercise every right inherent in our manhood and citizenship, but it is our right to make government and shape its policy so that it may dispense blessings, not curses.

We ask no special privileges, no concessions; we offer no petitions and make no demands for favors; we want none, but we must have restoration of that equality which is the underlying principle of the government founded by our fathers, and this will not some without each of the not come without action on the part of the great body of our people engaged in agricultural pursuits, hence our desire for immediate and effective organization for the specific

purposes already defined.
Attainment can only be had through wise egislative action, and that must come directy from our efforts, as it surely will, when we exercise the power we possess. Let us hast-en to the work, and that the manner of preparation may be freed from all doubt, the following resolutions are submitted:

Resolved, That in exercise of the elective franchise we shall recognize allegiance principle as the only safe rule to action. Resolved, That we repudiate all leader-Resolved. That we repudiate all leader-ship in politics, except that which tends to the advancement of the material interests of all our people through the exercise of the virtues that dignify and ennoble citizenship. Resolved, That safe protection of our in-dustry against organized extortion implies suitable and in some degree proportionate representation in State and National legis-

> Put Darden, Mississippi. C. G. Luce, Michigan. J. M. Blanton, Virginia. L. RHONE, Pennsylvania. J. L. NEAL, Kentucky. W. A. Armstrong, New York.

### The Liquor Law.

Worthy Secretary:- The system of licensing the liquor traffic was discussed at the November meeting of the Clinton County Grange, and at the close of the debate a vote was taken and the members were found to be of the unani nous opinion that the Grange is not justifiable in maintaining the present liquor law. FRANK CONN, Sec'y.

### Cass County Farmers' Institute.

The following is the pr Farmers' Institute to be held at the city of Dowagiac, January 24 and 25, 1883. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24. 10 AM.

2.—Prayer. 3 —Address of welcome by G. C. Jones, of Dowagiac.

4.—Response by the President, C. H. Kimmerle 5.—Road Making, by Thos. O'Dell, of Porter. 6.—Discussion of the same. 7.-Music and adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION. 12 o'clock. -Music. . 2.-Poem by Mrs. Heddon, of Dowagiac. 3-Different breeds of horses and their daptation to our climate and work, by H. J. Hendryx, of Dowagiac. 4.—Discussion.

5.-Fish Culture, by Dr.Garwood, Cassopo-6.-Query Box. 7.-Music and adjournment.

EVENING SESSION, 7 O'CLOCK. -Music. 2.-Woman's imfluence, by Mrs. Bina Wiley of LaGrange.
3.—Grain Raising vs. Stock Raising, L. B. Lawrence of Volina.

4.—Discussion 5.—Root culture by Capt. Josiah Hendryx of Dowagiac. 6.-Music and adjournment.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 9 O'CLOCK. 1.-Music. 2.-Frauds, by Mrs E. Shurte of La-Grange.
4.—Discussion.

4.-Michigan vs. the prairie States, by S. T. Reed of Cassopolis. 5.—Discussion. -Query Box. 7.-Music and adjournment.

1.-Music. 2.—Political status of the farmer, by J Hain of LaGrange.

AFTERNOON SESSION. 12 O'CLOCK.

Hain of Lagrange.

3.—Discussion.

4.—Practicability and profitableness of fruit raising, by H. S. Rogers, of Volinia.

5.—Review, by E. T. Motley of Porter, 6.-Music and adjournment. EVENING SESSION, 7 O'CLOCK. -Music.

2.—Can dairying be made a profitable branch of Michigan industry, by Benton D. Shaw, of Howard. 3 —Discussion.

4.—Clover as an auxiliary in farming, by M. J. Gard, of Volinia. 5.—Parents at home, by G. C. Jones, of

Dowagiac.
6.—Election of officers. 7.-Music and adjournment.

#### A Surprise Party.

Bro. Cobb :- It occurred on the evening of the 23rd of November. While Bro. Woodworth (Master of Morenci Grange) and his wife were quietly seated in their pleasant home, an alarm was heard at the door, and wondering who it could be that trespassed within their peaceful enclosure they arose and answered the summons, when there were ushered in about a dozen of the members of Morenci Grange loaded with baskets which looked quite mysterious to the inmates of the house, but as the sisters said they contained their knitting-work they were quietly deposited in the pantry and for the next hour Patrons were constantly passing into the home of their worthy Master, until fully sixty were enjoying the "social feature of the Grange. Then the feast begam and lasted until nearly 10 o'clock ere the last ones were supplied. It was a regular old fashioned surprise party and oyst er supper. After the supper was over Bro. Hoig made some very appropriate and touching remarks addressed to Brother and Sister Woodworth, assuring them of the appreciation of their services as Master and Secretary of the Grange, which was responded to by Bro. Woodworth in a very able manner, and after some genuine Grange music by the choir all went home feeling good natured and happy.

A PATRON.

#### Morenci, Mich., Nov. 25, 1882, Lecturers in Michigan.

Under the auspices of the National Lecture Bureau, P. of H., Sister Augusta Cooper Bristol, Lecturer of the New Jersey State Grange, will visit Michigan, beginning in Berrien county the week after the State Grange, and pass through Allegan county to Ottawa county, thence to Kent, Clinton, Ingham, Oakland, Wayne and close her ose in Lena wee county the first week in January.

Bro. D. H. Thing, the postmaster of the Maine State Grange will follow Sister Bristol about the middle of January. Bro. J. H. Brigham of Ohio will speak four times in Lenawee county the week after the State Grange. Bro. J. H. Brigham's appointments for Michigan are as follows: in Lenawee county December 19th, Weston Grange; 20th Macon Grange; 21st, Palmyra Grange; 22d, Morenci Grange.

Sister Bristol's appointments are as follows: December 18th, Warren Cen'er near South Bend; 19th, Allegan, Allegan county, evening; 20th, Bainbridge Grange, Berrien county; 21st, Stevensville Grange, Berrien county; 22d, Joliet, Illinois; 25th and 26th, Allegan county; 27th, Talmadge Grange, Ottawa county; 28th, Vergennes near Lowell; 29th, St. Johns, Clinton county; 30th, Capitol Grange, Lansing; Stockbridge, Ingham county; 2d, Livonia Grange, Wayne county; 3d, Clarkson, Oakland county.

The dates for the following points have not been fixed: Orion Grange, Oakland county; Macon, Palmyra, Weston and Morenca Granges in Lenawee county.

We should give as we receive, cheerfully, ramme of the quickly, and without hesitation, for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

### NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of Kent County Grange will be held at Lepigs 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 action of the control of the meeting and officers are to be elected. · By order of Executive Com.

The annual meeting of Shiawasee 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 order of collecting tickets he reached them. 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, com-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. The next regular meeting of Ingham County Grange, No. 14, will be held at Mason, on Saturday, January 6th, 1883, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. All members of Ingham County Grange are requested to attend.

C. M. WOODLAND, Sec'y

The last monthly meeting of the Clinton County Pomona Grange, for the year 1882, will be held at the Olive Grange Hall, commencing at 10 A. M. Dec. 27th. The election of officers will take place at that meeting, and it is desired that every Subordinate Grange within its jurisdiction be present and take part. In order that all may have an opportunity to participate, 1 P. M. sharp, will be the hour set apart for that special order of business.

RICHARD MOORE, Master.

The next meeting of Montcalm County Pomona Grange, No. 24, will be held a Greenville at the Montcalm Grange Hall No. 318, on Jan. 18th, 1883, at which meet ing the officers elected will be installed. A full programme will be carried out, and a public speech delivered.

## Communications.

#### IT NEVER PAYS.

It never pays to fret and growl When fortune seems our foe; The better bred will push ahead And strike the braver blow. For luck is work, And those who shirk Should not lament their doom; But yield the play, And clear the way, That better men have room.

It never pays to foster pride, And squander wealth in show; For friends thus won are sure to run In times of want or woe. The noble worth Of all the earth Are gems of heart and brain-A conscience clear; A household dear,

And hands without a stain It never pays to hate a foe Or cater to a friend, To fawn and whine, much less repine, To borrow or to lend. The faults of men Are fewer when Each rows his own canoe, For friends and debts, And pampered pets Unbounded mischief brew

It never pays to wreck the health In drudging after gain, And he is sold who thinks that gold Is cheaply bought with pain.
A humble lot,

A cosy cot, Have tempted even kings, For station high That wealth will buy Naught of contentment brings.

It never pays! A blunt refrain. Well worthy of a song; For age and youth must learn this truth-That nothing pays that's wrong. The good and pure Alone are sure
To win prolonged success; While what is right Is always sure to bless

#### The National Grange.

The sixteenth annual session of the National Grange has closed its labors and the readers of the VISITOR may like to know who were there, and how they looked and what they said and did. So, Brother Cobb, with your permission I will try to tell you something about all these things.

The National Grange met in Indianapolis on the 15th of November as everybody knows or ought to know. The headquarters of the members were at the Grand hotel. a well kept house, where quiet comfort and good cheer are to be found. In No. 1 was to be found Worthy Master Woodman and his wife, the Worthy Ceres. No. 3 was the session room of the Executive Committee and of the Court of Appeals. No. 7 was the general gathering room, where every body met for information and where Worthy Secretary Ireland held sway, intrenched behind a long table, with a chair full of papers on either side. A little farther down the hall was the room of Worthy Treasurer McDowell who was accompanied by his lovely little wife and his pretty daughter Louise.

I might take you to many other rooms in the hotel and introduce you, kind reader, to their inmates, but only one will we visit and that is "95" where our Brother Armstrong, Master of New York State Grange and editor of the Husdandman, and Brother C. L. Whitney, late Lecturer of your State Grange, now associate editor of the American Grange Bulletin of Cincinnati and one of the managers of the National Lecture Bureau, P. of H. You would think this room editorial headquarters and it was. .

Had you seen the Patrons at dinner in that great dining hall (and all could not dine at once, because of numbers) you would not have thought of the Order's dying out very soon or likely to.

### AT THE COURT HOUSE.

The daily sessions of the National Grange were held in the court house of Marion county, of which Indianapolis is the county seat. This building is a very large and a fine one, large enough and good enough and fine enough for a State house, and few States have as good one.

In the criminal court room the National Grange daily met. Yes in the criminal court room, and just think of it! Brother Woodman presiding in, and Brother Luce sitting and speaking at the bar of the criminal court. It was all well enough but hard it looks and sounds. This was a very large and fine room indeed and the judge kindly gave up his use of it, and the judge of the circuit court held in another room gave his room half of the time for the use of the criminal court.

its elaborate character will take too much | ty. time had I the ability. In the centre of one end in the judge's desk sat daily one well known to Patrons of Michigan and others, Worthy Master Woodman. In front of the master sat Ceres, Sister Woodman. On her left was Worthy Flora, Sister Nicholson of New Jersey, while on the right sat Worthy Pomona, Sister Darden of Mississippi. At the left of the Worthy Master, in the clerk's and Worthy Treasurer McDowell, and at the Worthy Master's right was the reporter's desk, where was to be found Brother will print them.

equal parts sat Worthy Overseer Darden of Mississipri. On his right was the Worthy Assistant Steward Rosa, of Delaware, while on the Worthy Overseer's left was Worthy Lady Assistant Sims, of Kansas, while at the inside gate was Worthy Steward Sims, of Kansas. At the outer gate was the Worthy Gate Keeper, nominally Bro. Scott of Arkansas, but really most of the time Brother Robert Mitchell Worthy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indiana State Grange, who was on hand at all times to do his best to make the session pleasant and profitable to all. Inside the rail before named sat the voting and honorary members of the National Grange, while on the other side were seated the many visiting members from many States.

ONE SIDE.

On the right side of the hall were seated at the table next to the lady officers the Worthy members of the Executive Committee, Worthy Brother Henly James of Indiana, the one who walks a little lame, with a cane always in his hand. Next is the stout brother, Dr. Blanton, Worthy Master of Virginia State Grange and also commissioner of agriculture of the Old Dominion. Nor far from the doctor is his estimable wife whom everybody knows but to esteem. Behind the table is the Hon. D. Wyat Akin of South Carolina, the secretary of the committee. Brother Akin has just been re elected to his

4th term in Congress. About midway of that side, opposite the altar sat the Worthy Lecturer, Brother Eshbaugh, and his wife, from Missouri. They are a small couple in stature but both capable representatives of a good Grange State. Brother E. thinks the measures he submits are right and needed, and he is not always pleased if the members don't vote and endorse them. Behind these are a group of members. First, Brother Scott from Arkansas who does not appear to enjoy the poor health he seems to have; may he be better in health next year. Brothers Armstrong of New York and Harrison of Alabama are right behind the Executive Committee and ready with resolution and reports as often as any upon the floor. Their motions and words are usually (not always) wise. Next sits the tall, slender, gray headed elderly Brother from Louisiana, Daniel Morgan, formerly a sugar planter but now an extensive cotton grower. Next is a plain, quiet, Brother who seldom speaks or even rises, that is Brother Deadwyler of Georgia, who represents the State in place of Brother Smith, who so long filled the Master's place but died a year since. Brothers Armstrong, Harrison, Scott, Morgan, and Deadwyler have not their wives with them. Why I

In front of the last, near Sister Blanton, is the oldest lady in the body, Sister Baylor of West Virginia. Her husband is usually upon the other side of the house. Farther along are Brother and Sister Cheek of North Carolina, both worthy members and have long been. You will usually see them together, both quiet but true Patrons. She appears her post of duty. Could you know either of ernor Robie and wife. Why are they here? them you would esteem them.

In the corner sit Brother and Sister Carr from Wisconsin. They are new members but very attentive to their duty. In front of the last two are Brother and Sister Giller from Illinois. They are both lively people and love fun, and get a great deal of it if they are small in stature. Brother and Sister Rohne of Pennsylvania are the good looking pair who sit next to the rail. Their cultured taste and good understanding of the Order and its field of labor prompts them to ask for some advanced steps, such as a "Hand book of plans and decorations of Grange halls." The Order needs such a book. They are the worthy representatives of a great worthy Grange State. On this side too is usually Brother James of Indiana. He too is alone, as his wife is caring for the sick ones at home. Brother James has gray hair, a small face and large eyes that one will remember a long time. He usually speaks on all questions where there is anything of politics and he has just come out of the late canvass the Auditor-elect of St. Joseph

Brother Gifford, the Worthy Master of the Dominion Grange, sat on this side. He is Canadian work a good standing in his remarks. Brother E. H. Hilborn, the Past few days and spoke eloquently. He informtrip and will be in Michigan on Wednesday the 6th of December, at Buchanan, and on To describe the beautiful fresco finish in Friday the 8th at Palmyra, Lenawee coun-

THE OTHER SIDE.

