

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

WHOLE NO. 153. [Printed by Kalamazoo Publishing Co.]

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., JANUARY 1, 1883.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH THIS.

Entered at the Post Office at Kalaazoo as Second Class matter.

The Grange Fisitor (ENLARGED)

Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,

T 50 CENTS PER ANNUM Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

T. COBB, Editor & Manager,

To whom all communications should be ad-essed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

Officers National Crange.

ASTER-J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Mich. VERSEER-PUT. DARDEN, Mississippi. ECTURER-HENRY ESHBAUGH, Missouri. FEWARD-W. SIMS,.....Kansas. SST. STEWARD-JOHN J. ROSA, Delaware. HAPLAIN--H. O. DERVIES, Maryland. 'BEASURER--F. McDOWELL, ... New York. EC'Y-W. M. IRELAND, Washington, D. C. JATE-KEEPER--JAS. V. SCOTT, ... Arkansas. ERES-MRS. J. J. WOODMAN, ... Michigan. OMONA-MRS. PUT. DARDEN, Mississippi. LOBA-MES. I. W. NICHOLSON, New Jersey ADY ASST. STEWARD-MRS. WM. SIMS, Kan

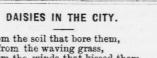
Executive Committee.

). WYATT AIKEN,	South Carolina.
I. D. BINGHAM	
R. J. M. BLANTON,	Virginia.

micers michigan state or	ango.
1C. G. LUCE,	Gilead.
A. N. WOODRUFF, Wa	tervliet.
ECJOHN HOLBROOK,I	
S. A. TOOKER, Grand	
. SA. B. CLARK,	
EEAS -S. F. BROWN,	olcraft.
ECJ. T. COBE,	oleraft.
KELIJAH BARTLETT,	Dryden.
ERESMRS. M. T. COLE,	
OMONA MRS. DRAKE	
LOBA-MRS. D. H. STONE	
L.A.SMRS. A. B. CLARK	

Executive Committee.

BURRINGTON. Ch'n.



Agricultural Pepartment.

Away from the soil that bore them, Away from the waving grass, Away from the winds that kissed them, Down in the meadow pass, Away from the sun that gave them Their hearts of yellowest gold, Away from the tears of heaven, And the love they nightly told.

Away from the song of the bobolink, Away from the song of the rain, Away from the song of the rain, Away from the song of the reaper's scythe, As it sweeps through the golden grain, Away from the song of the whirring bee, As it seeps the number of the whirring bee, As it seeks the purple clover, Away from the song of the farmer's lass, As she sings of her farmer-lover.

Away from the smiles of the summer sky,-Sweet recollections bringing; For in the shadow of these walls I hear the throstle singing; I see the face of nature glow With all her brilliant treasures, And I haunt the scenes of earlier years, And pursue my childhood pleasures.

Ard many eves are filled with tears. When in my casement spying These messengers from scented fields, And many hearts with sighing; And some, perhaps, as I, have caught From out their fragrance spreading The incense which the fairer flowers In heavenly fields are shedding. --Evening Journal.

	Silk Culture.	
	111.	
Now,	having seen that our silk is o	f

the best quality and the machinery for weaving it so perfect, one more question still presses for an answer, Is our country adapted to silk raising? "This question has been often asked and many times answered in the negative, yet there are many things which go to show that it can,' and while we speak for the United States and Canada we might say a word for Michigan at the same time. The isothermal lines which limit the

'mulberry graves." With this record leaf store, tending to promote ferits failures were not the result of soil

up this industry. Wheat, wool, and from, but the West and Northwest is becoming the granary of the world, prairie land will, so that we may now more diversify our products and alongside our orchards plant hedges or of a new competency.

tion.

Caifornia seems to be just the place for this industry, with its temperatetropical weather, and to the immigrating almond-eyed celestial, so used to this employment at his home, the outlook at present is that with the pioneer to work at this his ancient occupation we can have the best silk grown at a great saving of millions of dollars to the country, and John Chinaman can turn from washing America's linen and doing other menial service to be one of her yeomen in productive enterprise.

No one may hope to get r ch out of this thing, for it is not a work the monopolist or proprietor can take hold of and carry out on a large scale, for it is pre-eminently a domestic industry peculiarly adapted to the ladies and younger unoccupied portion of the household, and that for only from three to six weeks in a year.

If our agriculturists will look over their account books they will see that they are not enriched by one product alone but by he combination of all. seri-culture area at the home of silk, Each crop maturest, is harvested, and

is yet safe to assert that although silk mentation if gathered in hot weather, culture has had its ups and downs, or left too long in a state of compression in bags or baskets. Dusty or climate but a want of steady per-severance and a home market for the cloth. Leaves can be preserved for remarks read as follows: severance and a home market for the cloth. Leaves can be preserved for cocoons. Now the latter want is sup- two or three days, and when pleasplied, for 200 mills are in daily opera- ant a fresh supply can be gathered

The people of this State, heretofore, be stripped from below and not downhave not seen the necessity of taking ward as it will injure the bud. One full grown tree will yield two to three corn are the only products they hundred pounds of leaves. Two hunthought they could make money dred trees can be planted to the acre. In three years they will yield under fair conditions of soil and culand, besides, our soil does not produce tivation ten to twelve pounds of what it did when newer, and what leaves each, or more than two thousand pounds to the acre. Eighteen hunired pounds suffice for an cunce of trees of mulberry and start the basis pounds of cocoons. In seven or eight years the yield will be ten fold.

Farming at the Front.

D. H.

Never before have there been so many people of all classes taking a direct, personal interest in the strong, agricultural situation and prospects. Business men, bankers, capitalists, stock-brokers, merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, operators, and day-laborers, even, are watching the daily bulletins and reports of the weather, with especial reference to how it is affecting the growing crops. Never before have they seen so clearly that farming is the real basis of all other business, and that upon it rests the prosperity of the country. They now comprehend the fact that it was the good crops of 1879, 1880, and 1881, from the exports of which we received so many hundreds of millions of dol-lars from other lands, which changed the financial depression of 1873, and the years following, into a prosperous all

activity extending through all branches of trade and manufacture. Every extra bushel of wheat or corn, or pland of meat, cheese and butter that went to market helped turn the The hundreds of millions of scale. bushels of grain that came from the interior to the seaboard, gave profita-ble employment to the railroads. the Chinese Empire, are from 20° to the farmer is remunerated at different These bought and used more cars, more iron, more steel, and the makers of these, from the head director to the lowest laborer, received more wages the seasons roll around the incident and more constant employment, and wants are met. When one crop fails they purchased more freely those articles that go to supply the necessities and comfort of every day life. This stimulated and increased trade, and made heavier demands upon all kinds of manufactured commodities. The farmers who received the proceeds were able to reduce debts upon their farms: to buy more and better implements; to pay up their store debts, and to buy more freely from the merchants. The merchants and shop-keepers were in turn able to pay up their debts to wholesale houses, brokers in manufactures and importers, and to buy larger stocks of goods for cash or on shorter credits. The carrying of these goods increased the transportation business, and stimulated the building of five to ten thousand miles of new railroads per year. On the other hand, the unfavorable winter and spring and the summer drouths of 1881 cut down the surplus of wheat, corn, meat, dairy products and cotton, many score millions in value. This diminished exports, and has started gold abroad; it has decreased the ability of farmers and all classes of workers to buy goods and manufactures. The decline in the demand for iron and steel, and the fall in prices, prevent the payment of the wages asked for, and there is now prevail-ing one of the greatest "strikes" ever known in this country, of laborers who demand higher pay to meet the increased cost of living, due in part the immense advance in breadstuffs, consequent upon the lessened crops of last year. Is it any wonder that this state of things has opened the eyes and enlightened the understanding of that half of the people who are not engaged in agriculture, and who have hitherto been inclined to look upon farming as of inferior importance, and suited for clod hop-pers? Farming has come to the front, and is going to stay there.-American Agriculturist

Best Season for Cutting Wood.

The Ploughman of Nov. 4 contained some editorial hints on cutting wood, which interested me considerably but

"Farmers are usually too busy to cut wood when it is in the best state to season well. When the cold weather every day. In picking, the leaf should comes and the ground is covered with snow, most of the out-door work of the farm is over, excepting that of cutting wood; so it is during the winter that the principal portion of the dot in leaf, the majority felled when not in leaf, the majority in the winter months, the wood is cut, but unfortunately this is not the best season. One cord of wood cut in September, is worth one quarter more than a cord cut in March. If cut in September, it is com-paratively free from sap, and will dry much quicker and at the same time dry harder."

Now from what I have read of forest ered pounds suffice for an cunce of culture, the growth, pruning and eggs; that is, will produce 100 to 120 feeling of timber, I have been led to suppose that any of the winter months was the best season for felling timber -that is, from December to March, and the simple fact that probably not one-tenth of all the timber or wood is felled before November, is pretty sure to make this practice correct, as it has been found to be by experience, and as science teaches it should be best. Your remark that wood "cut in September is worth one quarter more than a cord cut in March," should be recommended, with a great deal of caution, not only because it is a season when there is an abundance of farm work, and it would be a useless waste of time at that valuable period

of the year. But whether cut in September or March will you pray tell us "when a tree is comparatively free from sap?" I have been taught to believe when a tree "was comparatively free from sap" it, was dead and worthless; and further, I should be highly pleased to have you tell us why a tree is com-paratively free from sap any more in Sectomber then in Lune or December. September than in June or December. Once more, I have been taught to believe a tree was filled with sap from September to April. Certainly if a rock maple was "comparatively free

in regard to the question. oroughly

as lightly as the shower from the fleeciest summer cloud. Rev. George B. Emerson in his work

on the Trees and Shrubs of Massachu-setts says "in 1838 I addressed circulars to gentlemen interested in forests in all parts of the State asking various questions," of which the following was one :--"What season of the year is found best for felling a forest?" To To this question and others in regard to felling trees the testimony was various felled when not in leaf, the majority say generally in the winter months, sometime between November and April." Mr. G. P. Bradford, of Ply-mouth, Mass., who took great pains to get information extensively from the wood growers in that neighborhood, says—It is generally considered by those well acquainted with the matter, much preferable for the future growth to fell a forest in April and May the to fell a forest in April and May; the wood is not so good as when cut between November and April. The convenience of the wood cutter will generally lead him to fell the forest in the early part of the winter; and probably taking into consideration both the quality of the wood and the welfare of the future forest, this may be

Let me trust after such evidence that the farmer will improve every hour of our autumnal days to plough and prepare his ground for spring planting, and when the winter snows planting, and when the winter snows come, his crops safely housed, his cattle and horses well fed, his boys and girls at school, he will, axe in hand, like Dexter's wood cutter, take to the woods and warm his blood in the pleas-ant and health giving exercise of ap-plying the axe to the giants of the forest, and supply us with a material whose ruddy blaze draws us around the hearthstone, and makes cheerful the hearthstone, and makes cheerful the long winter evenings of every New England home.-Charles M. Hovey in Mass. Ploughman.

To Prevent the Balling of Horses.

When the snow upon the roads is co-hesive and packs firmly, it collects up-on the feet of horses, forming a hard projecting mass, in a manner known as thell and the projecting mass, in a manner known as thell and the projection of the start of the such an ext at as to it pede the horse while it causes the animal great rock maple was "comparatively free from seas in a "while", where does it get the supplet before February, when sugar makers begin to tap the trees? All this reminds me of an incident may be prevented very easily by the use of guitapercha. For this purpose the gutta-percha should be erude, a not mixed with anything or manufactured in any manner, but just as imported. Its application depends upon the property which the gum has of softening and becoming plastic by heat, and hardening again when cold. To apply it, place the gutta-percha in hot water until it becomes soft, and having well cleansed the foot, removing whatever has accumulated between the shoe and hoof, take a piece of the softened gum and press it against the shoe and foot in such a manner as to fill the angle between the shoe and the hoof, taking care to force it into the crack between the two. Thus filling the crevices, and the space next the shoe, where the show most firmly adheres, the ball of snow has nothing to hold it, it either does not form, or drops out as soon as it is gathered. When the gutta-percha is applied, and well smoo hed off with the wet fingers it may be hardened at once, to prevent the horse from getting it out of place by stamping, by the application of snow or ice, or more slowly by a wet sponge or cloth. If it is desired to remove the gum, the application of hot water by means of a sponge or cloth will soon soften it so that it may be taken off. As the softening and hardening may be repeated indefinitely, the same material will last for years. For a horse of medium size, a quarter of a pound is sufficient for all the feet. Having tested this application late last winter, and thus far the present season, we can comn end it as thoroughly efficacious in preventing one of the greatest annoyances of snow .- American Agriculturist.

. Q. A. DUILLIGATOR OLI	
I. O, PLATT,	Ypsilanti,
IOHN PORTER,	Grand Rapids,
THOMAS MARS,	Berrien Center.
VM SATTERLEE,	Birmingham.
THOS. F. MOORE,	Adrian.
. G. RAMSDELL	Traverse City.
). G. LUCE, J. T. COBB	,Ex-officio.

State Business Agent.

CH DN	IAS	MASON,Chicago,	III.	
EO.	₩.	HILLDet	roit.	

Ceneral Deputy.

OHN HOLEROOK Lansing.

Special Lecturers.

Thos. F. Moore, Adrian, Lenawee Co. M. L. Stevens, Perry, Shiawassee Co. Irs S. Steele, Manton, Wexford Co. indrew Campbell, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co. W. Wing Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co.

Sade Trees on the Farm.

easy to stock a farm with trees-both fruit and shade treas-that it is a wonder that more effort is not made in this direction. A li tle plat of ground should be inclosed, or a corner of the garden appropriated, where the little trees may be set out and left to grow until they are large enough to be transplanted into the orchard or the grove where they are to be permanent. A small effort will soon collect an extensive grove, and how many farms there are which can be ornamented and made more valuable by the judicious planting of trees. It is one of the greatest pleasures of our lives to visit the homestead and see the trees planted by our boy hands. Every body says that they have added hunof dollars to the value of the farm, while observing their growth and levelopment has abundantly compensated us. This pleasure is dreds sufficient compensation to any one for planting trees It is a selfish idea a great many people have that planting trees dn't pay because some one else will have the benefit of them, and not themseves; it is also a mistake. They develor so rapidly under favorable circumsances that any one may reasonably expect reward for their labors. -Correspondence Ohio Farmer.

A NEW JERSEY farmer reports that a dressing of eight bushels per acre of salt to and badiy infested with white grubs embled him to raise good crops of com for three years past, which was impossible previous to this appli-

A CORESPONDENT of The Cottage Hearth sars: Cover the warts with baking sola, wet with water and tie them with water and the them up; a few applications will remove them

The annual potato yield of the United States is estimated at nearly 200,000,-00 bushels of which New York State alone furnishes 25,000,000 bushels.

29° north latitude, which in the United States on the Pacific coast are much farther north, that is, the northern boundary, 50° north latitude, and gradually turbing to the south, again passing just south of Michigan, till at Philadelphia near the Atlantic coast the width of the zone of the same temperature corresponds to that of Eastern Asia.

If we do find ourselves of Michigan left out by these limits we need not be discouraged, for silk culture can be carried on wherever the mulberry grows, and we know that it has been grown even in the New England States. While silk in this country will take its stand beside cotton in the Southern States, where it will easier be produced, yet it is more than possible to raise it in Michigan. It is not a new or strange thing to cultivate and grow fruits and plants that were originally not in the flora of the loality. For this State we can show parallelisms in Indian corn which grown on the equator is profitably raised here. Peaches and sweet potatoes were developed in a warmer climate. The common potato is from South America. Plants and fruits are continually finding their way from across the seas to a home in the United States, but the Morus Alba or white mulberry and the M. Japonica, the Japanese mulberry, are not strangers to this State. I doubt not every town in the older portions has rep resentatives for shade trees, I knew it to be a fact thirty years ago; a field of this plant was grown in Jackson county for silk worms and spoken of by the neighbors as Multicaulis. which is a variety of mulberry not as hardy as the two mentioned above. About the same time the grandmother of the writer grew silkworms-an art which she obtained by a visit to Ohio, where even at that time it was carried on. When my informant was asked

why people did not doit now in this State, she replied "they don't know enough."

The reader, especially if he is well along in years, will at once say, the furore of 1837when nearly everybody having land set out the mulberry, sometimes paying fancy prices for the plants, even as high as \$5.00 each, and then when after acres on acres had been planted the worms died, the Eldorado vanished, and the multicaulis plantations were termed allow a change of temperature in the gestive organs of greater capacity.

times through the year so that the purse is steadily replenished and as the others supply the deficiency. Our farmers could live on no one crop, but by cultivating a number the nation is enriched by the multiplicity of its manufacturies and the extension of its commerce thereby.

It is recommended that the mulberry be planted in the form of a hedge similar to the osage orange which, it is said, is also a food for the silk worm, so as to save room where the land can be used for other purposes, and the leaves can be much easier gathered if the hedge is kept trimmed down low. The mulberry grows readily and can be easily propagated from seed, cuttings and layers, or transplanted trees from one to three years old. Cuttings cost from \$1.50 to \$2 00 per hundred. Trees from two to four feet high from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per hundred and can be procured at most of our nurseries. The soil best adapted for the mulberry is that which is light, sandy or gravelly, and should be well pulverized. The cuttings should be six inches long and contain at least two large eyes and should be deeply buried, leaving one bud above the ground ; planted from four to six inches apart in rows, leaving three feet between, through which to easily pass. The best time for planting cuttings or trees is in April or autumn. The cuttings should not be transplanted before the second year. If trees are intended, set out the young trees from the nurseries in rows 12 to 15 feet apart, and let the rows be from 6 to 8 feet apart. Cut the tree down to about 15 to 18 inches from the ground. The height of the tree can be easily regulated. The process of pruning not only promotes a strong growth but keeps the leaves within reach.

General experience has shown that to procure the best results in feeding. the leaves should be free from moisture of either rain or dew, as dampness causes diarrhœa, and to provide again-t this especially in our damp or inclement early seasons a supply of dry leaves can be kept in a cool dry place, a cellar with a brick or stone floor is best, or on a clean linen sheet in a cool. dark room. Do not let them be too much heaped together, and do not

MUTTON is the cheapest, the handiest, the healthiest and about the best meat food. More than this, the meat- eating people of the world are opening their eyes to the fact, and they are now using mutton much more extensively than in former years.

NEW YORK butchers are contemplating the propriety of slaughtering in Chicago. They cannot otherwise compete with shippers. "Westward' \$30,000,000 will take its way. The hard-hearted inhabitants of tenement houses in New York are pleased.

IT is not desirable to breed animals that will eat but little, as it is not reasonable to expect such to give as large proportionate returns for feed consumed as those which have efficient di-

and intelligent many years ago was very desirous to graft over some poor varieties of pear trees and wished me to tell him if it would do to cut the scions in winter, as one or his neighbors told him it would; but doubting his authority, he wished me with my long experience to inform him. I said his neighbor was correct. "Why," said he' "I always supposed the sap went down into the roots in winter and the scions would be worthless." I looked at him somewhat puzzled and asked him how he knew that there were any holes in the roots where the sap could go. He in turn seemed also puzzled and replied, "Why, I never thought of that." I then said, "My dear sir, you can cut scions at any time of the year from the fall of the leaves until the trees begin to swell their buds: throw them on the ground and let them lie there all winter, or, if you please, in a cool place in damp oss till the next year, 12 to 15

months after they are cut, and though not quite so good if kept the latter neriod, they will grow." He was period, they will grow. glad to learn this fact. No sap leaves the branches, but on the contrary there is an extra quantity stored up in the cells of the tree to give force and strength to the first growth of spring, which oftentimes, when a very warm spring day comes upon us suddenly, they almost burst open like uncorking a bottle of champagne. It is this stored up sap which supplies us with maple sugar and not from the ground as is sometimes believed: and as Col. Clark, late president of the Agricult ural College, in his experiments proved, though he could not discover the fact himself. He was so intent on harnessing his squash he neglected the opportunity to give us the true

source of maple sap. Now I do hope the *Ploughman* will never tell 'us again that a tree is "comparatively free from sap" any more in September than in any other month ; in fact the trees begin to solidify with the closing of the summer's growth; the watery part of the sap undergoing that change through the agency of sunlight and air, which is to form the annual layer of wood and increasing the size and weight of the tree. This change goes on till ar-rested by severe frosts, when it probably remains stationary until the dawn of spring and the returning warmth of the earth and the increasing power of the sun liquify the stored up starch and sugar and gum, and prepare it to feed the tender buds now ready to put forth their tiny leaves and embryo fruit. A German writer has said that a tree was only "bottled sunlight," and he was correct. We apply fire to it, and a giant oak leaves but a handful of ashes. The green leaves stripped from a large tree September 1 would probably

weigh a good many pounds. while the same leaves as they fall from the trees October 1 would be too small to name : this weight has been added to the tree itself, and their usefulness being dispensed with, they drop as freely and

Book-Farmers.

Listen to Major Alvord in the Christan Union. He puts it well: "The farmer must apply to himself, and to the son or sons to succeed him, a standard similar to that by which he measures the qualifications of his doctor and his minister. It is unfortunate that farmers are so slow in doing this. No one ever heard of a physician fresh from his schools and books being sneered at as a 'book doctor.' On the contrary all doctors without a complement of book learning, scientific training, are shunned, and denominated as 'quacks.' Yet very recently it was common for farmers of the olden style to look with pity, if not suspicion, upon those who studied agriculture as science and undertook its practice with a progressive spirit, and to call such 'book farmers.' Happily such errors are passing away : book farmers; well educated farmers, are making themselves felt, winning respect and finding an appreciation of their enterprise. Let us hope the time is not distant when book-farmers, in the best sense, shall be in the majority. Then, perhaps, 'quacks' will be found in farming. The fact is, at present, quack farmers are too plenty and book-farmers too few."

y

of

ma

m

er .8, 2h

n٠

be le-

nd

ill

on 10

GRANGE VISITOR, JANUARY 1, 1883. THE

The Grange Visitor

SCHOOLCRAFT, JANUARY 1.

6	
Single copy, six months,	2
ongie copy, one vear.	5(
Eneven copies, one year	0
10 .eu trial subscribers for three	
months we will send the VISI-	
for\$1	~
\$1	00

Address, J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich.

sample copies free to any address.

INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

Shade Trees on the Farm-Daisies in the City -Silk Culture-Farming at the Front-Best Season for Cutting Wood-To Prevent the Balling of Horses-Book-Farmers... 1

The State Capitol Engraving-The GRANGE VISITOR for 1883-The Drive Well-Late Session of the State Grange--Postal Tele graph--Good Roads--Our Clubbing List. 2

Patrons of Husbandry--My Impressions of the state Grange--Gun Lake Grange, No. 643--Weekly Market Reports--Government to the Poethy The Poets--Government for the People—The Power of the Press-Resolutions—A Worthy Judge—River and Harbor Appropriations—Grange Lecturers in Michigan—Patrons' Aid Society of Mich-

of the Natural Sciences -Increased Salaries Proper-Wherein the Patent Law is not Wrong-At Garfield's Grave-Newspapers in Schools

Swindler's Schemes-Twenty-Six Reasons for Prohibition of Intoxicating Liquors-Mrs. Pringle's Conspiracy-Training the Voice

The Old Year-The River-For What are we Living?-Jottings from the State Grange-Should Parents Encourage their Children to Join the Grange?--School and School Studies..... 6

A Year of Grange Work--Report of Committee on Agricultural Department at State Grange-Report of Agricultural College Visiting Committee-Lecturer's Communication of the National Grunge P. of H. to the Subordinate Granges-Michigan Crop Report, December 1, 1882-The Atlantic-The Reaper Death--News Items--Adverements 7

Corn Husks for Useful and Fancy Articles-Starting a Creamery-Tile Kind of a Wife he Wants-The Miseries of a Maan Man-Conductor Loomis and Gen. Grant-Si-lencing if not Convincing-The Old Story -A Torpedo Launch-The Morality Bard Telegraphic Trifies-Advertisements.....



