

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

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Written and sung at the late meeting of the New Hampshire State Grange, by Walter Kittredge, author of "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." Why should we give up the old farm, Don't you think we'd better go on; I know it will pay, and half clear the way, And make us more healthy and strong.

BY WALTER KITTREDGE.

Some tell us that farming don't pay, This working and tilling the soil ; But why should we stop, or shut up the shop, When there's so much pleasure in toil! Ah! tell us, my good brother John, We soon shall be aged and gray, We'll plant acres of corn,-Our horses are strong, Don't you think good farming will pay?

Don't you love those cattle and sheep, That roam o'er the valley and hill; There's nothing can cheer like a Home on the farm. Then let us move on with a will, We must have the city and town; Also the shop and the mill, But the farmer will thrive, if he's only alive And his acres he only will till If he only will live a true life, And on the old farm will but stsy; Ah! brother, I know if we only will sow, In the end that farming will pay.

As boys we've roamed o'er the hills, In those woods have oft trapped the gray, By the low running brook with pole, line and

hook. We've taken the trout for our prey. And shall we give up the old farm, Let strangers cross the old sill; Better days will yet dawn, if we'll Still plant our corn, And grind it out at the mill.

So brother, we must treasure the home, And not let it go to decay; We will not harbor, but fix up the old place, And tell you that farming will pay.

Leave not the old home, the old farm-Those fields ef verdure so grand, There's no calling now like holding the plow. And tilling this beautiful land. Our father had food and to spare, His children were healthy and strong; Always well fed, never crying for bread Then why shan't we just move along. Ahl yes, we'll keep the old farm Brother John, thus yet come a day, When the kings of the soil, and those Matrons of toil

Agricultural Department. animated step towards Mecca, than Mecca in the wilderness of Ohio. He WHY SHOULD WE GIVE UP THE OLD FARM? always planted his seeds in some rethem grow to be claimed by the wilderness was made to blossom like a rose, and the foundation was trees whose yield to-day forms so important a part of the annual products

of the great State of Ohio. When the trees were large enough for sale, Johnny either sold them, or left them to be sold by some settler for him. In this business he was as of pasteboard, with an immense peak poor got trees for nothing, of others more able he took old clothing, some meal or anything he could use, in exchange. Of those able to pay he demanded money, which he was seldom without. He usually took notes payale at some indefinite period. This done, he paid no more attention to the matter; quite often it was the last time he ever saw the giver of the note. His wants were few, and he cared little about money. He used what money he got in buying Swedenborgion books which he gave to the settlers where he

stayed, and he very often helped poor families in need of the necessaries of life. An old, infirm horse excited his pity. Buying up old broken down horses and leaving them in charge of some one who was pledged to care for them, was another part of this strange man's mission. He had at times quite a drove of aged, and maimed horses under the care of some humane farmer. Inflicting pain on a dumb creature was with him an unpardonable sin. This sympathy extended to the small-

though thus burdened, no pilgrim for apple trees. In latter years this walked with a more devoted heart or second-hand raiment he thought too luxurious, and wore as a principal gar-Johnny Appleseed did to reach his ment an old coffee sack, in the bottom and sides of which he cut holes to thrust his head and arms through. mote picturesque spot, and there let He thought this a cloak good enough for any man to wear. He seldom wore the settlers, whose homes sprang up shoes except in winter. For traveling in the isolated clearings. In this way on rough roads he wore a rude pair of sandals. He bought no covering for his feet, used old cast-off boots or shoes laid for that immense growth of fruit generally unmatched, and wore them while they would stick to his feet. He made his own head gear, for a long time he wore the large tin dipper, in which he cooked his mush while traveling. But it failed to shade his face from the sun. Hence he made a hat

methodical as a merchant. The really in front, and bent down at the sides to protect his face from the heat. He believed it a sin to kill any crea ture for food, holding that the soil produced everything requisite for human subsistance.

He could bear pain with Indian fortitude, a cut or sore he would sear over with a red hot iron, then cure it as a burn. The Indians seeing these qualities or traits in him, regarded him as a "medicine man." During the war of 1812, Johnny, when the frontier settlers were hunted down by the savage allies of Great Britian traveled night and day, warning peopel of approaching danger, visiting every cabin he delivered this message, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, and hath anointed me to blow the trumpet in the wilderness and sound the alarm in the forest; for behold the tribes of the heathen are round about your doors and a devouring flame followeth after them." Refusing food or rest thus he traveled throughout the border, warning people till the danger was past. Thus this eccentric and strangely clad being wandered for er animals, even to insects. He put years through the forest and border settlement, caring for his scattered nurseries, and spreading the tenets of his Swedenborgian faith. He led a blameless and moral life; and likened himself to the primitive Christians. literally taking no thought of the morrow. This coviction made him at all times serenely happy. At one time an itinerant minister holding forth on the public square in Mansfield was denouncing the sins of his life and pride in dress, exclaimed inquiringly Where now is the barefooted Christian traveling to heaven?" Johnny who was lying on his back on the ground near by took the question in its literal sense, raised his bare feet in the air and vociferated, "Here's your primitive Christian !" to the discomfiture of the well dressed missionary. In 1838 Johnny took a solemn farewell of all the families in the eastern part of the State and followed his vocation for the next nine years on' the borders of Ohio and Indiana. In 1847 he died in the cabin of a settler near Fort Wayne, at the age of seventy two years, forty-six of which he had been devoted to his self imposed mission. The physician who was present at his death was heard to inquire what was Johnny Appleseed's religion; he had never seen a man in so placid a state at the approach of death, and so ready to enter upon another

#### Description of a Potato Wanted.

Bro. Cobb :-- I see in the VISITOR an account of a potato called the White Elephant. I would like to have a full description of the potato, quality, depth of eye, early or late, good shape, what soil is desirable for its cultivation. I follow retailing my produce to families in the city of Portland. My success depends upon the quality of vegetables and fruit I produce. Can you describe the potato in the VISITOR?

Yours fraternally, JACOB JOHNSON. EAST PORTLAND, Multnomah Co., Oregon, January 5, 1883.

[Will some one answer these enquiries from a brother many thousand miles away. It is likely the information will be of use to many others besides this Oregon Patron.-ED.]

#### Down with the Blind Bridle.

The American Farmer, in speaking against the use of the blind bridle, says: We know not who invented this instrument of horse torture, but we know that he did not understand the anatomy and physiology of the eye of a horse. Human vision is binocular-that is, we see the same object with both eyes-and so adjust the axis of vision that the object appears single, though seen with both eyes. But the eyes of the horse are placed on the side of the head and the axis of each eye is nearly at right angles with the longitudinal line of the body, so that it is impossible that the same object can be distinctly seen with two eyes. Now, by binding the eyel in the direction in which it was intended in its construction that it should see, it is forced to use an oblique vision, as if we should cover the front of our optics and be compelled to see only by the corner of our eyes. This unnatural and constrained use of the eye must, to a greater or less extent, impair vision, if not entirely destroy it. The object for which the blind bridie is used is not accomplished by it. A horse is more readily frightened when he cannot see the object of his dread than if he can have a fair view of it. But it is surprising to observe with what tenacity hold on to an absurd and cruel practice, when a moment's reflection would teach them better. Nineteen out of twenty horses you see in harness have a blind bridle on, and if you ask the owner to explain its benefits, or why he uses it. he will be utterly unable to give a rational answer. We are not surprised that draught horses are subject to diseased eyes—we wonder that they are not all blind."

Break, and raise one or more crops of wheat, or other small grain, before beginning your forest plantation. The second year, plow and prepare your land as you would for corn. Harrow and mark out, four feet each way. Plant in Spring, sure, as soon as the ground is in good condition. How old should my trees be, from

WILL EXPIRE WITH THIS ..

seed? One or two years, according to variety.

How much help will I need to do my planting? Three men make a good team for for-

est tree planting-two with spades and one to carry the trees. They first take a row each, and prepare the holes. The carrier thrusts the trees in, and the men with the spades compact the soil about the trees. In dry soil pack it firmly; in wet soil this will not

How many trees can these three men et in a day?

From 3,600 to 4,500 in ten hours. How deep should the trees be set? From one to two inches below the col-

How many trees do I need per acre,

planted in this way? Twenty-seven hundred and twenty.

What varieties would you advise me to set?

The kinds that do best in your locality, if there are any plantations, or native trees about you.