Beginning at the entrance near the Assistant Steward we find the tall Buckeye, Brother Brigham. He too is a politician as I judge from his being a little sensitive on the tariff and other questions. His report upon the good of the Order had many good points in it. Brother and Sister Flint. the able members from California, sit next desk, was seated Worthy Secretary Ireland | towards the corner. They came a long way | fore seen here. to the meeting and go to Michigan and thence to New England ere they return home. In the front of the last two, at the Whitney taking notes, and we expect he table, is the Worthy Master of the Michigan State Grange. You know that he is neither Opposite the Worthy Master and just inside | tall or handsome, yet he is a working memthe rail that divides the hall into nearly ber here as he is at home.

In the corner stands the organ, before which sits Sister Wason of New Hampshire. She is a solid sister in pounds and ounces, and every ounce is true to the principles of the Grange. She played the organ and lead in the singing, which proved the new song book to be a worthy effort of the Order, that will give satisfaction wherever used, and reflects credit upon its author and all who aided him by their contributions. The "National Grange Choir" should be used in every Grange hall and home. You will have it in use at your State Grange meeting next month.

Brother Wason, the tall, slim brother who sits near, is from New Hampshire, to whose Senate he has lately been elected. Near by is Brother and Sister Franklin of Vermont. He is the leading male voice in the singing, and his wife sometimes plays the organ. They are both true Vermonters and worthily very properly reported "adversely" for the committee on constitution and By Laws, upon most of the efforts to tinker with the constitution of our noble Order. Another male voice heard in song is that of Brother D. W. Jones, the large man who is from the large State of Iowa. He is wholly a Patron and is proud of his calling, and the Order that represents it. When he speaks he amuses as well as interests.

Near Sister Wason is Sister Augusta Cooper Bristol the Worthy Lecturer of New Jersey State Grange. Her sweet voice is always heard in the songs that are sung. She is here on her way west to her daughters at Sedalia, Missouri. On the fifth of December, she begins a tour upon the National Lecture Bureau and will be in Michigan the week after the State Grange. She visits Berrien, Allegan, Ottawa, Kent, Ingham, Clinton, Wayne and Lenawee counties, giving about 12 lectures. She then passes into Ohio and then home. Sister Bristol captured the admiration of all present at the public meeting by reciting her poem, "When this old world is right-

That short gray old gentleman is Brother Baylor of West Virginia, whose wife sits upon the other side.

That short, tidy looking man near Brother Luce is the lone Brother from Tennessee; his wife is not here, for rumor says he is a bachelor. The worthy lady Lecturer of Indiana, a maid, received some attention from Dr. Harwell. He is educated, so is she. Why not unite forces and represent Tennes-

That stout firm looking Brother who wants everything "just right" and "to be put upon the record every time," is Brother Lipscomb of South Carolina. He has just been elected Secretary of State for that leading southern State. He is an earnest and honest man and a true Patron. His wife was not well enough to come to the meeting. Brother Nicholson sits next and worthily speaks for New Jersey when that State's interests are at stake.

Who is that noble looking, stoutly built Because the people of Maine have seen fit to Governor of the State. They are here as Patrons and members of the National Grange leaving home and farm to come.

Slim and tall and slender is the Brother near by, and he is the Worthy Master of the State Grange of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and his wife is the busy, lively little lady near Sister Bristol. Brother Draper and wife ably represent that intellectual State and its cultured Patrons.

Sitting in front in the centre is Brother Devries, the worthy Chaplain, who with his wife near by ably represent the interests of Maryland Patrons. The National Grange has no abler men than Brother Devries. Back farther near the window sits a tall slim man of years and a lady near him. They have come further than any others in the body. Their mileage was each over 6,400 miles and they came from Oregon on the Pacific shore.

We will now with pride present you to the royal representatives of Kentucky. Tall, stately and finely proportioned are they both. They show good minds well cultured, are fair representatives of the betthe small man with heavy beard. He gave ter class of men and women of that State. It does one good to know them.

Last, but by no means least, we come to Master of the Dominion Grange, was here a the Roses of Texas who were regularly in their corner. Their state may well be proud ed me that he was upon a lecture bureau of them and of the able manner in which they dicharge their duties.

> What would such a body do or be without a Smith? Minnesota sent one who came alone, for reasons unknown to any. Bro. T. T. Smith represented Minnesota and Dakota of the northwest. You would know him by his gentle mein and good natured

> Such, if I have not omitted any, was the apperance of the body in brief that held court for eight days in the place of the criminal court, rendering decisions in behalf of justice to the farmer, such as were never be-

> Flora held her grand court here on Thursday evening, the 16 inst., and the highest court of our Order. The assembly of the 7th degree convened here on the evening of Wednesday the 22 inst.

VISITING PATRONS.

present the first four days from Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Michigan. 200 took forms at Flora's court in the sixth degree. I was pleased to meet Bro. Huxley and his estemed wife, of Wisconsin. The Worthy Secretary of Wisconsin State Grange is the right man in the right place. Bro. Thos. Mason, Grange Business agent, at Chicago, put in his apparence, spent two or three days, forming many acquaintances.

From Michigan was Sister Flora Luce, Bro. Luce's daughter, who accompained her father. Bro. Geo. B. Horton of Weston, Mich. and his neighbor Wm. Smith spent a day in the sessions. Come earlier and stay longer next time, Brothers.

Just as the National Grange closed its last session Brothers and Sisters Burlingame of Wyoming Grange, near Grand Rapids, come in to see the members say good-by. I had expected to see more Michigan Parepresent the Patrons of that State. He trons, and Brother and Sister Cobb among

#### NOTABLE THINGS.

Among the noble features of this session, was, 1st, the public meeting that took Governor Porter quite aback and taught him that farmers are peers to any class. The Governor made every effort in his power to make things pleasant for the meeting and those who attended it. Mrs. Porter called upon the ladies of the Grange at their hotel and then on Saturday evening gave a very hansdome reception at the executive mansion, to the members who were present. The Governor's carriage called at the hotel and took many of the Patrons out to see the city, and its attractions.

The Belt Railroad that nearly incircles the city, 22 miles in length, used to transfer cars from one to any other of the many railroads that enter the city, invited the members to a free ride upon it, and to see the stock yards and the city.

GRANGE WORK DONE. Some excellent papers have been submitted and acted upon by the National Grange at this session, especially the Worthy Masters address, and the reports of the committee on Transportation and that of the committee on Agriculture.

Two changes of the constitution have been submitted, but they are both of doubtful tendency, and will if adopted bring much confusion and strife, and make necessary several rulings upon the construction or meaning of the articles if amended.

The next meeting is to be held at Washington, D. C. Nashville was the strong competitor and Washington had but one vote the most.

Dr. Loring will not be happy when he reads the resolution demanding the publica tion of the suppressed report of the eminent chemists upon the value of the plant sorghum, for the production of sugar.

### The Defective Patent Laws Shown Up.

Mr. Editor:—I desire to say a few things concerning the articles of D. L. Garver on couple who sit near the Secretary's desk? I the subject of patents and patent laws found feeble in health but seldom is absent from am pleased to inform you that they are Gov- in the VISITOR of September 1st, upon points which seem to have been overlooked by your correspondents who have written in reply to elect the Worthy Master of the State Grange him, and I feel more liberty in criticising him than I should if he did not possess the courage to "talk back." He says in his first article "I venture that in nine cases out of ten when a farmer gets swindled it is because he has neglected to post himself." In reply to such an assertion and as showing some of the outrageous features of our present patent laws allow me to relate a patent case that came under my observation.

> Some years since a resident of this place secured letters patent for an improvement in grain separators on fanning mills. The patent, which I will call No. 1, was what is known as a "combination patent" and included in its specifications screens, the manner of hanging the "shoe" or screen frame and of giving it what is known as the "end shake." I will not particularly describe it except so far as to enable your readers to see the peculiar beauty of our patent laws. The shake was produced by means of a hook attached by a staple to the center of a bar placed across the shoe with the hook working in a perforated wheel, which was attached to the center of a box placed across the shell of the mill and the wheel connected to a pulley on the fan-shaft by a belt. The shake was regulated by changing the hook to holes in the wheel that were different distances from the center of the wheel. He manufactured and sold a good many mills to farmers in this vicinity of that construction and he also sold the right to manufacture and sell said mill in a good deal of "territory," giving deeds to manufacturers and furnishing to each manufacturer a sample mill constructed as I have described.

> After the mills had been in use some time his customers complained to him, saying the belt would stretch and slip, thus giving the shoe an irregular shake and causing the screens to load up and making the mill worthless. Claiming the right to use 'equivalents" he took out his crossbars, hook, wheel, belt and pulley and substituted therefor a crank in the fan shaft, which worked in a slotted arm which was attached by a hinge joint to a bar placed across the shoe just above the lower end of the long screen, thus giving the shoe an end shake that was regular and uniform.

He subsequently changed the mills he had sold to farmers in this vicinity by putting ing at Denver, being largely indentified in

had put up his mills in that manner for about a year he started out to sell the right, or as patent right men say "to sell territory" taking with him his letters patent and a sample mill which contained the crank and slotted arm and was marked "Patented" of the date of his letters patent. At Parkersburg, West Virginia, he sold the right to manufacture and sell said mill, under said letters, in the states of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, giving a deed therefor and furnishing a sample mill marked as before stated and which contained the crank and slotted arm. He then came home.

About the time he arrived home he received other letters patent for an improvement in farming mills which I will call No. 2. It also was a combination patent, and in its specifications was precisely like the sample mill he had furnished the Parkersburg manufacturer. In less than a month he painted over one of the mills he had built for sale under patent No. 1, and painted on it the name of his mill under patent No. 2, marked it patented of the date of letters No. 2. and with it started out to sell "territory" under letters No. 2, and at Wheeling, West Virginia, he sold the right to manufacture and sell mill No. 2 in the States of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, giving a deed thereof, and furnished a sample mill in every respect like the one furnished a short time before to the Parkersburg manufacturer, save only the lettering. Both purchasers were wealthy and energetic, and soon each had five hundred mills on the market, and each claiming the exclusive right. As both manufacturers were men of sterling integrity, and each had a deed from the patentee, their respective customers had no douby when purchasing a mill that he was perfectly safe in doing so.

I therefore ask, could a farmer tell which was an infringement? Could a lawyer who had not made the subject of patents a special study, tell or enlighten them upon the subject? Could Mr. Garver himself, after his twenty-five years of posting up, tell? And this is no creation of the imagination, but a reality, about which I was frequently consulted before the affair ended.

Our abominable patent laws permit just such outrages, and the consumers of all articles of machinery are now subjected to expensive litigation growing out of such or similar transactions. If the patentee is entitled to "equivalents," why should the government grant a subsequent patent for those "equivalents?" The whole patent law and the practice in the patent office needs a thorough overhauling. As it is now conducted, it is a shame and a disgrace to the country that tolerates it.

If a man of ordinary intelligence finds it difficult to determine in the above case which was the infringer, why complain of the farmer, who finds such an article a necessity, when he asks to have the law so framed that he can fit his grain for market without the risk and vexation of a law suit a hundred miles from his home. The farmer needs the best machinery he can obtain, and the best interests of society demand that he should be safe in using such machinery when he buys it in the open market, and his claim to be relieved from danger of prosecution, therefore, is just and proper. To make him safe would also work to the advantage of the patentee, for if such were the law, many farmers who now decline to purchase, for fear of litigation, would under such circumstances purchase, and the patentee would find more ready sale for his invention, and both parties would be benefited thereby.

I had intended to say something about Mr. Garver's complaint of being compelled to surrender his right to the exclusive use, at the end of a few years, but as this article is already long, I will defer that to some future time. Respectfully,

THOS. J. HILLER. Nov. 20, 1882.

Bro. Cobb:-The following significant resolution was adopted by Western Pomona Grange at Georgetown.

Resolved, That as Mr. M.B. Church, manager of the Alabastine company, built a mill and proposes to manufacture plaster, on terms, satisfactory to the members of the State Grange, that we pledge him our pat-ronage. And furthermore be it resolved. that in case Mr. Church should be unable to furnish sufficient plaster to supply the demands of the Patrons for the ensuing year, that we will not buy any plaster of other parties except they sell it to us at the same price as per contract with Mr. Church. S. K. VAN SKIVER, Secretary.

### A Strange Suit.

A suit to recover an enormous attorney fee was heard and developed events of a sensational and romantic character, Pete Finnerty, a man suddenly made rich by lucky mining investments, and who left his family when a poor man, being the defendant. His wife sued for a divorce and alimony to the amount of \$1,800 on the ground of desertion. Afterward news came of his good luck, and a modification of the judgment was allowed and \$100,000 was granted her, and judgment for that amount was entered against Finnerty. He succeeded in settling with her for a nominal sum, and her attorney, who had filed a lien for one-fourth of the judgment, asks for an execution and order upon Finnerty to cause him to show the amount he is worth, and where his property is located. Arguments were heard, and the case was taken under advisement. Finnerty has been rap-A large number of visiting Patrons were in the crank and slotted arm, and after he mining and financial interests thereabouts.

### Department. Ladies'

#### THE FARMER'S WIFE.

Bird-like, she's up at day-dawn's blush, In summer heats or winter snows; Her veins with healthful blood affush, Her breath of balm, her cheek a rose In eyes—the kindliest eyes on earth Are sparkles of a homely mirth; Demure, arch humor is ambushed in The clear curves of her dimpled chin, Ah! guileless creature, hale and good, Ah! fount of wholesome womanhood, Far from the world's unhallowed strife. God's blessing on the Farmer's Wife

I love to mark her matron charms, Her fearless steps through household ways, Her sunburnt hands and buxom arms, Her waist unbound by torturing stays; Blithe as a bee, with busy care, She's here, she's there, she's everywhere; Long ere the clock has struck for noon Home chords of toils are all in tone, And from each richly bounteous hour She drains its use, as bees a flower.

Apart from Passion's pain and strife,
Peace gently girds the Farmer's wife.

Homeward (his daily labors done) The stalwart farmer slowly plods, From battling; between shade and sun, With sullen glebe and stubborn sods. Her welcome on his spirit bowed Is sunshine flashing on a cloud! All banished is the brief eclipse! Hark to the sound of wedded lips, And words of tender warmth that start From out the husband's grateful heart! O! well he knows how vain his life, Unsweetened by the Farmer's wife!

But lo! the height of pure delight Comes with the evening's stainless joys, When by the hearthstone spaces bright Blend the glad tones of girls and boys; Their voices rise in gleeful swells, Their laughter rings like elfin bells, Till with a look twixt smile and frown The mother lays her infant down, And at her firm uplifted hand, There's silence 'mid the jovial band; Her signal stills their harmless strife Love crowns with law the Farmer's wife!