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 SUB-SCRIBERS FOR ONE YEAR WILL ENTI-TLE THE PERSON SENDING US THE NAMES AND \$2.50 TO A SPLENDID LITHOGRAPH OF. THE STATE CAPI-TOL OF MICHIGAN, SIZE OF SHEET 22x28 INCHES.

LATE SESSION OF THE STATE GRANGE.

The voting Members of the Michigan State Grange, with its officers and visiting members of the Order from different parts of the State came together in the tenth session on the second Tuesday of December, as provided by a State Grange By-Law adopted at its session in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the State Capitol.

Promptly at the designated hour of ten o'clock A. M., the gavel of Worthy Master Luce called to order; The formal enquiry and proclamation; the earnest prayer of the venerable chaplain; the harmonicus music of other days, and the work of the session was before us.

Many faces to us new and strange were present, whose owners responded at roll call to old familiar names-men and women with whom we had been in correspondence for years and now saw for the first time.

The outlook for a pleasant and profitable session was good though some of the places of true and faithful members of the Order who through all these years of organization and growth had been present at these annual meetings with their words of counsel and cheer, were now filled by others. But these changes must come; and though they sometimes awaken apprehensions of losses that cannot be supplied yet we soon learn to feel that any strong organization engaged in a worthy cause with laudable objects unaccomplished will develop new men and women to meet its wants as emergencies arise.

The duties pertaining to the annual session of Michigan Patrons have been so well defined and systematized that a committee on credentials was named and had made its report in a very brief time after the gavel had first called to order.

The standing committees were announced at an earlier hour than ever before and under the regular order of business nearly all the reports of the officers of the State Grange had been read and referred before the Grange took a recess for tea the first day. A vote of the last session imposed the duty of making such report upon each and every officer. This was a very proper innovation upon former usages and the

At the evening session for want of the printed lists of Standing Committees. Copy for which was then in the hands of the printer, these committees could not well get together for work already assigned. But the time was well employed for the good of the Order. The most important paper presented was the report of the Executive Committee which is found on another page of this paper. The reports of two of the lady officers were read and were creditable alike to the authors and the Order. In justice to the lady officers we should not neglect to note the fact that all present complied with the order. The GRANGE VISITOR received an earnest endorsement from

pated. The papers will appear in the profits by declaring a dividend to each proceedings of the State Grange.

Bro. Porter of Grand Rapids spoke of the excellent qualities of Bro. L. E. Taylor and bore willing testimony to mails in this country, the telegraph has the noble characteristics of this Patron, been allowed to pass into the hands -honored in death as in life.

Bro. H. Dale Adams in a few appropriate words brought to a close the memorial ceremonies of the afternoon. The giver had performed well the part, and as we revert to that day we feel assured that such scenes are calculated to make us honor human nature more for the good we see of it.

The lecture in the evening by Bro. been based upon what the business Willard, to which the public had been invited, was highly satisfactory and gave portance of the service to the business our new Chaplain a place in the front of the country, that the most shameless rank of Grange workers. His lecture was well calculated to instruct without protest. the uninformed as to the objects of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

ecognized as a very proper person to world, its profits are a legitimate subject call on for a brief speech. To this call of inquiry by the people. If combinahe responded, though evidently he found tion takes the place of competition and himself with such unusual surroundings princely fortunes are made, it is a systhat he did not crave the job, but like a tem of spoliation and fraud that ought good Patron--which he is not-he man- not to be endured.

fully undertook the work so unex-At a meeting of the New York Board pectedly assigned him and really did of Trade and Transportation, held on the very well for an impromptu speech. 15th of November last, a report was pre-Some of our people thought his humor sented by the executive committee favwas intended as a fling at the farmer, oring a transfer of the entire telegraphic but I did not so receive it, nor do I be- system of the country to the postoffice lieve it was so intended. The installa- department of the government, and retion of officers closed the exercises of commending also that the government the day.

The public lecture and music had telephone. The facts and figures, algiven such satisfaction that the general though well known to business men, are public present, accepted the invitation startling when brought together for exof Worthy Master Luce to remain and amination witness the installation ceremony.

After the audience had been dismissed, by the courtesy of Sister Trowbridge we had the pleasure of an introduction to Mrs. Gov. Jerome. We have seldom met a lady who expressed so much satisfaction with what she had seen and heard as did Mrs. Jerome. Like thousands of actual paid up capital. This has furnpeople who by a sort of necessity have not been compelled to become really extravagant tariff of charges in order to acquainted with the objects of the declare six per cent dividends on their order, but knew of it only through inflated capital stock. To illustrate we prejudiced or uninformed sources. Mrs. give the following extract from the re-Jerome had thought the Grange was port.

some sort of a political affair mainly intended to make trouble-a sort of disto the officers of the State Grange, "Not the purchase of the United States Comto bias in any way, either directly or in- pany, for which purpose \$7,216,300 of directly, the political or religious opinions of any member of the Order," dispelled prejudice from every fair-minded genuine respect and honest approval much inflated as that of the Western of every intelligent person present. And we think Mrs. Jerome, with a woman's quick perception, from what she This brought the stock up to \$41,000,000, heard that evening, took in the situation and went away with correct opinions of the objects and aims of our Order.

individual.

While this principle has been fully applied to the transportation of the of corporations and the business has been conducted for the sole purpose of profit to investors and speculators. These corporations have manifested a complete disregard of public interests, and by means of skillful combinations they have established one of the most burdensome monopolies ever known in this country. The rates:have

would bear, and such has been the imextortions have been endured almost

When a corporation has the right of eminent domain and renders services Governor Jercme being present was which are a necessity to the business

> world. shouldtake charge of communication by

In no other line of corporate business has the process of watering stock been carried so far as in the case of the telegraph companies. The Western Union started in 1858 with a capital of \$385,-700. The policy from the start has been to make new issues of stock on every possible pretext, without increasing the ished a plausible excuse for the most

"In 1858 the Western Union Company had a capital of \$385,700. Eight years later the stock had expanded to over more or less miles of ordinary highorganizer. The clear and eloquent lec- \$22,000,000, of which \$3,322,000 was isture of Bro. Willard followed by the sued in the purchase of compeeting clearly defined obligation administered lines, while nearly \$18,000,000 was issued in stock dividends. The next step was stock was issued an amount alleged to be five times the true value of the property. Next came the absorption of the American Telegraph Company. The person and laid the foundation for a stock of this company was almost as Union, and amounted to \$3,833,100; and yet \$11,833,100 of Western Union stock sible, was issued to secure possession of it. while the bonded debt exceeded six millions. In 1879, stock to the amount of \$6,000,000, which was in the treasury at that time was presented to the stockholders in addition to the usual divi dends.' And so the story goes on: the Ameri-

GOOD ROADS.

A meeting was held at Springfield. Ill., on the 7th day of December last, to consider the important subject of good roads througho t the State. The meeting was in response to a call issued by the Mayor of the city of Springfield and was attended by a large number of the leading representative men of the State, including the Mayor of Chicago, Danville, Quincy, Mt. Sterling, Springfield, and other cities. The number and character of the men assembled indicate the magnitude of the question discussed.

The system of road laws in Illinois is similar to our own road tax system in Michigan, and it has produced similar results. If the roads in Illinois are on the average any worse than in Michigan.

it is because of the peculiarities of the soil. The system which is in force in both of these States can never make good roads in any country. It was noted by one of the speakers. as a curious anomoly of the age that the great State as the Empire State of New York, which had more miles of railroad than any other, which yielded more wheat than England combined, which threw into the channels of consumption and comproducts annually, should to-day be cursed with the worst farm roads of any that we protest against Your second State or civilized community in the

In Michigan this subject has not attracted the attention which its importthe necessity of railroads to facilitate the markets of the world, and to help such enterprises they furnished voluntarily almost every bonus gift and privilege which the corporations ever asked, and then issued bonds and taxed themselves until the supreme court interfered and checked their extravagance. And in addition to all this some roads had large tracts of valuable public lands parceled out to them without stint.

It may be that the railroads should come first in the order of development, but in importance to the producer they are scarcely superior to good country roads. Nearly all the agricultural products of the country must be transported way before they can be placed upon the railways and this labor of hauling in wagons is one of the essential factors in the expense of production, In many cases the question whether one load or two can be drawn in a day is determined by the condition of the roads and sometimes the whole work must be deferred and good market rates lost because the rude country roads are so nearly impas

In olden countries, the highways are held to be the most important public works. The highest engineering skill is given to their construction and they are considered worthy of the most lavish

between these places, this was undoubt. edly a wise expenditure.

A series of resolutions was adopted asserting that the prosperity of the State at large and every portion thereof is to a large extent dependent upon good roads; condemning the present road and highway laws of Illinois; call, upon the general assembly for the e struction of permanent State roads, 4 providing for the organization of a pe manent State Road Association. St an organization was then formed and the most prominent men of Illinois elected as officers.

If there is to be a revival of interin this subject, or rather the creation of a new public interest, it is to be hoped that our people will not be slow to appreciate its importance, and to remedy the system which has afflicted our State so long with poor roads.

MR GARVER has again set up a defense of the patent right laws of the United States in a two column article on our fourth page. We shall not devote of Illinois which was almost as wealthy that much space to reply. He first asks "If inventors have done as much for the country's wealth and prosperity as you represent, why make a law to curtail Pennsylvania, New York and all of New their rights?" We have never expressed a desire to "curtail their rights." It is their wrongs and the wrongs that the er merce nearly \$250,000,000 of agricultural isting law permits inventors and their assignees to perpetrate on individua, third and fourth paragraphs were mos effectually answered by Thos. J. Hil-

ler in the VISITOR of December 15. When cases of conflicting claims ance deserves. The people early saw are before the courts all the time, and with such illustrations as Mr. Hiller bethe transportation of our products to fore you, it is idle to waste time to argue this point. The law is an absurdity and the usage of the patent office les guarded than a careful regard for the best interest of all classes warrants We have shown that royalty has been collected on the same machine over and over again. You stand up as the defender of this. Why don't you show how this is justifiable? You still persist in charging that we are enemies of in-

ventors, when we always admitted then property right in their inventions and at no time objected to their having all the protection that is accorded other people. But when the practical working of a law is oppressive is it not time to have it so amended as to be just to all the interests involved. There need be no such constant friction over this matter. Inventors as well as users are interested in such amendment to the patent laws as will allow no "snide" to extort roylty from the owner of a machine that as paid royalty over and over again uner a demand, a threat, or a suit from his same "snide." You insist that yur stolen horse illustration is a good ae It will be very much better, neare a parallel, when you show that a dcen different innocent owners of he stolen horse have each in trn been punished as a thief.

THE GRANGE VISITOR FOR 1883.

AGAIN ENLARGED And still sold at 50 cents a year.

The State Grange at its late session called upon the Subordinate and Pomona Granges of the State to each appoint a canvassing committee for the VISITOR. If this is done, and the work faithfully performed, with what voluntary solicitation will be given to the cause, we shall have 10,000 subscribers before the first of March.

We have no elaborate scheme for giving away half a million dollars worth of jack-knives and watches, but by

OUB CLUBBING ARBANGEMENTS have provided cheaper rates to our friends for quite a number of p pers that are largely taken in the State. Our arrangements to make the VISITOR better than ever before are complete; and our readers can rely on a paper sovering more topics and of more general interest than heretofore. In return we ask that wide-spread work be done by its friends for the good of the Order to extend its circulation amongthose who know little or nothing of it. What we want is readers-with these we believe the growth of its list of paying subscribers is assured.

THE DRIVE WELL.

The supreme court of the United States has affirmed the judgement of the lower court in the Indiana drive well case, the vote being four against four. Instice Matthews did not attend the hearing. No opinioa was rendered.

The above item of news is of general interest, and beautifully illustrates the uncertainty of legal controversy.

We are curious to know if an "opinion" will be rendered. As we understand in the "lower court" there was really no trial. Judge Gresham deciding the case by precedent.

But for the endorsement of a friend at Grand Rapids who speaks from personal experience, we should not have accepted an "ad" found on our seventh page. But we have been "over-persuaded."

THE report of the Executive Committee from its length was necessarily left over.

several of the brothers, and at an early hour a recess was taken until Wednesday evening.

Wednesday forenoon, business in the regular order closely engaged the attention of all. The committee on Division of Labor had prepared work for several of the standing committees and these had retired to rooms assigned them to perform preparatory legislative work for the Order and this legislative work with its recommendations, ostensibly intended tor the good of the Order, more often than otherwise has a broader scope and includes the

great agricultural class of this country and in its influence still reaches out to honor labor in every department of human industry.

The afternoon session was remarkable in that it was conducted so un usually and so largely on principles relating to qualities of the human heart that in a business body so seldom have recognition The hour of two o'clock had been designated by special order for a memorial service in honor of our lamented brother J. Webster Childs.

The well-arranged program included suitable music, an invocation by the venerable chaplain, followed first by paper prepared by and read by his colaborer on the Executive Committee of the State Grange, Bro. F. M. Holloway of Hillsdale. Bro S. F. well chosen remarks full of tenderness and feeling, and paid a glowing tribute

to the memory of our lamented Brother. A somewhat extended eulogy, prepared and read by Bro. Andrew Campbell of the intimate confidential relations that had existed for a quarter of a century between them and portrayed the excellence of head and heart of Bro. Childs in no stinted phrase.

Bro. James Cook of Adrian, in a most carefully prepared and scholarly paper, adorned with beautiful and appropriate selections, in a fitting and impressive manner brought this excellent memorial service in honor of one of nature's noblemen to a close-

"Peace to his ashes, Heaven for his soul." honor of the memory of Sister Julia A. Luce. Sister Saterlee presented the first paper, followed by Sister A. N. Woodruff. Sisters Garuer and Steele made extemporaneous remarks. The

The amount of business done on Friday was truly remarkable. Think of

twenty standing committees making can Union has been absorbed, and the written reports, many of them carefully Atlantic & Pacific, for which enormous drawn, the subjects discussed and the reports acted upon and disposed of in a legislative body of over 125 members in one day.

Two of those reports are in this number of the VISITOR and more will follow. These indicate what sort of material goes to make up the State Grange of Michigan.

The last decade has developed a vast amount of latent talent among the farm ers of this state, nor need we confine this statement to Michigan. We are proud of the progress made.

Bro. Luce presided with credit to himself and was most cordially endorsed by the Grange. The worthy Overseer presided most acceptably when called to the chair. And the work of the session when it shall appear to you, as it will in a few days, in pamphlet form we think will compare favorably with any that have preceded it.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Communication by means of electricity has long been one of the daily necessities of business life. While there are many people who seldom have occasion to make direct use of the telegraph, yet Brown of Schoolcraft followed in a few all depend upon that means of transmitting intelligence in cases of emerg- Howe in his late report. He says: "After ency. In the transmission of news and the fullest consideration, I have been the spread of general intelligence, the able to give to the subject of postal telegraph has become an essential ele- telegraphy, I am forced to the conclument of modern civilization. It is a Washtenaw county made reference to prime necessity to every intelligent worker and producer in the country. It gives every man the power of instant communication with all parts of the world, which power, when once possessed, becomes so necessary to the

transaction of business that it cannot be extorted for its use.

between distant places have, for many understand it, this is a sort of nick-name He referred to the road from South years been recognized as a special func- given to it by somebody in Ohio-can't Toledo to Fremont, which cost \$8,000 tion of governments, because they must say who. It was so called because the per mile. Of this amount \$2,000 per be uniform and must be established and modern plan of building railways with a mile was for ditching and grading. This Some of the sisters had volunteered sustained solely for the public good and very little money and a great deal of road was built 40 years ago and is in the preparation of a memorial service in not for pecuniary profit. This principal bond was not adopted. Built by a syn- perfect condition now. A thickness of is known and acted upon in every civil- dicate that paid for everything required 16 inches of stone was laid its whole ized nation in the world. The cost of in cash, and the work done rapidly, and, length. Its cost of maintenance has service should be the guide in deter- as appears, built to sell. And the sale been merely nominal, and it will probamining rates, and no profits should be has been effected, but the public are bly be as good 40 years hence as it is now.

expenditure of time and money. In Holland they have burned clay with coal from England and with this material have constructed the finest macadamized roads although working under the issues of stock have been made, bringgreatest difficulties. ing it up to a total of eighty millions of dollars, upon which dividends of six per

It is evident that a radical change is needed in our laws providing for the con cent are paid, besides interest on the struction and repair of public roads. bonded debt. It is estimated by good The construction of a road is an enginjudges that the amount actually paid eering work and requires professional in as capital stock to the Western Union experience and skill the same as the and all the companies it has absorbed building of a railway or canal. Under would not exceed sixteen millions of our law the work is done by the neighbors and friends who meet together in a The only remedy seems to be for our

sociable way to work out their road-tax government to purchase and operate all and a dump a little dirt upon the worst the telegraph lines for the public good. parts of the road. This should be In this we would be following the examchanged as soon as possible for the conple of Great Britain, where the governtract system, by which ready cash may ment has owned and operated the telegraph since 1869 with the most marked be used in a businesslike way to accomplish certain definite results. The peosuccess. The rates are very low and are ple can thus ascertain precisely what

they want and specifications can be Certainly there can no more urgent made and a contract let to a responsible subject for the consideration of Congress party with security for proper performthan postal telegraph. The change must be made sooner or later, and every year's

It appeared in the proceedings of the delay will add millions to the expense, meeting to which we have referred that for the government will no doubt be in some States there is an ambition developing among the people to secure really permanent and solid roads on all important routes, viewing it as in the interests of true economy, although sometimes involving considerable expense at the outset. Mr. Haines of Waukegon insisted that the true way to build permanent roads was to issue bonds by counties and townships. A letter was received from J. M. Osborn of Toledo, who was unable to be present at the meeting. He advocated iron roads, that is, the laying of iron plates twelve inches wide, one fourth of an inch thick and weighing thirty pounds to the yard. Such a road upon rails of suitable dimensions with pave-

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know why ment of wooden blocks between and be given up, no matter what price may a new railroad running from Buffalo to stone foundation, would last about \$4,000 Chicago south of the Lake S. & M. South- per mile, but it would cost, with nominal All regular means of communication ern is called the "Nickel Plate." As we expense for repairing, for generations. unfavorable conditions as were present

AN Ex-Judge "W.," on our fouth page, has disposed of Judge Pratt ad all our complaints pretered against 1e judicial system of the country in a mst summary manner. Well, we are glas a member of the profession has conclued to "talk back." We have only time in this number to say that his communiation is not at all intimidating and ve shall most cheerfully make answer in our next.

WE learn from Mr. Wm. Strog, Secretary of the Kalamazoo couty Husbandman's Club that its annal institute for the winter of 1883 is the held in connection with a State intitute under the direction of the offiers of the club on Wednesday and Thrsday the 7th and 8th of February in he village of Galesburg. When arragements are perfected and progrms printed due notice will be given.

THE superintendent of the lew Produce Exchange says that less han three per cent of the transaction in grain are legitimate.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

	Regular Price.	With ISITOR.
American Agriculturist	.\$1 50	\$1 60
Atlantic Monthly	. 4 00	4 00
American Grange Bulletin (L	it.	
tle 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 weak!	v) 1 00	1 40
Detroit Free Press (without	it	
Household) weekly	1 00	1 40
Detroit Free Press (with House	A-	
nold) w	1 95	1 65
Farmers' Review	1 50	1 60
Harper's Monthly Magazine	4 00	4 00
Harper's Weekly	. 4 00	4 00
Harper's Bazar	. 4 00	4 00
Harper's Young People	1 60	1 75
Kalamazoo Telegranh (week).	1 50	1 75
Inter-Ocean, Chicago (w)	. 1 15	1 55
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 0 50	2 75
Lansing Republican (weekly).	. 1 00	1 40
New York Tribune (w)	. 1 00	2 00
" (semi-w)	. 3 00	3 00
North American Review	. 5 00	4 50
N'western Lumberman,(strictl	. 5 00	1 00
new subscribers)	y 1 00	4 00
Northwestern Lumberman, (ol	. 4 00	1 00
subscribers)	a	4 50
Our Little Ones	. 4 00	1 60
Our Little Ones.	. 1 50	1 00
Post and Tribune, Detroit (weekly)	L, 1 0C	1 40
(Weekly)	. 1 00	1 50
Poultry Bulletin	. 1 2/	2 00
Prairie Farmer	. 2 0	3 25
Scientific American	. 3 2	3 15
St. Nicholas	. 30	1 50
The Cottage Hearth	. 1 5	
The Lever	. 1 0	
Tribune, Chicago, (weekly)	. 1 0	1 60
Weekly Graphic	250	2 50

In the House a resolution, was adopted, calling on the scretary of the interior for the number of contested homestead entries peding, and if legislation is required to expedite the decision of such cases.

allowed to accumulate. The cheaper still in the dark as to who is the owner. Such expensive roads as this, of course, whole was well arranged, well executed service which the people thus enjoy is The agents are known, but the real own- cannot be of universal use, but with such and highly creditable to all who partici- fully equivalent to the distribution of ers are still out of sight.

obliged to pay the real market value of the stock, without regard to the actual amount paid in. The subject was urged upon the attention of the 46th Congress in the report of the Postmaster General, and again the present Congress are reminded of it by Postmaster General

uniform without regard to distance.

be embraced under one management." Will the present Congress dare to take a

dollars.

single step towards the annihilation of this giant monopoly?

sion that the time has fully come when the telegraph and postal services should

GRANGE VISIFOR, JANUARY 1, 1883. THE

Communications.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

FAITH is the basis of all creeds .- It dwells On every heart, and lives in every brain; Clasps hands with distant States, and pours its wealth

Of well wrought worth, on all the sons of men.

It is immortal, for it never dies; Stays with man living, cheers him at the grave;

Walks ever at his side in days of toil, With auguries bright of happy harvests, And "the good Patron places faith in God" Even when smitten with his chastizing rod.

HOPE is the anchor of the soul. It holds When all the schemes of earth are sere and dead.

And weaves its cables round the trusting heart.

Binding to heaven, with chords of warmest love.

It fills the thought of him who casts the seed, That in due time, he will have his reward. Our lives without it, else were vilest dross, With naught to cheer us on our furrowed

path. And "the good Patron nurtures Hope; alway,

In darkest hour, it bodes a cheerful day.

CHABITY is the rarest gem that sheds Its radient luster, on our weary lives, It blesses all alike, who gives, who takes, And is among the mighty, mightiest; For the throned monarch, better than hi

crown; For learned men, more lasting than the love Stored in the dusty tomes, of ages dead:

And none so poor, they may not wear this pearl.

"The Patron good dispenses" it to all, As one who notes the sparrows, when they fall

FIDELITY is truest love condensed,

And crowns the life that wears it, like star.

Whose light in darkest hour is never dim, Or erst uncertain, in its steady ray. It stands a rock amid the waves of time,

Is always true, when summer friends are gone.

Holds States and empires, fills the hearts of men

With lofty purposes, for doing good. "The Patron good is noted for" this gen

And wears it always, like a diadem. Thus, the good Patron places faith in God And nurtures Hope, beneath the chastening

rod. "Dispenses charity" to sons of earth; "Is noted for Fidelity" and worth. The earth is his examplar, and he feels Its blessings daily, as it daily yields. Some faith, some hope, some charity, to him With a Fidelity, never faint or dim. Oh, may we all be worthy of our creed; In happy days, and times of sorest need. Then shall all blessings on our hearts descend.

And truth and justice, never need a friend - Robert Roland. Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 19, 1882.

My Impressions of the State Grange.

fulness and circulation was a truly for \$1.00, three copies for \$2.00, six copies down to strict business, and the rapid to go up five, ten or fifteen cents a hunvital one. The intense earnestness with which the question was dis cussed was conclusive evidence on that point. There certainly is nothing in our modern civilization that for far-reaching influence, and direct moulding power, over the current thought that is equal to a well conducted newspaper. I say well con Grange funds or otherwise. ducted, for here more than anywhere T. MASON,

State Grange Business Agent. Chicago, Dec 23, 1882.