There are no trees near by but the otton-wood.

Then set the black walnut, butternut, green and white ash, soft maple, and box elder, or ash-leaved maple, and the cotton-wood also, if you like it.

Shall I plant each variety by itself? Yes, with the exception of the wal-nut and butternut. To make valuable trees these latter must be set from one to two rods apart each way. The other trees act as nurses to them. Walnuts by themselves do not succeed set four feet each way. In after years, in thin-ning out, you leave the walnuts and the timber becomes valuable. Deciduous trees are never seen growing near ma-ture walnut trees. They die out of themselves if not removed.

Can I grow any kind of crop among ny young trees? No. sir.

Shall I cultivate them in any w .?? Cultivate for two years as you would corn-just as faithfully, but not later than you would corn, or you will get an aftergrowth that will not mature. Do the black walnuts transplant well? Yes, sir, if you cut the tops down to six or eight inches before planting. Do any or all of these varieties of trees need after pruning? But very little. If more than one leader, cut back all but one to within six inches of the body. This will give vou a well shaped tree- Do the pruning after the leaves fall and before freezing. Is it not better for me to plant seeds where I want the trees than to plant the seedlings?

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#### OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

Th e report for January 1 received by the secretary of state from 828 correspondents, representing 649 townships, indicate that in 1882 clover seen yielded slightly less than one and one-half bushels to the acre. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are in fine condition. In answer to the question, "Has wheat during December suffered injury from any cause ?" 698 correspondents answer "No" and 52, or about one in 15 answer "yes." The price of all grades of wheat is a trifle higher January 1, than the first of the preceding month. In the southern four tiers of counties the ground was fairly protected by snow during most of the month of December. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in December at 289 elevators and mills or about one-half the number in the state, was 1,263,000. The total number of bushels reported marketed in the five months from August to December was 6,585,000. A carefully prepared estimate indicates that, in addition to the amount required by those supplied with wheat directly from farmers' bins, nearly 11,-500,000 bushels of the wheat crop of 1882 are yet in farmers' hands. There is no data on which to base an estimate as to what portion of this amount is marketable wheat. The only figures obtainable bearing on the question are in the crop report of August. They show that more than 11,000,000 als are badly damaged and much of it made worthless by the rain in the early part of that month. Much damaged wheat was doubtless used for seed and more is likely to be placed on the market and disposed of at some price, though of no value except for feed.

Will tell you that farming will pay.

#### Johnny Appleseed .- The Man who had a Mania for Planting Apple Trees.

## COMPILED BY A. D. P. VAN BUREN.

Jonathan Chapman, better known as "Johnny Appleseed," was born in Boston about the year 1775. He early drifted to western Pennsylvania where in its wild frontier life his mania for planting appleseeds was first discovered. Tired of the rapid settlement of that wilderness he soon pushed out for the west. In 1801 he visited Ohio with a horse-load of appleseeds which he had gathered from the cider presses of western Pennsylvania. He planted his seeds on the fertile spots, on the banks of the Licking Creek. For the next five years we lose track of him. He was no doubt, planting nurseries in other parts of the wilderness, as in 1806 he was seen by a settler drifting down the Ohio river in two canoes lashed together, and loaded with appleseeds, destined for the western border of the white settlement. He passed by Marietta, and up the Muskingim river, and up its tributaries, along on whose banks he planted his seeds; selecting, as usual, the most fertile spots-the rich loamy grounds along the streams. He often planted as high as a bushel of seed in one locality, then enclosed the spot with a slight fence, or guard of brush, when he would leave the place till the trees had in a measure grown. The cance voyage of 1806 was the only jour-

ney of that kind. All his other journeys were made on foot over the old trail leading from Fort Duquesne to Detroit, by way of Fort Sandusky, known as "the second route through the wilderness of Ohio."

Planting one stock of seeds, he returned to Pennsylvania for another, which he gathered from the cider presses in different places. He first carried the seeds in linen bags, but the dense underbush hostile with thorns and briars made leathern bags the only safe ones for his purpose. Sometimes the bags found transportation on the back of an old, broken down horse, but more often on his own sturdy shoulders. He was a man of vigorous muscle, and great endurance, or he could not have stood the long weary journeys through the lonely and trackless wilderness for so many years, journeys in which he was loaded like a mule ascending the Andes. But still off clothing he had taken in exchange

out the fire in the camp, in the woods because the wind blew the mosquitoes into the flame, saying as he quenched the blaze-"God forbid that I should build a fire for my comfort which should be the means of destroying any of his creatures." He once built a fire at the end of a hollow log in which he intended to pass the night, but finding a bear and her cubs occupying it, he removed the fire to the other end slept in the snow rather than disturb the bears. A snake having bit him, a friend asked him in regard to it. Johnny drew a long sigh and replied-"poor fellow ! he only just touched me, when I in an ungodly passion put the heel of my scythe in him and went home." While at work in the woods a hornet got underneath his shirt, and although repeatedly stung by the enraged incect, he deliberately took off his shirt, and liberated the intruder. His friend laughed at him and asked why he did not kill the little imp, to which Johnny replied-"It would not be right to kill the poor thing, for it did not intend to hurt me."

Pruning and grafting apple trees was a sin in his eyes. Next to his love for apple tree culture or planting was his love for Swedenborg's writings. At the end of a long journey as he lay stretched on the floor of frontiersmen's cabin, with his knapsack for a life. pillow, he would ask the inmates if they would like to hear "some news right fresh from heaven." Then taking a volume of Swedenborg he would begin reading from it to them. He scattered Swedenborg's books among the settlers where he went, as he did his apple trees. When the books grew scarce with him, he would divide a volume into parts, leaving a part at each home, in a settlement, telling them they could exchange as fast as they read their installment. This worked culiously, sometimes when a backwoodsman who had got the last chapter, would get the next to his and thus read the book through backwards. The personal appearance of Chapman was as singular as his character. He was a small wiry man, quick and restless in his motions and conversation ; his beard though not long, was unshaven, his hair was long and dark. and his eyes black and sparkling. He lived the roughest life, camping out in the woods, or, if sleeping in a house, occupying the floor, his dress was an indiscribable medley, composed of cast-

#### A Substitute for Black Walnut.

Black birch, which is rapidly coming into favor, is a close grained and very handsome wood, and can be easily stained to resemble walnut exactly. It just as easy to work, and is suitable for nearly, if not all, the purposes to which black walnut is at present applied. Birch is much the same color as cherry, but the latter wood is now very scarce, and conse-quently dear. It is a dfficult thing to obtain cherry at \$50 a thousand feet, while birch wood can be had at any saw mill at \$10 per thousand feet. When properly stained, it is almost impossible to distinguish the difference between it and walnut, as it is susceptible of a beautiful polish equal to any wood now used in the manufacture of furniture. In the forests throughout Ontario birch grows in abundance, especially if the land is not too boggy. There is a great difference in the wood of different sections. Where the land is high and dry the wood is firm and clear; but if the land is low and wet the wood has a tendency to be soft and of a bluish color. In all the northern regions it can be found in great abundance; and as the trees grow to such great size, little trouble is experienced in procuring it in large quantities .-Toronto Globe

#### Temper of Cream,

The tempering of cream is one of the most important operations in buttermaking. This is especially true in cold weather. The different parts of cream are affected differently by heat. A can of cream may be placed in a kettle of hot water and heated till the thermometer indicates 62deg. to 65deg. without having heated the butter globules in the cream at all. This will not ordinarily be the case, it is true, but it is liable to be, and it is approximately so in all cases where the heating is rapid. Cream should be kept warm for several hours before churning that it may become warmed through. Or, if it is necessary to temper it hastily, it should be raised considerably above the churning temperature and suffered to fall back, which it will do in a short time.