Ye dames in proud palatial halls-Of lavish wiles and jewelled dress, On whom, perchance, no infant calls (For barren oft your loveliness)— Turn hitherward those languid eyes And for a moment's space be wise; Your sister 'mid the country dew Is three times nearer Heaven than you, And where the palms of Eden stir, Dream not that ye shall stand by her, Tho' in your false bewildering life, Your folly scorned the Farmer's wife -Paul Hamilton Hayne.

#### Home Influences.

An essay by M. E. Bartholomew, read at a meeting of Keeler Grange, and published by request of the

Worthy Master:-In following out the wishes of the committee, by giving a few thoughts upon this chosen subject of "Home Influences," I must say that I feel incompetent to treat the subject properly, and would reuch prefer that some one else had been chosen in my place.

It is a matter that comes very near to the hearts of all of us. It is of vital importance what kind of homes we make for our families, the influence arising from them, and the influence they exert upon the community at large. There is an old saving often quoted, that "every family has a skeleton in its cleset." Be this as it may, all know that very many homes are established upon an unhealthy basis-where good intentions and est endeavors always meet counteracting circumstances.

The best home influences, of course, are expected from the best regulated homes. The question is, what constitutes a well regalated some? As a start-out, we will venture to say-the two heads of that home must not be divided, but must act upon the true Grange principle of co-operation as well as co-partmership. As well might a bird attempt to fly with a broken, wing, as for a husband or wife to attempt to establish a pleasant harmonious home, with all its kindly influences, without giving aid, one to the other. Disastrous will be the result in that home, where one head virtually says, "I run this establishment." To keep the domestic machinery free from jar or friction, there should be frequent councilings to gether, as in a firm, both anxious for the best results, bearing and forbearing when any little discrepancies arise. The conduct of each individual member should exert over every other one a beneficial influence. The children must be taught · bedience, habits of industry, neatness and order. Their feelings and opinions should be respected, their faults corrected in kindness, not in a fault-finding manner. Parents must understand the art of governing themselves, if they would govern their families properly. Precept amounts to nothing unless it harmonizes with example. Parents that habitually scold and find fault with their children lose their influence over them; they expect it, become accustomed to it, and finally indifferent to it.

Judicious praise should never be withheld. It encourages and stimulates a child to do well, for they like to be appreciated, and will love best those who understand them best. Their pleasures should be looked after in games and recreations suited to their tastes and inclinations, books and papers provided them to suit their understanding, not the understanding of maturer minds. Their comfort, mental as well as physical, should be Tooked after, and disturbing causes as far as possible removed. They should be in the confidence of their parents, allowed to talk of their plans and views, without always having enjoined upon them the old-fashioned scholar: and erroneous injunction, "children should be seen and not heard." They should be taught lessons of self-denial, of self-reliance, and above all things, to regard the rights of oth- large panes of glass?"

ers inviolate as their own. A habit of censuring, ridiculing and criticising their friends and associates should not be tolerated. Any, good results that may arise from this course, either in the parents or children is questionable. Charity is a beautiful garment and hangs with becoming grace upon every member of a family. A love for the beautiful should be encouraged. Little home adornments, both indoors and out, in which they have borne a part, will help them to feel an interest and love for their homes, as for no other spot on earth. The influences arising from this kind of home training, we think could not be otherwise than beneficial in its results. But it will sometimes happen, that the best laid plans "oft gang awa." Outside associations, of which the parents cannot always be apprised, are brought to bear, and the child learns to take steps in immorality and vice. Then a skeleton creeps into the closet, and from that time thence forward, happiness is a stranger.

The raising of a family of children may well be compared to the cultivation of crops and fruits. For in one, as in the other, eternal vigilance is the price of success. There is a time to sow, and a time to reap. A good farmer puts his seed in the ground in the spring time, he carefully cultivates the soil, if it is not rich enough he adds fertilizers, he watches for the young weeds, and when they put in their appearance pulls them out. He does not wait till they have taken deep root, thus weakening and destroying the life of his plants, for he knows full well that as he cultivates so will the harvest be. His young fruit trees are carefully looked after, cultivated and pruned, and here great skill is required to top off just the right branches, that they may grow up shapely and well balanced, and capable of resisting the elements. Many cunningly devised schemes are resorted to, to entrap and destroy the wary little insects that would otherwise mar and ruin the fruit. And should the home training of these children, placed in our charge by a wise Creator. receive less attention, less patience at our hands, than the cultivation of a field of growing corn, or the judicious pruning of a young orchard, with an eye to its future possibili-

As the highly cultivated soil receives to its bosom the tiny seeds and gives back again a generous harvest, so the youthful mind, in the purity of undeveloped richness, with careful culture may be brought to yield returns for which the most ambitious parent may well be proud. But the same vigilance, the same watchful care and patience that a good farmer bestows upon his crops, is required to bring the character of the child up

to a high standard of purity and excellence. The tendency of the age is to extravagance and display. The main object of life to make money, legitimately if convenient, if not otherwise, In all our larger towns and cities every art that ingenuity can devise, every inducement, seemingly innocent, is brought to bear and thrown around our young men to entice them to spend their money and debauch their souls. In the licensed saloon they may spend their idle hours in company with men of doubtful reputation, gradually learning to tipple, to treat and otherwise familiarize themselves with all the vices attending such an establishment. And here lies the great rock of danger not laid down on any of the maps or charts. No friendly lighthouse with its timely warning sheds generous rays upon a rocky coast. No red signal flags of danger mark the places where many young men of brilliant prospects have wrecked a life of usefulness and

If the "home influences" thrown around the boy in his youth have been of the right character he may, in the consciousness of his integrity, be enabled to stand firm, to meet and resist all the temptations and facinations that may come to him, stronger for the ordeal. And knowing these things, wise and thoughtful parents should make it the chief aim and object of their lives to early implant in the hearts of their children true principles of temperance, virtue and honesty, that they may not, when the time comes for them to take their places in the 'battle of life,' "be weighed in the balance and found wanting.

### Look Around You.

Soon after the first railroad was built on Long Island, an old Dutch lay, who had never ridden in or seen a steam car, told her daughter, one bright morning, she thought she would take a ride on the road. just to see how the thing worked. Accordingly she went and having ridden out several miles, returned much pleased with her

In reply to her daughter's inquiry: 'Well, mother, what did you see?' she said: 'Oh, nothing much but a haystack, and that was going the other way.

Now, my young friends, you are disposed to laugh at this answer of the old lady, but do you know that there are a great many people who travel through this world and never see much but hay stacks, and they are going the other way? I am going to talk with you a few mo-

ments concerning the importance of cultivating early in life the habit of close and eareful observation, the babit of noticing things around you with thoughtfulness. I said a short time since to one of my pu-

pils, a young lady who would graduate at the end of the term, and one who is a good 'How long have you occupied that room of yours in the boarding hall?'

Nearly three years. 'It has one large window, has it not, with

'How many panes of glass are there in the window?

She was surprised that she did not know. 'There are many trees in our school-grounds, mostly deciduous, and a very few evergreens. Among those immediately around the school buildings, are the fir or pine more abundant?' I asked, and again she was surprised that she did not know.

She will not forget that object lesson. When I first began to teach school in the country I said to a bright boy one pleasant spring morning, who had a long mile to

come to school every day:
'Well, my young man, what did you see this morning on your way to school? 'Nothing much, sir.'

I said: 'To-morrow morning I shall ask you the

same question? The morning came and when I called him up to my desk you would have been surprised to near how much he had seen along the road—cattle of all sizes and col-ors; fowls of almost every variety; sheep and lambs, oxen and horses, new barns and houses and old ones; here a tree blown down and yonder a fine orchard just com-ing into bloom; then a field covered with corn or wheat; here a broken rail in the fence; there a washout in the road; over yonder a pond alive with garrulous geese and ducks; here he met a carriage and there a farm wagon, and not only had he seen these and many more things in the fields and by the wayside, but looking up he had noticed flocks of blackbirds going north to their summmer home. He saw the barn and chimney swallows flying about in every direction; there he had noticed a king bird making war on the crow, and here a little wren pursuing a hawk; yonder he had seen robins flying from tree to tree and

over there the bobolink mingling his morning song with that of the meadow lark. In a word, he had seen so much to tell me that I had not time before school to hear it all.

A new world had sprung up all around him: earth, water and air were now all full of interesting objects to him. Up to this time he had never learned to look and think. Things about him had not changed in number or character, but he had begun to take note of them.

How many of my young readers have ever watched the insects creeping over the ground or up the trees? What do you know about their ways? Do you ever watch the clouds in their movements across the heavens, or at sunset when they are golden with the rays of the setting sun?

How many objects there are in the air, earth and water worthy of our closest study, if we would only learn to take note of them!

Wherever you go, my young friends, al ways be observing and thoughtful.—Prof. Hasbrouck, in Golden Days.

#### Rick Staples.

BY EARNEST GILMORE.

The broad, well lighted street looked bright and gay one beautiful winter's eve. Deep snow had fallen in the morning, followed by a light rain, and the weather immediately afterward changing to clear and cold, caused the face of nature to sparkle and glimmer, making a lovly picture fresh from our Creator's hand. However enticing the out door beauty, Mr. S— evidently was not admiring the scenery as he opened the heavy glass door of the Eidorado saloon and peered outward. His face, never famous for beauty, was still more disfigured by an unmistakable frown. A woman's voice was heard loud and shrill, then sinking into a wail so agonized and piercing that it seemed like the groan of a lost spirit:

"Sowing the seed of a lingering pain, Sowing the seed of a maddened brain, Sowing the seed of a tarnished name, Sowing the seed of eternal shame, Sure, ah! sure will the harvest be.'

The perspiration stood in great drops on the forehead of the proprietor of the Eldo-

'Where can she be? How dare she come here?' he muttered, stepping outside of his handsome saloon, and walking along slowly to discover the bold singer. A crowd was gathering, but he did not find the owner of that weird trembling voice; it was hushed

'Having a free concert this evening, Mr. ?' laughingly inquired one of a group of young men just about entering the sa-

Well, so it seems. It is some crazy creature who ought to be handed over to the au-But she has vanished into air, I guess,' was the answer as Mr. S - followed his customers into the brilliant rooms.

'Sowing the seed of a lingering pain, Sowing the seed of a maddened hrain.'

The young gentlemen put down their glasses simultaneausly as these truthful, terrible words came tremblingly wafted in to them. Looking through the plate glass door, they saw a woman, whose pinched and piteous face was channelled with sorrow, whose large eyes were wild looking yet tearless, as if all hopes were beneath a sepulchre which could never be lifted. They saw all this at a glance, and then Mr. Sthe door and shouted angrily: 'Begone; this is no place for such as you. Begone, I

She crossed her thin arms and folded her blue hands appealingly. 'Where is Dick, Mr. S—? Let me in. Please let me in. I'm so lonely without Dick—darling Dick—precious Dick! Let me in, please, Mr. S—I want to find him,' she said, endeavoring to force her way past the strong man. But he wouldn't allow it. He took hold of her frail arm and, as he recognized who the

her frail arm and, as he recognized who the woman was, said with less anger, but with great sternness, 'Go home, my good woman; your Dick is not here.'

'Maybe you've forgotten how Dick looked, it's a good while since you've seen him; or since I've seen him; but I could'nt forget him, you know, because I'm his mother. Dick is all I have got. Please let me in, Mr. 8—. It would be cruel to keep a mother away from her darling, her only

In spite of the cold the perspiration stood on the proprietor's forehead again. 'Go away.' He spoke threateningly. 'Your son is not here. If you do not go this minute, I will have you arrested," he said, going in and closing his door, for a second group was gathering curiously outside.

"Sowing the seed of a lingering pain."

'There the demented creature is at it again. I will put her out of the way this minute,' Mr. S—said, while his face grew red with excitement. But the door opened softly and the woman stood inside.

Where is Dick? she demanded standing in front of the young men. They all laughed but one, the youngest of the group, a fair-faced, blue eyed youth of twenty. He answered respectfully: 'I do not know, mad-

'Jim, call a policeman. I declare I will not be imposed upon by this creature any longer,' said Mr. S—. But before the servant Jim reached the door the same young man who had answered her question touched his arm. saying: 'I'll see this lady home, sir, and re-

lieve you of any further trouble.'
'Humph! new style of lady, she is,' said one. 'Big fool Rick Staples is, said an-

'If he is a fool, he'll be envied-the handsome, accomplished Rick Staples gallanting a lady attired so elegantly as this one! still another remarked in a loud voice. But Rick buttoned up his coat quickly, quietly turning his face meanwhile from his companions not to get rid of their banter, but to hide the tears that would fill his eyes at thought of that heart-broken mother,

Those stockingless feet, through whose tattered shoes the blood oozes from her wounded feet on the polished floor of the saloon; those purple rimmed sunken eyes: those blue lips and bony hands—O my Father! that a woman should come to this, thought Rick Staples, whose big, loving heart would overflow in tender pity.

'Are you Dick?' the woman asked plead-

ingly, looking up into the gentle, boyish face as Rick told her he was going home with Yes, madam, Rick or Dick, as you choose,

s my name is Richard.'
'I knew I'd find you, Dick darling. And you ook as you did in the old days, my boy, before you ever came here to drink; you'll never come here again, will you, darling?' she asked eagerly as she tottered from the room, cling-

ing to the strong young arm.
'No, never,' he answered unwaveringly.
Those left behind laughed at the sight of handsome Richard Staples gallanting a crazy ragbag, (as they called the poor woman) through the streets, and one of them called Wish you joy of your sweetheart,

Rick threw back a glance of indignation, out did not condescend to speak with his

lips.

Tell me where you live, please? he inquired as they reached the first corner. She told him, and, calling a cab, he lifted her in gently, and, giving the directions to the driver, stepped in beside her. The driver soon turned aside from the wide, well-paved street and entered one narrow and foul and poorly light-There was light enough, however, to see that the court reeked with filth. The weary woman dropped to sleep before she reached her home, but as the carriage stopped she roused and said: 'Such a good boy you are, Dick,' looking up steadily. 'You are home now; let me help you out,

'And you are home. Come, Dick,' she

Whispering to the driver to wait a few moments, Rick followed the woman into the shrunken, gray tenement. Through the broad decayed floored hall he followed her. Two or three coarse looking sailors sat there chewing tobacco and talking to a frowny Irish woman, but although they looked their surprise at seeing a young gentleman in such quarters, and in such questionable company, no remarks were made until he had passed on up the stairs.