Government for the People.

all for two cents. We have reason to Editor Grange Visitor:-If the farmers be proud of our paper. It has already were as zealous in working for their achieved a national reputation. Let us show our appreciation in a practipolitical and pecuniary interests, as the lawyers, they would soon be able to cal way by efforts to increase its cirexert a controlling influence in the State culation and extend its influence. and nation. But just so long as they re-Through it flows, as it were, the best main indifferent and permit lawyers to control conventions and monopolize all the most important offices, they must undeveloped resources of latent thought in the rural community. Few not expect any important reforms in the interest of the people, for it is perfectly papers in the United States have any clear to every observing man that nearly more actual original matter, and it is or quite all our municipal, State and nathe aim of Bro. Cobb still to improve. tional governments are run in the inter-Why, brother Patrons, it is worth est of lawyers, politicians, and if they were everything to us to have such an as frank as Vanderbilt, they would ad. organ as the GRANGE VISITOR. We mit that they did not carea d-m for can know what is being done in the the public, but were working for their Order all over the country. And an own interest, as every lawyer in the essay or paper of special excellence State worked before election and at the that has been read in any Subordinate polls, for an increase of judge's salaries, or Pomona Grange can be reproduced while farmers and working men who foot nearly all the bills, and pay the State can have the benefit of it. Let taxes, were indifferent, and did not vote at all, except under the influence of some smooth-tongued lawyers who is always clamoring for an increase of salaries in the interest of the dear people. Experience proves that it is folly to expect any reform in the government or courts so long as lawyers control both. It is a prominent part of their education to be governed by precedent, and the precedents being all in their favor, they will continue to run in the old ruts until the people revolutionize our political system, and control their own government. The State of New York has more than doubled the salaries of its State officials in the last 20 years, and instead of reform, it is to-day the most corrupt and lawyer-ridden State in the nation. REFORMER

The Power of the Press-Resolutions.

Secretary of the State Grange of Mis- Justice Johnson of the Supreme Court sissippi .- Mrs. Helen A. Aby. She of the United States, construing the writes that the session was the best Constitution. Touching the question of that has been held for 'years and that commerce he says: the outlook for the Order in that State is most promising. The preamble and resolutions were adopted. -- Editor.]

The press is the most potent power we have any knowledge of. Money is come commodities, and enter into coman efficient persuader when used in telligently and with a liberal hand. Money will build towns, cities and lation. Ship-building, the carrying trade, closed and the last word had been railroads; belt the globe with the won- and the propagation of seamen, are such said and the doxology sung, we all derful electric telegraph and cable the vital agents of commercial prosperity, that the nation which could not legis.

for \$3 00, and more in proportion. When trial of the case in hand; also by the dred, and when we read that, "the aggreorders are clubbed for either three or six suppression of all 'sharp" questions by gate tonnage of thirteen of our princiand distribute the same at Grange meet- to raise a laugh in the court room. of every Subordinate Grange taking at court, a character of seriousness and our internal commerce as carried by railleast one copy whether paid out of work to which our courts have long roads alone. A rise in freights of only every day he holds his court that he gross tonnage, will amount to \$78,150,he has been called, the grave responsibilities which he has assumed, t :e duty rise of five cents on a hundred pounds which he owes to the public, the gravity for a single month, would amount to the of the interests confided to his judgment. snug sum of \$6,512,576.08, and for three and the paramount fact that a court of months would equal the appr priation justice is no place for trifling. He ful- made by the bill under consideration. ly realizes the fact, too, that he is the representative of the whole people to see that justice is got with the least possible delay consistent with perfect fairness. And when the day of judgment comes he is stern and unyielding in meting out the punishment which the offence

River and Harbor Appropriations No. 1.

merits.

I desire to discuss the question of the after the excitement of a political cam- mind. paign is over, through the columns of the VISITOR, if what I write shall seem to you to be worth the space it will occupy.

The "river and harbor" bill passed by Congress at its last session has passed into history with many, very severe criti- bill as a whole, but I do desire to imcisms. Many newspapers and would be political leaders have called it a steal. I am aware that it is very easy for a thief to cry "thief," but candid thinking men will carefully study the principles involved in the passage of such a bill before they pass judgment. I have been led to believe, that many of those criticisms have been inspired, formulated, and put forth through railroad influence. Railroad managers well understand the effects of water routes in competition with their lines.

In the year 1802 the first appropriation for rivers and harbors was made by Congress and appropriations have been made every year since, I believe. River and harbor improvements are made for the purpose of facilitating commerce. I have learned that to properly discuss a subject we must be careful and define it, so as not to be misunderstood. [We received the following from the I therefore quote from the opinion of

> "Commerce in its simplest signification, means an exchange of goods, but in the advancement of society, labor, transportation, intelligence, care and the various mediums of exchange, bemerce; the subject, the vehicle, the

copies, it would be well for the Gra. ge attorneys to witnesses and like retorts pal railroads in the United States into appoint one of their officers to receive from the bull-dozed witness designed creased from 45,557,002 tons in 1873 to paper consists of the most interesting 78,150,913 tons in 1880," we are almost ings. I would suggest the advisability There was an atmosphere about his unable to comprehend the magnitude of been a stranger. Judge Mills shows five cents on a hundred pounds on this appreciates the high position to which 913. Estimating that the tonnage for each month will be about the same, a

I give these figures to show the necessity of regulating internal commerce. We are opposed to monopolies and believe in using all legitimate means to regulate them, but let us remember that there are monopolies of our own thoughts as well as of our means. Then let us carefully study the questions discussed in our particular papers, and endeavor to arrive at proper conclusions, not because our paper says so, but because we desire to be informed on the "river and harbor" appropriations, now, great questions now agitating the public

> In conclusion let me say that this subject is ably discussed by the Committee on Transportation in the National Grange. I trust that no one who reads this article will be led to believe that I am defending the last river and harbor press on the minds of any who may read it, the necessity of thinking for ourselves. "A SCRUB."

Lenawee County, Dec. 23, 1882.

Grange Lecturers in Michigan.

BRO. THING IN MICHIGAN. Bro. D. H. Thing, the Worthy Past Master of the Maine State Grange, in his course of lectures under the auspices of the National Lecture Bureau P. of H., will visit Michigan as follows: January 17, Berrien Co., Berrien Center; 18, Allegan Co.; 19, Ottawa Co., Berlin; 20, Kent Co.; 22, Clinton Co., Olive; 23, Ingham Co., Lansing; 24, Lenawee Co., Weston; 25, Lenawee Co., Palmyra; 26, Fulton Co. Ohio, Chesterfield; 27, Wayne, Co. Mich., Trenton. We bespeak Bro. Thing full houses at each place, and predict good results. SISTER BRISTOL'S APPOINTMENTS.

Sister Bristol who is now in Michigan doing good work and having large audiences has just been re elect ed Lecturer of New Jersey State Grange and will speak in this State in January as follows:

January 1, Stockbridge, Ingham county; 2, Lenawee, Wayne county; 3, Clarkson, Oakland county; 4, Orien, Jakland county; 5, Macon, Lenawee county; the following places in Lenawee county are: 6, Weston, 8, Madi-

PROF. BEAL IN THE FIELD.

son; 9, Palmyra; 10, Morenci. She then goes through Ohio and

Indiana. Be sure to hear her.

"The Model Grange."

The January Century.

"A look into Hawthorne's Workshop" is a most remarkable feature of the Janportions of Nathaniel Hawthorne's own posthumous notes for a romance. The notes are published here for the first time, the original manuscript, in Hawthorne's minute and difficult hand-writing, having been lent to The Century by Mr. Julian Hawthorne. In these groupings after a satisfactory plot and characters, Hawthorne displays in the most fascinating manner, every characteristic of his genius.

Professor Wallace the noted English scientist and author of "Island Life," contributes an important estimate of "The Debt of Science to Darwin," which interprets the theories of Darwin, and says the only name with which his can be compared, in the whole domain of science, is that of Newton. The frontispiece of the number is a striking portrait of Darwin, engraved by Johnson, after a photograph taken by the scientist's son; views of Darwin's home and his study are also given. Another Englishman, Frederick W. H. Myers, writes briefly upon the personal and literary influence of the late Dean Stanley.

George W. Cable begins in this number his illustrated historical studies of Old New Orleans, by answering the much-asked question, "Who are the Creoles?" Dr. Eggleston's second pa-per on colonial history is well illustrated. "The Planting of New England" is the striking title, and the Puritans are treated with keen insight and sympathy.

Two practical subjects, effectively treated and profusely illustrated in this number, are "Hydraulic Mining in California," by Taliesin Evans, and "Farming for Feathers," by E. B. Biggar, who has studied ostrich-farming in the Cape Colony. This instructive and amusing article has special timeliness now that the question whether ostriches can be bred profitably in this country is being discussed. "The Trip of the Mark Twain" is a slight, humorously illustrated and written paper on Mississippi river travel; and Frank R. Stockton, who is now traveling in Europe, describes the amusing experience of "The Rudder Grangers in England," and how Pomona satisfied her curiosity by calling upon an English lord. In another vein is John Burrough's charming studies in natural history, entitled, "A Mole, a Lamprey, and a Fairy."

The January chapters of Mary Hallock Foote's romance of the silver mines, "The Led-Horse Claim," introduce a tragedy underground, and develop a powerful interest. The story will finished in two more parts. Another of Mrs. Foote's drawing's auto to third part ness of the narrative. The third part Christian League of Connecticut," mentions the fact that the laws of many States virtually forbid the union of Christian churches. Mrs. Burnett's "Through One Administration" is continued.

The poems of the number are by Paul H. Haynes, H. C. Bunner, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Edith M. Thomas, Henry Ames Blood, E. C. White, and Maria W Jones; and among the verses of lighter vein in "Bric-a-Brac," are two of Uncle Remus's Christmas Dance Songs. "Topics of the Times" discusses "The 'Revolution' in American Politics" and current subjects, and the other editorial departments are unusually full and interesting. Among the book notices is one of Mr. Howells's "A Modern Instance.'

NOTICES OF MEETINGS The next regular meeting of the Eaton County Pomona Grange will be held at the hall of Charlotte Grange on Our Worthy Brother Beal of the Agri-Wednesday the 17th day of Jan., 1883. cultural College 18 to give a series of at 10 A, M. This change of time is in lectures upon the Lecture Bureau beaccordance with a vote taken at our last ginning in Lenawee county about the meeting at Kalamo. The above date is 20th, and passing through Ohio and Inthe day preceding the meeting of the Eaton County Agricultural Society. diana with appointments in Illinois and CHAS. E. ELLS, Sec'y. elsewhere before he returns. His topics

3

impressions of the State Grange." I reached Representative Hall about a complete success. three P. M. on Tuesday. The Overseer occupied the chair, the Worthy Master being absent making up the standing committees. The hall was well filled and the Patrons present were having a general talk on the 643 was organized one year ago last good of the Order. The Worthy Master soon came in and took the chair. announcing the committees, some twenty-two in number. He aimed to We have no hall, but one of the brothers place every member of the State Grange on a committee.

After adopting an order of business, the Grange listened to the Master's annual address, and was at once in full motion for the transaction of business. The address was listened to with the closest attention, and it secured for the Master a respect and a confidence that he retained undiminished to the close of the session. As the address has been published. Patrons can judge for themselves of its merits. I hardly knew which to admire the most in our Worthy Master, his unwearied patience, unerring ing for the accomplishment of a great tact, or decisive energy. He seemed, as it were, to stamp a certain quality on all the proceedings.

It is really surprising the amount of business that was transacted in the short session of four days, especially when we consider that over one day was spent in elections. One afternoon was set apart for memorial services, and one evening to conferring the fifth degree and exemplifying the unwritten work of the Order, and by the way. I never saw it more thoroughly and systematically done, and another evening was given to an open meeting. But through all the exercises there ran a thread of definite purpose, and there was a sustained and growing enthusiasm to the end.

I think there is a continued improvement in the reports of the committees, less of buncomb and crudeness, and more of calm, clear thought. All the reports were evidently carefully prepared, and most of them were cellence, particularly those on dorout a most animated discussion.

Bro. Cobb:-I send you in brief "My the Michigan State Grange had been

else it is quality that tells. Why

Patrons, only think, we get as much

in every issue of the VISITOR as there

would be in half a dozen lectures, and

life-blood of the Order. It is continu-

ally drawing from the still largely

in the VISITOR, and all the Patrons in

us properly appreciate the privileges

we have, and wisely use the means at

our command for advancing the in-

terests of our Order, and increasing its

influence among our brother farmers.

I was pleased to see so many

promising young men at the State

Grange, and was glad that they had a

representation in the offices of Over-

seer, Lecturer and Chaplain. The

Worthy Overseer has been instru-

mental in working up a series of in-

stitutes to be held all over his county

with the different Subordinate

Our Worthy Lecturer has got a good

level head on him, and is devising

"liberal things" for the Order in his

line. Our Worthy Chaplain gave the

address at the public meeting. It was

as clear and eloquent a statement of

the aims and object, history and

present status of the Order as I have

ever listened to. It ought to be heard

The singing was worth a fifty-cent

concert every day. I never heard one

set of singers give such a great va-

riety of music; at times it was bold

and stirring, then again tender and

pathetic with tears in their voices.

But their comic singing was irresista-

ble. "I could not help laughing, it

And so when the labors of the day

Granges.

all over the State.

ticked me so."

A. CAMPBELL Ypsilanti, Dec. 21, 1882.

Gun Lake Grange No. 643.

Mr. Editor:-Gun Lake Grange No. January by Mr. C. L. Whitney, and now has a membership of about fifty, and we are receiving new members occasionally. kindly gives us the use of a building belonging to him. There was some talk of building a hall last winter, but on account of some disagreement in regard to its dimensions the subject was dropped, and has not been agitated since, though it may be brought up again soon. It seems to me that, in order to prosper in any such undertaking, there should be harmony. We should not prove recreant to our republican principles, but in all cases the majority should rule, and the minority gracefully yield. All personal feelings should be left outside the gate; and inside, as brothers and sisters strivgood, all put shoulder to the wheel and push together, remembering the timehonored maxim that "In union there is strength."

We have some earnest workers who fully appreciate the good the Grange is doing for agriculturalists generally in making organized resistance to the great monopolies of our country. And also in causing the laborer, the bone and pledge. sinew of the nation, to be recognized as a power in the land.

I am glad to see the subject of temperance agitated in the VISITOR, and am with the temperance workers heart and hand. I think it ought to be a condition of membership in the Grange, that no intoxicating liquors should be used as a beverage. Yours fraternally,

A GRANGER.

Weekly Market Reports.

J. T. Cobb, Esq .:- While listening to the discussion relating to a weekly edition of the GRANGE VISITOR I learned well read. Some were of marked ex- the fact that it was desired to get the Chicago market values quoted, and as it mant Granges, transportation, and is doubtful in my mind if the Executive publication. The last ramed was of Committee with whom it was left will vital interest to the Order, and called deem it wise to change its present form this year, at least, I desire to offer to all

It was felt by all that the GRANGE the readers of your valuable paper in the VISITOR was the most potent factor of hope to meet this want, viz., I will mail the Order in this State, and the ques to any one address weekly one copy of which all such tribunals should repre- freights. We know that when navigation of increasing, if possible, its use- the Chicago Market Report for one year sent, as well as by bringing counsel tion closes, that it is usual for freights ed quietly yesterday in Boston.

mighty ocean; but give me control of late over those subjects would not posthe press of the nation, and the silver sess power to regulate commerce." tongued orators it educates, and I will In another case the Supreme Court demolish your banks, towns and cities. says: Marshal your armies and navies for destructive conflicts and then quell superfluity, in purchasing articles of the angry trouble without the loss of necessity, as well productions as manublood.

The press is a mighty power for good or evil. Without it the Christian buyer to gain the freights." religion would not have made the wonderful advancement it has. Without it the arts and sciences, trades, commerce, I believe there is a principle professions, and organizations would involved in such appropriations that is not have made the rapid strides that national and worthy of our careful have marked their course. People of thought and consideration, and for the all trades, professions and enterprises purpose of showing how the people have recognize its potency and employ it been deceived by partisan newspapers with unsurpassed liberality. Patrons, and street corner polititions for political if we intend to succeed we, too, must purposes. I will analyze the vote by realize the influence and importance which the bill in question became a of this great motive power, and give law.

In the House there were 70 republiour Grange papers our united and untiring support. Support it with our cans and 52 democrats who voted for the money; support it with our patronage; passage over the veto, and 30 republisupport it with our influence and our cans and 29 democrats voted against its pens. If we do not, our doom is passage. In the senate 23 domocrats and fixed, and the prospects and possibili- 18 republicans voted for its passage, and ties of our Order are marked for an 13 republicans and 3 democrats voted trip of five weeks. early and untimely grave. Therefore, against its passage. Some members who Patrons, in view of the importance of voted for the bill as it came from the the press to us as an organization, be it conference committee, changed their Resolved, That we individually votes after the veto. This analysis shows pledge ourselves to each other, to work beyond a question that both parties are earnestly for the next 12 months, at responsible for the passage of the bill least, both in and out of our Order, for and that the measure was not partisan the circulation and support of our politically. Grange paper.

Resolved, That when we go home, we will not forget nor neglect this

Resolved, That every brother and sister in this State is earnestly requested and expected to co-operate ith us in this indispensible work.

Resolved, That the Patron of Husbandry be requested to print 1,000 cspies of this preamble and resolutions. to be distributed at once to the Subordinate Granges in the State. Fur-ther, we assure Patrons that if we all enter upon this work according to the spirit of these resolutions, there will soon be no complaint of the irregular ity of the paper, unless it be caused by mismanagement in the postal service. J. B. BAILEY.

A Worthy Judge.

During the recent trial of Manion and Malloy for highway robbery, in the Circuit Court at Kalamazoo, Judge Mills made many new friends, and confirmed former ones, by his admirable manner of the mind of everyone who has given the maintaining the decorum which should subject of transportation a moment's be observed in Courts of Justice, the thought, that in railroad management dignity and the sense of responsibility combination defeats competition in

"Commerce consists in selling the factures, in buying from one nation and selling to another, or in transporting the merchandize from the seller to the

With these definitions I cannot be are: "Experiments in Agriculture" and misunderstood when I use the term

BRO. WHITNEY'S WHEREABOUTS. This well-known Grange advocate has been in New England the past two weeks. He attended the Massachusetts State Grange at Pittsfield, the New Hampshire State Grange at Manchester and the Maine State Grange at Lewiston. The week before Christmas he

had audiences and a good time at each place. Last week he was in Vermont filling appointments of the National Lectnre Bureau, and is now in New Hampshire or Massachusetts lecturing; has appointments in both States. He nesota and Wisconsin in turn, making a

Patrons' Aid Society of Michigan.

This society held several meetings during the session of the State Grange. The following officers were elected for 1883:-President, W. B. Langley, Centerville; Secretary, J T. Cobb, Schoolcraft; Treasurer, James Cook, Adrian. The people through the channels of TRUSTEES.

commerce pay the expenses of the gov-W. B. Langley, Centerville; Elijah ernment of the United States. If this Bartlett, Dryden; James Cook, Adrian; proposition is essentially correct, then J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft; R. C. Carpenter, let us have such an intelligent expendi-Lansing; Geo. W. Ewing, Ross; J. W. ture of a portion of the revenues in fa-Ewing, Grand Ledge; A. E. Green, cilitating the internal commerce or Walled Lake; J. L. Kenyon, Marshall; transportation of this country as shall J. G. Ramsdell, Grand Traverse; George be beneficial to the people-river and Prey, Woodard Lake; A. N. Woodruff, harbor appropriations should be made Watervliet. for the purpose of opening and

The by-laws of the society were amended in several particulars, the most important amendment decided that suspension from a Subordinate Grange would not affect the standing of a member of the society.

This organization now seems to be in an efficient working condition, and inbelieves in co-operation.

We hope the Secretary will soon print the By Laws as amended.

Lansing, Dec. 25, 1882.

Dec. 18 .- The seventy-fifth birth-

The next meeting of Lapeer County Pomona Grange No. 29 will be held with Goodland Grange No. 466, on Jan 11th, 1883. A large amount of important business will be brought before the meeting, among which will be the election and installment of fficers. All 4th degree members are cordially invited to attend. Meeting to come to order at 1 o'clock P. M.

J, W. SCHELL, Sec'v.

The regular annual meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange will be held at Berrien Centre Grange Hall January 9th and 10th, at which time the election and installation of officers will take place. We trust that all standing committees will be ready with full reports, and that all the officers will then visits Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Min- make a report in which will contain suggestions for future work. W. J. JONES, Secretary.

Berrien Springs, Mich., Dec. 20, 1882.

The annual meeting of M. D. P.G. will be held at the hall of Marilia Grange on the second Tuesday in January, 1883, the election and installation of officers will be at this meeting. Fourth degree members are invited to B. L. DEEN, Secretary. attend.

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

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 next meeting of Moncalm County Pomona Grange, No. 25, will be held at Greenville at the Moncalm Grange Hall, No. 318, on December 25 and 26, 1883, instead of January 18. vites the patronage of every Patron who as announced last number, at which meeting the officers elected will be installed. A full programme will be carried out, and a public speech delivered.

> The annual meeting of Oakland County Pomona Grange, No. 5, will be held at Pontiac Grange Hall, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HIRAM ANDREWS, Master.

day of the poet Whittier was celebrat-

improving "national highways of commerce" and harbors, thereby cheapening transportation by establishing competing lines for carrying the surplus pro-

ductions of the farm and our manufactures to the great centres of trade. Prices of commodities can be maintained more uniform when competition enters as a factor in regulating freights. Political economy teaches that competition will regulate prices, but no doubt exists in

R. C. C.

THE GRANGE VISITOR, JANUARY 1, 1883.

Communications.

THE OPEN DOOR.

ORIGINAL.

I know a house, where an outer door Stands open all the year. Its number is on a business street, Where daily, thousands of hurrying feet, Are pressing; and passing up and down, Through all the ways of the busy town. And the throng that is singing to and fro, Has never a thought of untold woe; That lies there, partially unconcealed, A mystery known, yet not revealed. A something dread, and dead and more, Meets all who enter that open door.

I have passed for years along that way And the door is erst the same, Not the wilds of winter's roughest day, Not the summer's hottest flame, Or the driving sleet, or the wildest storm That ever unbent the proudest form, Has ever shut that door, or made Ingress difficult, if essayed. Yet I never saw on its threshold wide A man or woman or aught inside: Never a child or a human thing Enter that wide-walled opening, And never have heard a cheerful tone. Come from that threshold wide and lone And never have seen in that barren hall Aught save the staring, naked wall, Dusty and grim, in the summer's day, Cold and lone in winter alway: Never a shrub, or a flower's bloom: An entrance fit, to a living tomb: And yet I know that scores and more, Do nightly enter that open door.

And so that door stands open still Wide open all the year. Within it are darkness and death and shame, And crimes of night that I cannot name! Within it is all the wrath of sin For wayward feet that are gathered in! And of all who enter, not one dare say In the light of noon, why he went that way! Not one but had always felt secure. Not one, but once had been as pure As the whitest snow: and felt as strong As the man who ne'er is going wrong: -Yet now, came forth with an inward hate And a silent monitor, that said "too late." Not one, but left at that casement wide A manhood, till then, his honest pride! -Oh that an open door should tell Such tales of woe, and what befell The tortured souls, who dare invade The sodden gloom of that casement shade -Ave sadly true, and forevermore The wrecks lay prone at that open door!

I know a house, where an outer door Stands open all the year.