#### Forest Tree Planting.

#### AN INTERVIEW WITH A PRACTICAL TREE-PLANTER.

Mr. A. R. Whitney, of Franklin Grove, Ill., well known as a successful nar-seryman, orchardist, and forest-tree planter, was lately interviewed in the presence of one of the editors of the Farmers' Review, by a gentleman who has recently entered a timber claim in Dakota, The replies of Mr. Whitney to the questions propounded him, were exactly such as will give to men, everywhere, who have located similar claims, the precise information they desire, and they were noted down for the general good of the tree-planting public-a public rapidly augmenting in numbers in all the Western States and Territories. What Mr. Whitney says upon this subject is based on personal experience running through more than half an ordinary lifetime. He knows the West as he knows his own farm and orchard. We believe this interview one of the most valuable contributions to practical horticultural knowledge that has appeared for many a day. The talk was conducted in about the following style. Claim Owner-Mr. Whitney, in common with many persons from my county, I have been up north to see "The Prom-ised Land," and, as most people do who go there, I have located a claim under the homestead act. I am going to Da-kota to make my home, and I want you to give me all the information you can,

consistent with old friendship and good nature, concerning planting a forest and its after care. Mr. Whitney-What I know is at your

service. In the first place, how shall I prepare my land? It is high and dry prairie.

My experience is that it is not best. If you want to plant the seeds, plant in nursery rows and cultivate one season before transplanting.

I hear a great deal about the catalpa of late. You do not mention it in the list you gave me. Will it not do for me?

Your location is too far north. It is doing well in Green and Ida counties, Iowa, about the latitude of Milwaukee. would not recommend it farther north, though it sometimes does well.

With my plantation nicely established. with trees four feet apart, when should begin to thin them out?

Eighth to tenth year, according to growth.

How many should I remove?

Every other row running north and south. This will give the remaining trees more air and sun.

At what time of year shall I do this thinning?

Do it in August.

Why? If you cut in August and let the trees remain untrimmed till Winter you get better wood for fuel or any other farm purpose. Besides this, the young suckers from the stumps will start and be killed by the succeeding Winter, and the next year none will appear to amount to anything.

To what economic use besides fuel can I put these saplings?

Use them for fence posts and to spike on in place of boards to complete the fence; for poles and stakes and other uses.

When will it be necessary, or useful, to again thin out?

In four or five years begin thinning the other rows, removing every other tree, or the weaker ones.

Of the different kinds of timber you have advised me to plant which, in your opinion, will prove the most remunerative?

Ash and soft maples will give the quickest returns. The walnut will be most valuable, but it will be later.

I have a few acres of rather low, wet land. Can I plant any kind of trees to advantage on this land?

Yes, the willow, either the golden or the gray, sometimes called white. Cultivate and thin out the same as the other plantation. You may drain the land and plant the other varieties as I have told you.

Can I allow any kind of stock to run in my timber lot?

After the fourth year you can admit either sheep or calves. You must protect from stock when young or your plantation will be ruined.-Farmers Review.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

# The Grange Visitor

SCOOLCRAFT, - FEBRUARY 1

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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 offerin 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 Is he doing so? No. Does he furnish any good reason for abandoning his work for weeks? No Can the business of the people be safe ly entrusted to the hands of a man whose selfishness stands out so promi nently as to disgust even his friends? No. Is Mr. Ferry so stupid that be cannot see the manifest determinat tion of the people to repudiate the machine politician of which he is just now a conspicuous example?

Mr. Ferry's chances for Senatorial succession would have been better had he been attending steadily to business in Washington since Dec. 1st. Th time will come when the supporters of Mr. Ferry will abandon him and we think it will be before the 4th of

March. We hope so for the reputation of the State. Fifth. We have learned that some of the most active friends of Senator Ferry will endeavor to concentrate their strength and influence in favor of Thos. W. Palmer of Detroit and as we have been enquired of as to certain charges prejudicial to Mr. Palmer, which appeared in the GRANGE VISITOR in the year 1880, we have copied from the July 1st number of that year a political cate chism. The crookedness implied in this catechism met with no more than a flat denial at the time by the press that was most earnestly pushing his efforts to secure the nomination for Governor. This estimate from the Lansing Republican was written at the time this little bit of history was new and fragrant with the com pulsory restitution by this candidate for Senatorial honors. We have no malice toward Mr. Palmer, but we have great pride in Michigan, and should be sorry to see her record tarnished by the presence in the the United States Senate as one of the representatives of a confessed trespasser upon her property, set apart for the support of its educational inter-

ests. POLITICS OUT OF THE GRANGE -POLITI

CAL CATECHISM. Question-What constitutes the pri mary school fund of Michigan? Answer-The proceeds of sales of land granted by the United States to the people of this State for educational pur-

Q.-Which land was so granted? A .- The sixteenth section of every township in the State is reserved. Q.-How is this disposed of

A.-Either for cash in full, or one quarter cash and the remainder on time at seven per cent interest annually. Q-Is there any distinction in the pri

mary school lands? A .- Yes; the lands which contain valuable pine lands are held at a higher price than the lands valuable only for agricultural purposes Q.-How is the quality of land deter-

mined? A.-Applicants who wish to buy primary school lands at the lowest price must make affidavit that they contain no pine timber, and are valuable for agricul-

tural purposes only. Q-What is meant by a passage at the top of page seven of the last annual report of the Commissioner of the State Land Office for the year ending Sept. 30, 1879, in which there is said to have been collected \$4,184.92 principal, and \$206 78 expenses. for the conveyance of papers soon.

well to the devoted, unselfish swamp land angels.

This charge of trespass was confessed and cl nched by the payment of over \$4 000, and i. is an impertinence on the part of the 'riends of Mr. Palmer to underts ke to push him to the front. The ; o itical party that under takes to carry such weights invites burial at the hands o its friends

#### DELINQUENTS TAKE NOTICE.

We shall make up our annual list of Masters and Secretaries Feb. 15. Names of Masters and Secretaries not reported to us before that date will of necessity be omitted.

THE report of the committee on pat ent rights at the late State Grange which was adopted, invites the Subordinate and Pomona Granges of the State to take such definite action in the matter as will bring to the knowledge of Senators and Representatives in Congress their desire for the immediate passage of the bill known as the Burrows Bill which passed the House of Representatives and now awaits the action of the Senate. We suggest that every Grange set forth by a preamble or statement of fact, the annoyance, injury and loss to which every individual who uses any modern implement or invention, is liabile, and forward such statement with the action of the Grange thereon to their Representative in Congress and to both the Senators from this State. This, to say the least, will be different from the customary petition and will show these legislative gentlemen two things. First, that the Grangers are not all dead; and secondly, that they know what they want and why, and don't mean to subside until their wants in this matter are complied with.

WE were at Lansing on the 23d and 24th ult., to attend the annual meeting of the Superintendents of the Poor and Union Association. This association includes all persons interested officially or otherwise in charitable institutions and societies and seeks to systematize necessary work, diffuse a knowledge of better methods, and by a better personal acquaintance and an interchange of vews and experiences promote harmonious action, ask for intelligent legislation and by this recognition of the benefits of co-operation, secure some of its benefits. The day sessions were held in Pioneer Hall, in the State Capitol. The evening sessions in the hall of the House of Representatives. This was the tenth annual session and proved we think of greater interest and real value than any that preceded it, The subject of the paper read by us, involves questions both economic and humane of vital interest to the people of the State. We therefore thought it might be properly presented to our readers. Aside from this there were several valuable papers read and discussed. We hope to find time and space to review some of those

PRESENT POLICY OF THE STATE IN CAR-ING FOR THE INSANE.

"The present policy of the State in caring for the insane" is the subject assigned us for consideration. It may seem, perhapa, a little presumptous for us to assume to present opinions and Corrections we find some valuable upon a subject that has been given statistics and suggestions. He esti over to a very considerable extent to the direction of scientific gentlemen cile accommodations in first-class in not only in this but in all the other stitutions for each patient is nearly \$2,-States. It may readily be inferred that if the

of the State Board of Charities,

mates that the investment in domi-

000; and the average cost of mainte-

nance and attendance when all items

\$7 31 per week, if six per cent interest

on the money invested is considered, as

it should be, entering as it does as a

rule into taxation from year to year.