Rick's companion did not speak until she reached her attic room; then, pushing the only chair toward him, she said, with a glad cry, as she sank at the foot of a cot in one corner: 'We're home again, thank God! you and I, darling Dick.'

Rick was in a dilemma. No problem in geometry or trigonometry had ever appeared so formidable to him as how to leave this poor broken hearted woman without bringing back to her eyes the terrible, agonized look which he had seen in them when she had asked so wildly, 'Where is Dick?'

He had inferred from what he had seen that her son had died a drunkard, and that that fact had overthrown her intellect. The thought occurred to him that he would get her to prepare some supper, and while she was doing it he would slip out of the room and inquire about here; perhaps some one would know. He suggested the idea to her, but she answered simply, 'Are you hungry child? Mother is so sorry, but I haven't a crust. Lie down on the cot, Dick, and sleep, and perhaps God will send us something in the morning.'

'No, no; we'll have it to-night,' he said, and he left the room. He found a German family one flight below, who were willing to send one of their boys up with wood for a fire and hand to Rick a bowl of sonp for the liberal pay he offered. With his own hand Rick fed her the soup, and afterwards when she had peacefully fallen asleep he hired the little German woman from below to watch her, and entered the carriage for his boarding place. Rick had found out the woman's name, and while trying to enlist his landlady's sympathy in his new acquaintance she astonished him by saying she knew all about her former life. It is too terribly common and true a story to be repeated. But she wound up her story to be repeated. But she wound up her recital by saying: I don't wonder that her reason forsook her at the death of her idolized boy. Died in a drunken brawl. That beautiful boy! I can never forget his fair That face, with the ugly cut across the temple, the golden hair, the glorious eyes closed forever.

Rick, that boy looked strangely like you.'
'Yes, I suppose so, from the fact of her taking me for him; and, Mrs. Fowler, since mother is dead, I shall be her son, Rick said earnestly.
'What do you mean, Rick Staples?'

'I mean that, with your permission, I will bring her here, if you will give her a sunny, pleasant room and the kind attention you know so well how to bestow. I will pay you well for all you can do for her, for I believe her race is almost run, and I cannot endure to her race is almost run; and I cannot endure to spoil her blissful illusion that her Dick is found.' Rick was actually sobbing, and his sobs seemed to be contagious, for Mrs. Fowler's voice was low and husky as she said, 'God bless you, Rick Staples!'—National Temperance Advocate.

THERE are two ways of being happy-we may either diminish our wants or augment our means. The result is the same; and it is for each man to decide for himself, and to do that which may happen to be the easier.

Little things console us because little

### 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 & WATTERSON. 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.

Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,...
Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep
accounts with members,...
Blank Record Books, (Express paid),...
Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treas-Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound,...
Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound, Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound, Applications for Membership, per 100,...
Membership Cards, per 100,...
Withdrawal Cards, per doz...
Digits in envelopes per doz... Dimits, in envelopes, per doz.,... By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c, per doz.,... By-Laws, bound,... By-Laws, bound,...
"Glad Echoes," with music, Single copy 15 cts. per doz., 1 80 Rituals, single copy, 25 per copy,

Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of Charter, all complete,...

Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100, Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 5c.; per

rocco Tuck,) ... " (Mo-Address of J. J. Woodman before the Nation-Digest of Laws and Rulings, ....

Address,

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

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

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:38 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37.

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

O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Ohicago.

S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.)
GOING SOUTH. NY&C NY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr.

8 00 AM 4 25 PM 5 00 AM 9 17 " 5 40 " 8 10 " 10 15 " 6 40 " 11 40 " 10 50 " 7 22 " 1 40 PM 11 45 " 8 20 " 4 50 " Ar. Aliegan \_\_\_\_ Ar. Kalamazoo \_\_ Ar. White Pigeon\_ - 5 35 PM 2 45 AM 6 45 AM Ar. Cleveland \_\_\_ 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " Ar. Buffalo .. GOING NORTH. 12 45 PM 12 25 AM 5 50 BM 7 85 " 7 00 " 9 50 AM 10 20 PM 8 45 AM 6 20 " 10 00 PM 8 45 AM 6 28 " 4 05 " 10 00 " 10 00 PM 6 45 AM 6 28 " 4 05 " 10 00 " Ar. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_ Ar. Toledo \_\_\_\_ Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft \_\_\_ Ar. Kalamazoo Ar. Allegan \_\_\_ Grand Rapids\_

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Corrected Time-Table-November 1, 1882.

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line,

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

TRAINS WESTWARD. Mail and Day Pacific Express. No. 2. No. 4. No. 6. 6 10 AM 7 40 AM 7 55 PM Le. Port Huron Imlay City 7 18 "
7 42 "
9 10 "
9 22 "
8 90 "
9 05 "
10 05 "
10 10 "
11 30 "
11 35 "
10 45 "
12 06 PM 12 10 AM Lapeer Flint Battle Creek Vicksburg \_\_\_ Schoolcraft\_\_ " Valparaiso \_\_\_ Ar, Chicago \_\_\_

TRAINS EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	E	cpr	ess. Express.		press. Express. Exp		pre	ght ress.	
Le. Chicago	8	50	AM	5	15	PM	9	00	PN
Valparaiso	11	30	64	7	45	66	11	20	66
" South Bend	1	10	PM	9	10	64	1	12	AM
" Cassepelis	1	55		9	53	66			"
" Schoolcraft	2	54	46		39	44	1 7	07	46
" Vicksburg	3	10			50	46	1 3	20	-
" Battle Creek	4	05	66	12.2	40	44		20	66
" Charlotte	6	05	44	15.75	47	66		20	
" Lansing	5	53	"		40	66		12	
" Durand		25	**	100		66			66
" Flint		-	66		56			UU	
" Flint	8	10			40	66		35	66
" Lapeer	8	52		4	18	- 66	9	10	64
" Imlay City		15	66						
Ar. Port Huron	10	20	66	G	OO	44	10	OF.	6.0

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except

GEO. B. REEVES For information as to rates, Agent, Schoolcraft, Mich. apply to E. P. Keary, Loca

#### The Master's Address Before the State Grange 1882.

Worthy Patrons and Members of the State Grange:—The events of another year are now added to those which make up the history of the past and in obedience to the requirements of our constitution and established custom, we now meet in our tenth annual session to deliberate and devise means and measures to secure the ends we seek. We now have the history of the past year as well as the years that have gone before it to point

the way to future efforts. We meet underfavorable auspices. The year now drawing to a close, is one of general and state prosperity. Unlike the preceding year no great calamity has afflicted us as a people. earth has brought forth a fairly ous harvest, and while the afflicting handlhas darkened many households yet good health has generally prevailed. For these and many other untold blessings we should render devout thanks to the author of all good.

Our Order was established, lives, moves and acts for the highest and grandest purposes known to the race. It is our duty and privilege to develop the agricultural resources of the country. Upon a proper discharge of this duty, not only our own welfare depends, but the prosperity of all others is intimately identified with it, and any means or efforts that will enhance our profits or increase our prosperity tends towards the good of all, and the pursuit of any course or policy that retards our progress or shackles our efforts will sooner or later react upon those engaged

in other pursuits.

If the rules or laws which govern trade
and commerce are of such a character that they bear in undue proportion upon the agri-cultural industries, it is our right, nay more our duty to devise means that will secure relief. Involved in this subject there is enough to challenge the closest attention of the wisest and best. To develop agriculture requires the united wisdom and efforts of all. It needs the social experiences and friction of ideas to stimulate thought. For this purpose our organization furnishes a grand opportunity.

It is also our unalterable purpose to adhere to our first and no blest declaration, and develop a better and higher manhood and womanbood among ourselves. We place upon our banner these great truths. "The farmer is of more consequence than the farm and should be first improved." To aid in the promotion of these and many other important objects this State Grange is now assembled. The members are intrusted with high and responsible duties. Through confidence in your abilsible duties. Through confidence in your ability, zeal and fidelity, your fellow members have for the time being delegated these important trusts to you. Experience and observation have convinced me that it is scarcely necessary to invoke patient and industrious application to the discharge of these du-

But the short time allotted for the consideration of the various subjects that will come before you, induces me to call your attention to the fact that we must prosecute the business of the hour as speedily as practicable. We must not wait for business or matters to be referred to us but seek it, construct and present it to the body for action. Cemmittees are under no obligation to wait for work to be referred to them. But they should origin-ate and p epare for the body for deliberation and action. Sometimes time and opportuni-ties are lost when these suggestions are not observed. With a view of aiding in the work of the session, I briefly present some of the subjects which usually come before the Grange for consideration:—

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

For a detailed statement of the receipts, disbursements and present condition of the State Grange treasury, you are referred to the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee. These all exhibit a sound and prosperous condition. It is gratifying to notice the steady and healthy growth of the Order in the State, indicated by the increased receipts for fees and dues. Standing where I can to some extent survey the whole field, and overlook the Order all over the it affords me much pleasure to assure you that in all that makes up the solid virtue of greatness, the Order never stood better than it does to-day. It is not only increasing in numbers, but in knowledge, which is the power which moves the world. It is better understood by itself, and with this increased It is better knowledge it entertains a higher estimate of itself and the calling in which its members are engaged. And while it still falls far short in numbers, education force and power of what it should be, yet it is marching on and climbing upwards; and if the members, not only of this State Grange, but all members everywhere will live and work up to the high standard of principles enunciated in our Declaration of Purposes, an era of unexampled success is dawning upon us, and we shall live and grow on and on, securing blessings not only to ourselves but to the world. Earn members, and we can and will secure them. The great question that forces itself upon the attention of every ardent lover of the Grange, is how shall we feed the multitudes who now belong, and that are to be added to these in the future? What opportunities shall be afforded? What inducements placed within reach? What can be done to supply within reach? What can be done to supply the crying demand for improvement and rational enjoyment? If a complete solution of these questions can be found our permanent success is assured. To its consideration your earnest attention is solicited. Bring to your aid the experience and observation of the years gone by. Examine and profit by the various reports adopted by the National Grange. Your attention is especially in-Grange. Your attention is especially invited to the very practical suggestion contained in the report of the Committee on the Good of the Order of the

### NATIONAL GRANGE.

This body met in its sixteenth annual session in the city of Indianapolis, on the 15th of November. Thirty-two States were represented, a greater number than for some years previous. The full official report of its proceedings will be ready for distribution at as early a day as practicable.

The great questions affecting agriculture and the agriculturist were carefully considered. It would be strange indeed, if representative men and women, coming together from so wide an expanse of country, living under different local laws, and where different customs prevail, did not sometimes entertain diverse views upon questions of policy. Yet all were imbued with an earnest desire to promote the good and extend the usefulness of the Order. Under all circumstances sec-tional barriers are entirely obliterated, North, South, East and West are merged in one common country in this body.

Petitions for amendments to the Constitution of the National Grange were received and considered. The following were sub-mitted to the State Granges for ratification: these words: And such fourth degree mem-

Amend Article one, Section three, by striking out the words, "A Past Master," where they occur in the second line, and inserting in lieu they or the words. lieu thereof the words; Any fourth degree

member in good standing.
Under the existing provisions of the Constitution the State Grange is composed of Masters and Past Masters, and their wives who are Matrons.

If these amendments are ratified by threefourths of the States, a State Grange that has reduced its representation may make provis-ions for the election of any fourth degree members as members of and delegates to the State Grange. States that have not reduced their representation may make provisions for the election of such fourth degree member as a substitute, where the Master for any reason is unable to attend the meeting of the State Grange. A careful consideration of these amendments is commended to this State

#### EDUCATION.

As we pronounce or hear the word our thoughts involuntarily turn to the text book, the school house or college. It is with these the thought and word is associated. With it we connect the professional teacher. We have no desire to weaken or destroy this tendency of the mind, but we do desire to broaden, deepen and extend the education acquired in the schools so that it shall reach out over the practical affairs of life. To do this is the important task to be now assumed. We must draw out the latent energies of our people. We must educate ourselves and each other in regard to our own calling in such a manner as shall fit us for the high and responsible position of American farm-

As an aid in this direction it has seemed to me that agricultural text-books may be introduced into the common schools with benefit. Truths learned in the impressive days of childhood are often retained long after those learned in later years are forgotten. Some of the States have introduced these books and it is claimed with success. If Michigan, noted for its progressive spirit in the line of educa-tion, cannot do this, why not?

We must also educate in regard to our

rights, duties and privileges as citizens of the republic, so that we can bear the broad seal of citizenship with higher intelligence and greater fidelity. We can and ought to be the great moral conservators in the world. In order to fill this position we must educate, and continue to do so from, childhood to old age and the grave. It is because we have not grasped the opportunities in the long years of the past that we have fallen behind in this respect, and have partially failed to reach and fill the places which nature and circum-

stances have assigned to us.

We must, and I believe can, to a good degree, shake off our lethargy and arouse our sleeping faculties. We must learn to be keen, careful and honest observers of men, their character, and of events. Here is where we often lack. Close observation will enlarge often lack. Close observation will enlarge thought, remove prejudice and often furnish us with valuable facts upon which we can base wise and profitable action, Then educate to observe, and observe to educate. As we travel along the journey of life we can acquire knowledge by observation when it will not interfere with the discharge of other duties. A learned professor in a public lecture, recently delivered desiring to impress ture, recently delivered, desiring to impress the importance of careful observation upon his audience, related the following: "A lady took her first ride on the railroad. She traveled through city and town, through the country, over the the hills and through meadow and woodland. Upon her return her friends asked her what she saw? She replied, nothing but a hay stack and that was going the other way." Let us profit by this neglect of opportunity. Let us see and retain. Stimulate thought in each other, observe stock implements serve stock, implements, and anything

that pertains to home or farm.

In order to educate properly every Grange hall should be a school-house, where all are armed with a certificate of qualification teach in some department, for surely our success or failure is to be measured to a great extent by the quantity and quality of the education we acquire and to the practical use we make of it in accomplishing results. a co-laborer in this work of educating the farmers of the land,

### THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

occupies an important position. There are some things in the establishment and maintainance of this institution that we have reason to be extremely grateful for. One of these is that it is an agricultural college and not attached to any other institution. As we know more of the practical working of these institutions we more and more feel like commending the wise forethought that retained it as a separate institution. When connected with something else the tendency is to overshadow our great interest. They are much as a Grange would be with four-fifths of the members following other pursuits.

Our college is doing a good work. It is ennobling and elevating labor. It is educating young men for advanced positions on the farm and in the circle where they move. These students should and we believe will remember that these exalted opportunities place upon them grave responsibilities. They that cannot be carelessly duties shirked or evaded.