Was it my fancy? Or could I see Dead hopes of a fancy that was not to be. Hopes that lived, and loved and died And buried were in a grave so wide! Hopes that were left at this outer gate, Destroying a life, with a self-sought fate, And making all barren and desolate! Did I see the substance of dead men's bones. Crawl in the slime, on the pavement stones? Was it the life of an honored youth, Walking abreast with his murdered truth? Did I see at this door the shattered gods Of the household: aflame as chastening rods? Wrought for the back of the dissolute kno

ence. Thus in learning to be a mason knowledge for its use in making books he learned to be a geologist. His trade or in their profession. They get their neither will the State of Michigan go office. this valuable knowledge to him.

their daily toil; the one gathered them ology important to good husbandry, given. Some of the judges are not up, the others did not.

Hugh Miller, at first, began by learn- entomology, the better he can defend duties, but so long as they were on about land? But suppose you travel would try to deprive you of your ing a letter or two of his favorite sci- his crops against the ravages of inence; then a few more, till he got its sects. And so of the other natural sci- complained. alphabet; and with that he soon ences.

learned to form syllables, words and Now instead of the farmer's getting sentences. Then he began to read from this knowledge direct from the book the layers or strata in the earth as of nature that is open to him the year he would from the leaves of a book. round, he writes to some college pro-He now found the path of daily toil fessor for it. Thus by continually leading right along the path of knowl- borrowing from others he keeps himedge. These paths should lie together. self not only ignorant, but dependent

The mistaken notion that there is on them. The same learned profesnothing to learn in the line of toil, is sors get their scientific facts from the continually depriving thousands of val- farm, and then tender their services to uable instruction in the things about instruct their rural friend in his own them wherever they are. Men in their vocation. The blacksmith does not ask daily avocations merely perform the them to come and lecture to him on manual part of their tasks, while the his business, nor the carriage maker other, the mental part, is unperformed; on his. But if they did come, the mefor the mind of the laborer is like an chanics, would ask some practical inidle pupil in a good school, it does not struction in their line of work. Aproheed the lessons of valuable instruc- pos to this, a friend informs me that tion that its school master, employ- a scientific lecturer lately addressed a ment, is continually giving to it. Hugh large gathering of farmers on the Miller and Thomas Edwards were pu- grasses, illustrating his subject with pils in the school of labor, and gradu- specimens of each kind of grass; and, large, fair apples on the top of the bar- dealer knows of any question of in- tural tools; but if one in a hundred says he the lecture was so scientific ated there with the highest honors. that it was about as unproductive and

We have been lead into these reflections from reading a paper by Prof. dry as the bunch of withered grass Huxley, the ablest scientist of the day, he held in his hand. He merely called urging the study of the natural sci- over the botanical names of the grasses, ences In our common schools. I ap- with some few scientific remarks on prove the suggestion, and would like each, as he passed them in review beto see the thing done. Here is where fore the audience. He stated, moreover. that study should begin, for about the that he had but little practical, or excountry school house you will find perimental knowledge of many of these everything inviting to such study. It grasses. This appeared to be evident, may be said that the farmer has the perusal of the book of nature before him continually; that in its varied editions, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, he will find the whole lesson of the year.

discussed the whole subject in' their Let some elementary work on botahard sense and threw out so many ny, physiology, geology, zoology and astronomy be put into the hands of competent teachers as a text-book, and let the first principles of the natural sciences be imparted to the young pupil at a period when they most love to listen to a talk about trees and plants, about animals, rocks and curious things in the earth. The child garden. This was knowledge that was is more interested in nature than in art; hence we should begin these important studies at the time when they wanted. For, as Pope saysthey are the most interesting to him. Let the child once get the habit of loving to study out the history of some animal, bird, tree or plant, and he has

got something that will have a great influence on him through life. He has got there the "open sesame" to the world of natural history and science, and he will love to investigate every thing in it, from flower to star. Do this and the natural world about you becomes a wonderland to your child, and all the little stories of beast or bird, tree or flower, are as interesting as fairy tales to him, and studies that were a task before become a pleasure to him now. Nature has defined everything in the animal kingdom, from man to the smallest insect, and those definitions will designate any one thing from another in that kingdom. The same is true in the vegetable world, every tree, shrub, plant and tiny flower carries its badge of distinction, Justices of the Peace "final and fatal," by which it can be told from anything else that grows. Understanding these distinctions you can find the genus or family of everything in the world. of plants. He who can do this is called a botanist. Linnæus got from nature the definitions of everything in vegetable life, and by their names has classified them all in their own family groups. Nature, his teacher, made him her amanuensis, and he has written down what he got from her in his great botanical work. Bacon says, "man is science added to nature." But man in arranging the facts and truths of nature in systematic order, called "science," has not always done it clearly or interestingly. The scientist's duty is to interpret na-This humble shepherd, without ture to us, but that interpretation, as said, often lacks lucidity, if it is not dull with too much learning. Why cannot we, like the shepherd, do our how he could so readily tell the names to the other. He answered, "I read when you travel." I had not noticed that the name was on the corner of each street. This was a good lesson to me. Let us heed it in another direction. Nature says to us, when we are walking in her fields, if you would know what is here "use your eyes; Hugh Miller started life as a ma- here are all the races and families stone. He found that the rocky coast ing its distinct badge; if you would eral circuits that the experienced judge We say that the farmer should know man was elected, and it's well, permore about the natural sciences than haps, on the "new broom principle." earning his living by working them most other men, because he is the most But speed isn't the great inducement

was the schoolmaster that imparted all knowledge as the blacksmith does his, to ruin simly because \$1,000 a year for use in his trade. Now, in order has been added to the salaries of the Now we know that there were young for the farmer to be as proficient in circuit judges. Fifteen hundred dollar other property is a matter of record, that the man who gets up a new inmen, right by his side, who were his trade or profession, as the mechanic men were elected in the spring of 1881 working at the same trade, and who is in his, or the professor in his, he and they are neither worse or better had the same chance, but not the must learn all those things that are by this increase of pay, but they will same desire he had, for getting the necessary to make him thus proficient. remain "on the bench" as long as the other and more valuable knowledge. He finds that knowledge of trees and people and death will let them. But It was all there to them, as well as to plants are useful to him in raising they should be given more work to do. him. The facts and truths of geology good crops, and in being a better far- Very many of the circuits are too were scattered all along the path of mer. So he finds a knowledge of ge- small, now that decent pay is to be

and that the more he knows about busy half the time with their judicial short allowance no one should have Don't find fault with the circuit

judges because of defects in the law. Judicial legislation does not belong to them, and they are not a part of the law-making power.

Instead of requiring a unanimous verdict in a civil case, let nine (9) in a jury of twelve (12) and four (4) in a jury of six (6) determine the case and from a disagreeing jury will be avoided and the buying up of jurymen by coring a disagreement will to a great extent if not entirely be done away with. dishonest for, to tell the truth, they

wagon.

object, for that would increase the your claim.

The millennium has not come, has access to the records of the patent and probabilities which are in their

&c. Now you must know that patents vention owns that invention just as are just as much a matter of record as much as you do your horses and cattle, any other property, and it would not and the principal value in the invencost you any more to post yourself by tion is the advantage of using it, the getting copies of patents than to go to same as it is with your horses; and the owner of an abstract of titles the farmer who wants to use the and get him to make you out an ab. invention without paying the lawful stract. And if it is so easy as you rep- owner of the patent a reasonable resent to get posted about land titles, compensation for his improvement is through the country and buy up live legal ownership, to a horse after T stock, there is no record kept of this knew that the horse had been stolen stock, and how do you know whether from you.

and if you should get hold of a stolen when we purchase the implement we pig you well might say, "I am as in- are all the while hable to further nocent as the child unborn," but if claims for the use of our own. We the owner should come along he would don't think that is right, do you?" take the pig. Did it ever occur to you Now, Mr. Luce, tell me whether you the expensive loss of time resulting gentlemen that when a farmer goes mean by the above that you purchase to the manufacturer or dealer to pur- the tool from the lawful owner of the chase a tool, that he might ask them patent or whether you mean that you rupt litigants for the purpose of secur- what they know about it? If they purchase the tool from a thief and conare posted, as you acknowledge they sequently got a thief's title. When can be, can they not explain the you answer this we shall be able to Don't charge the lawyers with being matter to those very innocent farm- reply definitely to your question. ers? And when a farmer wants to buy The farmers of this country are are as honest as their employers want a new tool that is different from what hoarding up millions every year in them to be. At all events it can be he has been using would it not occur consequence of the inventive genius safely said of them that they don't do to him that there might be a patent of a few individuals, and the farmer up their fleeces with the tag locks in on it? This would not require any is receiving nine-tenths of all the real the middle; they don't put the nice, very great stretch of intellect. If the value there is in improved agriculrel and the little runts in the middle; fringement can he not tell the farmer of them happens to have to pay a they don't call three-quarters (34) of a what he knows about it? Then if the little royalty or gets swindled by some cord of wood, a cord; they don't load farmer wants to take his chances on well-dressed rascal that is acting outhay for market with stone on the it who is to blame? Yet when I claim side of law, and is shrewd enough to

better posted all the same.

of farmers will agree with me on this in every way they can, instead of point, and if those who are not capable trying to make a law to cripple their of comprehending me wish to sit in business and exempt themselves Editor Visitor:-If the inventors judgment on me I have no objections. from paying a just royalty to the have done as much for the country's I ask no odds of that class. Ye editor rightful owner of the patent. wealth and prosperity as you represent, seems to think that ninety-nine out In all the countries of Europe the why make a law to curtail their rights? of a hundred are against me, and government cripples invention by exoff-hand manner, and evinced so much If by their improved machinery, we Mr. Luce wants I should come over orbitant charges for getting out a patcan produce twice as much wealth on the Lord'sside? Now, gentlemen, ent, but none have had the effrontery valuable thoughts and suggestions in as we could forty years ago, why not I think that is just a little bit cheeky, to rob the inventor of the right to use their talk, that the subject began to make laws to encourage invention? for don't you know that the good book his invention after he gets it patent-"bud and blossom," like Aaron's rod, It would add millions to the wealth teaches that the great majority of man-ed, and it remains to be seen whether under their discussion. Each gave of the country if the government kind are not on the Lord's side. Now under a blind zeal it will be done in their views on the subject of getting would give every inventor of a new one or the other of you must be wrong this country. We are in favor of punrid of Canada thistles, quack, sorrel, and useful machine a patent free of and I am inclined to think you both ishing rascals and protecting farmers dock, and other pests of the field and charge, and protect him in the right are wrong. But you have talked and and all others, we don't want any to manufacture and use it. But if you written and lectured your side of the man robbed of his property or his of the most value to them; it was will change the patent law so as to give the hard sense—the pith of the thing the user of an infringing tool the right have no doubt but that you have sucto have recourse on the manufacturer ceeded in convincing yourselves at of robbing the inventor. "Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven, that sold him the tool, I would not least, that there is some real merit in If you are going to make laws that

responsibility of infringing manufac-turers and therefore they would not leading argument of Mr. Luce's, notwithstanding I don't think it has any snide business, you would rob men of empt the user from all responsibility thing whatever to do with the ques- their natural rights in all kinds of bution, but it simply shows how reckless siness. You would not want a law to infringe on everything that could a man will sometimes get in order to that would interfere with your busibe invented. The manufacturers of plana month the following ness simply because some other man please mark the following extraor- is a rogue. Therefore, whatsoever ye infringing tools are even now frequen dinary language of Mr. Luce: "But would that men should do to you, do House as appears from the manual, thy obliged to give their customers a the owner of a patent right may sleep ye even so to them. written guarantee against damages for on his rights for sixteen years and then pounce down like a hawk on a chicken". And again, "the law is wrong in allowing such an extraordifor damages there would not be near nary length of time to commence prosecution, for this is not in har- ago in Lakeview cemetery, Cleveland. mony with the law upon any other The street runs the whole six miles I wish now to pay attention to your subject either civil or criminal." Now University, and the nickle plate road leading argument, which you claim to in reply to the above I would call also passes in front. be based upon the ignorance and con- attention to the following, which is a gravelly bluff, well grassed and rasequent innocence of the farmer who purchases a tool that is an infringe-the same in all of the states. "No mnte on some man's patent. In all of person shall commence an action for highest copse, a narrow rampart of your communications this is the bur- recovery of any lands, nor make an bare grass, affording the only view of den of your lay. You say that it is entry thereupon unless within twenty the lake i could see, and that several miles distant, so that the sails and impossible for him to be posted, and years after the right to make such enthat "no means are provided for try or bring such action first accrued." the general's monument is to be, and furnishing knowledge of its violation. [Chapter 139, Revised statutes, 1846.] \$130,000 are ready for it. And if there was tangible proof it Now what object Mr. Luce has in is not within our reach; they are as making such reckless statements in tery, in a casket sent from New York innocent of wrong or intended wrong regard to the statutes of limitation, I city, of bronze or metal well ornaas the child unborn. They did not leave the reader to judge for himself, mented and color-draped, and sentinels and could not know that they were for I think that nearly every schoolboy is the funeral car, in a more retired trespassing upon the rights of a soul knows that the statutes of limitation spot. on earth." I think this is sublimely in regard to landed estates is twenty surrounding is above the average, and pathetic. And again you say "we are years and that of promissory notes quite willing that the manufacturers is six years. Now, Mr. Luce, if the and dealers shall remain liable and law allows me sixteen years to com- York can show so such rural avenue fight it out with the patentee. Their mence action for the recovery of my as that called Euclid, leading to the chances of knowing what rights in a patent right and allows grave, for unbroken continuity of they have in the business in which you twenty years in which to comthey are engaged are very much better mence an action for the recovery of your interest in a piece of land, what that it has been wise to put the tomb in the cemetery insead of in the city, I see no reason why you should per- on earth are you grumbling about? is sought after mostly by those who sist in it that the farmer cannot be If you murder a man you can be posted, and insist upon it that I shall prosecuted according to law in a inhabitants, equal to the population of something better." Now if this be true, tell how the farmer can post himself hundred years after you commit New York fifty years ago.-George what a miserable failure these ambi- in this age of common schools, of the crime. Now, please reconcile this railroads, and lightning and printing with your sweeping assertion about the of them in this State have stepped from presses. The patent office keeps prin- law of limitation. I wish here to of them in this State have stepped from the bench to anything better? A very, very few have gone to Congress, but it is not at all certain that a seat in it is not at all certain that a seat in the invention is. Copies of these patthan a seat on the bench. Will the ntse can be had for ten cents apiece, pleased to see me so gracefully alight by taking twenty of them, and they from the back of the stolen horse that has gone from the bench to anything can be twenty different patents if you seemed to be so valuable to my posiwish, and twenty-five cents for single tion some time ago." Now why you enced judge that is wanted on the copy. These copies are kept by the should make such a statement as this office on purpose to post farmers. without a scintilla of authority for it, Manufacturers usually keep copies of is a puzzler. In my last communicaall patents on tools in their line and tion there is not a single word that you of Cromarty was richer in the treas- know them, search, and find them out." was put aside, and a new and untried any farmer can go there and look them can wring any such a conclusion from over. They contain a minute descrip-tion of everything that has been in-on the "stolen horse is unanswerable a book of reference, the daily papers vented on the tools they are manufac- by any fair means. I will admit turing and by whom and when, &c. that you may muster up five hun-So there is no excuse, as everybody dred comparisons and suppositions not likely to forget either.

character misleading and befogging

You try to make a strong point by the public mind, but I want you to claiming that the title to land and come right down to the stubborn fact

the horse, cow, calf, pig, goose or gan- I quote again from Mr. Luce's last : der you buy is not stolen property, "After paying for the use of a patent

that the farmer should be better posted make them believe a lie, then they Will you gentlemen who read the you seem to feel kind of sorry for me, got their backs up and want to go GRANGE VISITOR pay just a little for fear I will lose the respect of the for the inventor, not realizing that attention to that beam in your own farmer. But I think they ought to be the inventors are their greatest beneactors, and that it would be money in I think the more intelligent class their pockets to encourage invention

will deprive legitimate business men

eyes? More later. Yours, etc., W. Wherein the Patent Law is Not Wrong.

Whom the strongest vows were too weak to save!

Did I hear the wailing, heart crushed moan Of the wife forsaken-dying-alone? . Did I see there the wrecks of fortunes-made By the hardest toil, in that shadow laid? And ever enticing, a welcome inviting But stinging at last, like an adder biting. For manhood stops at the gate of sin. And only the skeleton soul walks in!

*

Oh woman! the angel of all our days, Not alone she went in forbidden ways. Not alone she sinned, in the first intent Until through that open door she went. But in the hereafter it may be true, The door open for her may be shut for you. -Robert Roland.

Grand Rapids, Nov. 10, 1882.

The Farmer and the Study of the Natural Sciences.

BY A. D. P. VAN BUREN.

The shepherd modestly replied, "I ne'er the path of learning tried, Nor have I roamed in foreign parts, To read mankind, their laws and arts;

The little knowledge I have gained Was all from simple nature drained." The shepherd referred to in the above lines, was what we in common parlance would call a pupil of nature. He lived in his "homely cottage," far removed from the busy haunts of men, where-

"In summer's heat and winter's cold. He fed his flock and penn'd his fold; His hours in cheerful labor flew, Nor envy nor ambition knew; om and his honest fame, His wisd Through all the country raised his name."

books or schools, had, by searching for knowledge in Nature's volume, made himself learned and wise. Mr. Thomas Edwards, a poor Scotch shoemaker, by own interpreting? Traveling with a improving the hours he virtually stole | friend in a southern city, I asked him from his bench, made himself learned in natural history. Scotland and En- of the streets as we passed from one gland are just now praising him for the great achievements he bas made as them on the corners of the streets as an entomologist. Now, this poor cob- we pass along; you must use your eyes bler made himself rich by merely searching for knowledge among bugs and insects, in the odd hours he could spare from his trade. Really we can say of him-

"His wisdom and his honest fame, Through all the country raised his name

son. He studied stone while hewing in the vegetable kingdom, each bearures of geologic knowledge than it was in its quarries of stone, and while out for building material, he earned benefited by such knowledge. Our sa- on the bench. If it were, a race horse imperishable fame in the field of sci- vans or learned men obtain scientific might fill the bill.

have received a "marked copy of the GRANGE VISITOR of November 15, 1882. One writer speaks of the would only encourage manufacturers legislature as a "lawyer-ridden legislature.'

Increased Salaries Proper.

for, as lecturer, he could not get out of

the book, or away from the technicali-

ties of his theme-he was tethered by

After his lecture the farmers present

science.

At the last session there were in the thirteen (13) lawyers. There were also in the House at the same session thirtyeight (38) farmers. So isn't it farmerridden rather than lawyer-ridden? Judge Pratt claims that appeals from justices should be limited to cases where the judgment was \$50 or more. I respectfully beg leave to differ, at least until the standard of honesty and excellence among justices is raised-a revolution that can be done by an increase of their salaries or fees. I am not sure but to make the decisions of even to the amount of \$50, would be most disastrous.

Judge Pratt seems to think our pleadings and practice should be simplified. Again I must differ. Our system of pleadings and our practice is plain simple and easily understood. Of course a wayfaring man, a fool, can't understand it, but that kind of men don't practice law. The system is not in fault for the delays in court. It's the abuse of it that brings the delay and neither judge or counsel are to blame for this abuse. The litigants on one side or the other want the delay, and the lawyer simply does what he is employed to do. The "farmer-ridden legislature" have members enough to avoid all this, by legislation, if it can be done that way.

Judge Pratt says, "the great trouble with the bench now is that the poitison want to make it a stepping-stone to tious fellows have made of it, for who judge kindly and briefly tell us who better? It is not always the experibench a second time. At the last election of judges it happened in sev-

infringement, therefore you will readily see that if the manufacturers were made legally responsible to the user the inducement for manufacturers to infringe on the inventor.

than the user."

Yours truly, D. L. GARVER.

At Garfield's Grave.

I was at Garfield's coffin a few days The cemetery is steamers looked like clouds in the sky. At present he lies in a vault near the foot of this The general character of tombs some of them are opulent and artistic. while the soil and prospect are such as Garfield's toil was framed in. New urban villas, each owned by its tenant and all indicative of American and family independence. I concluded though previously I thought different-Cleveland now has about 200,000 Alfred Townsend.

Newspapers in Schools.

it was dead, he said; when put into a sentence it had life; and a spelling book generally did more harm than good. He ridiculed the popular method of teaching elocution, and declared that pupils could deliver the speeches of Webster, Calhoun and Clay finely, but when asked to read a newspape. could not do so intelligently. He advocated the reading of newspapers in schools, and stated that the Pittsburg being the means by which geography was taught. Scholars thus associated places and events readily, and were

THE GRANGE VISIFOR, JANUARY 1, 1883.

Swindlers' Schemes.