Records and statistics show that of

80 or 90 per cent must have "shelter

The question, then, presented by this

be cared for in such manner as to meet

To securely keep and comfortably

first make a permanent building in-

The poor we not only have with us

are all the while on the increase, and

three-fourths of those for whom we

build these costly institutions are from

the indigent or pauper class. There-

we must bestow shall be most effect-

If, as has been assumed by those

physicians who are specialists in re-

gard to insanity, that "expensive hos

pitals, of magnificent exterior and

costly finish, supplied with every

requisite suggested by science, and

conducted by men of special reputa-

essential as remedial and curative

agents for those whose mental malady

is still within the reach of human

more, for we are to-day providing ex-

tensive hospital accommodations for

We are not disposed at this time to

a percentage of those admitted to these

Conceding the duty of the State to

vestment of \$2,000?

ive.

policy of the State had met our unqualified approval we should have promptly declined a consideration of the subject, and have been ready to join with the statesmen and philan-

thropists of Michigan who seldom all the inmates but a small percentage lose an opportunity of lauding her institutions. Less than half a century are permanently cured. Not less than has passed since Michigan assumed the position, dignity and independence of a State, and in that brief time hope of recovery or of very considershe has taken a stand second to none in able mental improvement. fostering education and charitable in stitutions. He University takes rank with the first educational institutions in the land. Her common school sysgraded school, where not only the common English branches are taught, maintain an epileptic, or a poor, debut often the languages and all the mented wreck of humanity, must we intermediate studies.

She was the first State to establ sh an Agricultural College, the first to try the experiment of founding a alway, but those who are dependent State school for indigent children. Nor has she been less liberal toward the unfortunate.

"With open-handed philanthropy" the blind have been provided for at fore it is a matter of first importance to determine how the charity which Lansing, the deaf and dumb at Flint, the insane at Kalamazoo and Pontiac, and responding to a pressing demand, her Legislature has generously appro priated a large sum of money to provide still other accommodations for people who must be restrained and protected by the State. The criminal class who have run the gauntlet of the courts and received their sentences are tion in their several departments," are provided with accommodations at Lansing Adrian, Ionia, or Jackson. But in looking over the field we find that with all this preparation to educate; this vast outlay to restrain the vicious skill, then has our State to this unfor tunate class done its full share and and criminal class, and such extensive preparations to care for the deaf, dumb, blind and insane, the needs of the latter class are increasing faster than in several hundreds who are incurable and have been for many years, as deour liberality we have been able to provide. Statistics show that in our termined by the highest authority in two State institutions but one half of this department of medical science. the insane and demented persons of the State are now confined: the other discuss, or take exception to the theo half, not less than 1,000 in all, are in ry that for hospital purposes the policy porhouses or among the people-the of the State is correct; but if so small State has no room for them.

With these unpleasant facts staring State institutions are permanently us in the face it seems eminently prop- cured, it seems proper and reasonable er to inquire into, discuss and criticise to inquire whether a large per cent of the policy of the State. That the those pronounced incurable by the quently of poverty and old age, alto-State as such is willing to do its full highest medical authority, should which the limbs totter and the mental duty to each and every dependent through all the remaining years of tissues give way. We behold them

#### FEBRUARY 1, 1883.

From a paper entitled "Hospitals, care and treatment, but also asylum accommodations for every insane perand Asylums for the insane; shall we distinguish between them and proson in the State, and yet but about onevide for the latter at less expense," half of the class so afflicted are now by Henry W. Lord, a former Secretary occupants of State institutions.

If, with the completion of our first hospital known as the Kalamszoo Asylum, we had supplemented that work by the construction, at one fifth of the cost of the P intiac institution, of an asylum for the incurable insane, with ample provision to meet all their wants, and had built other asylums as are included is \$5 per week, or about needed, by the use of perhaps even less money than the State has already expended, we should not have been in that deplorable condition that we find ourselves to-day-unable to furnish either asylum or hospital accommodations for nearly ont-half the insane of the State. We have referred to a paper of Henry W. Lord. and protection," without a reasonable His classification of the inmates of a hospital of 600 insane persons is painfully instructive, but as he has had unusual facilities for forming an intelligent fact is this: Cannot our incurable insane opinion, we are prepared to believe that his classification and conclusions all their actual wants-in short, to are reliable. Referring to a building tem is perhaps as complete as that of make them as comfortable as they are constructed for the accomodation of any other State. Every village has its now-at one-half the cost, or even less? 600 insane, we quote from his paper as follows :

> Among the 600 involved in this great calamity, there will be found at least 50 epileptics, with scarce a prospect of cure as to one of them. These give the medical superintendent more anxiety than all the rest, and are more disturb ing to the household; they should never be sent to such an institution, if possible to provide for them otherwise.

There will be found from 30 to 50 patients whose malady is euphoniously called dipsomania, many of whom, though wildly, often violently or dangerously insane when committed to the institution, are cured within 24 hours, and permanently cured, if permanently restrained; but they rarely stay long before means are taken to discharge them, and in a few weeks they are discharged cured-some of them perhaps several times each, and their cases go to make up the average of recoveries in official reports. In this afflicted community of 600, the victums of vicious practices will equal in number the epileptics and the intemperate combined. There will be at least 100 of them, and these, the most miserable, disgraced and degraded of all, are generally so far de-moralized, both in body and mind, before they are sent to an insane asylum, that nothing of much value in human form can be reared upon the ruins they bring, and as a class, in estimating recoveries, they have to be almost ex-cluded from hope.

If there is in the State where our asylum is supposed to be located, no institution for the feeble-minded, we shall find among the 600 at least 40 who are in a kind of semi-idiotic condition, besides such of these as shall be included in the classes already mentioned. These are of course to be added to the incurable inmates, so far as probabilities go. There will also be at least 100 elderly people suffering various degrees of de mentia, in many cases the product of exhausting labor, mental or physical, complicated with affliction and disappointment: the product not unfre through our tears.

22x28 INCHES

#### THE SENATORIAL TUSSEL.

Our official duties so completely engrossed our time when in Lansing last week that we failed to interview members on the senatoria! question. Two or three things, however, came to the surface to which we must refe . First. Three months ago personally, we were aeither Ferry nor an i F rry.

Second, Weknew, as we know now, that as a matter of right and justice to the ag icultural class of the great State of Michigan that the Senator elected by this Legislature should be selected from this class. He should be a representative farmer of bread views and la ge business experience. But we have felt it in our bones that no such man would be elected, and up to this winter no such man appears to have been thought of by the men whose prerogative it is to make Senators.

Third. We find that in this Legislature are twenty-six Grangers and that no Granger in the State has received a sin; le vote for Senator. We hope that some of these apprehensive fellows who are always atraid these Grangers are going into p litics in a body, will make a note of this and re member i st least until we have another election.

Fourth. We said at the outset we were neither Ferry nor anti-Ferry three months ago. From what came to us incidentally while at Lansing we are now anti-Ferry without discount or abatement. While it may not be true, yet the statement came to us so direct that we received it as true, that Ferry asks his supporters to stick to him every day until the fourth of March if no election is had before that time. If we were of that body and had voted regularly every time our name was called, for Thos. W. Ferry, we should, regardless of precedent or lands of the State, under the claim of friendship, from the moment that we were satisfied the Ferry machine was to be run in such utter disregard of the public interest, give our vote and influence to some other man.j The very fact that he secured rooms early for his lobby, and has himself remained in Lansing to generalissamo his forces is good and sufficient reason for repudiating Mr. Ferry. He is a Senator under obligation to the State to perform faithfully and to the best of his ability the duties that pertain

certain tracts of primary school lands, part paid, stripped; and certain other tracts part paid, stripped, and forfeited,

at \$4 per acre? A .- This means that some person bought the land from the State as primary school land, paying \$1 per acre down, then cut off the valuable pine timber, omitting to pay the remaining \$3 due, or the interest and taxes there. on, and in case of certain tracts, allowed the land to be forfeited to the State? Q .- How did this effect the primary

school funds? A. -It was robbed on every acre of land, principal and interest; and the valuable timber was cut off, so .that the

land could probably never be sold for any price; while if its true value had not been misrepresented by perjury, the school fund would have received a much larger sum. Q -To whom was the original certifi-

cate of primary school lands issued for these tracts?

A .- To the late Charles Merrill, of Detroit, several years ago. Q .- Who repurchased the lands, an

paid the large sum of \$4,391.70 for the onveyance of them and expenses? A.—Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit,

son-in-law of Chas. Merrill. Q .- What could have induced Mr. Pal-

mer to make so large an investment in lands stripped and forfeited?

A .- The commissioner's report does not show, but from its being classed among the collectors for trespass, there 18 good reason to believe that the State trespass agent, under the law, seized certain pine logs cut by Mr. Palmer's authority and that the matter was settled by the above large payment, rather than allow it to go into the courts. Q.-Was there any further transaction of the same tried?

A .- The next annual report of the land commissioner will show.