The series of institutes aided or conducted by the president and professors are of great value to the farmers of the State. Perhaps through the influence of these, similar institutes are being held in various parts of the State under the auspices of the county Grange. And in this connection I desire to call attention to the very elaborate program prepared for the winter's exercises by the brothers and sisters in Berrien county. We can afford to accord credit to the college for inaugurating this system of imparting in-

Now, while we award to this college a high meed of praise for what it has done and intends to do, yet there are some changes that seem to me to be desirable. Speaking for myself, (alone perhaps,) the suggestion is made that a new professorship should be added to those now existing. The very best possible method known to man of performing the practicable work on a farm should be taught to the student. And a man of the greatest skill and knowledge should be employed to teach it. Teach the sciences by all means, but it requires practice to make perfect. As there is no prospect of an early adoption of the plan proposed we must look to the experimental farms for aid in this direction. New York and Ohio, and perhaps some other States have established these;

from them good results must follow.

State these must be afforded for instructing the daughters as well as the sons. If our civilization has a tendency in any direction it is to open up all of the avenues to woman on terms of equality with man. This college now occupies an anomulous position. To all other institutions of learning the doors are open to woman. If this college is to continue its prosperity the exception must close. Passing events seem to strongly indi-

A deep interest in the welfare of this school, as well as the partnership that has existed for years between it and the Grange, s my apology for these suggestions.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. Believing as we do that agriculture is the pasis of individual and national prosperity in this country, we claim that it is the province of intelligent statesmanship to encourage this great industry in every legitimate way. At the session of the National Grange in 1876 the question of elevating the agricultural bureau or department to a cabinet position was introduced. At that time it occupied a very inferior position. It was and had been for years a sort of a burlesque upon agriculture. Thoughtful men desired its elevation to a position in keeping with the great interest it claimed to represent, or that it should be abolished entirely. As conducted it was a standing insult to the intelligence of the farmers of the country. From this condition of inferiority, the Crange National State and inferiority the Grange, National, State, and Subordinate, with great unanimity have undertaken to elevate it to high rank in the

This we have demanded in the interest of agriculture, and as a recognition of an industry so vast. An industry that furnishes a very large proportion of our immense exports abroad, an industry that builds and sustains railroads, and that does so much to cover our lakes, rivers, and old ocean itself with steam and sailing vessels, it seems to make the sail of the sail o to us should be placed in position to guard and advise in regard to policy desired. An industry that does so much for a nation is entitled to the highest consideration from and by it. Firmly convinced of this we have agitated this question with such earnestness and efficiency that the House of Representatives of the present Congress was induced to pass a bill in harmony with our requests. This has now gone to the Senate where it will sleep the sleep of death unless forced when the st

the sleep of death unless forced upon the attention of senators by the people.

All legitimate means should be used to secure the passage of the measure. Those seeking this exalted position should be interrogated in regard to their views. This measure has sufficient merit to secure its passage if it can secure eareful consideration by the See can secure careful consideration by the Senate. Some opposition to it has arisen. Part of this has grown out of a misapprehension of the purpose of the measure, and partly out of an instinctive belief that doing anything for agriculture is small business anyway. While ours is one of the greatest agricultural nations on earth, yet in governmental recog-nition we fall far short of many others. We can imagine no good reason for this. A country like this, capable of producing almost anything that grows on the face of the earth, can be immensely benefitted in all of its variations. ied interests by the appointment of a Secretary of Agriculture in the government itself.

We trust that the objections will be overcome and the bill become a law and the position filled by a man of wisdom who is in sympathy with and has knowledge of the farmers of the whole country.

The present department has been elevated from the very low position it occupied prior to 1877. And it is a matter of profound regret that the present incumbent is not in harmony with the great body of the agriculturalists of the country. Whatever may have been the gauge it is a suffer factor. been the cause it is unfortunate. And the sooner a judicious change is made the better for all parties concerned. Want of confidence in the fitness of the commissioner impairs his usefulness. It has been hoped that he would place himself more in harmony with those he should serve or willingly give place to one

### LEGISLATION.

There are many questions of public policy and matters of legislation upon which farm ers differ widely. They differ upon the tariff, taxation, suffrage, and perhaps upon the absorbing question of prohibition, and many other subjects. But there are at least two important questions upon which we are all agreed. From ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf we are in accord. The first of these is governmental control of transportation companies. If good reasons existed last year or the year before, these have been strengthened by the events of the past twelve months. Competition grows less and less available as a remedy. Control falls into fewer and fewer hands. By the exercise of an arbitrary power these men fix the value of farms and their products. Larger the value of farms and their products. Larger and larger become the fortunes of the railroad kings. More and more do these men deny the right of the public to protect itself. Yet, notwithstanding the opposition of these gigantic corporations, this will be done. Because, first, the power which these men wild cannot safely be surrendered by a five week. cannot safely be surrendered by a free people Secondly, because the rates which theyadopt and change at pleasure are not based upon principles of justice, and under the infliction of injustice the public mind is and will continue to be restive until the cause is removed. Inder a government by the people and for Under a government by the people and for the people wrong cannot become an estab-lished fact. In one way or another this men-ace to the best interests of the people will be removed. With the history of the world be-fore them it is strange that these men do not invite with the representatives of the people and invite such restrictive control as will protect their own interests and guard the rights of the public. But it seems to be hard for humanity to voluntarily surrender power. The Grange organization was the pioneer in the agitation of this question The discussion has attracted the attention and enlisted the efforts of many other able and patriotic men all over the land. As an index to a fast crystalizing public sentiment I quote as

"The New York Times in the discussion of this subject says "They are not only absorbing to themselves the fruits of labor and the gains of trade, and piling up wealth in the hands of a few, but are controlling legislation and endeavoring to sway the decisions of courts in their favor. We are now at a stage in the contest where the people may vindicate their authority and place these corpora-

tions under the regulation of law."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says, "There is a pretty general feeling that the continent of America was not discovered by Columbus and civil liberty established by the fathers of the Republic to the and that for the general set. the Republic, to the end that 50,000,000 of people might be made tributary to a horde of

keen competition raise up a dozen Vanderbilts with several hundreds of millions of dollars. Those who entertain this opinion have become persuaded that the time has come for the industrious masses to protect themselves if they ever intend to do so. In this contest every delay is to the disadvantage of the people. Let the issue be deferred for a few years and nothing but a revolution as violent as that of France will overthrow as violent as that of France will overthrow the oppression."

the oppression."

The lamented patriot and statesman, James A. Garfield, in the discussion of this question said: "The modern barons, more powerful than their military prototypes, own our greatest highways and levy tribute at will upon all of our vast industries, and as the old foundalism was finally controlled and subsolid foundalism was finally controlled and subsolid foundalism. old feudalism was finally controled and sub-ordinated only by the comb ined efforts of the kings and the people of the free cities

the kings and the people of the free cities and towns; so our modern feudalism can be subordinated to the public good only by the great body of the people acting through the government by wise and just laws."

The Hon. J. H. Regan says: "The wishes of the people on this subject may be baffled and delayed, but when we consider the interests involved and that in all of the world's history so much of interest has not been history so much of interest has not been left without the protection of law and to the mercy of a class of persons interested in levying the largest exactions on it, and when we consider the principles involved and the probable, nay the almost inevitable consequences to our liberties and form of government, I say to you in all seriousness that action by congress on this subject can not much longer be delayed."

I give to the sentiments of these extracts

my unqualified approval. Every student of history, and close observer of passing events will readily perceive the necessity for the timely warning given. They are justified by surrounding circumstances; and we, representing the great national industry, should not fail to give emphasis to them. They should upon all proper occasions be pressed upon the attention of those who speak for us in the councils of the nation. In the name of this great class of our people we make an urgent appeal to the law making power of the country not to delay action upon this subject; even though the action taken may not be perfect or even the wisest the ingenuity of man may devise, yet it is better to claim and exercise rights, than it is to even tacitly admit that the people have no rights that these converties. that these corporations are bound to respect. It is not wise to delay action until the inevitable financial convulsion comes which may arouse a whirlwind that it will be hard to allay.

#### PATENT RIGHTS.

Upon these questions we are agreed that egislation is demanded. Protection from the infliction of wrongs under our patent right law will only be secured through constant agitation of the subject. This question has been so generally discussed in National, State, County, and Subordinate Granges as well as by the press that only brief allusion will be made to it here. Your attention is directed to the discussion of the subject by the Master of the National Grange in his communication to that body at its late session.

Growing out of our efforts a bill has passed

the House which it is believed will effect the required relief to innocent purchasers of patented articles. In the mean time strong and concerted opposition has arisen to the passage of this bill by the Senate.

Those who oppose it base their argument upon the ground that the farmers as its warmest advocates, desire to appropriate the skill and ingenuity of the inventor to their own use without making any compensa-tion. This was the claim of Mr. Reed of Maine who led the opposition in the House. The same claim is set up by Mr. Singleton a patent right lawyer of Washington who has distributed his opinions broad cast through the press of the country. Some kind of a scientific or literary association of Philadelphia has also taken a hand in the same direction. also taken a hand in the same direction.

Now all these men eit fully misrepresent us. We expect to and do pay for the ingenuity that devises implements when we buy the thing devised. When we purchase an article we then and there buy and pay for the whole of it. And here the rights of the inventor should cease, And the laws should not and a just law will not allow its minions to be placed on the track of innocent purchasers for using their own. And we do insist that a law that will permit a patentee to sit down and see his device placed on the market and then drag the innocent urchaser into court and punish him as if he had been guilty of some great crime is an out rage upon common sense and justice. The resent law opens wide the door for extortion and robbery. Laws to command the respect of the subject must be based upon principles of justice.

A law that inflicts injustice breeds con-tempt for all law, and that is one of the unfortunate results of this patent right law. But it will require constant and persistent effort to secure its amendment We must urge Senators to give it attention and support. Ask members of the House who have done their duty in the matter to impress it upon the Senate. It is unfortunately true that most Senators see too little of their constituents except it may be once in six years But we can secure the passage of this bill if we only will it.

### BUSINESS RELATIONS.

There has been no change in the agencies for the past year. The co-operative stores now in existence are believed to be doing well. Experience has taught us that these efforts require great care in their management. Where skill, industry and economy are exercised in all departments these enterprises have satisfied the expectations of those In order to command success fidelity, skill and efficiency must be employed. Our agencies at Detroit and Chicago are in a good healthy condition. Perhaps not patronized as liberally as they might be with profit to all parties concerned. We might save more in the sale of products

and purchase of supplies really without harm to any other interest. If we save money in this manner we have the more to increase our purchases, and in this way increase our demand upon manufacturers and merchants. A system of distribution of some varieties of goods from the Grange halls has been adopted with general satisfaction. The Maryland State Grange has carried business co-operation to as great an extent as any other. Their agency in the city of Baltimore has distributed over \$800,000 to the Patrons of that State within the past year. Their plan is similar to the Rochdale, but they

have facilities not enjoyed by all, more limited territory, concentrated population, and one general central market.

The Executive Committee will make a full Amend Article one, Section one, by inserting after the word Grange in the second line admission of girls to the people might be made tributary to a norde of college have been much discussed. If this railroad magnates, or that the farmers, artification and magnates, or that the farmers, artification and magnates are still assured of cheap plaster.

By our efforts in the past we have saved more to the Patrons of the State in this one line than the entire cost of the Order in the State since its organization. I need not caution the members to adhere to this new arrangement with the same fidelity that they did to the old one made with our esteemed Brothers, Day & Taylor. Self interest dicates that we should do so.

#### DORMANT GRANGES.

It affords me pleasure to assure you that we have less of these than we had a year ago. Some have been revived. Some consolidated with live Granges. Eight new Granges have been organized during the year. This is a greater number than in any one year within the past five. In our efforts to extend the Or-der and revive dormant Granges we have been embarrassed by several unavoidable circumstances.

Based upon the recommendation of the last State Grange the Executive Committee placed \$750 subject to my order for the purpose of prosecuting the work. Arrangements were made with our very able Worthy Lecturer to takethe field and make a protracted effort to revive and strengthen the Order. We had hoped and expected much from the efforts of our eloquent Brother. But the heavy hand of sickness was laid upon him and for the entire year he has been unable to labor for a cause he loved so well. Circumstances have prevented my responding to very many of the calls made upon me. But by leaving my home at midnight and returning in the small hours of the following night have been able to reach many accessible points.

I have appointed several special deputies in different localities, who have done good work. On the 14th of April Brother John work. On the 14th of April Brother John Holbrook was appointed a General Deputy. I believe his efforts have been crowned with a good degree of success. Brother Thomas Moore has performed efficient service for the Order. Of the amount appropriated \$425 has been expended. What course shall be persued in regard to this work the ensuing year is for you to determine.

THE GRANGE VISITOR. This has become a household word in the Order all over the State, and with a high reputation for candor courage and fidelity outside of it. Fortunate indeed has it been for us that we early established an organ, and still more fortunate that it has been conand still more fortunate that it has been conducted with prudence and wisdom.

The developments of the past years have

proved it to have been of great value. Its future will come before you for considera-tion. Care and wisdom will doubtless guide your action,

#### FIRE SUFFERERS.

I desire in this public way to acknowledge the fraternal kindness of members of the Order living in 13 of the States, that prompted them to contribute of their means to re-lieve the wants of brothers and sisters who suffered by the terrible fires in 1881, and to assure the donors that they are not forgotten and that their generosity is appreciated not only by those assisted but by the Order throughout the State.

#### IN CONCLUSION.

Permit me to remind you that our organization grew out of, and is based upon the necessities of husbandry. In our advancing civilization nature or the ingenuity of mankind provides means to supply every great demand. We come to supply a great want. The task that we have assumed is

want. The task that we have assumed is no child's play or holiday exercises.

To accomplish our purposes we must learn to labor, and often to wait patiently for results. We must also learn to sacrifice ease, comfort, and money at times for the general good. We must at all times remember that we live in an age and country where no great results are produced without where no great results are produced without organization and concert of action, and that if we are to conquer success and command the blessings of earth and of heaven we must place ourselves in position to do so, and that this at times implies the surrende of self and selfish purposes. We must also remember that we are not only to judge ourselves, but to be judged by others more by what we do than by what we profess. The fathers and mothers of the Order have given us foundation principles as pure and perfect as it is possible for human ingenuity to devise. It is for us, and those who shall come after us to build and sustain wisely upon this foundation.

I am rejoiced to know that we are more and more attracting the attention, and enlisting the efforts of the young and ambitious. This is a hopeful sign, for we are repeatedly admonished that the veterans are constantly passing away. Younger members with equal zeal must come to the front and take up the tasks so well begun. To this end the best efforts of all are earnstly invoked. C. G. LUCE.