"Manifold are the devices resorted to by the swindler who employs the United States mails as the vehicle for had an active part in the scenting out drawing in the cash of the gudgeons. He believes, like the veteran show-the the transformer of the scentring out the scentring out of the scentring of the scentring of the scentring of the scentral of the drawing in the cash of the gudgeons. man, in the virtues of printers'ink and operations of Kirkpatrick, Sharkey, he largely baits with that unsavorylooking substance in making his casts about for victims. If the ruralite sees been pretty effectually check-mated about for victures. If the furtainte sees in his native sheet a big advertisement declaring that Ketchum & Cheetem are giving away solitaire diamond pins or handsome gold sleevebuttons for one dollar he does not stop to fines to the government, established reflect that no legitimate business man themselves in Elbow lane, a side alcan afford to give things away gratis. When Belinda Ann preceives that she Their names were Hunt and Roarty. can obtain a lady's handsome casket containing a pair of solitaire diamond ear-rings, a lovely neck-chain and massive bracelets, all for the ridicul-They baited their advertisement with ously low price of a dollar too, she the offer of seven-shot revolvers, handdoes not hesitate very long about for- somely bound dictionaries and comwarding her hard-earned coin, thinking only of the heart-breaking effect ences, etc., and a profusion of beautiful the jewelry will have on the Smith engravings. Hunt's wife assisted in the jewen with have on the shifth eight and how girls, especially Mary Jane, and how they will catch the eye of the young man who has the best no-top buggy in the village and is a devotee of the ice cream saloon. When young Spreg-ting the is in that adolescent pariod. When young the context ware assisted in the management. "Complaints soon began coming in that the bibles sent as premiums." were common testaments, worth about the revolvers and the Margement. gins, who is in that adolescent period Mammoth Guest were not up to time,

necessity to his existence, observes in the county paper the seductively illust-rated advertisement of the Great the carrier to have their mail deliv-United States Gun Works, offering to ered to them, but in their advertisesend to any address a superb nickle ments gave no other address than plated, pearl-handled revolver, of the "Philadelphia." One day, after an most approved pattern, on receipt of unusual heavy mail had been deliver-\$1.50, or a breech loading shot gun for ed, the Inspector and Deputy Marshals coveted firearm.

the same literary luminany discovers \$1 inclosure were found and the bank that a New York firm is disposing of handsome walnut cabinet organs or they had taken in and 'salted away' grand pianos for \$25, C.O.D. She, in bank thousands of dollars. They too, forwards her money. It is from sold \$5,000 in bonds apiece to give these classes that victims come. In cash security as bail, and the expenses if Robert don't get on it won't be course of time all their rosy anticipations fade away, as the proprietor ate a \$2,000 slice, at least, out of each of lock-box—persists in keepig a mummy like silence about the jewelry, the guns and the watches. And then the postmaster is appealed to and the sively not long since, having his mail matter is placed in the hands of a sent to a disreputable tavern on Drury postal inspector to ferret out. The street. He was another Boston pages of the United States Official sharper, and after Inspector Barrett Postal Register, under the heads of had discovered that he had none of the the principal cities, give long lists of belts on hand and that the whole unmindful of his protest against the names of swindlers and the various scheme was a fraud McKay was arcaptions under which they work. These show that the frauds are ar-ranged by versatile rogues, some of which have in the fire at one time or which have in the fire at one time or which have in the fire at one time or which have in the fire at one time or another more than a dozen different which have have a fraud McKay was ar-the fire at an entry of the source of the fire at another with the mass of letters from yietims and closed up, and the cuttings gathanother more than a dozen different which he had taken from McKay's ered from the floor before the un-bogus business "irons," whose sole house. "The're over in my office burthening would come. purpose of being, appears to have been now," the officer answered. "If you 'I don't know, mother sometimes I wary. Some of the rogues are skilled want them come over and get them." feel quite discouraged, and really veterans at the business. The "saw-dust" and counterfeit men, the bogus threat to shoot the Transfer to try." commission-house men, the brammagem jewelry men, the fraudulent lot tery men, and others, whose name is legion, are all constanly giving the tickets of Montana and Wyoming postal authorities trouble. The saw-dust man is not so obtrusive nowadays to the postal inspectors. He has found it to be risky business to offer to dressed to Philadelphians, whose sell counterfeit money and forward names have been gathered indiscrim-to his dupe a box filled with sawdust inately from the directory. A lottery and pieces of lead pipe as the equivalent for \$200 or \$300 which the victim hindhand, is also addressing many can guess at, I think he smokes eight wanted to invest in "money that letters to German residents of this or ten cigars a day. I have known looked so much like the genuine that city. experts could not detect it." The bogus commission man also keeps very shady in the vicinity since such persistent warfare has been made his kind, and several of the leading New York and Boston are and have rascals have gone to the penitentiary for long terms. "The bogus commission man boldly steals the title of some old-established country a deceptive letter, asking the price of all kinds of commodities, with a view of receiving consignments. The recipients, taken in by the stolen name, forward goods, which are rapidly disposed of by the swin-The next thing, along comes dlers. a complaint from the victims, and a Twenty-Six Reasons for Prohibition of Inpostal inspector has the job of hunting down the sharpers. Some of the catch penny tricks of the mail fraud are very petty, apparently, but when the aggregate is counted up his revenue is comfortable. One individual has been traveling through New Jersey and Delaware recently selling sewing machine needles. His plan, in order to expediate business, is to offer grand premiums, such as sewing machines, melodeons, clocks and even suits of furniture. These can only be obtained. however, by forwarding the written order to the main warehouse, which is at some fictitious number on Chestnut street. The swindler makes his sales of needles at high prices and his dupes occupy their time in writing to the postmaster at Philadelphia inquiring about the headquarters of the generous needle company. The post office employes generally discover very quickly by the enormous volume of mail matter coming to a certain address when any new swindling scheme is afoot. Some of the sharpers endeavor to cover their tracks by having their matter addressed simply to Philadelphia and afterwards leave directions at the delivery window to have the delivery made by carriers, mostly to some obscure tavern or a sky-parlor office. A great many letters have been coming within a week past for a cer-tain marble block on Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. It was discovered that these contained bills for needles and orders from the needle man for valuable books, which were to be honored by Lord & Taylor, the New York dry goods merchants. A mass of letters were detained and at the instance of Lord & Taylor were sent to them. Their energetic investigations have resulted in the running down and capture of the sharper. Several months ago a trickster rented rooms on Arch street, above Ninth, and under the name of the Whiltman Manufacturing Company, which was a clever imitation of the style of the Waltham Watch company, sent communications to foreign watch manufacturers making inquiries for the prices of watches and jewelry. The fraud had evidently been carefully planned, as in order to get up the showy circulars which were sent abroad translators in Gerbeen carefully planned, as in order to man-Spanish and French were en-gaged to write the proof matter for them. Cuts of watches, etc., gave the circulars a business look. Whether the Whiltman Company succeeded in making any victims is not known, as the sharpers pulled up stakes and left in a hurry about the time their peace and quiet per day.

mail responses began to pour in and the cold, gray eye of Inspector Bar-rett commenced becoming quite a familiar object on Arch street. He Bunningham, Christman, Redmond, and other bogus commission men have

ley near Second and Market streets. They began by advertising in a string of rural weeklies to receive subscrip plete editions of the bible, with refer

when a shot-gun or a revolver is and that the dictionaries were about \$5, he, too, mails a lot of cash for the raided the office of the Mammoth precise pronunciation. Guest and seized everything. Hun- 'No, no; that isn't it, Possibly, also, Mrs. Spriggins in dreds of letters containing generally a

sight.

deluged he mails with circulars and lotteries have again started into ac- am anxious about Bobert smoking tivity and large numbers of their so much--I know it is hurting him in delusive communications arrive ad- more ways than one' inately from the directory. A lottery firm at Hamburg, Germany, not to be-

"Occasionally another scheme at New Brunswick, Canada, starts into sigh. 'Of course it must be a great life and probably gleans some cash injury to him in time if it not alfrom the pockets of the confiding. rady been for years pre eminently the head- don't think he realizes at all what a quarters for all kinds of swindling drain it is. I know he needs every affairs, but Chicago is not much in the cent he can keep in his business, and background. The postal inspectors I try my best to save in every way I house and sends broadcast over the and detectives keep vigilant watch for can, but, mother, I do get out of country a deceptive letter, asking the new "dodges," but the sharpers are heart sometimes when I see that, with enterprising and move about so all my pinching and scraping, I can't from one place to another as it be- save as much in a week as he spends comes too hot for them, that the on eigars in a day.' work is one of difficulty."-Philadelphia Times.

Mrs. Pringle's Conspiracy.

'There's grandmother, dear-run and bring her in.'

Tiptoe toddled out to meet the briskstep-ping, fresh-faced, oldish (not old)

lady who came in at the gate. 'Come to spend the day, haven't you, mother? How nice of you?' Young Mrs. Pringle had never yet discovered that her husband's mother was her 'mother-in law' in the pop-

ular acceptance of the term. 'Yes, I've come, Kate; but don't stop your work; 'tis a nice, cool morning for sewing-go right on.'

So after ensconcing her visitor in an easy chair, and supplying her with fan and footstool, Mrs. Pringle resumed her basting and fitting, with an occasional ten minutes or so of rapid stitching, the only interruption to the steam of talk which seemed in no way to interfere with the motion of her deft fingers.

'There!' she exclaimed, as noon drew near. 'Come here, pet.' She proceeded to try on Master Tip-

toe the result of her morning's work, a jaunty thing of tucks and ruffles which hardly reached to the knees of the chubby morsel. It was duly pulled down, jerked around, patted smooth here, puffed out here and quickly tied about with a sash improvised from a strip of lining-muslin snatched from the floor.

'Now,' with a kiss and a shake, 'run to grandmother and say: "Isn't I sweet, grandmother?"

'Isn't-mamma-feet-ganmuzzer?' came with a heroic attempt at very

'No, no; that isn't it,'laughed mam-ma; but "ganmuzzer" caught the merry urchin in her arms.

'That is it, exactly Tiptoe. I de-

clare, Kate, you are as industrious a little soul as I ever saw! And what a knack you have at such things! and The kindly woman had never been

blessed with a daughter of her own, and this son's wife of hers was well nigh perfect in her yes.

But the affectionate speech failed to bring an answering smile. A troubled expression rose to the young woman's face, and tears slowly gathered in her eyes. She unbuttoned Tiptoe's slip, having on his "ugly ol' dress' again,

"Some of the lottery sharpers who Robert?"

'Ob, no, mother! Nothing, I mean, for you to worry over. It's only that I

His mother's face grew grave. 'Is he smoking more than formerly? I'm sure it is growing on 'Yes; him. From what I see and what I can guess at, I think he smokes eight him to smoke a dozen in a day.'

'Teo bad,' said his mother, with a

ly unsuspecting smile. 'I frequently a little relief for his well-concealed buy by the box because I find it quite a little saving, and, of course, I have to watch the corners, for our expen-advantage, so far as he knew, of this year.

er as she said: 'I am glad you appreciate the need of it.

"How long does such a box last you?" "Well -I can't hardly say. Per-haps a month, perhaps not so long." 'But it seems to me, Robert, you spend more money on yourself than ou do on Kate.

Mrs. Kate hid her face behind Tipoe's curls to hide a smile at her mother-in-laws light skirmishing.

'What?' said Robert, looking up in surprise. 'Why-don't you have mon-ey enough, Kate? Why didn't you ey tell me, dear ?'

Her tender heart was disarmed at once, and she was about to protest that she never wanted anything, but Mrs. Pringle, the elder, struck in, with a warning glance at her You know, Robert, it is not pleasant for a 'wife to be always obliged to ask for what she wants for her own little fancies. Now I think it would be a very good plan for you to hand her the same amount you spend in cigars, monthly, say-for her own personal gratifica tion.

'That's a good suggestion, mother. I'll do it.' 'Then bear in mind,' Mrs. Pringle

was very fond of clinching a thing when she went at it, 'your best way will be to keep a careful account of your own expenditure, and hand her,

regularly, the same.'

'Agreed, ma'am.' He sat for a while after dinner, enjoying his mother's visit, chatting pleasantly, smoking three cigars meanwhile and putting a few more in his pocket as he started down town. never dreaming that, according to his wife's mental calculation, he could burn up more money in an hour than she could save by sewing all her spare

Robert Pringle conscientiously made an entry, in a corner of his private memorandum book, of every cent he spent in tobacco during the following month, beginning with the box of ci gars, which lasted exactly eleven days, was promptly replaced, and gars. smaller purchases made as convenient. To do him justice, his really generous and rather uncalculating disposition had gone far, as his wife had asserted, toward preventing, on his part, any fair understanding of his own extravagance, for he by no means smoked all he bought, but in the usual course of polite exchanges which prevails among gentlemen, a man of his open handed disposition was sure to bear the heavier burthen. 'Phe-we-w-w!' he ejaculated, as he cast up the items of the month suc-

He went over the short column from the bottom, then from the top down. There was no mistake-figures never asserted themselves more vig

7	15\$ 26\$ 29 10 13	2	50
	9g	1	75
	00	1	10
	20		75
	29	8	50
e	10	1	75
	13	2	25

ses naturally increase a little each year.' His look of virtuous frugality doing good. He had not observed seemed, however, lost upon his moth- that she had given a cent to any one of the missionary societies or in reliev-

ing the poor. In his growing sense of discomfort at the view he was forced to take of the hitherto unimagined extent of the cost of his pet indulgence, there was some consclation in reflections on Kate's short comings.

He sat alone one day, looking over his accounts. He came across six "stubs" of checks he had given her. They ran:

\$23 50		
17 55		
25 25		
24 50		
24 00		
23 25		
\$138 05		

His own expenditure doubling the amount gave: \$276 10-this for six months, making the yearly sum of \$552 20.

A blank expression overspread his countenance as he thought of his partner's strong desire to extend their business, and of his utter inability to co-operate in such extension unless his private expenses could be cut down. He looked again at the sumit was twice the hire of a servant. one-third more than their house-rent. And the blank expression on his face grew blanker as a further calculation showed him that this nice little game of "superfluitics," between his wife and himself, was played at an expense amounting to the interest on a fraction less than eight thousand dollars at seven per cent.

One month later he handed his wife a paper.

'Here's your check, Kate.' She opened and found it-blank! Her arms were around his neck in a moment

"O Robert have you really given it up for good? I knew you were try-ing to stop it, dear; but do you mean it for always ?

'I hope so, Kate. I never quite took in, till lately, how far the thing was carrying me, but I find there is only one right thing for me to do, and the sconer I do it, thoroughly, the better. But what will you do without your spending money, little woman?' With a ring of laughter she ran to

her desk and took out some papers. 'I don't know what I should have done,' she said, with a desperate little shake of the head, 'if this money business had gone on much longer. Now Robert, did you imagine I was fooling away all that money

Why, I believed just what you old me. 'I never told you so, sir. I simply showed you the things and let you believe what your mother and I intended

you should. 'Aha! A conspiracy against me, eh

"But it was all her doing. Robert. She set me up to it, and I should have stopped it long ago, for I could hardly bear it to let you think me such a simpleton, but she domineered and domineered over me in the most dreadful manner, and I couldn't. Here—' she laid the papers in his hand, 'there are five of the checks, the



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, aprlt-KALAMAZOO, 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 ; 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 for College Journal. Address,

C. G. SWENSBURG, Proprietor, GRAND PAPIDS, MICH. Ideclv

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 Secrete

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 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..... copies 10c, per doz., By-Laws, bound, "Glad Echoes," with music, Single copy 15 cts. per doz., 1 80

Rituals, single copy,.... 64

Granges, per copy,.... Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorperation of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of Charter, all complete,.... Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100, Dedemtin of Decembers, per 100,

Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 5c.; per hundred. American Manual of Parliamentary Law

(Morocco Tuck,).... Address of J. J. Woodman before the National Grange-per dozen. Address of Thos. K. Beecher-per dozen Digest of Laws and Rulings, Roll Books.....

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1882. WESTWARD.

A. M.	
	0 9/
1 95	
2 47	
	1 15
9 18	8 54
	A. M. 4 50 1 35 2 47

time for half a day.

ceeding his agreement with his mother.

than those which calmly orously

stared him in the face, expressing May 46 Jun

toxicating Liquors.

1. They deprive men of their reason for the time being.

2 They destroy men of the greatest intellectual strength.

3. They foster and encourage every species of immorality.

4. They bar the progress of civilizationand religion.

5 They destroy the peace and happiness of millions of families. 6. They reduce many children and

wives to beggary. 7. They cause many thousands of

murders. 8 They prevent all reformation of

character.

9. They render abortive the strongest understand." resolutions.

10. The millions of property ex-pended in them are lost.

11. They cause the majority of cases tion.

of insanity.

12. They destroy both the body and

soul. 13. They burden sober people with

millions of paupers.

14. They cause immense expendi-

ture to prevent crime.

sums of charity. 16. They burden the country with

enormous taxes. 17. Because moderate drinkers want

the temptation removed.

18. Drunkards want the opportu-

nity removed.

19. Sober people want the evil re-

moved. 20. Taxpayers want the burden re-

moved.

thousands now falling.

22. The sale exposes our persons to insults.

23. The sale exposes our families to distruction.

24. The sale upholds the vicious and idle at the expense of the industrious mother, glancing at it after greetings

and virtuous. 25. The sale subjects the sober to

great oppression. 26. It takes the sober man's earnings

to support the drunkard.-The Star.

An idiot is a man who approaches a mule from the rear without notifying

It looked large.

wearing.

asked, archly.

'And, then, he cannot afford it. I came to writing out a check for the amount for Kate it looked very large 'I've been going a little too strong on it this month, Kate,' he said, as he handed it to her He had a half hope that she would decilne to take it, but, without showing any surprise at the amount, she laid it in her desk with

'I see, dear. 'And I know it is a selfish way to look at it, but I often feel impatient and angry at going without so many little thing that I would like to have.

I'm perpectly willing to do without, you know, only I can't make it seem right that I should do all the doing without.'

'It is not right.'

'Still, it is really Robert's only fault, so perhaps I ought not to complain. Think how much worse some money ; men are? Supposing he drank, now?

'That's a poor excuse, Kate. You would not excuse a person for being a liar because he was not a thief?

'Well!' Young Mrs. Pringle drew a long sigh. 'I don't know what to do about it, I'm sure. When I try to talk to him about it he either puts me off or laughs at me, and tells me not to bother my head about things I don't mere superfluities. And was obliged to

'Suppose, Kate, you ask him for the same amount he spends in cigars for you to spend for your own gratifica-

'But I could not have the conscience to spend money on superfluities, mother. I remember how Emily Brand used to do that-she thought she was quite justified in spending three or four dollars a week in trash, because her husband spent the same 15. They cost sober people immense in cigars. So he smoked and she spent, and he broke up in business, and now they are living, nobody knows how, in some little western town.'

'I think you might manage to open Robert's eyes a little, though, Kate. Listen-'

Mrs. Pringle, the elder, smiled as if in admiration of some clever scheme within her brain, yet shook her bead in solemn appreciation of the serious character of the subject. A very earn-21. The prohibition would save est counsel followed, brought to sudden end by the appearance of the son and husband, carrying his young heir, who had run to meet him, on one shoulder and a small parcel under his

other arm. 'A new book, Robert?' asked his had been exchanged.

'Ob,' put in Kate, 'is it that 'Carlisle' we were speaking of? You said you'd bring one up." 'No, it is not. I went for a copy.

but they had none of the cheap editions, and I thought it hardly worth

while to pay two dollars for one.' He leisurely unwrapped his parcel showing Tiptoe a picture inside, united various bits of ribbon, giving them to him to tie on Carlo's ears, then

'What does a box like that cost you, Robert?'' asked his mother.

\$23 0 other one went for that cheap en-And when he

cyclopedia-that's the only bona fide purchase I've made-

Robert in surprise. ing! a very matter of course 'thank you.'

A few days after she challenged his admiration of a lace collar she was 'Prettier than cigars, isn't it?' she

'Is that your cigar money, dear? Yes, very pretty, but they do manage to crowd a good deal of money into a very small show, eh?'

'That's real lace, Robert-not at all high for such a quality! But-what

have you to show for your month's

He laughed and shrugged his shoulders, assuring her she should get less next month. By a heroic effort at self sacrifice he lowered the sum by several dollars, but the following month it rose higher than at first, and Robert began to feel a little surprised at the nonchalant way in which Kate accepted so much money to lay out in acknowledge to himself, as she dis-

p'ayed a pearl brooch with great apparent satisfaction that he was somewhat disappointed at her discovering so much relish for such trifles.

'Pearls, eh? My mother used to wear something like that.'

'Ah? I suppose so; pearls are never out of style, you know.

Kate colored a little as she said it, and began to talk of something else. In due course of time an encyclopedia appeared. This purchase met with Robert's hearty approval, for both had often felt the need of it, but

he had never been able to buy one. But when a fancy chair was set in the parlor where there was already no lack of fancy chairs, and a picture, small in every respect but the price, he thought, was hung in the sewing room, he felt a little annoyed when Kate airely remarked : 'I did not need it, of course, but as I have so much to spend, I thought I'd like to

have it.' He was ashamed of himself for feeling so, for he told himself over and over again that it was a perfectly fair arrangement-Kate's money made an important figure in his business, and if she had had none, he had chivalrous notions on the rights of industrious and economical wives. And then—what right had he to criticise her mode of spending, when she was not injuring herself or any one else by itwhich he knew in his very heart could not be claimed for his way? Still, he had rather hoped that it would occur to her to pay some of the house bills,

but it never had; they had continued to present themselves with their they will be asked. usual aggravating regularity, serving to increase an irritating consciousness of the presence of unnecessary articles about the house, the purchase of which was not warranted by 'About eight dollars and a half, his means. At all events he might love to si ma'am,' he answered, with a perfect- justly allow himself to fall back upon Express.

'How came you by all the laces and ewelry and other stuff then ?' asked 'They all belong to your mother.' 'Deceit! Treachery! Double deal-What is the saying about a man's foes being of his own house-

hold? Really, Kate, I think an honorable man might entertain concientious scruples against quitting tobacco as the result of such practices upon him !'

Give me back the checks, then.' But he kept them, and Mrs. Pringle, the younger, never got another spend on 'mere superfluities.'-Arthur's Home Magazine.

Training the Voice in Conversation.

The charm of a sincere, sweet voic never fails to influence us, though w are often unconscious as to what it i that has touched us. Madame de Main tenon is said to have maintained he power over Louis XIV. when she was old and ugly by her strong sense and exquisite voice. Madame de Stael on the contrary, croaked out her sentences, alive with genius, in the tones of a crow.

It is strange that while young peopl are so careful to improve every advan tage which nature has given them to make themselves attractive, they neg lect this, probably the most powerful Voices, it is true, differ nat of all. urally in sweetness and range of tone but they may be trained as thorough ly in speaking as in singing. The first aim should be to rid the voice of all affectation. It may be hopelessly harsh and unmusical; but it can always be made clear and natural; your own, not a lisping imitation of that of

some other person. Be careful, too, to speak from the throat and not through the nose. A high nasal tone betrays an unedu cated American all over the world. A throat-voice is easily controlled and subdued to the quiet. distinct tones used by well-bred people. Discordant voices are often due to the neglect of parents. Children's voices insensibly attine themselves to those of their companions.

A child banished to the society of ignorant servants will inevitably echo some of their tones throughout its life; while one whose ear is accustomed from infancy to hear the language of educated, well mannered people probably possess, like Cordelia,a "voice very soft, gentle and low; an ex-cellent thing in woman."-Youth's Companion.

WHY is it, millers and merchants, that when the price of wheat goes down, flourwaits several weeks before following suit? Such questions are of communistic tendency, of course; still

"OH! George," a Boston girl intensely exclaimed while gazing at the comet; "How transcendently beautiful and rapturously precious it is; I should so love to study botany."-Rochester PostEASTWARD.

A. M. P. M. Night Express, ... ommodation " leaves,____ arrives,_____ 9 80 Mail Day Express, _____ New York Express, _____ Atlantic Express, _____ Atlantic Express, 10 sc New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except San-days. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:37 p. M., and No 20 (const) at 7:37 No. 20 (west) at 7:3

No. 20 (west) at 7:37. H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detrois, J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

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

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

GOING SOUTH,

	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Pr
Le. Grand Rapids Ar. Allegan	8 00 AM 9 17 "	5 40 "	8 10 4
Ar. Kalamazoo	10 50 **	7 22 "	11 40 " 1 40 PM
Ar. Three Rivers Ar. White Pigeon	11 45 "	8 20 "	2 45 " 4 50 "
Ar. Cleveland	10 10 **	2 45 AM 7 05 "	6 45 AN 9 10 PM
Ar. Buffalo	3 55 AM	1 10 PM	7 40 "

GOING NORTH.

entral ansay and an	NEX	Ya	B	N E	Y	& C	Way	Fr
Le. Buffalo	12	45	PM	12	25	AM	3 50	_
Ar. Cleveland	7	35	**	7	00	66	0.50	
Ar. Toledo	12	01	AM	10	50	66	10 00	214
Ar. white Pigeon	6	00	- ++	3	40	PM	8 45	
Ar. Three Rivers	6	28	66	4	05		10 00	
Ar. Schoolcraft	6	58	55			46	12 10	
Ar. Kalamazoo	7	30	44	5	05		1 40	-
Ar. Allegan	8	10	55 1	6	08	66	4 20	64
Grand Rapids	10	00	44	7	25	===	8 10	-

Mail and Day Pacific Express. Express. Express. No. 2, No. 4. No. 6.

Mail and Atlantic Night Express, Express, Express, No. 1. No. 3. No. 5.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R.

Corrected Time-Table-November 1, 1882.

TRAINS WESTWARD.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except Sunday. GEO. B. REFVES, Traffic Manager. Seneral Superintendent.

For information as to rates, apply to E. P. Keary scal Agent, Schoolcraft, Mich.

STATIONS.

Port Haron

Imlay City___ Lapeer_____ Flint _____

Durand ____

Lansing____ Charlotte

" Battle Greek. " Vicksburg ..." " Schoolcraft..." " Cassopolis..." " South Bend..." " Valparaiso Ar. Chicago

STATIONS.

Vicksburg _____ Battle Creek ____

Charlotte ____

Lansing_____ Durand _____

" Lapeer _____" " Imlay City_____ Ar, Port Huron _____

For

flint_____

Le. Chicago. Valparaiso South Bend Cassepelis Schoolcraft

THE GRAN'GE VISITOR, JANUARY 1, 1883.

THE OLD YEAR.

Bepartment.

principle, and placing the sword in

his hand, bade him go forth and

battle for liberty and home. From

this bright page of history has been

drawn many gilded draughts of in-

spiration of liberty, whose breath

has fanned into vital existence such

principles as have shook and tottered

courts, dynasties and monarchs, and

as it has been passed from generation

women who have ever stood firm by

those principles, against the dogmas

of priestly class and cloistered seclu-

sion, with all their vices antagonistic

Freedom takes on a more familiar

aspect, as we see Queen Isabella plac-

ing her jewels in the almost discour-

umbus give to the world Columbia.