LAND LOOKER. July 16th, 1868, the Lansing Republi-

can in an editorial says:

"The supreme court in the case of Heather and Allison vs. the Commis-sioner of the State Land Office has refused with costs the application of the relators for a mandamus. This disposes of the rights claimed by E. B. Ward, Tom Palmer, and their compeers. Banded together to steal the unsold pine legal title, they have been beaten. The sale which will take place in September, will be for cash, and the State will realize from the lands not less than one million of dollars."

The article from which we quote winds up as follows:

"The policy of the State is triumphant, and proves a certain death-blow to the hopes of the bonded aristocracy if successful, would have been who, made rich at the expense of the people. This land will be sold at its value to all who wish to buy, and will iall into the hands of hundreds of by instead a half dozen men ...o were willing t to this high and responsible office. stake their all for the money. Far-

WE have had frequent enquires from

all parts of the State as to the reliability of Mr. B. J. Zudzense, emigration agent, whose advertisement was in the VISITOR last fall, and whose communications have since appeared in our columns. These enquirers have all given orders to Mr. Zudzense for help, and as the average white man is somewhat uncertain they want their confidence strengthened. We learn too that the parties at the other end of the line are also somewhat anxicus. On their part they want additional assurance that the o ders roceived by the agent are from good bona fida parties. We also learn that the Grange of the United States is favorably known to these people. We are therefore glad of an opportunity to assure both parties that we have good reason to believe, and do believe that Mr. Zudzense is acting in good faith as an emigration agent, and on the other hand the persons who have sent this agent orders for men or women help are of the most reliable class of citizens. The people, who have made these orders for help. mostly Patrons of Husbandry-farmers-have

ordered what they want, will treat the persons who are sent them well, and pay them just what they agree, no more or less. We hope the enterprise will be a SILCCESS.

WE are under renewed obligations to true. Hon. Wm. B. Williams, late Railroad Commissioner, for a copy of his tenth annual report. Also to Deputy Commissioner Ransom for favors from the Commissioner's office. With the report, 1s a valuable railroad map of both the upper and lower peninsulars, showing their lines and connections very distinctly. and also township and county subdivisions. We hope to find time soon to carefully examine the report; and when we do, shall give our readers a summary of some parts of it.

SEND postal card with name and ad-'320 Acres Free."

A CIRCULAR from D. Putnam, Acting its support of State institutions. And our business sagacity. Principal of the State Normal School, our public men and officials seldom | In treating this whole subject, the extends a general invitation to persous lose an opportunity to claim for Mich- State, through its constituted auintending to become teachers to avai, a place in the front rank of States thorities, has failed to comprehend all themselves of the advantage, which this most noted for their benevolent and these facts, and has expended money State institution furnish +.

lass no one will deny. That its policy is not sound is shown by the fact quarters, to the exclusion under the that the demand for more room ex. present policy of the State of those ceeds the supply so large a part of the who, by reason of recent mental untime. It is the purpose of this paper soundness, offer hopeful cases of treatto briefly assign some reasons for this ment, could such treatment be had at condition of things so unfortunate for once under the most favorable condithose who from time to time are over- tions.

taken with this mental malady that If the facts are as alleged, that in destroys the value of life itself. mental diseases the chances of recov-

The present policy of the State in ery diminish with every day's delay caring for the insane, prompted as it in providing curative treatment; is by good intentions, seems to us in with the best conditions and surround its practical application to be wanting ings; if a diseased mental condition is in the very essential elements of hu- liable to become chronic if the cause is manity and economy. Under the not early removed; if our State instipresent system of constructing pala- utions are now filled to their utmost tial buildings for all the insane, so much capacity and nearly as many more intime is necessary that comparatively sane are in our poor-houses, jails, prisfew who become insane receive at once ons, and cared for by friends; if more the best medical treatment, which for than one half of those now in our asyour present purpose we shall pre lums have been pronounced incurable sume our State institutions furnish by the medical authorities in charge those who are committed to their care. of these institutions, it seems none too That prompt treatment, so soon soon to question the policy of the State

mental disease is clearly de- in caring for the insane. veloped is of vital importance, provide hospital accommodations and and that on such treatment largely depends the chances of cure, curative treatment for this dependent we believe is one of the funda- class, the great and fatal mistake into which it has fallen seems to have been mental facts in the theory and experience of the medical profession. in not providing seasonable asylum That every week's delay interposes accommodations for all those who in greater difficulties to the skill of the the opinion of the best medical authorphysician is everywhere accepted as ity are consigned to that condition of

nopelessness that demands simply The policy of the State so far has shelter, protection and such maintainbeen to erect mammoth establish- ance as shall make them as comfortments and equip them with every con- able as possible. This need not and venience that modern civilization has does not require a palatial habitation devised, and with little restriction as with such expensive appointments as to cost. Here, then, when completed, belong to and go to make up one of are congregated several hundred of our modern hospitals. There is a distinctive difference in these unfortunates, preference being

given to the inmates of county houses, the meaning of the two words "hos who, two years after their admittance pital" and "asylum," generally used to one of these, institutions become interchangeably. While an asylum is the wards of the State for the rest of a place of "shelter, protection, and their lives if not claimed by friends or | refuge," its real significance does not discharged cured. include the curative means or proces-

ses which pertain to and are a part of These costly structures have been dress plainly written, to H. C. Davis, filled as soon as completed, and a hospital. In our care and manage-Ass't General Passenger Agent, St. "meantime the mental malady goes ment of this unfortunate class we, as a Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R., on," apparently increasing in greater State, have overlooked this important St. Paul, Minn., for full particulars ratio than population, and the State distinction, and practically combined and sectional map of North Dakota two years or more behind in its prepa- the objects of hospital and asylum in country. See advertisement headed rations to adequately provide for the one building and under one manageinsane, seeks to maintain its estab- ment. What has been done is more lished reputation for liberality in creditable to our philanthropy than to

chari ble enterprises.

their lives occupy such expensive ourselves expectation of relief deny "until after life's fitful fever they sleep well.' There will also be 25 or 30 patients of different shades of chronic diseases who

have come from other institutions, or have been several times before in the one under consideration, to be added as probably incurable to those we have mentioned. These several classes are of the obvi-

ous and palpable cases apparently without remedy.

There is among those not so specified a large number that will not recover, sufficiently large to justify the remark that in all, but 75 or 80 patients out of the 600 who may be deemed curable. While it is probably true that of the 600 under treatment at any one time not more than 10 or 12 per cent will recover. it is possible that of the whole number received in any one year 25 in 100 may be cured; but as there would be no way of designating with more than approximate certainty, even after some weeks or months of the treatment in hospital, which particular patients would make up per cent, we will include with them 15 per cent more, making 40 in each 100 to be selected from among the most hopeful, and to be regarded as curable, though we know from experience and observation that but 25 of them, if so many, will really recover.

We propose to select after ample time for study of the several cases in hospital, forty patients from each hundred re-ceived, making 240 out of 600, in whose behalf we will continue the rate of expense contemplated-\$2,000 each for hospital building, or \$7.31 each for maintenance—thus leaving 60 in each 100, or 360 of the 600 to be supported on a different scale of expenditure, though with equal solicitude and no less attention to their comfort. We shall find, if the scheme is practicable, that such an abatement of expenses may be made on the whole as would enable Michigan to provide well for all of her insane at an expense now appropriated to one-half of them.

Secretary Lord has gone on and elaborted his ideas of what an economical expenditure of the excess sunk in "monumental establishments" might accomplish in the comfortable maintenance of the demented and insane who now occupy space to the exclusion of those recent cases for whom there is at least a ray of hope. And here it seems in place to sustain that opinion and show by evidence calculated to call in question the economic policy of the State in its care of the insane, by citing the experience of the Superintendents of the Poor of Allegan county in their care of the pauper insane of that county. In answer to enquiries addressed to S. S. Dryden, a Superintendent of the Poor of Allegan county, we received the following reply : J. T. COBB, Esq. - My Dear Sir: enough to provide not only hospital Yours of the 15th at hand and I hasten

### FEBRUARY 1, 1883.

Allegan insane asylum was built in 1876. Its cost was \$1,500 Will accommodate 20 inmates; expense of running per annum \$250; cost per week for each person \$2 25; medical treatment per annum \$50; estimated cost if house were full \$2 00 each, per week.