### The Olive Branch.

Hon B. C. Harrison, of Alabama, submitted to the National Grange, when near the close of the late session, the following beautiful sentiments that had unanimous ap-

WHEREAS, This Order must derive its strength and support from the practice of the virtues that give it character, and es-pecially as it exemplifies charity that vaunteth not itself, and

WHEREAS, Its membership is gathered from the various portions of the Union, whose people may commingle with cold regard while jealousies exist or evil words are lightly dropped, and

WHEREAS, We would allay all bitterness, and aid in bringing the era of perfect peace by good words and deeds, moved by the spirit of kindness, that will not permit evil speech or act, therefore

Resolved, That when we return to our respective homes, as in our intercourse here; kindness, charity and fraternal regard shall rule our lives, to the end that peace may establish her benignant reign in the hearts of men throughout the broad Union; that in this way only the Order may attain its highest glory and power to bless our race. - Hus-

VERY CROOKED—The crookedest of crooked work, and yet that which has grace and elegance in every crook, may be seen in the Noves 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 St. Chicago. The prices have been greatly educed.

# Pouths' Bepartment.

#### THE WANDERER'S RETURN.

Who lies here fainting by the way? Awho lies here fainting by the way?

Is there no rest for that head so gray
But turf all wet with dew?

Tis almost night and my house is near;
Come mount to the seat beside me here;
My wife, I'm sure, has a word of cheer
And a bite of food for you.

"What though a lodging you cannot buy? Gainst those less lucky in life than 1, We never shut our door."

We never shut our door."

'I thank you, sir, for your offer kind,
But I cannot rest 'til news I flud,
Of the children twain I left behind,
When I sought the Western shore.

'Why did I leave them? Perhaps he knows, Who aside a precious jewel throws
To seek for worthless dross.
Mine is a story that's often told;
My wife had died and my farm was sold,
And I saw afar the gleam of gold,
And followed it to my loss.

They could not write me, they were too young; And may be they lie the dead among,
It makes my eyes grow dim;
Know you my Nelly, my girl so fair?
(I lived in that brown nonse over there;)
My blue-eyed Henry, with curling hair,
Can you tell me aught of him?"

"What, Henry Lee? Then I knew your son; I honor the father of such a one Of soul and face so fair " The smile from the old man's visage fled.
"You knew my Henry, not know, you said.
O, do not tell me my son is dead,
For that I could not bear." "The truth is kinder than any lie,

And bravely and nobly did he die, And on a famous day: We heard the calling for volunteers; Together, spite of our tender years, In spite of our loved ones' prayers and fears,. We marched for the field away.

Together we ate, and drank, and slept, And over our fallen comrades wept, (We were but boys, you know:) And out we sallied from old Roanoke; Into Newbern together we broke; Together we fought 'mid shot and smoke, Till a bullet laid him low.

For, as we stood on the river banks, He suddenly drew me from the ranks, And thrust himself before, Where a well-aimed rebel bullet sped; He shielded me from the fatal lead, But it pierced that gallant heart instead, And your Henry was no more.

"And over his form fast flowed my tea s, I could not echo my comrades' cheers, Though, 'neath the sunset bars. Along the river, whose green banks smile Up and down for many a mile,
Where flaunted the rebel flag ere while,
Floated the Union stars.

But though of a noble son bereft, Your Nelly, your daughter, yet is left, As fair as fair may be: My house is yours for the rest of your life, And freed are you from all care and strife, For little Nelly is now my wife;

So, father, come ho

ne with me." A Gleaner.

### True Culture.

True culture cannot be acquired alone by a fine education, a good position in society, or extensive knowledge of foreign countries obtained by travel, but all united, aid us in acquiring it. To become cultured we should not only improve our bodies, but also our minds, to the highest state of perfection. But only too often we see the young lady or gentleman who thinks to be refined is only to possess soft white hands, pretty complexions, and a fine form, eloped in becoming garments. This is all right and proper, for the body is the home of the soul, and our Maker expects us to beautiit with the abundance of material he has placed at our disposal; but let us look at the aind, which is the innermost chamber wheren dwelleth the germ of life. Surely we hould make an extra effort to beautify the acred precincts of the home of our future life and eternal happiness. Should we fill our house with beautiful furniture, hang rich and costly pictures upon the gilded walls, and arrange everything with the greatest care, yet have one room, the parlor, destitute of furniture, or, perhaps a few broken chairs, a riekety table containing a few dilapidated books, and some soiled pictures dangling from loose hooks in the smoky walls, people would think we were crazy or destitute of sense, and avoid our society. But how many are doing the same thing with their spiritual house? they cultivate the grace for the outward form, and neglect the mind, from whose source all actions find birth, and upon which we depend for our conversational powers to attract and instruct our associates. Can we expect water when the fountain is dry, or food when the larder is empty? If our friend ask of us bread, shall we give him a stone, or a fish and we give him a serpent? Surely we can do naught else if we have not furnished ourselves with proper material to fill the storehouse of our minds, that out of the abundance we may at any time give to those who ask according to their need. Hence, true culture consists in liberally educated intelligence, combined with innate purity and natural refinement, and is obtained by association with the works of the best authors, and an infrequent and unfamiliar impersonation. a commingling in the society of educated and refined men and women.

Abigal Adams, wife of the second President of the United States, is an illustrious example of true culture and refinement. Though a woman, she proved in herself how potent an individual may be, in spite of east or sex, or the restrictions of human law or existence. She never attended school in her life, yet her thoughtful utterances will live when the labored speeches of her scholarly husband are forgotten. She will ever exist in memory as a grand model to all who

she in all her deportment, that the most timid was at once put at ease, and the bashful found confidence to converse without fear.

Dr. Johnson was a highly educated person, and possessed unusual literary ability, yet he lacked culture and refinement.

Thus we find education and travel accessories to, but not culture itself. Culture is that element of mind and heart which gives the possessor ease without prominence; influence without obtrusion; dignity, without stiffness; and gracefulness without an effort. A person of education and culture never seeks prominence, but is ever ready to converse on such themes as will put every one at ease and help the bashful to overcome their timidity. He never watches for opportunities to show his superior knowledge, but when he does speak, to say what he wishes in the best chosen words and elegant phrases. The art of being able to converse with ease and without apparent effort is possessed only by few, though it may be attained by all, by the close application to the study of words, their meaning and etymology, and observation of the way in which they are used by others. Good conversational powers are valued beyond the highest musical ability. Let us all therefore seek to achieve this, for though we may not be able to travel or obtain a polished education, we may possess the true refinement and culture, and should an opportunity occur, though placed in the most humble position in life, we may entertain the most distinguished persons with as much ease as a society belle. SWEET BRIAR. Dec. 3, 1882.

#### Dancing-From the Dark Side

Aunt Nina:-Is any one allowed the chance of speaking twice? If so I want to come and defend myself against some of the cousins, for they have very evidently misconstrued my letter so that it seems very different from what I intended it should.

I like Fred Spaulding very much and think what he says about intemperance and dancing going hand in hand is no more than the truth, for at any public ball there is sure to be more or less drunkenness and liquor, and oftener more than it is less, and while I am speaking of public balls allow me to say to "Critic" that I know of a case only a few seasons ago where dances were held three times a week at one hall. I did not attend these dances, but my sister did, as did also many of my friends, and this was not in a ',large city" either.

Now "Critic" I did not say not go any where but to Grange, for I go to ever so many places besides and I do not go to "kissing parties" either, where people go puffing and chasing around the room and tearing one another's clothes for the sake of a kiss from one they would be degraded to dance with.

I could tell Critic of a case which I know to be a fact, and just such an one as Fred makes mention of, only the victim was an only daughter, the pride and idol of her parents and admired and loved by all her friends. now she is a degraded outcast from society and the very man who first asked her to dance, and from that hour planned for her ruin, will not now stoop to speak to her. This I know came from dancing.

There is a fascination about dancing, but I cannot see any thing entertaining or refining about kissing parties, nor can I see from what point the cousins argue that all those who do not dance attend these par-

Fred, S. you have not given us your age Will you please do so?

"Labor calls; I must obey, And come again another day."

PRETTY-BY-NIGHT.

[Although as we have said the subject of dancing has been generally canvassed, yet we print the letter from Pretty-By-Night, because, as she says, she wishes to defend herself. We judge of things from our observations, and Pretty seems 'o have seen the worst side, while others 4ee only the better. We know she thoroughly believes what she says, but we don't think it will change the opinion of those who see no harm in dancng. Please write us again on some other subject.-AUNT NINA.

### Company Manners.

Good manners do not consist in obedience to any set of rules, and the absolute uselessness of manuals of etiquette in forming even their rudiments is due to the fact that their "company manners" suggests an unpleasant vision of a thin veneer of conventional politeness, through which ignorance and vulgarity are plainly visible. The reason of this, however, is not that there is any inate impropriety in modifying one's behavior in accordance with one's surroundings, but that, unfortunately, the assumption of ceremonious courtesy is with many people so rare an effort that it has all the awkward stiffness of The general notion that a perfectly polite person is exactly the same in all companies, is not tenable for a moment, as there are actions which would be the heigth of ill breeding, in one place, and the very essence of courtesy in another. Indeed the difference between good manners and "company manners" is the one is the natural expression of ordinary courtesy self-control, and knowledge of the world, while the other is an effort made for some temporary purpose, or to bring one's self into harmony with unusually difficult surroundings. Extra pains taken for this purpose is highly commendable in principle; but those who make the effort rarely are apt to do it awkwardly, and so have brought the endeav-

or itself into disrepute. succeed her. So kind and thoughtful was In one of Mrs. Gaskell's most charming

stories, there is an old lady who is a typical member of the ancienne noblesse, aristocratic, refined and fastidious to the extremest point. Her perfect manners are founded on point. Her perfect manners are founded on the truest nobility of nature, and it happens in the course of the stry that she sees occa-sion somewhat to relax her fastidious exclu-siveness, and to admit, as evening guests, a worthy couple whose birth and breeding are not equal to their merit. On tea being hand-ed around one of these guests, who has never ed around, one of these guests, who has never before partaken of the meal, except when seated at a solid table, is embarrassed by having to hold her cup, and having, further, no plate for bread and butter, she spread a large handkerchie: over her lap to catch the falling crumbs. The o her, better born if not better bred, visitors tittered among themselves, but Lady Ludlow, the hostess, silences them by drawing out her own handkerchief and spreading it upon her knee to prevent her guest from discovering that her action is the source of the mirth about her. It is such manners as Lady Ludlow's that Mr. Tennyson means when he calls them "not idle, bu the fruit of noble minds," and he has given an example of such when Geraint, the chivalrous knight, saw his fair lady about to lead away and groom his horse. His instinct was, of course, to prevent her, but on her father's explaining the case, we are told that—

#### Reverencing the custom of the house, Geraint, from utter courtesy, forbore.

Now, while it will hardly be denied that the actions of Lady Ludlow and of Prince Geraint were the perfection of courtesy, it would be dangerous to lay down as an axiom that drinking tea with a lap protected by an out spread handkerchief, or sitting in a hall while a young lady grooned, your horse hall while a young lady groomed your horse, hall while a young lady groomed your horse, could possibly be consistent with conventional politeness. They are instances of company manners, dignified by that tenderness for the the feelings of others which is the root of good breeding, and that ready adaptability which is its flower. It is well known that Louis XIV, that martinet in all matters of etignette pointed out as the pointest man of etiquette, pointed out as the politest man in his dominions, an Englishman, who entered the royal carriage before the king, in obedience to the "Apres vous, Monsieur," of his

It must be admitted that the company manners assumed by some worthy people, with the best intentions, are little snort of mad-dening to their friends. What is to be done with a hostess who, though she may be the most comfortable motherly soul in every day life, transforms herself into an intolerable bore in society, by her endeavor to talk only of such subjects as she imagines interesting to her guests, without any consideration as to whether she understands them or not? A person of this kind will talk of art to an artist, or literature to an author, foreign countries to a traveler, with the most sublime indifference, and will feel recompensed for the tedium of the task, by the conviction that she has done her duty—an amelioration of her misery which by no means extends to her victim. Then there are good hospitable people who embitter every mouthful swal-lowed by their guests, with apoligies that their fare is not more costly, or better prepared, while at the same time they profess to feel injured that more of it is not eaten than a merely human digestion can assimi-late. Almost worse even then these are the old-fashioned entertainers, whose "company manners" consist in never laying down for a second the burden of entertainment who apologize if for a single minute you are not talking, or eating, or looking at "Totografs," or in some visible manner "federate". "fotografs," or in some visible manner "enjoying yourself." All these brings us to the conclusion that ignorance is the chief cause of ill breeding, and we can scarcely look for an improvement in the much censured manners of modern society, while politeness is so little studied in domestic life. When custom ceases to allow the careless rudeness which marks the behavior of brother to sister, the total absence of ceremony between husband and wife, and of respect between child and parent we may hope to find, with the elevation of ur daily standard a quiel discerning, and a more graceful readiness in ption in forestalling the wishes of those whom we desire to please. - Home Journal.

### The Christmas St. Nicholas.

The great holiday number comes laden with its seasonable freight of mirth and good cheer; and chiefest among its special features is a Christmas story, by Louisa M Alcott, entitled "Grandmamma's Pearls."

Other timely features are, first, the bright, colored frontispiece by R. B. Birch, a new scene, with children, pony, and dogs, and an unmistakable Christms flavor. Then there is a graphic account of a long dog sledge journey on Lake Winnipeg, capitally illustrated by Farny; a Christmas poem of Nora Perry; and a clever short story, "The Christmas Fairies," that is a true story as well. Malcolm Douglass contributes a pa thetic little Christmas tale; and two pages are given to the words and music of a simple but tuneful "Christmas Carol."

Besides the foregoing, there is much that is not a whit less attractive just because it does not happen to be more appropriate to Christmas than to any and every season. The beginning of "The Story of the Field of the Cloth of Gold," for instance; a charming tale, weaving in, most delightfully, the principal incidents of the famous meeting of the Kings in the Golden Valley. "Mary and her Garden," a six-page poem, written by Eva L. Ogden, engrossed, and beautifully illustrated by Alfred Brennan, which deals with some little-known adventures of contrary Miss Mary. An amusing "Alphabet of Children," with a jingle and a picture for each letter. A quaint and highly origi nal fairy tale, by Frank R. Stockton, who also contributes another installment of "The Story of Vieau."

J. T. Trowbridge's serial, "The Tlukham Brothers' Tide-mill," is also continued, with three chapters of accumulating interest.

In addition to all these is an article on whale-hunting in Japan, by William Elliot Griffis, and "The Discovery of the Mam-moth," by C. F. Holder, with a startling picture by James C. Beard.