Britian, a people whose liberties were

sore oppressed, ready to follow the

and thither, at the mercy of the waves,

bearing its precious burden in safety

to the shores of the New World, that

handful of brave men and women.

who were willing to brave every dan-

women particularly rejoice that as

This is the beginning of our history,

In the formation of their colonies

unspotted from the world; they avoid

and in language, also in work and

recreation They added dignity to la-

the history of American woman.

to liberty and home.

to generation, we find good men and

6

Ladies'

Slowly and calmly the old year is dying, Silently beautiful the white snow is lying; Through the bare branches the winter wind

sighing Seems a sad wail for the old year that's dying.

Hearts breaking with sorrow for mercy are

crying; Hearts throbbing with joy, all sorrow defying;

While mournfully sweet the sad winds are sighing

And slowly but surely the old year is dying.

Wail not sad wind for the year that is dying, Smile and be happy ye that are sighing, For softly but swiftly the new year is fly-

ing, To meet on the threshold the old year not

dying. A. L. F.

THE RIVER.

Far up on the mountain the river begins-I saw it, a thread in the sun. Then it grew to a brook, and through dell

and through nook It dimpled and danced in its fun.

A ribbon of silver, it sparkled along Over meadows besprinkled with gold; With a twist and a whirl, and a loop and a

Through the pastures the rivulet rolled.

Then on to the valleys it leaped and laughed, Till it stronger and stiller became;

On its banks the tall trees rocked their

boughs in the breeze, And the lilies were tapers aflame. The children threw pebbles, and should with

At the circles they made in the stream; And the white fisher boat sent so lightly afloat, Drifted off like a sail in the dream.

Deep-hearted, the mirth of its baby life past,

It toiled for the grinding of corn; It's shores heard the beat of the lumberman's

His raft on its current was borne. At inlet and cove where its harbors were fair, Vast cities arose in their pride,

And the wealth of their streets came from beautiful fleets.

Forth launched on its affluent tide.

The glorious river swept on to the sea, sea that engirdles the land; But I saw it begin in a thread I could spin, Like a cobweb of silk in my hand.

And I thought of the river that flows from the throne; Of the love that is deathless and free;

Of the grace of his peace that shall never in

crease, Christ-given to you and to me.

Far up on the mountain and near to the sky, The cup full of water is seen, That is brimmed till its tide carries benison

wide Where the dales an i the meadows are green bor, and in their dealing with their Is thy soul like a cup? Let its little be given,

Not stinted nor churlish to One Who will fill thee with love, and thy faithfulness prove, And bless thee in shadow and sun.

Margaret E. Sangster

For What are we Living?

An essay read by Huldah R.Marsh at an open meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange, No. 1, held at Stevensville, October 24th, 1832, and published by request of the Grange. laws, while a little farther back, under

Ladies and Gentlemen:-

Sometime in the life of each indivi- the shade of a stately elm, sat the dual, this momentous question "For matron's knitting and enjoying life in what am I living?" will intrude to social intercourse, while in still farther

and we feel that this grand act was but He had tried his speed and mettle, and gained strength in every race; He was far up the heights of life, she drudg-ing at the base." the reflection of the brilliant lives and teachings of the Spartan mother, who endowed him with that courageous

This distinction in the education of the sexes was the result of prejudice inherited through the despotism of the old world. Woman's life was considered a nonentity except as it reflected through that of themen. Her whole existence was bounded by the domestic horizon, her life was absorbed in that of the men, "first, as the subject of her father, second, of her brother, third, of her husband, and fourth, to whomsoever he might choose to delegate her interests in the event of death or absence."

In the education of the girls it was considered sufficient if they were taught to read and write intelligibly, arithmetic being almost entirely left out of the question Mathematics, or a genius of finance, being considaged mariner's hands, bidding Colered a grand masculine prerogative,' the man invariably accompanied his And while this imporant drama was wife or daughter to town to take to take its place, we find way back in charge of the money received for the rural districts of France, Holland and butter or eggs, whilethe universal as sertion was "Wimmen folks ain't no great hands for mathematics or kalkermariner and give to the world such a lations." They were taught to spin civilization as was never known and weave, and spent their leisure before; and, as we watch the little hours in manufacturing linen and bark, the Mayflower, tossed hither woolen fabrics which was in some future time to constitute their "settin" out." We can almost see in our imagination the old homestead, so graphically described by the poet Taylor:

ger, endure every privation for the white pine floor, a low ceiled room, A wheel and a reel, and a great brown loom, The windows out and the world in bloom ; sake of liberty and home-we as

A pair of swifts in the corner, where The grandmother sits in her rush wrought woman's bounty first sent the discovchair.

erer upon his way rejoicing, that And pulled at the distaff's tangled hair, woman was the first to step from the Mayflower and press her feet upon the

And sang to herself as she spun the tow, While the little wheel ran as soft and low As muffled brooks where the grasses grow. firm foundation of Plymouth rock.

> As Christ's field-lilies free from sin, So she grew like them when she ceased spin

and the rearing of their homes, man Counted her knots and handed them in.

and woman stood side by side. Every The great wheel rigged in its harness stands, man tilled the soil, every woman was A three legged thing with spindle and bands, And the slender spokes like the willow wands, a true matron, charged with the Turn dense at the touch of a woman's hands domestic duties of rural life. They

were "quiet, peaceful citizens, feeding There's a heap of rolls like clouds in curl, And a bright faced, springy, barefoot girl. She gives a touch and a careless whirl; the hungry, helping the widows and the fatherless, and keeping themselves

With a backward sweep and a willowy bend, Monarch would borrow, if maiden could lend, She draws out the thread to the white wool's ed intemperance in eating, drinking

> She breaks her thread with an angry twang, Just as if at her touch some harp string rang, And keyed to the quaint old song she sang,

fellow men were honest, just and up-Which came to a halt on her cherry lip, right." Indeed I think there was While she tied one knot that never would slip,

sown the seed, which was an hundred And thought of another when her ship years hence to grow and develop into All laden with dreams in splendid guise, a full fledged Patron of Husbandry."

Should sail right out of the azure skies, And a lover bring with great brown eyes. Imagine this little world as it existed. One little log house, their fort

Ah! broad the day, but her work was done Two runs by ree! She had twisted and spun and sanctuary, a stately oak their Her two score knots by set of sun. capital, under whose shady branches those Puritan statesmen made their

With her one, two, three, the wheel beside, And the three, two, one, of her backward glide So to and fro, in calico pride,

Till the bees went home and the daytime died.

Aside from their household labors

education has opened unto us a new the outcome of certain measures will be. life, whose beautiful and hidden mean Bro. A. N. Woodruff was re-elected by ing we but dimly comprehend. Its the second ballot. He is one of the genial, possibilities are boundless. It means social little fellows who command respect the throwing aside of the vanities and and admiration of those around him. frivolities which have made woman's Bro. Thos. F. Moore received a large numweakness proverbial. It means not ber of votes, but not the majority, and only the exercise of the principles of he positively declined the office of Leclove and devotion in our own immedi- turer on account of poor health and not ate family circle, but also toward having ample time to devote to the arduall mankind. For lo! from the depths ous duties of that position, and the office of financial entanglement, and the fell to the lot of Bro. Holbrook of Lanintolerable burden of debt, from the sing Grange. Bro. Steele retires from the foes of intemperance, immorality, vice office of Chaplain, which he has held for and crime, come wailing appeals, "Our six years, with honor and the utmost resisters, we pray you come over and spect of every true Patron. We shall ever help us."

all may know How near, how far its fartherest boundaries Where is a wrong to right, a tempted one to save. Where is a need of love, a steadfast love and brave, crowded way, The orphaned children of our land, that night and day Call for a mother's care; and where with preposessing in his personal appearance weight of sin keen of perception, active, not nervousdoors within, ly so, and of rare intelligence. Bro.

When I was in attendance at the recent session, I was kindly invited to write up some things concerning it, and I promised to do so, but expected to give the subject proper time and attention. But since I came home I have received a special request to prepare an article ready for the next number, Jan. 1. There is so little time intervening before the day of publication that if I do make an effort in that direction it must be done quickly. Therefore, what ever discrepencies you may find, or where it lacks conciseness or I fail to tell you the things you most wish to know, is due somewhat to the hurried itably.

the second day of the session, hence I cannot tell you of the proceedings before that time-but suppose the usual formal business took place of examining credentials, appointing committees, assigning them work, and getting ready for action.

The afternoon of Wednesday was set apart for memorial services of Bro. Childs, Sister Luce, and Bro. Taylor, of the firm of Day & Taylor, in the plaster business. Bro. A. N. Woodruff presided as Master of Ceremonies. It was an open session and many of the citizens of music last year, sang beautifully and appropriately. Bro. Steele made the loway read a few well-timed remarks. and he hit the governor in such a way

It seemed to me there were a larger number of visiting members than last year. I have been told that there were tess objectionable features at this session than at other times, which certainly is very encouraging and pleasant to know. Those who attended for the first time caught a new enthusizesm and went home with a renewed determination to do more and better work for the Subordinate Grange. MYRA.

Shoul Parents Encourage their Children to Join the Grange?

We doubt not that every true Patron will answer this question in the affirmative. Let us then consider some of the reasons why parents who are Patrons should encourage their children to join the Grange.

The first, though perhaps not the most mportant reason we will speak of, is the pecuniary advantages. Perhaps some will smile when I speak of the pecuniniary advantages of the Grange, but if any fail to be benefitted in this respect it is because they do not avail themselves of the privileges which rightfully belong to them, for, though the institution may not pour the money directly into our pockets, yet by meeting often with our sisters and brothers and discussing important questions in regard to farming and housekeeping we may learn essons of economy which may prove of great pecuniary advantage to us.

We might speak next of its educational advantages but as so n ch has been said and written on this sub ect we would merely say that no one can be a regular attendant of the Grange without being made wiser thereby. And there are the social advantages of the Grange. We were created social beings and our children naturally love society, and there is not one worthy to be honored as a parent who does not desire his children to have good society, and where can they find better society than within the precincts of the Grange. These parents and children, friends and neighbors, can meet on a common level and feel that there is a chord of sympathy binding all hearts together to which the world outside the gates is a stranger.

The last, and yet one of the most important reasons, why parents should encourage their children to join the Grange is on account of its moral advantages. What better moral character can any young lady or gentleman have than to be known as a good Patron; one who places faith in God, nurtures hope, dispenses charity, and is noted for fidelity. Then if the children should be encouraged to join, the question naturally arises how shall we encourage them? We would answer, first, by being punctual ourselves in attending all its meetings. By always speaking respectfully of the organization, and third, by keeping all the noble precepts of our Order. If our children see that we are so much interested they will naturally have a desire to unite with us. If the children are not encouraged to join how is the nstitution to be perpetuated without them. It will pass away and future generations will know it only as a failure of the past.

remember his gentle, quiet goodness, Our world of woman's work, Ah ! who of pleasant smile and warm hand-clasp. He has invoked many rich, choice blessings on us heretofore, and we in return wish for him that "his last days may be his

Tooker, Steward, and S. F. Brown, Treas-

urer, you all know so well that I need

only to mention their names. Bro. Cobb.

the "inflexible," received a unanimous

vote as Secretary. I need not tell you

I did not have the pleasure of meeting

Ceres or Pomona. I understand Sister

Cole holds a strong position among her

friends on account of her moral worth

best days." The new Chaplain, A. R. Willard of White Pigeon, is, if I am Where untaught children gather in the rightly informed, a minister of the Reformed church. I should judge he was somewhere in the thirties,

Strong men are bound, and closed the prison

Ah ! reaching far as reach the calls of human

This is our world, and faith its light, and love its creed."

Jottings from the State Grange.

of him, yet a few words of well-deserved praise would not inflate him so much that he would not recognize his friends. Right here, as the office of Assistant and Lady Assistant comes in close connection, I wish to make a point. In different organizations members are supposed not to be eligible to office unless present at the time of nomination. Perhaps it is not an inflexible rule in the Grange. Brother and sister A. B. Clark are true Patrons, earnest workers and above the average intelligence, so to speak, and I am proud to place them among my choice, warm-hearted, true friends. Bro. Bartlett was re-elected, and we know he will guard the gates faithfully.

manner of preparing this communication. I only ask that you criticise char-

I did not reach Lansing until noon of and intelligence. Sister Drake has written for the VISITOR, and I was informed is a public speaker. If so, we shall hear her voice at the State Grange. Sister Stone (Flora) boarded at the same hotel with us and I formed a pleasant acquaintance with her.

Thursday evening the Grange held an open session and we were highly edified by a splendid lecture given by our new Chaplain, Bro. A. R. Willard, He brought forth things both new and old full of earnest thought, rich, racy and cheering. Afterwards Geo. Jerome was Lansing were present. The choir from called upon to make some remarks Per-Adrian, the same one that furnished the haps he intended to make a fine speech, but he did not succeed. He sort of burlesqued the farmopening prayer in an intelligent and ers and said some sarcastic things feeling manner. He also offered reso- and felt disposed to pass them off lutions of condoience. Bro. F. M. Hal- as fun. Bro. Campbell was called upon

problem of great importance and one singing their syren songs of love. From which each one must work out for that little germ of civilization sprung himself. In the discussion of this the shoots that have hewn out of the question, "For what are we living ?" I wish to address myself particularly to my sisters, the farmers' wives of America. What has been the object of our lives in the past? for what are we living and toiling to-day?

When man was first brought into existence by the great Author and Creator of the Universe, one of the first and most beautiful impulses with which he was endowed was the "love of life." With the command, "Go till the soil," this impulse began to broaden and expand by natural or unnatural growth, until its development has dazed both philanthropist and philosopher. With the next decree, of patriots with a sublime heroism "Go earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow," we find a change which has attached to it a force which has had its effect upon all generations which have followed. This change necessitated or instituted an object in life, the procuration and maintenance of a home, the desire and struggle for liberty and happiness. From the Cimerian gloom of oblivion down through all the ages until the present glorious time, with its brilliant achievements, those three words, liberty, home, happiness, have been bright guiding stars which have urged the man forward with irresistible force toward the attainment of higher and better plans of civilization and government. In the view of these attainments we find that man and woman have been co equal laborers as coequal sufferers.

In turning over the pages of history, reading the fearful records of crime, of what seems to us the unavail- men. They toiled early and late that ing sacrifice, in the dark ages of ignor- the boys might have an education. ange and superstition, of the blood of patriots and martyrs, shed so freely in defense of a principle, we of the she made herself most willingly a household nineteenth century, enjoying all the immunities and privileges of this liberty loving age, can scarcely comi- Combining as she did in one, nurse, houseprehend that those were but links in

to which we have attained. We read with interest the affecting

story of that horoic Spartan, Leonidas, who with his three hundred men defended the pass of Thermopylae, At last he won success, Ah ! then their lives fended the pass of Thermopyrae, against its intruders, and gave their lives in defense of "liberty and home," woman, where they started. lives in defense of "liberty and home,"

the exclusion of all others. It is a seclusion sat the youths and maids forest, and moulded out of the prairies the happy rural homes of this beautiful land, and dotted the hilltop and valley with hamlets, villages and cities; that have built schoolhouse, church and statehouse, until were it possible for

yon grand old orb in its decli ing course to cast our shadow back across continental Europe. and along side castle and cathedral, think you ours would present any mean comparisou? During that memorable struggle for independence, man and woman still toiled side by side, and when upon that eventful Fourth of July, 1776, the bell at Philadelphia rang out loud and clear the thrilling news that a band had broken the bonds of despotism. and had enunciated to the world that "All men are created free and equal." man stood upon his feet erect, a new man. With this came a change; the great objects for which man and weman had been toiling and struggling seemed to have been obtained. With the attainment of liberty came the assurance of permanent homes. Swords were beaten into ploughshares, and peace and plenty reigned supreme. Man turned his attention toward the development of the resources of his vast domain, and to the educational interests of the people. Universities and colleges were founded, but the word masculine was stretched across their portals, the doors firmly barred against woman. The mother and wife toiled on with the same self-forgetfulness which had ever been one of her

strongest characteristics. In everything they upheld the hands of the

"No negro ever worked so hard a servant's

drudge andslave. No wonder that she never read a magazine or

maid, seamstress, cook.

the chain of circumstances, which Man was her alter, love the sacrificial flame; have brought us to the high standard And with what pure devotion, she to that altar

came And 'tearful flung thereon, (Alas ! he did not know it then)

All that she was, and more than that, all that she might have been.

they had their see al gatherings, into Bro. S. F. Brown made impromptu rethe enjoyment of hich they entered marks, attesting their appreciation of or instead of the farmers and Grangers. with a zest which a is sh onable young his work and the strong attachment they The choir interspersed music, both semiss of the nineteenth century can had for him while he lived. Bro. An-

scarcely comprehend. There was the drew Campbell of the same county, read husking bee, the occasional quilting, a lengthy article as his tribute to the boys and girls from the Asylum for the and the spelling school I might memory of Bro. Childs, and the love he draw many beautiful pictures of the had for him as a co-worker through all add to its interest. One girl played the good old times, and I even fancy I can these years past. One idea he advanced piano. They sang beautifully and seemhear some gray haired sire or dame forcibly arrested my attention: "He ingly "with the spirit and the undersay, "Times ain't as they used to be was a man among men." That sentence when I was young." That is true, has a depth of meaning and speaks volumes when it can be truthfully made of perfect time. The pieces in themselves there were very many happy homes. But while we are very apt to dwell upany one man.

on the beauties and pleasures of the I would like to tell you of the many past, let us not forget there were sorother good things said of the life Bro. rows as well, sorrows which were aug. Childs lived, but you who knew him mented by the distinction in the best, loved him most. Sister Childs was privileges granted to the sexes. There present at the services and to all ontwere many who had missed that ward appearance she was calm, resigned, highest good, marriage; there were and bears her loneliness with heroic fortithose who were left widowed and tude; and yet we little know of the desofatherless, and who were dependent late feeling of her heart or loneliness in upon their own exertions to gain a her home.

livelihood. To such the only resort Sister Satterlee presented resolutions was the needle or washtub; training and remunerative wages were alike denied them. For the making of a gar ment a tailoress received from one-half to two thirds the sum given a man for the same work. Philanthropic men and Sister Steele spoke at greater length after a considerable waste of "powder" and women, feeling the injustice done to this clsss, set themselves to work to sufferings these many years, which she committee to do what they thought books required, philosophy, chemistry, see what could be done to ameliorate endured so patiently, waiting and hop-best with it. In the afternoon Bro. their condition; and it has been through the combined efforts of these. aided by the skill of the inventor, am sick or weary." I did not remain in tion to break the monotony of the meetwhich has enabled working women the hall during the time devoted to re- ing. It was well executed, and in time to overleap the boundaries of custom, and place themselves by the side of work. But I understand he was noted cutionist. man in the round of co-operative in- for true manliness and unswerving addustries. To-day, in our own country, there are said to be three million work- and the Patrons will miss him and feel the table was bountifully spread as the ing women who are dependent upon that they have indeed, lost a strong motion so often prevailed to place them their own resources for a livelihood, helper in the Grange. and who are wrestling with the world for a living, to say nothing about a the exemplification of the unwritten ly tired and glad when all the business home.

For the housekeeper and homekeeper ber of candidates in the fifth degree. their homes. the age no longer demands profound Thursday morning, nine o'clock was set Among those who were not there, and absorbtion in household labors. The down for the election of officers for the we missed so much, were brother J. J. hand sewing have been gradually laid affair, occupying all day, and some of the Brother Mickely, with his happy speeches to which the farmers' wives of the past "pin hook" all night, but I did not see | was not as many long, earnest, well has given them time to think and to affected his jolly spirits. read; it has shown them the necessity

performance. of life's duties. This quick of perception and far seeing what heard in our Grange halls.

that the laugh came back on the governrious and comic.

During the public meeting, several Blind came in to enjoy the meeting and standing." They had fine, well modulated voices, were well trained, and kept were beautiful. Many shed the sympa-

thetic tear as they beheld them in their blindness, and thought of the privation; never could they behold the beauties and the grandeur of this bright world. and only grope their way through utter darkness by the acute sense of feeling and hearing. Yet what a blessing that these faculties are strengthened.

After the speaking was over the officers elect were publicly installed by Bro. S. F. Brown. Friday was spent in concerning the death of sister Luce. hearing the different reports from the Sister A. N. Woodruff read a short essay committees and discussing them pro and telling us of her noble example as a con. There was quite a lengthy wife and mother. Sister Garner, the cussion concerning the management of temperance lecturer, made a few remarks the VISITOR and its future prospects, and of her character, her womanliness. of her it was remanded back to the executive ing for a release from them to go to a Luce introduced a young lady from home where the inhabitants never say "I Madison Grange who gave us a recitamarks concerning Brother Taylor's life- with practice she will become a fine elo-

Friday evening was devoted to preherence to what he knew to be right, senting resolutions and memorials and the physical system. there. The session closed at quite an Wednesday evening was devoted to early hour. The workers were extremework. and the initiation of a large num- was disposed of and they could leave for newspaper in the hands of one of these

distaff, the loom, the clay oven and the next term, and proved to be a tedious Woodman and wife, Mrs. W. G. Adams. aside, and we see the strong arm of members of the Executive Committee and poetical recitations, brother Whitiron and steel performing with ease were not elected until the next morning. ney and wife, and a number of others and celerity the hard grinding labor Bro. Porter said they were hung on a too numerous to mention. There was have been such abject slaves. This as he was any the lesa put by, or it studied speeches as formerly. Bro. Luce only talked when the duties of his Bro. C. G. Luce was re-elected, as he office required. We missed brother T. of education, that they may the better ought to have been. He is a good pre- F. Moore's stentorian, pristine voice and effort is made to keep them in school,cope with their companions in the siding officer, ruling mildly, yet firmly, Brother Childs's voice will no more be no time for training the physical sys-

MRS. EMMA WAGER.

School and School Studies.

We have read carefully the article Practical education" by A. D. P. Van Buren, and though we acknowledge the correctness of some of the ideas advanced, we beg leave to differ in regard to others. -

First, in reference to the assertion 'Our schools are begged to treat Smith's son as an aspirant for the yard stick and scissors, Brown's as an undeveloped banker," etc. Now, as far as 10 year's experience in teaching, and a knowledge of many of the schools in the State qualify us to judge, we have failed to find an institution where such a course is suggested. While we favor a symmetrical development of intellect, we claun as a necessity to its perfect growth a proper foundation.

The strong tendency in our schools is not so much to particularize a course of study as an indiscriminate cramming of all studies. Look at the contents of a school satchel of the present time of a child of 14 or 15, and see the textalgebra, and perhaps the rudiments of geometry and one at least of the languages; also crowded in somewhere, a little history and grammar. "Angels and ministers of grace defend us." No wonder we see so many stooping, feeble boys and girls. The brain unduly exercised, in most cases at the expense of

We would not be misunderstood as proscribing those studies, but we do protest against students obtaining a smattering of these and neglecting the more practical part of an education. Put a modern encyclopedias and nine cases out of ten you are left in doubt as to the meaning of the author. Ask a few questions about our own country, its past and present laws, etc.; you would be safer in asking them to describe and give the number of the heavenly bodies. Conversing with a leading Jackson merchant on this subject he remarked the great mistake made by parents is to place the practical part of their children's education in the background, every tem to endure the hardships of life.

THE GRANGE SITOR, JANUARY 1, 1883.

Day and night are devoted to study. At selected by the Executive Committee last school days are over and now it becomes a question of self-support. His first thought is a clerkship, for there he can dress in the style he has become accustomed to. He starts out confident of success, but one after another decline to receive him, and he finds at last to his dismay that he is one of a multitude similarly situated. "Not a day passes," Subordinate Granges to continue the said he, "but I have a number of applications." Disheartened and idle, his foot is on the first round of the ladder downward. Such training furnishes recruits for the large army of tramps that infest our country. We would contend earnestly for a good practical education, combining the development of muscle as well as brains. Upholding the dignity of labor and securing the means of self-support if necessary, the young man were appointed to visit the State Agmay maintain his self-respect and sense of independence, and this will more than compensate for the loss of a theoretical der that institution more valuable to MRS. E. B. SMITH.