We commenced with 15 incurable insane returned to us from the asylum in the support of other public chariat Kalamazoo. Of this original 15, five have been discharged cured, showing a cure of 33 per cent of the whole number pronounced incurable by the medical authorities of the Kalamazoo asylum. We are highly gratified with the experiment, and are fully of the opinion that quite a large proportion of the number sent to Kalamazoo and Pontiac could be better cared for at home. Yours very truly, S. S. DRYDEN, Supt.

ALLEGAN, Mich., Jan 16, 1883.

It is often urged that the insane cared for by counties do not receive that humane treatment to which they are entitled. This is no doubt true. And the same may said with equal truth that other inmates of poor houses and of asylums and hospitals too for that matter, do not always receive the care and attention demanded by the best impulses of the human heart.

The law creating the State Board of Charities and Corrections was prompted by a wise consideration for the public good and under its operation some advance has been made. Its work, yet in its infancy supplemented by these annual meetings of the superintendents of the Poor and persons interested in charitable work, will, we trust, in a few years, be seen in such systematized methods of management as shall better answer the claims of hu manity on the one hand and economy on the other.

The people, busy with their own individual affairs, give little heed to matters in which they have an actual interest, but over which they do not feel to have any direct or actual control; and with officials, sometimes selfish, often with so little knowledge of human nature as to be wholly unfit custodians of the wants and necessities of their fellow-beings, is it any wonder that we are without a welldefined humane system for the care of the dependent class.

But we are all the while making some progress. Fifty years ago there were but eight institution specially devoted to the care and curative treatment of the insane in the whole United States. But four of these were State institutions and they bore no comparison to these institutions of modern times. Now there are of public and private institutions over eighty, many of them "monumental establishments."

Much has been done in these years, and many noble men and women have given their best thought to this work. "But the imperfection and consequently the falibility of human nature are such that the conduct of an enterprise, even though it be for charitable pures, can no more be free from mis-

care and disposition of our in ulation as shall secure th cat et good to this unfortunate an depend- sent and general agreement in the eduent class, at such reasonable cost to the public as will bear a consistent relation to what we are called upon to expend College for their time, and we know they ties.

From our stand point of observa tioy the contrast in cost of caring for ed by the State board has expanded in quirements to the Legislature, and not the dependent class in the poorhouses many counties into a county organizaof the State with that of the incura- tion which holds its institute annually. ble, harmless and demented insane These are in the matter of discussions policy, in its palatial institutions is a a Pomona Grange meeting. subject for enquiry, and clearly calls for comment and criticism.

It is too late to interpose objections influence for the good of the Order. to the expenditure of money appropriated by the Legislature of 1881 for the building of another mammoth institution for the care of the insane, but it is not too late to raise the inquiry why an unfortunate epileptic, or a victim of "vicious practices," or these de mented persons referred to by Mr. us the name of Master and Secretary of Lord, that have been pronounced in- your Grauge, or sure that you have sent curable by the best medical authority we have, should be kept year after year at a cost to the State, or the county and REPORT OF THE MUTUAL INSURANC COM-State, of a dollar a day, when in our poor houses all over the State we find people who by misfortune have come to require support at the public expense, that are kept for one third the amount. Either our poor houses should be made palatial or a large part of the present inmates of the Kalamazoo and Pontiac institutions who are incurable should be removed to less expensive quarters-to AN ASYLUM-and maintained at less than half the present cost. The counties are satisfied to let a worthy old citizen go to the county house, if also satisfied that he will be made comfortable and have kind treatment and be supplied with papers to read and his friendly pipe; but the State, composed of the total of its counties, builds palaces in which it keeps demented harmless wrecks of humanity by hundreds for years, to the exclusion for 'want of room" of persons who by reason of recent mental unsoundness might hope for cure if subjected at once to that treatment which the State generously undertakes to provide.

As we view the situation these extremes of supporting the pauper poor in county houses at \$2 or less per week, and supporting this class of dependents of no greater merit in State institutions at three times toe cost, should more nearly meet. If the Legislature of 1881 had made

provision for AN ASYLUM, to be completed that year at a cost of less than one-fourth of the amount authorized to be expended for its third institution for the insane, and authorized the removal of these old chronic incurables reference to certain provisions embodto its new asylum, and in this way ied in the act, such as "fairness be made early provision for the curable insane of the State, it would have insane of the State, it would have "brevity and simplicity," the avoid given better evidence of progress, saved ance of technical words and phrases,"

#### GRANGE VISITOR. THE

g. terings, when all meet on common ground and take part by common concational work of the institute.

The State pays the professors at the are willing to devote all the time they can consistent with their College duties to this work. The movement inauguratwards of the State under its present frequently not materially different from mutuals of this State to draft a bill

These institutes are strengthened by the Grange, and they in turn exert an of the Session Laws of 1873, or acts

#### PLASTER! PLASTER!

Send forward your orders for plaster to M. B. Church, Grand Rapids, Mich.

To Secretaries: If you are not entirely sure that the Secretary of 1882 sent them yourself; please do so at once.

#### MITTEE ON THE "STANDARD POLICY" COMMISSION.

THE following circular explains itself, and so well states the wicked purpose of called a few scheming selfish representatives of stock insurance companies to fetter and injure the farmers of the country. that there is little occasion for us to enlarge on the subject. Here are a couple of facts. Under a general law large numbers of the farmers of Michigan have been insured in mutual insurance companies, organized by themselves, officered by farmers, insuring only farm property, and paying only actual losses and actual expenses. The companies have been a success, and that success has been adverse to the interest of stock companies organized for the express purpose of making money. We are not moved its reference to the committee at all apprehensive that the scheme of these sharpers will work. It would be a cold day for any legislator from an agricultural district when he is found supporting this project.

Do not overlook the meeting. Feb. 13, at Lansing and see that every farmers insurance company is represented.

To the President and Members of the Insurance Convention:-Your Committee on Uniform Standard Policy would respectfully report that they have carefully examined Act No. 149 of the Se-sion Laws of 1881, authorizing the Goveror to appoint a suitable person who with the Commissioner of Insur ance and Attorney General should constitute a State Board to be known as the Insurance Policy Commission, whose duty would be to adopt a stan dard form of insurance policy 'or use in this State. The Act of 1881 further provided that the said Commission, in framing said policy should do so with the insurer and insured," ween

to comply with your request. The subject, meet on one comment ground, wak that will crop out at these institutes, entertains no doubt but its provisions 1 be overcome to some extent by these would be applied to mutual as well as stock companies, and whether intend ed or not, would go far towards throt tling the efficiency of the mutuals, it it did not entirely annihilate them.

And when we call to mind the fact that there are only two stock companies organized under the laws of this State, as against 59 mutuals, with their 90,000 members and one hundred and fifty millions of property represented, your committee modestly conclude to dictate our own necessities and re let the tail wag the dog any longer. Therefore be it Resolved by this Con That the Chair appoint vention. committe of five from the different providing for a uniform policy to be adopted by all mutual companies of this State organized under Act No. 82 amendatory thereof, except mutual companies organized under Sec. 22, Act No. 38, of the Session Laws of 1877 and confined exclusively to cities and vill ges. And the said committee are hereby instructed to report said bill. together with a copy of "application" and "uniform policy" to this "convention," which shall adjourn to meet in this city at 3 o'clok P. M., on Tuesday. February 13, 1883, at such place as may be hereafter provided, for the purpose of receiving the report of said committee, and taking such action thereon notity all mutual companies in this State included under the above resclution of such adjourned meeting, and of

> C. WATERBURY, O. F MILLER, W. D. MANSFIELD, Committee.

RAILWAY PASSES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

An effort was made in the Legisla ture at Lansing early in the session to introd.ce legi-lation prohibiting members from accepting tribute from railway corporations in the shape of free transp rtation. The bill was eviden ly regarded as a very funny joke, and some joly fellow immediately ating special favor and then expect the on railways. The motion was carried with a rush, and those innocent but prople to believe that they will be enfacetious young men enjoyed a hearty ficial action. laugh at the absurd idea of refusing a valuable gift merely because it in-

volves personal dishonor. Man, of these Legislators solemnly pledged them elves before their elec

tion that they would not use or accept any railway p as tendered to them on ccount of official position Accompanying many o these pledges were opinions condemning the vicious and dishonorable practice of accepting free transportation over the railways of the State by legislative and judicial officers. Since then no one, as far as we know, has actempted any serious de ense of the practice except to urge that our Representatives ar: not so weak as to be influenced in their publie actions by so small a onsideration things just as we do. The discussion of the Chaplain.

as a free pass on the railways of religious questions in the Grange are Michigan. The attempt is made to very properly forbidden by the consti-

in them by the people. Legislatures composed entirely of railroad em- H. Marhoff, Galesburg. ployes are not conducive to the prosperity of the State.