The entire number, including the "De partments," is copiously and handsomely llustrated by the cleverest designers for chil-

SANTA Claus is said to be putting in a large stock of Noyes Dictionary Holders and Noyes Handy Tables among his holiday presents 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 W. Noyes, 99 West Monroe St., Chicago. | Portland, Oregon.

#### Fighting About Trifles.

What a world of trouble, time, and nerve irritation would be saved, if boys, and men too, would learn to never mind trifling anno; ances. Only the other day (says a contemporary) we overheard one boy telling another what a third boy had said about and urging him to 'lick him.' 'On,' said the second boy, 'tisn't worth mentioning. He knows it ain't so, and I won't stoop to his level by taking any notice of it.' We inwardly thought, 'that's a very wise head on young shoulders.' It reminded us of two men, one of whom started on a foot journey. men, one of whom started on a foot journey of 150 m les or so. Two days later the other man followed on the same road, and on the fourth day overtook the first one. The latter remarked, 'this is the worst and slowest road Lever traveled. There is the greatest lot of snarling, barking fittle dogs I ever saw, and it has taken half my time to drive them off 'Why,' said the second man, 'I didn't pay any attention to them. but came right along as if they weren't there.' Haif the time of many boys and men is wasted in fighting trifles. A certain circuit judge was always sure of meeting some cutting or sneering remarks from a self conceited lawyer when he came to a certain town in his rounds. This was repeated one day at dinner, when a gentleman present said, 'Judge, why don't you squelch that fellow?' The judge dropped his knife and fork, and placing his chin upon his hands, and his elbows on the table, remarked, 'Up in our town a widow woman has a dog that, whenever the moon shines, goes out upon the steps and barks, and barks away at it all night.' Stopping short, he quietly resumed eating. After waiting some time, it was asked. 'Well, judge, what of the dog and the moon?' 'Oh, the moon kept on shining,' he said.

#### Extreme Legal Solicitude.

A noted black-lettered lawyer of the reign of William III, Serjeant Maynard, left a will purposely worded in obscure terms His object was to cause litigation, so that the courts might settle certain points which had often vexed him in his practice. The learned lawyer evidently felt that he owed something to his profession, and was willing that his estate should pay the debt.— Youth's Companion.

Gossip is a sort of smoke that comes from the dirty tobacco pipes of those who diffuse it; it proves nothing but the bad taste of the smoker.—George Eliot.

HULL OF FRESH LIFE.

More Vigorous During 1883

The loveliest faces are to be seen at moon-light, when one sees half with the eye and half with the fancy.—Bovee.

#### THE REAPER DEATH.

DAVIS - Died, Oct. 1st, 1882, at her residence in the township of Ogden. Jane Davis, after a long and painful illness in the 47th year of her age. Sister Davis was a worthy member of Fairfield Grange No. 278. She leaves a kind and affectionate husband, one daughter and two sons to mourn her loss

JORDON - Died Oct. 2d, 1982, at his residence in the township of Ogden, EDWARD A. JORDAN in the 65th year of his age. Bro. JORDAN was a worthy member of Fairfield Grange, No. 278, elected as its first Master, followed by a re-election and for several years was its most faithful Lecturer.

GLEASON-For the third time has the angel death invaded Home Grange, No. 129, and taken a worthy member; Brother A. E, GLEASON Brother Gleason was a prominent member since the organization of Patrons of Husbandry in Calhoun County, and has filled many places of influence as Lecturer, Secretary, etc. Then, as Worthy Master for three successive years. Resolutions of respect for the deceased and of sympathy with the bereaved family were passed by the Grange, and are there

McPHERSON-WHEBEAS, It has pleased our Divine Master to take from us Brother L. L. McPHES-Son, a worthy member of Vergennes Grange, there-

Resolved, That in his death this Grange has lost an earnest, faithful worker, one always prompt to per-form any duty assigned him. He was the first to respond to the call for an original essay, and the first to offer resolutions for establishing a library in this Grange, and when the Great Master called he was

ready to go.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife and other sorrowing friends our heartfelt sympathy

LOWING-WHEREAS, Our brother, MARION LOW-LOWING—WHEREAS, Our prother, MARION LOW-ING, of Georgetown Grange, has been removed from our midst by the hand of death, therefore be it Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved parents, brother and sisters of our deceased friend, our heart-felt sympathy in so sore and timely an affliction; and be it further

and be it further Resolved, That though with them we mourn his loss in our midst, and fully realize the hopes and ambitions which have been crushed and stricken out by this early call to his Father's house; yet the experience of even the most successful in this struggle for the achievements of man's highest ambitions has rethe achievements of man's highest ambitions, has resulted, with few exceptions, in a summing up of unsatisfactory results.

Therefore, Let us hope that our loss has been his gain, and that what has been cut short in his young life here, has but lengthened an eternity of bliss be-

TIMMS - Resolutions adopted by Hillsdale County Grange, on the death of DANIEL TIMMS, who died at his home in Moscow, October 27. The Divine Master, the reaper of life's harvest, still continues to gather in His golden sheaves, and among those called to labor in the great Grange above is our worthy Brother, Daniel Timms, a member of Hillsdale Pomona Grange.

WHEREAS, The wife has lost a kind and devoted husband; the community an exemplary citizen, and the Grange a worthy and consistent member, there-

Resolved, That we unite in expressing our heartfelt sympathy for the bereived sister in this her great affliction—that our hall and charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, these resolutions be placed on the records of our Grange, a copy be presented to Sister Timms, also to the Grange Vis-ITOR and county papers.

# Uregon and Washington Territory,

A Book giving a complete discription of their Cities and Towns, Lands, Railroad, Forests and Rivers.
Of their Manufacturing, Mercantile, Mining, Fruit and Stock Raising interests. Cost of coming and and Stock Raising interests. Cost of coming and cost of living here. Ruling prices of lands and lots, live stock and articles of daily use. The appendix and map are well worth the price. Sent post paid to any address for \$1.00. Address HOWARD & Co., Portland, Oregon.

## 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 lest complete 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, E says, Sketches and Pems by John G. Whittier, William D. Howells, CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, SARAH ORNE JEWETT, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, ROSE TERRY COOK, HORACE E. SCUDDER,

GEORGE P. LATHBOP, HARRIET W. PRESTON, And many others of the best American writers.

THE ATLANTIC furnishes its readers in the course

THE ATLANTIC furnishes its readers in the course of a year as much reading as is contained in Twenty Ordinary Volumes of 390 pages each.

TERMS:—\$4 00 a year in advance, postage free;
35 cents a number. With superb life-size portrait of Longiellow, Bryant, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, or Emerson, \$5.00; with two portraits, \$6.00; with three, \$7.00; with four, \$8.00; with five, \$9.00; with all six. \$10.00. ll six. \$10.00.

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

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 4 Park St., Boston, Mass.

1842. THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL OF THE WORLD, FOR CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FOUNDED OVER FORTY YEARS,

FULL OF FRESH LIFE.

THAN EVER. FULL OF INFORMATION

FOR EVERY ONE WHO OWNS A Farm, a Garden, a Village or City Lot.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR. FOUR COPIES; \$5. ORANGE JUDD CO., Publishers, 751 Broadway, New York.

## THE COTTAGE HEARTH,

Published at Boston. An illustrated magazine of home arts and home culture, contains more reading of Practical Domestic Worth and Positive Home of Practical Domestic Worth and Positive Home Interest than any other magazine of its price. Each number coatains Portraits and sketches of Distin-guished M n, Superior Home Music. Floral Articles, Stories and Adventures, Choice Poetry, the latest Fashions, the Mother's Chair, the Student's Corner, the Young Polks' Window, all fully illustrated Among our regular contributors are Louise Chandler Moulton, George MacDonald (of England), Lucy Larcom, Rose Terry Cooke, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, B. P. Shillaber and many other well-known authors.

CLUB RATES. We are enabled to make the following liberal offer to our readers: To all who subscribe within three months and pay \$1.50 in advance we will send the GRANGE VISITOR and the 'Corrage Hearte" for one year. This will give you a good paper and a choice magazine for a little more than either,

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY. Tor several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorlous that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs. But by patient and scientific chemical re earch we have improved in several points, and ow offer this new color as the best in the world It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made, EFAnd, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become raneid.

EFBEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become raneid and spoil the butter. ancid and spoil the butter.

Fif you cannot get the "improved" write to know where and how to get it without ext WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlingto

## VANDENBERG

MANUFACTURER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

HARNESS, WHIPS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, &c. 92 Monroe Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

I take pleasure in presenting to your favorable consideration my CASH PRICE LIST of Harness Work -HAND MADE—all of my own manufacture, and also to return thanks for the liberal patronage I have received from the different Granges throughout Mich-

The same, Nickle Trimmed, from ..... \$35 to 50 00 Single Buggy Harness, with round lines, white trimmed, 13 00
Same with flat lines 12 00
Nickle Trimmed, \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20 and 25 00

ALL ORDERS RECEIVED UNDER SEAL OF THE GRANGE will be shipped at once, and may be returned at my expense if not entirely satisfactory.

Address all orders to

Yours very respectfully, A. VANDENBERG, 92 MONBOR STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

#### A Lawyer's Grab.

There is a United States law which prohibits attorneys and agents from charging more than a fee of \$10 for collecting a pension, the object, of course, being to protect A lawyer and notary named John W. Mason, of West Union, was tried yesterday before Judge Baxter on a charge of violating this law. The receiver of the pension was Mrs. Barbara A. Bentley, the widow of a Union soldier. The claim was filed early in the year, and after hanging fire for two months it was liquidated by the government paying \$1,959,66. While another lawyer appears to have had some hand in the application for the pension, Mason, undoubtedly, was the agent of Mrs. Bentley, and he received the money from the government. For his services he received \$999.66—more than half the entire ammout of the pension. So far as shown in the testimony, the regular fee of \$10 would have amply paid him. The defense he sets up is that after he turned over the money to Mrs. Bentley she made him a present of the \$999 66. Mrs. Bentley is a very ignorant old woman, she not being able to read or write. She neither knew how much she was entitled to, nor how much she received. The pension was paid in two checks—one for \$999 66, and one for \$960. There is some conflict of testimany as to whether Mason really headed her both as to whether Mason really handed her both checks, or only one, but without prejudging the case it can be safely said that the old woman knew nothing whether of checks, drafts, or receipts. The one important fact stands out that Mason got about \$1,000 for services which were worth, and for which the law allowed, \$10. In his charge to the jury, Judge Baxter said, notwithstanding the law limiting the fee, the woman had the right to pay the lawyer what she pleased after the entire amount had been handed over to her, for then the triple relationship between the for then the triple relationship between the beneficiary, the agent, and the government ceased. The protection of the government only extended over the period of the agency. But the law looked with suspicion upon such acts as the one in question. It presupposed that the agent or guardian or attorney frankly and fully stated the whole case. That proven, and if it should be shown that the client made the payment with a full apthe client made the payment with a full ap-preciation of what he or she was doing, then the legal right to retain the money could not be attacked, no matter how large the amount might be. But if the jury were satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant had not frankly and fully stated the case, and that the plantiff had made the payment without a consciousness and appreciation of what she was doing, then a verdict of guilty must be rendered.

The jury will meet this morning to consider their verdict. The offense is a criminal and finished the constitution of the con

nal one. - Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 14, 1882.

#### The Merchants and the Railroads.

Despite the efforts of the railroad men and their allies among the professional politicians to keep the railroad question out of politics it is every day becoming more of an issue. One of the burning questions in Culifornia is the election of railroad commissioners. Three tickets have been put in the field, and those merchants of San Francisco who have the courage to show themselves in opposition to the corporations are working for the election of commissioners who are pledged to bring the roads back to their common-law duties.

The special grievance of the California merchant is the contract system, a kind of penal servitude to which the roads have subjected them. Shippers by the roads are com-pelled to sign a contract that they will not ship by sea and that they will not deal with any merchants who receive goods in any other manner than by the railroads. These contracts confer on the railroads the right of searching the merchant's papers and im-

pose fines and penalties.

The fight in New York between the railclosing of the Eric canal, which hinders the railroads from charging winter rates through all the four seasons of the year, is one of the most interesting contests that will be decided in November.

South Carolina is the latest community to exhibit an uprising of the merchants against the railroads. At a large and spirited meeting last Monday of the Charleston Exchange it was unanimously resolved to appeal to the State Legislature for relief against the railroad monopoly which has taken possession of that State. The Richmond & Danville Company has secured control of the whole railroad system of the upper part of the Carolinas. As in New York and California. the railroad men of South Carolina appear to have an unconquerable aversion to water. They have begun a systematic warfare on the commerce of Charleston. Freight is allured to the rail by lower rates than the steamships make, while the roads recoup themselves by extortionate charges on the return freight. The railroad plan is to ruin the business of the port at any cost, and then to make up their losses in the conflict with the water route by charging monopoly rates by rail ever thereafter. This attack on the in-terests of the State the Charleston merchants seek to forefend by an appeal to the Legislature. The movement is a strong one, as it has the support of the undivided mercantile interests of the city. It will have the sympathy of the mercantile classes all over the country, who are watching with deep solicitude the subtle and unrelenting efforts of the railroads to destroy the competition of the water routes, by the Erie canal, the lakes, and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. - Chicago

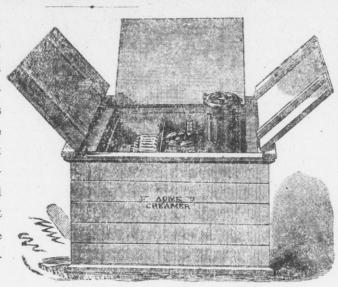
It is related in the Wall Street News that at the last session of the legislature of a certain state considerably east of Nebraska a certain railroad company sent a pass to each and every member of the body; but one of the passes came back by first mail accompanied by a letter which explained "Many thanks for your courtesy, but, as I have made arrangements to board here during the session, and shall not have occasion to use the pass, you may send me cash in its stead." It is said that the display of legislative cheek was awarded with

TEMPERANCE lesson: Last week a White hall gentleman, viewing the St. Patrick procession in New York, overheard a footman say: "Bedad! the whiskey sellers roides the horses, but the whiskey drinkers goes a fut."—Whitehall Times.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart.

### ACIVIE CREAMER & BUTTER COOLER

A combination that will produce an even grade of Butter, winter and summer. No Ice required. Saves two-thirds the labor. It will save its cost twice the first season. A RESPONSI-BLE · AGENT wanted where an Agent is not located. Correspondence solicited. Send for CIR-CULARS and PRICE-LIST.



McCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich.

AGENTS:-J. A. Johnson, Vicksburg, Kalamazoo County. H. C. Call, Glass River, Shiawassee County. Wm. S. Palmer, Lansing. Ingham County.