JEFFERSON, Dec. 15, 1882.

A Year of Grange Work.

Bro. Cobb: -- As I was casting a retrospective glance back for a general summing up, as it were, of the good and ill success and failure of the year 1882, mer vacation. Many of the professors which is so nearly gone, I thought a few words from Grange No. 112 might be of interest to some of your readers.

enclosure but once during the past year, science at Montreal. but we shall ever miss the bright, cumstances we did not feel justified genual friend and sister ha has taken genual friend and sister he has taken which seemed to be all required in from us. She had always a merry word preparation for their journey. Yet of greeting for all, and was an earnest Professers Beal, Kedzie and Cook and willing worke: for the good of the of their several departments which we Orfer. Of Sister Mary we would truly found in a most satisfactory condition. say with the poet-

"Sweet prompting unto kindred deeds Were in her very lock; We read her face as one who reads A bright and happy book."

Our Secretary inform me that we have a gain of 27 names on our roll book for the past year. Some ancient members Professor Kedzie was conducting the past year. Some ancient members have returned and a goodly number of ine from what source wheat and cl. new ones have been initiated. While ver derive their nitrogen. If he sucthere are yet others just outside the ceeds in this he will have settled a gates, who are almost persuaded that it is a good thing to be-"a Granger, and able information, as to the best method with the Granger stand."

We are making an earnest effort to build a hall, which we sadly need. Bro. H. E. Hudson has kindly donated a lot Professor Beal. In the botanical gar for that purpose. Considerable material den an effort is made to grow two or has been promised, some of which is al- more of each species of shrub and ready on the ground. We hope ere the close of another year to be settled in a ted label by each, giving common and home of our own, one that will be a botanical name of each species, so that credit not only to the Order, but to the the student and visitor can see and town. Mindful of the truth of the old stead of f.om imperfect drawings and proverb that "many a little makes a dried specimens. mickle," the ladies of the Grange have commenced a series of socials, the proceeds to go toward the hall. Have realized \$18.00 from the two we have already hela.

all," and as good Patrons, let us forget menced, shall be continued and exten-self and selfish interests, as far as may ded with the same care and judgment

of the State Grange be appointed and instructed to use every means in his on an average even one more bushel power to secure the passage of said

We would further recommend that said committee to be instructed to secure such aid from the Legislature of this State as in their judgment will best promote the interst of that department, and further, we call upon all agitation of the subject until success has crowned our efforts.

GUY M. TROWBRIDGE. JOHN CAMPBELL. W. F. LEWIS.

Committee.

Report of Agricultural College Visiting Com mittee.

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee after the annual election in December last, the undersigned ricultural College and farm, and report their condition, and suggest any matters which in our opinion would renthe farmers of Michigan.

To avoid the expense and labor of a special trip from our homes to Lan sing for the purpose of making this visit to the college farm. We deferred the meeting until the time of the Stale Grange picnic in August last. At the time we visited the college, unfortun ately it proved to be during the sumwere absent and the President, Professors Beal, Kedzie and Cook, were busy preparing to take the next train, to The Reaper has entered our peaceful Association for the advancement of anciosure but once during the past year. science at Montreal. Under the cirfound time to give us a hasty review

> Professor Cook is doing good work in the apiary. His thorough knowledge of the bee and its nature and habits enables him to conduct practical experiments in that department which are proving very valuable to

some experiments designed to determ long disputed question among chem of preparing the soil for that cerial.

We were particularly pleased with plant, that can be grown in the open study the plant in actual growth, in-

In the arborium of forestry, an effort is made to cultivate a number of each species of trees valuable for tim ber products that can be grown within the State, and to determine the best method, of culture and most valuable Christmas is close at hand; let us hope it may bring "peace and good will to all," and as good Patrons later and the second patrons later ap-idly disapearing forests of Michigan. If this department, so well comperimental "breeding" of wheat, a vari-ety can be developed that will yield edly together in a corporate capacity, for their mutual advantage and general good. An individual who fails in putting

womanhood.

to the acre, that alone would increase the value of the crop over one million dollars annually. That careful crossing and judicious selection with close and accurate observations of all the conditions of growth, would in the operative efforts, and he who labors individually for the advancement of space of a few years produce varieties of grain, so much superior to those we our interest, and for Grange principles now have, that the increased yield by is generally reliable in co operative work. It is a fact too plain to be disthe same, culture would add many millions annually to the income of the guised, and too important to be disrefarmers of this State, your committee garded, that each and every member have no doubt. has individual duties that dare not be Heretofore and at the present time, neglected, if we desire good to be ac-

these experiments are conducted more | complished, or the Grange made prosas a matter of curiosity, and to teach the students than with a view of supplying the country with better seed.

The Board of Agriculture have taken no steps to have experiments, sys-tematicaly conducted, and have put the matter in charge of no particular Deine date of no particular person. Being so firmly convinced of and unite co-operatively in all Grange at the college, and placed under the benefits. If such benefits are not obcharge of a competent botanist, we ask this Grange to request the Board of the begieet of our individual duty and Agriculture to establish such a depart in the neglect of our Grange work? ment, and furnish it with all the ground, material, and appliance neces sary to make it complete and effectual.

There is another matter in the same line of progressive advancement to which we desire to call your attention. Believing that a large portion of the loss to the farmers and fruit growers of Michigan, occasioned by the depredations of noxious insects, amounting annually to millions of dollars, might be prevented if a proper knowl edge of the habits and natural history of such insects could be disseminated among the people, together with the best method of destroying them, or preventing their ravages, and that a special department of entomology connected with the College, placed in charge of a competent entomologist whose duty it should be to collect specimens and determine the habits and natural history of the several species of noxious insects, from all parts of the State, and ascertain the best mode of destroying them, and by monthly bulletins during the growing, seasons furnished to the people of the State inform the farmers and fruit growers of their natural habits, and season of activity, and best means to employ to secure exemption from them would save many thousand times the cost of such expenditure. We therefore recommend that the Granges request the present Governor and the Gov ernor-elect to recommend in their messages to the next Legislature, that a chair of entomology be established in the Agricultural College, for the pur pose of ascertaining and giving this information to the people of the State. We made no examination of the buildings on the ground, the botanical and chemical buildings excepted. These we found most complete in their appointments, economicaly built, and well adapted to the uses intended. Of the grade of the school, and of the management we can say noth ng, as our visit was made in vaca But we are of the opinion tion. that equal facilities should be given for the education of our daughters at that institution, as that given our sons. Knowing that the admission of our wives and daughters to the Grange has a refluing and elevating influence upon the other, we believe that the admission of girls to the

Lapeer

forth individual efforts, can such a one Total expect to receive much individual Counties North of Southeru Four Tiers: good? As a general rule, he who fails in individuai efforts, also fails in co

The Atlantic.

The January Atlantic is one of the most brilliant numbers of this magazine ever issued. Several of the names which appeared in the first number 25 years ago, and which gave the Atlantic immedi-diate fame, reappear in this number. From Mr. Longfellow is given the first perous and the members educated and part, 35 pages, of a dramatic poem entit-led "Michael Angelo." The remaining elevated to a higher manhood and parts of this poem will be given in the If the suggestions to question 42, two succeeding numbers. The second installment of Hawthorne's English romance, "The Ancestral Footstep," continues the interest excited by the por-tion given in the December number the importance of having a special de-partment of this nature established us from individual and cc-operative able outline was not filled in and perfected as Hawthorne alone could have done tained, where is the fault? Is it not in it; but the portions given are in themseives complete and have that wonderful charm which characterizes all that And who but ourselves is to blame for Hawthorn wrote. Those who remember Dr. Holmes's inimitable "Autocrat LOCAL WORK IN THE SUBORDINATE of the Breakfast Table" will welcome with peculiar zest "An After-Breakfast Talk," which, by its freshness.originalty, and humor, proves that Dr. Holmes is as brilliant now as when he began the Autocrat papers in the first number of

in good order for work. And as this is the beginning of a new year, it is necessary that we start right in the work if we desire to accomplish satis-factory results. And first of all make your quarterly report to the Secretary musical critic, but with a keenness and humor which make the article delight-ful, as anything from r. Warner is sure to be. Miss Harriet V. Preston gives a description at once learned and thoroughly interesting of "An Apennine Valley. H. H. contributes a travel sketch, "Chance Days in Oregon." L. C. Wyman, who over the initials S. A. L. E. M wrote "A Child of the State," and some other short stories which have been noted for their power and pungency, contributes to this number a story of equal excellence entitled "A Stranger, Yet at Home." The admirable series of "Studies in the South" is concluded in this number. There are poems by Edith M. Thomas and Maurice Thompson, reviews of the latest books, and an interesting variety in the Contributors' Club. concluding a very noteworthy number of the Atlantic

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

THE country between Manitoba and British Columbia has been divided into four territories.

THE REAPER DEATH.

FRANKLIN-Died October 26, 1882, at his home near the village of Buchanan. Brother BENJAMAN FRANKLIN, a venerable member of our Order, at the ripe age of 78 years.

Brother FRANKLIN has been a cealcus Patron, faithful in his attendance at Grange meetings, and at all times earnest in advo cacy of the principles of the Order.

Of four children, Brother FREEMAN FRANK-LIN but one survives him. To him and the only widow of our Brother do we extend our fraternal sympathy in this our hour of affiction.

NEWS ITEMS.

The President's message reports our excess of exports over imports to be \$32 837,772.

PostMaster General Howe, in his report, refers to the "multiplied exactions" of the telegraph companies, urges that the government must assume control over the transmission of domestic measages by electricity.

The report of the commissioner of railroads appointed by the general government speaks of the adjustment of railroad rates as one of the most difficult and delicate questions of modern times.

Railroad commissioners have been appointed in twenty-one States.

The old State Capitol at Lansing was destroyed by fire on the 16th.

Congress is requested by the New York Chamber of Commerce to legalize bills of lading to such an extent as to make them negotiable.

The U. S. Supreme Court sustains the law under which Gen. A. M. Curtis was convicted of levying political assessments upon government em-ployes. Mr. Justice Bradley dissents on the ground that the law is an unwarrantable interference with the rights of a citizen to dispose of his property as he sees fit.

A New York State Senate Committee is investigating the general effect of speculating in options and making corners in grain and provisions.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Varnum B. Cochrane has been nominated by President Arthur for Register of the U.S. land office at Marquette. Mr, Cochrane has just been elected superintendent of public instruction by the largest majority of any man on the ticket and the State will sustain a loss of his acceptance.

RHEUMATISM.

All Pain Cured by First Treatment, ABSOLUTE CURE

WARRANTED When Directions are followed For full in-

formation, l'estimoniats, Circulars, etc., A dress with stamp or ap, ly to

PROF. GEO. M. RHODES, Universal Dispensary, 351 Lyon St, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Specifics for all Chronic Diseases on hand.

Oregon and Washington Territory

A Book giving a complete discription of their Citie and Towns, Linds Railroads, Forests and R vers. Or their Manufacturing, Mercantile, Mining, Fruit and Stock Raising interest. C st of coming ad cost of living he e. Ruling prices of lands and lots, live stock and articles of daily use. The appendix and map are well worth the price. Sent, po paid to any address for \$1.00. Address HOWARD & Co., Fortland, Oregon. Sent. post

15dec2t



nd only prizes at both Internati

Dairy Fairs. By But by patient and scientific chemical re-search we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world.

It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It

th great success everywhere re

GRANGES. If the suggestions to question 42 for

December has been heeded and your officers installed, then your Grange is in good order for work. And as this of the State Grange, and inform him of your officers elect, the post office ad dress of the Master and Secretary. Also, send the address of Master and Secretary, name and number of your Grange to the Master of your State Grange. So that at any time during the year, if either the Master or Secretary of the State Grange desire to correspond with your Grange, or if they have documents to distribute they may know who to send them to ... SECOND IMPORTANT WORK. See that every family who hold

membership in your Grange is supplied with Grange papers. The papers heretofore noticed in the Lecturer's communications are all reliable publications, and worthy of a hearty sup port. They are true to our interest, true to our Order, and important teachers in our educational work.

It is right that members subscribe for local Grange papers, and it is necessary to have these to know our own work, but we should also know what is said in those published in other States, and while but few can sub scribe for all of them, some could subscribe for one, and others for another, and in this way the entire Grange press could be represented in the Subordinate Grange; then, by exchanging with each other, and by introducing articles from them that are of interest to the Grange, the entire membership would enjoy the advantages of the press from the different States. Labor to give the Grange press a wide circulation among non-membership farmers.

Michigan Crop Report, December 1, 1882.

For this report returns have been received from 760 correspondents, recollege, and their co-education with presenting 601 townships. Four hun the young men would have a refining dred and eighty-two of these returns

be, and live for-

"The right that needs assistance, For the wrong that needs resistance, For the bright hopes in the distance, And the good that we can do." Yours Fraternally,

NELL H. GIDDINGS. Hudsonville, Ottawa Co., Dec. 18, 1882.

Report of Committee on Agricultural Department at State Grange.

Worthy Master and Members of the Michigan State Grange:-The Committee to whom was referred the sub ject matter contained in our Worthy Master's address relating to the Agri- er with sufficient certainty to enable cultural Department beg leave to report as follows:

In view of the fact that our aims mediate action on the part of our United States Senators from this State to secure the passage of the bill now before the United States Senate known as the Agricultural Department Bill.

Your committee are indebted very greatly to the Hon. Edward S. Lacy, for facts and figures given in a speech delivered in Congress in advocating the bill referred to in our Worthy Master's address, some of which we ber of acres of land under cultivation was 113 032,614, the number of bushels of wheat produced 100.485.944: bushels. of corn 592,671,104; oats, 146,584,779; number of horses, 4,336,719; sheep, 2,1723,220; pounds of wool, 52,516,959. In the year 1880, the number of acres wool, over 155,000,000.

production, we find that our govern-ment is doing very little for the encouragement of this department in same class, There was one matter to which our There was one matter to which our of the world. Austria, France and the Dominion of Canada, have executive departments exclusively agricultural. In France the head of the department of agriculture is a cabinet minister to develope permanent types of grain. and the annual appropriations for its Of wheat that will stand the rigors of and the annual appropriations for its support, are over \$7,000,000, while we would not think it wise for our government to expend any such sum as that. We do believe that we have a yield a better and higher percentage right to demand that this department of grain to the stalk ; and so with othshould be made equal with any other in the government, and that the head of the department should be one of the ion of your committee, the learning of chief advisors of the executive of the nation.

a committee consisting of some one farmers of the State. If by such ex efforts of the members working unit-

as that which now characterizes its management, the information gained in Michigan forest culture will prove of the gretest value in the near future. And we would recommend that the Board of Agriculture make provision for extending and developing the experimental branch of the farm.

The Professor of agriculture being very ill and the overseer of the faim

absent, we took a view of the farm, the crops and the stock, without any one to inform us of the manner of culture or method of breeding. We found the crops a fair average, of like crops on the farms in this vicinity. We found also that all the science of the college had been valuable to foretell the weaththe overseer of the farm to secure the

crop from injury by rains. We found the herd of blooded cows and objects in regard to that depart- on the farther part of the farm, in a ment of our goverment have not yet field that was so badly in need of been accomplished, and that there is drainage that we were obliged to make great danger that what we have gained a large circuit and then jump from great danger that what we have gained by persistent effort in years past will be lost if we do not now push on and that the necessities of the case, were never so great as at the present time. We feel that we are justified in not only requesting, but demanding im-ter so the present of the present of the present of the present of the present time. The present present time of the present time of the present of the present time of the present of the present time of the present of the present of the present time of the present time of the present of the present time of the present the present time of the present time of the present time of the present time of the present the present time of the present the present time of the present the present the present time of the present the present time of the present the present time of the present time of the present the present the present the present time of the present the present the present time of the present the present the present the present the present time of the present the present the present the present time of the present time of the present the prese turn we found the young cattle in a field near the College. In this herd we found a few fine animals At the barns we found a man in charge, who showed us the calves and bulls in stable. Upon the whole view of the stock we found an improvement over former years. Still we doubt the utility, practicability or benefit to the farmers of Michigan, of undertaking to breed or keep herds of the several breeds of stock on the college farm. will give. "In the year 1850, the num- The college cannot successfully compete with special breeders in the rear ing of herds. The fact that the several herds of the college are inferior to the herds of the leading breeds, owned by prove our intellectual faculties. special breeders, is constantly urged by those who have a poor opinion of the college as evidence of its inferiority of land under cultivation had reached as a practical educational institution. 287,220,231. Number of bushels of wheat 459,479,505; corn, 1,754,861,535, number of horses, 10,000,000; number of sheep, over 35,000,000; pounds of of the valuable breeds of stock upon the farm, and those as perfect in type With all of this increase in the num-ber of acres of land under cultivation breeding should be confined to that and the wonderful increase in the breed which is found most profitable to the farmer. And we would include the breeding of sheep and swine in the

attention was called, which we con-sider of the greatest importance to the farmers of Michigan, and that is the effort by selection, and hybridization our winters and the extreme heat of our summers, and yield a higher increase to the acre. Of corn that will ion of your committee, the learning of hief advisors of the executive of the ation. We would therefore recommend that be made of the highest utility, to the

and upon all connected with the institution. We therefore recommend that the Grange request the present Governor, and the Governor-elect to recommend in their messages to the Source of the present is estimated at 94 per cent compared with vitality and growth of average years, and at 90 per cent of condition next Legis ature that the proper legis-lation be had to provide for the admis sion of girls to the Agricultural College on equal terms with the boys. F. M. HOLLOWAY.

J. G. RAMSDELL. Committee.

Lecturer's Communication of the National Grange P. of H. to the Subordinate Granges.

These communications are sent quarterly to the Subordinate Granges by the direction of the National Grange. Where addresses are fur-nished they are mailed direct from this department to the Subordinate

Granges, otherwise they are sent to secretaries of State Granges who are responsible for their distribution. The questions on the inside of these communications are all of interest and

importance to every member in the Order, and, indeed, to every farmer in the land, and should be well studied and fully discussed in every Grange so as to be correctly understood by every member. These communica-tions may be received by the Worthy Master or Secretary of the Subordinate Grange, but they are the property of the Grange, and should, without de-lay, be delivered to the Lecturer whose duty it is to introduce the questions named for each month, respectively. giving his views upon questions in roduced and solicit general discussion, in which all should participate, for it is by the exchange of thought and ideas with each other that we im-

The questions sent out will be of a general character and of general in-terest, the object is to educate ourselves alike at the same time upon the same subject, then our influence will be more alike, and exerted for greater good in every effort for relief and reform. A Lecturer who fails to bring these questions before his Grange, ne glects his duty as an officer, and deprives the members of the information they contain. The National Grange has made it

the duty of Masters of Subordinate Granges to have these questions, and the suggestions accompanying them read and considered in open Grange. If Masters and Lecturers of Subordinate Granges will do their part in this general work of education, much good will follow the effort and results will prove satisfactory:

SUBJECT FOR SUBORDINATE GBANGES FOR JANUARY, IS NO. 44.

Question 44-What good can we ac-

complish during the year, to ourselves as individuals, and as a Grange? Suggestions - The amount of good to individuals depends largely upon individual efforts, and the amount of good to be accomplished as a Grange, depends solely upon the co-operative

and elevating influence upon them, are from 360 townships in the southern four tiers of counties. The condition of wheat December 1,

December 1, 1881. The price of No. 1 white wheat averages for the State 92 cents, No 2, 92 cents, and No. 3, 67 cents per bushel; and No. 1 red averages 92, and No. 2 red 83 cents per bushel. Correspondents reported prices in their home markets.

The yield per acre of clover seed is about 11 per cent less than in 1881. The condition (as regards flesh) of beef cat tle and sheep is slightly better than on December 1, of last year.

Reports have been received of the quality of wheat marketed by farmers uring the month of November at 282 elevators and mills. Of these, 242 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is about one half of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported, marketed is 1,322,129 of which 202,672 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties, 476,184 bushels in the second tier; 215,799 bushels in the third tier; 300, 406 bushels in the fourth tier, and 127, 068 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 31 elevators and mills, or eleven per cent of

the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month. The total number of bushels reported marketed in the five months, July-November, is 5 535,753.

Number of Bushels of Wheat Marketed at 282 Eleva'ors and Flouring Mills in Michigan, by Farmers, during the month of November, 1882.

Bushels. Totals. Total.....1,322,129 First, or Southern Tier of Countres: Monroe..... 4,331

Second Tier from South Line of State:

Calhoun142.824

Third Tier from South Line of State:

 Ingham
 32,399

 Livingston
 26,430

 Oakland
 20,511

 Macomb
 20,511

Fourth Tier from South Line of State: Ionia..... .66.676

FULLER-Resolutions, adopted by Montcalm Grange, No. 318, on the death of Sister L. P. FULLER.

Resolved That in the death of Sister FUL-LEE our Order has lost an honorable member, and an earnest worker, our brother a dutiful and affectionate wife, and the little ones a loving mother. Resolved That we tender to the bereaved

family of our brother, our profound and sin-cere sympathy. Greenville, Dec. 16, 1882.

McRAE-Drowned in Silver Lake, near Traverse City August 2, 1882. Brother CHARLES A. MCRAE, only son of A. D. and A. R MCRAE, aged 21 years. Esteemed in life-lamented in death. The deceased was a Worthy Member of Traverse Grange No. 379. S. H. HYDE.

Mc CRACKEN-Died at her home in Buchanan township, Sister CATHARINE MC-CRACKEN, wife of Brother Charles McCracken in the 42nd year of her age.

Sister MC JRACKEN was a worthy and acceptable member of Mt. Tabor Grange No. 43. She will be sadly missed among us, and our hearts warmest sympathies are extended to the bereaved husband, dear children and aged arents, whose hearts are made so desolate by the reaper death.

Resolved-That our Charter be draped in mourning for 60 days, and this expression of our sorrow be sent to the bereaved family, the GEANGE VISITOR for publication, and re-corded in the minutes of the Grange.

SHARP-Died at her home at Ashland Center November, 26, 1882. Sister ANGELINE SHARP, aged 28 years. Sister SHARP a Charter member of Ashland Grange, has been called from labor to reward. She was an earnest active Patron, ever ready with hand and brain to advance the cause she loved. Resolved - That our heart's warmest symsorrowing children and aged parents, whose hearts are made desolate by the angel of death. Resolved -- That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, to the GRANGE VISITOR and the county papers for CHANGE VISITOR and that they be spread upon the death publication, and that they be spread upon the records of our Grange, and our Charter be

draped in mourning for ninety days. "Fold her, Oh Fa'her, in thy arms, And may she henceforth be, A messenger of love between

Our human hearts and Thee."

McDUFFIE-At Edmore, Montcalm Co. November 30. Sister MARY J. MCDUFFIE, wife of John McDuffie and daughter of Cyrus F. Richardson, a bride of ten weeks, and wirthy member of Forest Grange. Her remains were brought to her father's home in Big Rapids township for interment.

This Grange deeply laments her death, and and most earnestly sympathizes with our sor-row stricken brother and sister, and their family. The deceased sister had won her way to our hearts by her genial manners and and bright ready smile. She will be sadly missed by all who knew her worth. Our si lent reverence for the dead, best expresses our sorrow. While we know and acknowled ge, that "God doeth all things well." we bow to the Successor will

Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of the deceased, and to he press for publication, also, that they be placed upon the records of this Grange.



Harnesses, Whips, Trunks, Blankets, etc. 92 Monroe Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, - - - MICH.

I take pleasure in presenting to your favor-able consideration my CASH PRICE LIST of Harness Work—HAND MADE—all of my own manufacture, also to return thanks for the liberal patronage I have received from the different Granges throughout Michigan. I shall do in the future as in the past-furnish the best goods for the least money.