This subject of free passes is one f he subjects discussed in Governor Begole's inaugural message to the Lagislature. He says: "The acceptance of free passes on the railroads by members of the Legislature is of doubtful propriety. I do not say that the vote of any member would be influenced thereby when legislating on the subject of railroads; but at least one party has denounced the practice in its platform, and g od men of all parties regard it with disfavor. Its practical effect is to materially prolong the session. So long as members can go home weekly, not only without expense, but with a reduction of their board bills Saturday and Monday will be almost wasted, and the session prolonged by several weeks." To say that the practice is of doubtful propriety is an extremely mild way of putting it. The Gove nor, very properly, does not feel called upon to say positively that the vote of any member "would be as they may deem wise and expedient. influenced thereby." But who shall And further, it shall be the duty of say that votes are not influenced influenced thereby." But who shall the Secretary of this Convention to thereby? No one of common sense can mistake the intention and policy of the railroad officials in this matter. time, place and purpose for which it is They support a powerful lobby and employ all other means in their power for the express purpose of influencing votes in their own favor. As a result latures to the power and influence of railway corporations is one of the most notorious and urgent evils of the day. The position taken by our legislators seems to be that it is neither dan- Root, Mayor. gerous nor dishonorable to accept a proffered bribe, provided that the recipient is possessed of such superhuman virtue as to remain wholly uninfluenced by what he has received. They accepted gifts known to be con-Shall we Market our Wool Washed They accepted gifts known to be conferred for the sole purpose of concili-

tirely free and impartial in their of-

WE send out this week blanks for the

anyassers which every Subordinate and

ed to appoint to secure subscribers to

the VISITOR. We hope Masters will see

to it that this work is done; and well

done. Do not forget this is a require-

ment of the State Grange, or if not a

requirement it is a request very strong-

ly emphasized. With these blanks are

blanks for Secretary's Quarterly Reports

and the questions and suggestions from

the Lecturer of the National Grange for

the use of Subordinate Granges of the

whole country.

Discussion, and Questions and Answers. Afternoon Session, 1:30 P.M.-National Sugar Bowl, Frank S. Kedzie, Lansing, Assistant Professor of Chem-

istry, Agricultural College. Hogs, and how to handle them. Discussion, and Questions and Answers.

Farm Implements and their care,

Evening Session 7:00 P. M.-Practical Physiology, Professor A. J. Cook, Lansing, Professor of Entomology, Agricultural College.

Questions, and Answers, and General Talk.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1883. Morning Session, 9:00 A. M.-Insecticides, Professor A. J. Cook Lan-

sing. History of the Agricultural College, Dr. T. C. Abbott, Lansing. President of the State Agricultural College. Questions, and Answers, and Discussion.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 P. M.-Busis Meeting-Election of Officers.

Source of Nitrogen in Plants, Dr. R. C. Kenzie, Lansing, Professor of Chemistry, State Agricultural College. The Best Method to Handle Clover, Geo. W. Osboin, Mendon, Michigan. Discussion, and Questions, and An-

swers. Evening Session, 7:00 P. M.-What Shall we do with our Straw? Geo. L.

Sheldon, Climax. Dairying, Mrs. S. M. Nichols, Kalamazoo.

Discussion, and Questions, and Answers.

#### NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The programme of Farmers' Instiute at Mason, under auspices of the we see that the subserviency of legis- I juam County Grange, is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1883. Morning Session, 10:30 A. M.-Music. Prayer by Rev. D. Baldwin, Ma-

Welcome Address, Hon. W. W.

Response in behalf of the Institute. John Holbrook, Worthy Master of the Pemona Grange of Lansing, Music. Afternoon Session, 1:30 P. M.-Mu-

Care and Breeding of Stock,

or Unwashed, Geo. W. Phelps, Meridian.

Farm Economics, Professor Johnson, Agricultral College.

Evening Session, 6:30 P. M.-Music. Agriculture, Master Arthur W. Jewett. Mason.

Poem, Miss E. Clara Squier, Mason. Address, Rev. E. R. Willard, White Pigeon. Michigan, Chaplain, State Pomona Grange in the State is expect- Grange.

Public Installation of the Officers of the Pomona Grange. Music.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1883. Morning Session, 9:15 A. M.-Music. Prayer by Rev. W. Doust, Mason. Pedigrees, A. F. Wood, Vevay. Roots, Hon, F. S. Fitch, Fitchburg,

The Eternal Fitness of Things, L. H. Ives, Vevay.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 P. M.-Ad-dress, Professor W. J. Beal, AgriculturalCollege.

Farmers' Organizations, John Holbrook

Address, Professor H. C. Rankin, Leslie. Doxology and Benediction by OUR Richland correspondent don't see

Newaygo County Pomona Grange No. 11 will hola its next meeting at augh the subject down as too insig tution of the National Grange, and the Hesperia Grange hall February 21st and 22d with the following program of exercises: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21ST. Address by Rev. Wm. Coulter. What is the Grange doing to educate the farmers' wives and daug! ters, 3 The past, present and future of the farmer.-John F. Wood. 4. "Shoddy farms" and "shoddy homes-essay by Mrs. Fannie Raider. 5. Improvements in farm stock-S. V. Walker. EVENING .- Installation of officers and the necessary work of the fifth degree.

All of of which we respectfully sub-

mit.

takes than can the conduct of each individual life."

By the increase of these institutions and the increased knowledge which enlarged experience brings, it was sup posed that there would be a percep tible diminution of the percentage of insanity in the country. But such expectation has not been realized. Dr. Earl of Massachusetts in an able paper upon "The Management of Insanity in January because the names of all are in the American States," has shown that with the increase in number of institutions and with the improvements in management which fifty years of earnest work by specialists in this department of public charity, the proportion of recoveries of those committed to these large institutions has actually diminished.

He says: "The question of the best system of managing the insane is, as a broad and general proposition far more emphatically an unsolved problem than it was forty years ago. Then it was apparently solved by the construction of hospitals; now it has become a mystery by the inadequacy of hospitals to accomplish the desired end." Again he says: "One thing, however, may be regarded as settled-the Hospital for the Insane is an established fact, a permanent necessity. The curative institution, furnished with all the munitions appropriate to the attainment of its ultimate object cannot be dispensed with. The force of circumstances, the stern and inflexible logic of events has, in most of the States, compelled the abandonment of the long-indulged hope of placing all the insane in those amply equipped institutions which deserve distance from where any institute has the title, Hospital. Twenty-five years ago no human prescience could foresee the mass of chronic insanity with which the States are burdened, much less that greater accumulation which we now have good reason to believe awaits them in the future."

These declarations from a high authority serve to confirm us in the opinion that the policy of the state in With the small percentage of cures a large number of institutions; a decade of years, and a vast outlay of means, we are forced to the conclusion that we are still, to a considerable extent, groping in the dark; still a long way from that desired ultimatum, where the theories, observations, and class of farmers who have kept aloof practical experiences of those who from the Grange. The prejudices of mission should pass the Legislature partiee, and directed personally to those

the State a large sum of money and etc., etc And the said act, after setreally provided for her insane.

ierstood is the essential difference be- further provided, in section 9 of said a hospital and an asylum and then a Act 149, that the provisions of the act to the dependant insane.

THE annual election of officers of Subordinate Granges is held in December, but we cannot get out a complete list not sent us in season.

#### FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The State Board of Agriculture holds six farmers' institutes every winter. These are popular with the people and their conclusions, ignored Act No. 149, are well sustained; they have been a great benefit to the State and especially to the Agricultural College. We under-stand that there are generally many correct. The Commission then, under more invitations for institutes than have been granted. It is the wish of the Board of Agriculture to distribute the framed a bill as a substitute for Act any one location.