G. W. Hunt, Mattawan, Van Buren County. W. P. Herd, Lowell, Kent County. W. P. Herd, Lowell, Kent County.
A. H. Smith, Sparta, "
Charles E. Thornton, Rockford, Kent County.
Charles Pittman. Middleville, Barry County.
A. Stegeman, Allegan, Allegan County.
D. P. Newton, Watson, "
Simeon Staring, Ganges, "
E. J. McNaughton, Cooperville, Ottawa County.
Gutelius Snyder, Three Rivers, St. Joseph "
Williams & Hartshorn, Owosso, Shiawassee County.
O. C. Spaulding, Royalton, Berrien County.

O. C. Spaulding, Royalton, Berrien County. P. W. Watts, Chelsea, West Washtenaw County. John Wiebe, Bear Lake, Manistee County.

John Wiebe, Bear Lake, Manistee County.
J. A. Montagu, Niles, Berrien County.
Sears & Messenger, Cassopolis, Cass County.
John Hoffman, Homer, Calhoun Co.
John Adams, Marshall, "
Wattles & Wood, Battle Creek, Calhoun Co.
J. E. Brayton, Bellville. Wayne Co.
S. Andrews, Howell, Livingston Co.
A. B. Cooley, Romeo, N. W. Macomb Co.
H. H. Freeman, Lenox, N. E. Macomb Co.
D. I. Dunton, Lapeer, Lapeer Co.

D. I. Dunton, Lapeer, Lapeer Co. B. J. Wily, Mottville, St. Joseph County. G. M. Gardner, Litchfield, Hillsdale County.

### FENNO & MANNING, WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

117 Federal St., Boston. Consignments Solicited and Cash Advances Made.

## ATENTS.

LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes. Trade Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, and Mechanical Drawings. Circulars free. 16 Portage street, KALAMAZOO, MICH. aprilt

## THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Strong, Clean, Enterprising. THE LARCEST CIRCULATION AMONG

THE BEST PEOPLE.

Rejoicing with its readers in the better times which reign throughout the country, THE TRIBUNE finds inself at the beginning of a new business year enjoying its own fair share of the prevalent prosenjoying its own fair share of the prevalent pros-perity and prepared to make all its several editions thoroughly complete, entertaining and valuable.
The first aim of The Tribune is to be the best and graph line to Washington, it uses the cables freely, and it scours the world for the news, printing all that

Circulars describing THE TRIBUNE premiums, and sample copies of the paper sent free on application.

Address simply, THE TRIBUNE.

Oakland county, Mich. To the Editor - WORTHY BROTHER-I want to say to all Patrons that I have used the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint on the outside of my house and am very much pleased. It is perfectly beautiful, and any one, though not a painter, can make a fine job. The Paint does not set quick, but flows in and fills up all marks of the brush. Hence a farm hand can make as good a job as a painter can with the common lead paint. My neighbors all admit that there is no humbug about the Patrons' paint and I think I am but doing my duty to the order Fraternally, C. C. STEVENS. in this writing.

[See Advertisement.-EDITOR.]

### Candidates for Farmers.

A great many farmers declare that they have reached a fixed conclusion regarding the choice of candidates for legislative offices —that they will vote for those who display superior fitness, regardless of party argu-ments, and that one evidence of fitness is becoming modesty. In this respect they do not, in most cases, find much to choose is true, for modesty is a quality so rare in condidates for office that its manifestations are like augels' visits. Still there are instances where the people select their public servants with due regard to this very importast attribute of character and, withal, an essential element of fitness. In theory a Representative in Congress is chosen to represent a constituency—not his own political ambition—and the people to be represented should, therefore, be free to select from their number without impertinent solicitation by self seeking candidates.

Left to their own processess they will rarely fail to choose wisely. With the impertinent interference that obstructs choice they can deal effectively when election day gives the opportunity, if they find then a candidate of the opposite party who has not begged position. There is not so much difference between the two parties that it may not, in many instances, be greatly overbal anced by difference between the candidates. The candidate sought by the people is always better than the one who discovers his own

### New Harness and Trunk Store. T. KININMENT & CO...

William Spalding, Hoytville, Eaton County.
Union Wind Mill Co., Albion, Jackson County.
The Bird Wind Mill Co., Kalamazoo, Kal'zoo Co.
Charles North, Trent, Muskegon and Newaygo Co.
Nathan Winslow, Williamstown, Ingham Connty.

Nathan Winslow, Williamstown, Ingham Connty.
C. H. Eames, Grand Blanc, S. E. Genesee Co.
John Grose, Moorepark, St. Joseph Co.
T. H. Ross & Co., Dowagiac, Cass County.
S. N. Thomas, Decatur, Van Buren County.
Wm. C. Wooley, Elsie, Clinton and Gratiot Co's.
Adams & Rue, Galesburg, Kalarrazoo County.
F. L. Elms, Charlotte, Eaton Co.
J. W. Rossman, Marlette, Sanilac Co.
Staut & Ingoldsby, Pontiac, Oakland Co.
Dunnam & Son, Hudson, Lenawee Co.
Slayton & Son, Tecumseh, Lenawee Co.
Wilcox Bros, Adrian, Lenawee Co.
A Chandler & Son, Coldwater, Branch Co.
E. S. Bellamy, Ionia, Ionia co.
M W Thayer, Paw Paw, Van Buren co.
S P Davis, Constantine, St. Joseph County.
Whiting & Richardson, Flint, Genesee County.

Manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers in HARNESSES, TRUNKS, BLANKETS, WHIPS, Etc., 117 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

All work our own make and guaranteed all Hand Made.
Farm Harness, white trimmed, Breeching, Round Lines, Rum straps, Spreaders, etc. complete         \$29.00           Same without Breeching         26.00           Same without Breeching         28.00           Same without Breeching         25.00
Double Light Buggy Harness, white trimmed \$25.00 to \$30.00
The same nickle trimmed\$30.00 to \$50.00
Single Buggy Harness, with round lines,
white trimmed 12.50
The same with Flat Lines
Nickle Trimmed\$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$25, to \$50
We also make a fine Nickle Trimmed Farm Harness, stitched 6 to the inch, stock all selected, an extra fine article, Breeching,
Round Lines, complete 36.00
Same without Breeching

Mr. T. Kininment for the past five years has been foreman for Mr. A. Vandenburg, and now in order to build up a trade offers special inducements to the Grangers of Michigan, guaranteeing a better class All orders received under seal of Grange will be attended to at once and goods may be returned at our expense if not found satisfactory. Address all Yours very respectfully

T. KININMENT. 117 Canal Street, 15jully Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Sawing Made Easy. MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW

### Alabastine

Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durable finish for walls, as it is not held on the wal with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone Cement that hardens with age, and every additional coat strengthens the wall. Is ready for use by adding hot water, and easily ap plied by anyone. Fifty cents' worth of ALABASTINE will

cover 50 square yards of average wall with two coats: and one coat will produce better work than can be done with one coat of any other preparation on the same surface.

For sale by paint dealers everywhere. Send for circular containing the twelve beautiful tints. Manufactured only by AL-ABASTINE Co.

M. B. CHURCH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich

What the Detroit Post and Tribune has to say of the Kalamazoo Business College.

Among the prosperous educational institutions of Kalamazoo is Parson's Business College. It has lately been moved into elegant rooms fitted up with all the modern conveniences for such an institution. For thoroughness and practical work it takes rank among the best Business Colleges in the country.

Prof. Parsens understands his business thoroughly and has made his school a success; his rooms are filled every winter with young men and women from all parts of the country. The people of Kalamazoo have reason to feel proud of such a well managed school, as it is certainly a great help to the place. The professor is becoming widely known through the publication of his Hand-book of Penmanship, Book-keeping. Business and Social Forms. It is cone of the work complete works of the kind we have one of the most complete works of the kind we have ever examined.

We can endorse all that is said of this College and know it to be a successful Institution.

WAYS BEST for BEST is al-CHEAPEST. This is a rule ways CHEAPEST. This is a rule ways CHEAPEST. This is a rule ways is a rule way and some content of the best branch of the columns;

I amily Temperance PAPER now published. EIGHT large bags 56 22 inch columns;

Well-filled with Choicest Original Selected Matter.

SIND. - \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75.

- \$0.75

Three no - \$0.40.

The IEVER has new type throughout, is printed on fine paper and is in every way a hand-and other states, will contain all official Prohibition Home Protection matters, furnishes weekly a full and reliable general news report, a good Sunday School lesson, good Fireside and Boys and Giris stories, well written editorials both on temperance and general topics, and is just the paper for the family.

What oth - "It is a good paper in every respect."—Schoolcraft Co. Pioneer. "It looks as bright as a good general family newspaper."—Grand Rapids Post. "The Lever is a journal of rare merit as to news, plan and purpose,"—Coldwater Sun. "It is bright, radical and means business and I like it and rejoice in its prosperity."Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, Pres. Mich. S. W. C. T. U. "The Lever is clear, strong, fearless and out-spoken. It is ably edited, always on the right side; it ought to prosper, and will. It should be widely read and liberally supported."—Samuel Dickie, Prof. in Albion College. "Its national circulation would do more to benefit the country than a session of Congress."—Geo. W. Bain,

\*\*SAMPLE FREE.\*\*

\*\*Address.\*\* VANFLEET & NOLL, 266 Woodward Are, Detroit, Mich.\*\*

ATRONS Manufacturers of In Paint. The only Pa airon water, the sun, which destroy all ivered freight paid to any duntil delivered. All tructions how any one PAINT WORKS, No.76 gersoll's Li
ints that de
or fumes of
other Paints.
depot in the country.
Paint users should
Card of the Paint
can Paint. Addr
FULTON STREET,

## THOMAS MASON. General Commission Merchant,

181 South Water Street, CHICAGO, BUSINESS AGENT MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS,

WOOL, HOPS, POULTRY, GAME, VEAL,

Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c.

BONDED AGENT of the N. W. PRODUCE EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, Chartered Feb. 13th, 1877.

To Patrons and Shippers.—This is the only Commission House in Chicago erganized and controlled by the Patrons of Husbandry. The chief aim of this Agency is:

1st. Security for Payment to Shippers.
2nd. To obtain the Highest Market price for goods received, quality considered.

3rd. Quick Sales and Prempt Payment. Shippers in all States will receive equal benefits of this management, the Business-Manager

being under Bonds for the faithful performance of the same. This Agency will fill Orders for any goods in this market, at lowest possible rates. Cash must accompany the order for near the amount required; balance to be paid on receipt of bill. THOMAS MASON, Business Manager.

WARRET EMPORTS, STENCILS and SHIPPING TAGS sent on application.



ents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries.

Thirty-six years' practice. No charge for examination of models or draw-

ings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation, and is the nost influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaperis published WEEKLY at \$3.20 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. Single copies by mail, 10 cents. Sold by all newsdealers.

dealers.
Address, Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 261 Broadway, New York. Handbook about patents mailed free.



# MA THE NURSERY.

The most Beautifully Illustrated Magazine for Little People in the World.

The extraordinary success of this Magazine proves that the people desire the best literary and artistic matter for the instruction and amusement of little children. The stories and poems, all original, are by the Best Writers for Children. The illustrations, 380 a year, are made by the

Best Artists in the World, Best Artists in the World,
expressly for this Magazine. Invaluable as an educator. The cheapest as well as the best.

\$1.50 A YEAR. 15 CENTS A COPY.
Newsdealers sell it. Specimen free. The most liberal terms to Agents. Special terms to Schools. RUSSELL PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Mass.

### Fish's American Manual of PARLIAMENTARY LAW Is the cheapest and best. The subject is made s

plain that every Citizen or Society member should have a copy.

Circular of commendation free. Price by mail prepaid; cloth, 50 cents; leather tucks, \$1.00. Postage stamps received. Address, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, company (Mention this paper.)

GEO. T. FISH.

ROCHESTER, N. Y

German Horse and Cow Powders. This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is no secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. and in good condition. It helps to digest and assurable the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO.

GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DARROW. THOS. MASON. 181 WARRE ST. CHARLES. TROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up 60-lb. boxes (loose), price Eight Cents per lb., 30-lb boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, Ten Cents per lb.

### LIFE INSURANCE FOR PATRONS.

## The Patrons' Aid Society of Michigan

WAS ORGANIZED IN DECEMBER, 1889, to give the Patrons of Michigan an opportunity to

## HOME INSTITUTION OF LIFE INSURANCE

that they could control. As its name indicates, it is FOR THE MEMBERS OF OUR ORDER AND FOR THEM ONLY.

Its Annual Meetings occur at the same time and place as the annual session of the State Grange. This feature was for the express purpose of providing for a large representation of the members of the Society at its most important meeting of the year, when its officers are elected, and without special notice any amendment to the laws and rules govern-

The MUTUAL PLAN adopted by this Society provides that an Assessment shall be made ONLY when a member dies, and the amount of that assessment is fixed when a person becomes a member, and cannot be increased at any subsequent period. This assessment is graduated according to age, which is an important and listinctive feature of this Society—one which should commend it to the favorable onsideration of Patrons.

If there are reasons why people should from time to time pay a small sum from their income or their earnings, in order to secure to those dependent on them in an hour of need a sum sufficient to bridge over the expenses and wants incident to that most trying period of life, those reasons hold good when applied to the Patrons of our State.

Applications for membership may be made to JAMES COOK, J. W. EWING, Adrian. Eaton Rapids. ELIJAH BARTLETT.

WM. B. LANGLEY, Centraville R. C. CARPENTER, GEO. W. EWING, Lansing. MBS. C. K. CARPENTER, C. L. WHITNEY,

Cincinnati. J. T. COBB, A. E. GREEN, Schoolcraft. or to Local Agents they may appoint. For By-Laws and Circulars apply to either

WM. B. LANGLEY, Pres't. Or J. T. COBR, Sec'y, Centreville, Schoolcraft, Mich.



The designed purpose of the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Commercial College is to prepare the student for the practical duties of life. Discipline of the mind, then, lies at the base of our scheme of education. tion; and the question to be answered is: How may the greatest degree of mental discipline be obtained? For further particulars please call, or enclose stamp College Journal. Address,

C. G. SWENSBURG, Proprietor, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



Money is earned and cash is saved by knowing how to care for them in health and disease. The Older Finest, Best Poultry Magazine in the world is the Poultry Bulletin, now in its 13th year. If you keep to 1000 hens, for pleasure or profit, you want the Poultry Bulletin, and just to show you what it is, if you will send us One Dollar, we will send it to you one full year. Try it! Address, Poultry Bulletin, 32 Courtland Street, New York.