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 MONBOE STERET, GRAND RAPIDS.

YOU WANT THE BEST Illustrated Weekly Paper published? If so, subscribe for The Weekly Graphic. It contains four pages of illustrations and eight pages of reading matter. It is terse. It is vigorous. It is clean and healthy. It gives all the news.

Its home department is full of choice literature. Farming interests receive special and regular attention. It treats inde-pendently of politics and affairs. During the year it gives over 200 pages of illustrations, embracing every variety of subject, from the choicest art production to the customs, manners and noteworthy incidents and everyday-scenes of every people; and Cartoons upon events, men and measures. Try it a year, subscription price \$2.50 a year. Sample copies and terms to agents, 5 cents. ADDRESS THE WEEKLY GRAPHIC, ADDRESS THE WEEKLY GRAPH 182 & 184 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

We offer The Weekly Graphic in Club with

the Supreme will.

THE GRAN'GE VISITOR, JANUARY 1, 1883.

Corn Husks for Useful and Fancy Articles.

The epithet "Not worth shucks" probably came imto use before shucks or husks of corn had a market value. There are a number of domestic uses to which they may be put, and a stock of them should be secured before they have been injured by exposure to the weather. We have seen beds made on the farm vastly better than any husk bed that can be purchased. The husks were slit into strips about half an inch wide by drawing them over points or blades fixed in a block. Husks split in this manner make excellent cushions for farm wagons.

Door mats are made of two kinds; in one the braid is made smooth in the ordinary manner and sewed with very strong thread, making both sides alike. In the other a double husk is woven into the braid, leaving the ends projecting upon one side. When a projecting upon one side. When a braid of this kind is sewed, the project ing husks form a mat like a coarse brush. Theends of the double husks are to be clipped off evenly. This forms a most serviceable mat. A mud mat for the back door is made of a board or plank of convenient size, nailing cleats at the ends to prevent splitting, and boring numerous inch holes in it. A tight roll of coarse husks is placed in each hole and made fast by driving a wooden peg into the centre of each. The ends of the husks are then clipped and the mat is finished. finished. Those who are fond of making useful and fancy articles will find the inner husks a beautiful and easily worked material. These should be selected as soon as the corn is husked and assorted according to their thickness; those found next to the ear are very soft and delicate and should be kept for the finest work. When wanted for braiding they can be made pliable by dampening, and used whole or split, guage, being rather a mixture of Geraccording to the size of braid. Those who are skilled in braiding can make various kinds, but the novice must begin with the common three-strand braid, taking care as one husk is nearly used up to slip under another so that the braiding may be continuous. braiding may be continuous. Such braid may be made up into serviceable table mats, baskets of various kinds, slippers, etc. No doubt the finer husks could by made into a braid suitable for excellent summer hats .--American Agriculturist.

Starting a Creamery.

An Ohio dairyman makes the following statement in relation to creameries and the plan of building and opersystem "may be divided into about three different plans of operations, all having the one general result of a high quality of butter. The first is the patron plan, by which all patrons is a struggling life; the strong right hand of fellowship reached out to help some fallen man to his feet when none of plane the patron bis feet when none of plane the patron plan, by which an patrons join a stock company, each patron buying one or more shares of stock, the proceeds of which go towards the erection and furnishing of the cream-ery, each patron becoming responsible for the expanses and sharing losses for the expenses and sharing losses and earnings. From \$1,000 to \$1,300 will of is some mean victory, in which he

ual to erect the creamery, gather the dreary must his own path appear. cream and either buy it at a price agreed Why, even one lone, isolate act of upon for the season, or a scale of prices somewhat in accord with the market crumbs in the bed of the average ordisomewhat in accord with the market rates for butter. The milk is selt in cans alike and cared for upon an agreed plan and checks given by the cream-gatherer, and cashed upon ap-pointed days. Some creameries vary this plau a little by giving the cream-

my boy, long before you have learned one-half your own lesson. -R. J. Burdette, in Burlington Hawkeye.

THE LANCUAGE OF CIVILIZATION. A Russian priest, Farther Alexander

Dilligentsky, is in this city on his way back to St. Petersburg. "I was sent to our church at San Fran-

stead of going west through Europe and over the Atlantic, I went east by way of Odessa and Nagasaki to San Francisco. I came from that city by way of the Isthmus. Now, after two years' service at San Francisco, I am going home, and thus completing my journey around the world." "What has struck you most during the

trip?"

"The lead that English speaking people have taken everywhere. English has become the international language. With my limited knowledge of Euglish during my trip I have been far better off than any of my occasional German and French friends. English has a glorious future, it is bound to become the universal language of science, trade and in-dustry. There have been three great talked Greek, Latin and French, respectively. Now we are entering the epoch of English. The Greek world was too French epoch was diplomatic. Now the will embrace the whole world. The English speaking nations lead the world in the higher politics, and in industry and trade, and they are unsurpassed by any nation in scientific, religious, or philo sophical thought. Our German friends object to English on the ground that it man and Latin. In my opinion, this is rather an advantage, for English is not quite a foreign tongue to Germans and to the nations of Latin origin, and so much the more easily and readily adopted by all of them,"-New York Sun.

The Miseries of a Mean Man.

Sometimes I wonder what a mean man thinks about when he goes to bed. When he turns out the light and lies down. about him and he is alone, and compelled to be honest with himself. And on Monday, on a reduced scale. not a bright thought, not a generous impulse, not a manly act, not a word of blessing, not a grateful look, comes improvised, but I do not see why this to bless him again. Not a penny wonderful launch should not do in real to bless him again. Not a penny dropped into the outstretched palm of ating them. He says that the creamery poverty, not the balm of loving words Where the necromancy comes in is the When the only victory he can think build and equip a creamery for 500 cows, with engine, boiler, churns, cold he always sneers when he tries to the build and the tries to the always sneers when he tries to the tries to the build and the tries to the always sneers when he tries to the tries storage and a building thirty by forty smile. How pure and fair and good all the rest of the world must look to Another plan is for some individ- him, and how cheerless and dusty and

pointed days. Some creamenes vary this plan a little by giving the cream-ery owner so much per pound for gathering the cream, making the butter, and making it ready for mar-thousand times rather than commit it

A Torpedo Launch.

There are many interesting phases of life at Newport (writes a correspondent) upon which one may hope to find time to touch, but the diversified "happening things" of this week rightly claim present attention. Monday dawning clear and bright after a hot Sunday. showed the New York yacht squadron cisco," he said to a reporter, "and in- in the harbor, and promised a most interesting exhibition in the afternoon at the torpedo station, to which Captain Selfridge (an old Boston boy) had bidden a number of his friends, including, besides a large delegation from the aforesaid vachts, Chief Justice Waite and Mr. Justice Blatchford, of the supreme court, ex-Gov. Morgan, and a number of others. After a salute of seventeen torpedoes had been successfully fired, we had an opportunity of witnessing the most wonderful performances of the torpedo launch invented by Lieut. McLean, U. S. N., of which it seems to me that far too little notice has thus far been taken. Suppose we wish to attack a certain port, and the entrance to its harbor is thickly sown with the most deadly of modern fixed epochs in which all the educated men torpedoes. Naturally we wish to destroy those torpedoes, or at least break all the connections with them. Well, alonglimited in both area and age. The Lat- jective point lies a harmless-looking litin world was larger than the Greek, but the launch without a soul on board; and its field, politics, was too narrow. The on the deck of said vessel stand two naval officers, one of them with his fingers English, or rather Anglo-American epoch on the keys of just such a little box as the late Jim Fisk used to call the heads of the departments of the Erie railway. "Go ahead," says the officer, looking through his glass. His comrade depresses the index finger, and the launch starts straight to its destination. "Starboard a little!" Down goes his forefin-ger. "Starboard it is," and, like a thing of life, the boat turns. "Steady! Port a little!" and again it obeys. This is not the Alaska, but it is making good time, and coming up to the line of torpedoes. Of course the enemy is firing at it, but it is a small object, and there are no lives to risk. "Stop her. Let go!" The finger is again on the button, and then there is one more command. "Fire!" There is a tremendous explosion, a volume of water rises into the air and-the road is open, and the ad-When the darkness closes in miral can make the signal for the advance. Something like this happened There was no enemy to speak of, and everybody was so friendly that none could be handling of all the machinery by a single wire.

The Morality Bard.

"I want to get a position for my wife on your paper if I could," said a meek man with a slight tinge of reproach, as he came into the *Boomerang* office yes-terday and sat down on the desk with his coat-tails in the cold, calm depths of

by her washin' and ironin' don't suspect it. I, however, know her great mental scope. I've been married to her twenty-one years next frost, and I've been thrown more or less in contact with her. My soul and hern has communed together time and again, and we have discussed questions of considerable depth off and on. "She writes a good legible hand and

is quick in figures. Whether you want some one to make out bills for pay locals, or write a eulogy on a paid up subscriber, she's your huckleberry. She is a perfect lady, and you might have

Telegraphic Trifies.

A recent correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette offers the following sensi ble suggestions regarding the news col-umns of many of our modern journals: What were formerly the most interesting columns in a metropolitan newspaper are now, in many cases, so filled with trifles told at dreary length that the average reader does little more than skim the head lines, and then turn to local, miscellaneous, and editorial matter for more careful perusal. In former days only important matters were telegraphed, and they succinctly. Now things of insignificent and merely personal interest are told in bungling English, often in fullest detail, and with added comments in the nature of truisms. For instance, something like the following: DRY Run, Dec. 11.-John Foolhardy,

assessor of this township, broke his arm to-day while trying to jump a ditch. Dr. Sawbones was sent for, and came and promptly set the limb, and the arm is doing as well as could be expected, though painful. Now this accident, though a matter

of some consequence to Mr. Foolhardy, and even the doctor who set his bones and got a free advertisement, is of no sort of interest to the other 50,000 readers who already know that all broken arms are painful, and only feel sorry in a general way that anybody should have one. Had Mr. Foolhardy been a celebrity, or even a person of more than ordinary local prominence, or his accident very serious or peculiar, a considerable number of readers would have had a passing interest in the news.

I copy exactly (not from the Gazette), another dispatch, omitting names: "----, Dec. 4, 1882.-Buck ----, who

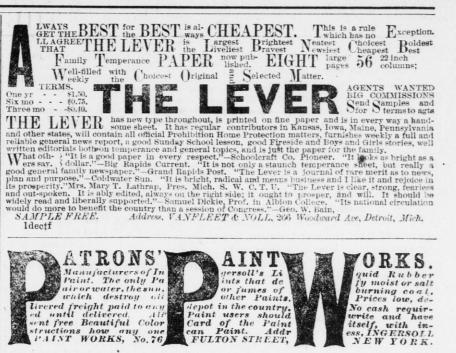
murdered ——, was before the grand jury to-day. The people will not have any law monkeying in his case. They demand that the court give him speedy justice."

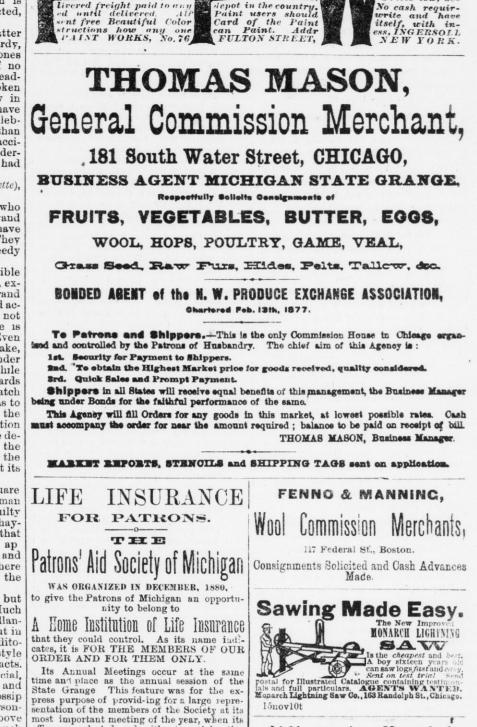
This states nothing of any possible interest to any person in the world, except the witnesses before the grand jury, who have already been notified according to law. Notice that Buck is not yet on trial before the court. He is simply before the grand jury. Even that statement is probably a mistake, for most likely his case only is under consideration by the grand jury, while Buck himself is playing a game of cards in jail. The remainder of the dispatch contains no fact, and no opinion as to the guilt of the accused or finding of the jury It is a meaningless assertion probably intended as a threat to the de fense and the court, but for aught the words indicate might be meant for the prosecution. Who doubts but that its effect was nil? Another dispatch occupying a square

in a paper before me states that a man in a small town in Ohio was found guilty of maliciously setting fire to two hay-stacks. No doubt everybody in that village knew the verdict before it ap peared in the metropolitan paper, and nobody else cared for it, unless there was something remarkable about the man or the crime.

The people want news, of course, but not manifestly worthless news. Much better give them interesting miscellaneous matter, such as is commonly put in supplements, or well-considered editorials which will teach by their pure style as well as their arguments and facts. Readers like news of business, social, political or criminal importance, and like it in detail. They even like gossip and minutize as to celebrated personages, but care nothing for the above class of telegrams that occupy so much space in some newspapers.

MERCHANTS say there is no better way of testing the purity of silk than the simple one of burning a sample;







PARLIAMENTARY LAW Is the cheapest and best. The subject is made o plain that every Citizen or Society member hould have a copy. Circular of commendation free. Price by man prepaid; cloth, 50 cents; leather tucks, Address, J. T. COBE, Schoolcraft or GEO. T. FISH, (Mention this paper.) ROCHESTER, N. F

officers are elected, and without special notice any amendment to the laws and rules governing the Society may be made.

creased at any subsequent period. TI is as-

sessment is graduated according to age, which is an important and listinctive feature ϵ ; this Society—one which should commend it to the

The MUTUAL PLAN adopted by this S ciety provides that an Assessment shall be made ONLY when a member dies, and the amount of that assessment is fixed w) on a

ket-a salesman elected by the patrons once.-Burdette. selling the butter, the same as is the rule in patron cheese factories.

Another plan is for a man to Another plan is for a man to build and equip a factory, furnish the cans to the patrons and conduct the business as suits his own ideas The patrons pay a yearly rental for the use of the cans. The price of one inch of aream, which is rated as a the use of the cans. The price of one inch of cream, which is rated as a pound of butter, is based upon the best quotations of creamery butter in New York or Elgin III. The average price of a pound of butter for one month is paid for one inch of cream, minus five cents. The price of one minus five cents of the price of one minus five cents. The price of one minus five cents of the price of the minus five cents. This gives the ma- tour, William Loomis was conductor ker a margin of five cents per pound of the 'imited exp'ess on when

type of useful womanhood in your William st pped back a few feet, retype of useful womanhood in your wife. If that is the sort of a woman you want, marry Nora Mulligan, your laundress' daughter. She wears cow hide shoes, is guiltless of corsets, never had a sick day in her life, takes in make the acquaintance of the presi-dent's family," said he, 'but the or ders of this company are that all pas-sengers must show' a pass, have a had a sick day in her life, takes in washing, goes out house cleaning, and cooks for a family of seven children, her mother, and three section men who board with her. I don't think she would marry you, because Con. Regan, the track walker, is her style of a man. Let us examine into your qualifications as a model husband after your own matrimonial ideas my how your own matrimonial ideas, my boy. Can you shoulder up a barrel of flour

and carry it down the cellar? Can you saw and split ten cords of hickory wood in the fall so as to have ready

fuel in the winter? Can you spade up half an acre of ground for a kitchen garden? Do you know what will take the limy taste out of the cistern, and can you patch the leak in the kitchen roof? Can you bring home a pane of glass and a wad of putty and repair damages to the sitting room window? glass and a wad of putty and repair damages to the sitting room window? Can you hang some cheap paper on the kitchen? Can you fix the front gate so that it will not sag? Can you do anything about the house that Con. Regan can? My dear boy you see why Nora Muligan will have none of you; she wants a higher type of true man. she wants a higher type of true man-hood. You expect to hire men to do all the man's work about the house, but you want your wife to do everything that any woman can do. Believe me, my dear son, nine-tenths of the girls who play the piano and sing so charmingly, whom you in your lim-ited knowledge set down as "mere butterflies of fashion," are better fit ted for wives than you are for a hus-band. If you want to marry a first class cook and experienced housekeep-make a dress, and to set a tidy table er, do your courting in the intelli-gence office. But if you want a wife, marry the girl you love with dimpled hands and a face like the sunlight, and her love will teach her all these things,

Conductor Loomis and Gen. Grant.

ker a margin of five cents per pound for making and shipping, and yet protects both parties. In addition to the sale of cream, the skimmed milk is thus made available for calves and pigs.—American Bulletin. The Kind of a Wife he Wants. You say you demand the noblest type of useful womanhood in your

Silencing if Not Convincing.

A law of Virginia passed in the year 1662, reads as follows: "Whereas, many babbling Women slander and scandalize their Neighbors, for which their poor Husbands are often involved in chargeable and vexatious Suits and cast in great Damages: Be it enacted. That in Actions of Slander occasioned by the a Ducking for each Five Hundred Pounds of Tobacco adjudged against

The Old Story.

The Journal of Health asserts that no thoughtful mother should rest until she has taught her daughter to do well with a mixture of lime, salt and wood the following things: To make a cup of coffee, to draw a dish of tea, to bake

her on your corps for years and the forked tongue of scandal would never touch you. She's plain, of course, in feature, and has an impediment in one limb, it being shorter than the other by four inches. This gives her an eccentric movement when she walks, like a self-rake reaper; but Lord, you'd never notice that after you come to know and love her.

"She can trill a stanza of poetry occasionally, too, if you give her time to think of a few hard words. She has wrote some as fine things as I have ever saw in the English language. She is better, however, on death than anything else. She loves to turn loose and mourn in easy rhyme at so much per stanza and found.

"She wrote a short poem on the death of a young man in our neighborhood, who was drowned while in a swimming in the Stinking Water Creek. It run something like this:

- "O, treacherous, treacherous tide, Young William for to drownd-To madly yank him off his base And whirl him round and round.
- "We found him in the twilight hour, Freed from his earthly woes; His calm face upward turning, And alkali up his nose.

"His person was sunk in the shifting sand, His mouth was open wide, The Pollywogs nestled in his ears. Beneath the fragrant tide.

"His open-back shirt lay on the shore, And the balance of his trousseau, While his soul went scooting up the flume, Out through the ether blue

"Twas down around the coyote Point We found him when evening fell, And we planted him under the cactus vines, In the shaft of the Mountain Bell.

"Good-bye, William, far away On the edge of a large damp cloud Though you're among the angel gang You needn't feel so doggon proud.

"I will also leave with you a few sonnets which are the work of her pen. You can look them over and let me know in a day or two what salary you feel like paying a woman of her strength of intellect and grip of genius. Till then adieu. I will call again Friday and complete the trade." Without another word he was gone, and he has not been seen since. Later on, however, when we want to double up the subscription of the paper, we will publish another one of these poems. With our present facilities we do not dare to do it.-Lara-

which reign throughout the country, THE TRIBUNE finds inself at the beginning of a A GERMAN paper says that a roof can be made fire proof by covering it new business year enjoying its own fair share of the prevalent prosperity and prepared to make all its several editions thoroughly com-nete. entertaining and valuable. The first ashes, adding a little lampblack to give

burns quickly, flares and blazes, person becomes a member, and cannot be inis partly cotton, or some other cheap stuff is mixed with it; if it burns slowly and makes an ash, it is silk.-Ea change.

GLUE, when mixed with one-fourth part glycerine, is found to have an elasticity and pliability which prevents its cracking when dry. A German chemist in Nuremberg has called attention to this.

"CONGRESS water, Congress water," muttered Cauliflower, "well, flip me up for a bad nickle if that isn't the first time I knew Congressmen drink water.'

BENJAMIN S. MOREHOUSE, a Newark. N, J., lawyer, was sent to prison for thirty days for robbing a client of about \$300. GRANGE SEAL STOLEN.

CAUTION-IMPOSTER! Some one, to me unknown, entered the apartment, where he sed of the Knickerbocker Grange was kept, and stole impressions of said seal on

sheets of paper, and one E. A. Quar-terman has been using said st eets of paper with the stolen impressions on, signing himself "Yours frater-ally," when he was not even a Pa-tron of Husbandry. The letters and seal are generally used to get lists of names from Secretaries of State Gran ges and to impose a paint on Patrons under the idea that they are buying the celebrated "Ingersoll Ready Mixed Paint." All Masters, Over-cers. Lecturers, Secretaries or Patrons of Husbandry, are requested to send this letter to their Grange that this im-

poster may be known. Fraternally. O. R. INGERSOLL, Master Knickerbocker Grange.

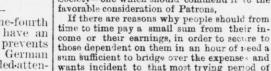
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Strong, Clean, Enterprising.

The Largest Circulation

AMONG

THE BEST PEOPLE.



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.

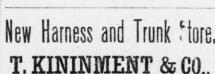
Applications for membership may be made JAMES COOK. J. W. EWING.

Adrian. Eaton Repids. ELIJAH BARTLETT, W. B. LANGLEY, Centreville. GEO. W. EWING, Dryden. R. C. CARPENTER, J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft. Lansing. A. E. GREEN,

Walled Lake. J. L. KENYON, Marshall. A. N. WOODRUFF, Watervliet. J. G. RAMSDELL Traverse City. GEO. PRAY. Woodward Lake.

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. tebltf



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, Breech-Same with Flat Lines...... Same without Breeching..... Double Light Buggy Harness, white 28 00 25.00 trimmed \$25.00 to \$30.00 The same nickletrimmed....\$20.00 to \$50.00

We also make a fine Nickle Trimmed Farm Harness, stitched 6 to the inch, stock all selected, an extra fine article, Breeching, Round Lines, com-

Rejoicing with its readers in the better times

Mr. T. Kininment for the past five years has been foreman tor Mr. A. Vandenburg, and now in order to build up a trade offers special inducements to the Grangers of Michigan, guaranteeing a better class of work than was All orders received under seal of Grange will

be attended to at once and goods may be re-turned at our expense if not found satisfac-tory. Address all orders to

Yours very respectfully T. KININMENT, 117 Canal Street, y Grand Rapids, Mich. 15jully

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 Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,00° pounds through their purchasing agents. Its comp sition is our secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Ober-hottzer. Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock health, and in good condition. It helps to digest and assim late 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 health, an increases the production of eggs It is also of green value to them when molt-ing. It is sold at the low est wholesale frice ing. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODERIDGE ST., DETEOIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO. and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up : 60-1b. boxes (loose), price Eight CENTS per lb., 30-1: boxes (of 6 5-1b. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

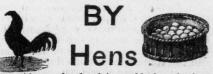
Alabastine

Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durab finish for walls, as it is not held on the way with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone ' e nent that hardens with age, and every additional coat strengthens the wall. Is reary for use by adding hot water, and easily as plied by anvone.

Fifty cents' worth of ALABASTINE wil cover 50 square yards of average wall with two coats: and one coat will produce bett work than car be done with one coat of a yother preparation on the same surface.

For sale by paint dealers everywhert. Send for circular containing the twelve beautiful tints. Manufactured only by ALABASTINE CO.

M. B. CHURCH, Manager, juy1-tf. Grand Rapids, Mich.



Money is earned and cash is saved by knowing how to care for them in health and disease. The *Oldest*, *Finest*, Best Poultry Magazine in the world is the *Poultry Bulletin*, now in its 13th year. If you keep 1 or 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*, 62 Courtland Street, New York. 1dectf

plete, entertaining and valuable. The first aim of THE TRIBUNE is to be the best and foremost newspaper of America. It has its own telegraph line to Washington, it uses the cables freely, and it scours the world for the news, printing all that is useful. Circulars describing THE TRIBUNE premi-

ums, and sample copies of the paper sent free on application. Address simply, 15dec THE TRIBUNE. NEW YORK

mie Boomerang.