We learn that the invitations are acted on about the middle of November, which is too early for many Granges to think bill and uniform policy as submitted of acting. They often send in applications too late. It is just as well to send them in this winter for action next No- committee that their labors were exvember. We understand that most of clusively in the interest of stock comthe invitations come from Pomona or panies for the following reasons: First, Subordinate Granges. This is as it should be and as we should expect. lawyers, and to the leading underwritboard a second time in the same place, We mention these things to set the

Granges to thinking, and advise a num- dard policy as submitted is only in ber of them, especially if they are some formerly been held, to make application. It is desirable to have a good hall and a good neighborhood, perhaps in a village where the people can be accommodated. We think it would be a grand thing if every thrifty neighborhood of farmers simply for protection at cost. could hold a rousing institute every win-

ter, and we hope the time will soon come when the professors of the Agricultural colleges will have time to help in this caring for its insane, is a mistaken one. matter. Perhaps they may be induced to hold more than six next winter, if with the small percentage of our of the report, your committee are unshown by a careful analysis covering there are many good applications from of the report, your committee are unshown by a careful analysis covering there are many good applications from of the report, your committee are unshown by a careful analysis covering there are many good applications from of the report, your committee are unshown by a careful analysis covering there are many good applications from of the report, your committee are unshown by a careful analysis covering there are many good applications from of the report, your committee are unshown by a careful analysis covering there are many good applications from of the report, your committee are unshown by a careful analysis covering the second sec suitable places. We know that several of the professors attend other institutes in our State besides those appointed by the State Board of Agriculture.

These institutions have the cordial support of Patrons, and also of a large

ting forth in both detail and general In short, what wants to be first un- terms the duties of the Commission, vanies organized under the laws of this State, or acts amendatory thereof, and insuring farm risks only.

The above Commission was duly appointed, entered upon their duties, and ha e made a full report of their action, including a standard for of fire insurance policy of this State, copies of which are now in our posses sion. Your committee then carefully reviewed their action as set forth in their report, with the following result: First, the Commission, in coming to claiming that it was inflexible and could not be adapted to the varied necessities of the insured, and we in justhe powers and privileges derived from citiz nship only (as the act creating the Commission did not require it), institutes in various places, not favoring No. 149, on the provisions of which Mobilier stock. The corporations are they predicated their "Uniform Stan-dard Policy" for this State.

Your committee labored hard to as certain from their report whether their mean' to include the mutual compan-ies of this State. On examination it became painfully apparent to 70 r they claim in their report to have sent circulars to prominent business men, them to submit forms of policy condi tions that would meet their approval. Secondly, the whol tenor of the rstankeeping with previous policies of stock companies, save and except making it uniform. Thirdly, they have not made the slightest reference to mutual companies in their report, notwith-standing there is a broad difference in the modus operandi of stock and mutuals, the first being organized for div-idends and profits, while the latter is

Now, from the fact that the mutual companies of this State are neither consulted or alluded to in this bill providing for an uniform standard policy, it would be charitable to the Commis- portation by common carriers is besion to have supposed they meant only coming more and more a subject of to include stock companies in its pro visions, but on a critical examination were in any way excepted from its provisions, as Sec. 5 of their bill includes all companies, without distinction, not even regarding Sec. 9 of Act 149, of the Session Laws of 1881, which as is not fully understood or appreciated,

quoted before released mutual companies taking farm risks. Now if the bill provided by this com

have given time and thought to this class, through the influence of Grange without amendment, your committee who have betrayed the trust reposed Vicksburg.

nificant to merit attention.

the railway corporations to each legis-

lator may seem small as a bribe, but it is sufficient to secure the best legal the course of business as a retainer. Then it should not be forgetten that sum. Of course each person so favor-

the gifts were houses and lots or Credit tinue to send it as before. certainly satisfied with the returns from their investment. They have made regular purchases of righteous judges and virtuous legislators for

gone to the credit side of their profit and loss accounts. We submit that the free passes given to our representatives over the four influence over those who, above all Grange. others, ought to be out of the reach of

such influences; that the design of the gift has been substantially realized and the undue influence has been secured. This is shown in the character of railway legislation or the want of it. It is notoriously imany laws that may be opposed dangerous to the best interests of the people, because the subject of trans-

special legislation. tenacious memories in regard to the work of their representatives at Lansing and in Washington. The rebuke contained in the last election, it seems, and new lessons must be given at the next election, independent of political

though not forbidden by the Executive These men evidently mistake the Committee of the State Grange under temper of the people on the subject of whose direction the VISITOR exists, yet bribery and corruption. A whole our observation convinces us that the sale and systematic purchase of "light" which the brother seeks would *a hospital* and an *asylum* and then a sylum and then a sylum and then a sylum and then a sylum and the formers wives and datg ters, should not apply to policies issued by sale and systematic purchase of "light" which the brother seeks would and what are they doing for the farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Com- Legislatures and courts by syn- bear so small a proportion to the mass Grange?—essay by Mrs. S. V. Walker. dicates of monopolists cannot le of wordy wisdom that such a discussion justified and rendered harmless by the would provoke, that we cannot for a grimaces of the politicians at Lansing. moment consent to any discussion of re-The amount of the retainer paid by ligious theories in the columns of the VISITOR.

> MR. YATES FERGUSON wants us talent in the country if tendered in to stop the VISITOR. For his information we say the VISITOR is like a clock; when the fifty cents that winds the gift of free transportation is given it up for a year is all used up it will to so many of the people's servants stop as quick as a clock that has run that the aggregate value is a large down. It won't hurt Mr. Furguson to read the VISITOR till he is smart enough to tell us the name of his post ed insists that he could not be influenced by such a consideration, but he office. If the time for which he subwould insist upon the same thing if scribed has not expired we shall con-

> > M. B. CHURCH, agent of the Alabassupply the Patrons of Michigan with land plaster of good quality on all orders under a Grange seal. Do not delay, but send in your orders and patronize our Grange plaster mill.

> > THERE is scarcely any other matter of business connected with this office that

In making up several communications were left over for want of room.

## Kalamazoo County Farmers' Institute.

The farmers' institute of the Husbandman's Club, of Kalamazoo counpossible to secure the passage of ty, will be held at Galesburg, Michi-any laws that may be opposed gan, in connection with the State In to the private schemes of the rail-way corporations. This is peculiarly cussion of topics will be opened by practical men and women, and there will be ample time for discussion, as those who follow the essayists will be limited to five minutes each. There will be plenty of good music, both vo cal and instrumental. The citizens of We believe the people will cultivate Galesburg and adjoining country have cordially invited us to hold the institute with them, and entertainment is freely offered to all who attend.

The following programme has been adopted by the Club:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1883 Morning Session 10:00 A. M.-Ad-Welcome, Wm. A. Blake, dress of Galesburg. President's Address, D. T. Dell, ted.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22D.

6. Michigan, its resources and its people-A. L. Scott.

' Friends" and "humbugs"-T. A. Stuart.

8. The best breed of hogs for our climate and market-Charles Blood. 9. Is there any danger that the Grange will become a monopoly?—A. Terwillager. M. W. Scorr, Terwillager. M. W. SCOTT, Lecturer County Grange.

The next regular meeting, of Shiaassee County Pomona Grange, will be held at the hall of Shiawassee tine company, Grand Rapids, Mich., will Grange, in Morrice on Wednesday, February 14, 1883. An interesting programme is being printed for the occasion. All fourth degree members are invited to attend. Also a public meeting in the evening for all to hear that will come. Meeting called to order at 2 o'clock Sharp. LEWIS S. GOODALE Sec'.

Wednesday, January 19, 1883.

The next meeting of Branch County Pomona Grange, will be held at the Grange Hall in Butler, on Wednesday, February 14. at 10 o'clock A. M. A rich literary treat is being prepared. The afternoon exercises will be public. A. A. LUCE Lecturer,

Gilead, January 22, 1883.

The Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange will meet with Schoolcraft Grange, No. 8, at their hall on Thursday the 15th of February next. An interwill be presented, esting programme and a cordial invitation is extended to all fourth, as well as fifth degree members, to be present and take part in the discussions.

The next meeting of Kent county Pomona Grange, No. 18, will be held at Rockford, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1883, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The degree of Pomona will be conferred in the evening on all entitled to receive it. A full attendance is requested.

W. T. REMINGTON, Sec'y. Alto, Jan. 25th, 1883.

The regular session of the Van Buren County Pomona Grange P. of H, will be held at Hartford, February 15, 1883, commencing at ten o'clock sharp. Let there be a full attendance, as a very interesting time is anticipa-ted. J. E. PACKER Sec'y, Hartford, January 19, 1883.

years past and the results have always

thousand miles of Michigan railway annoys us so much as the failure of Secare not an insignificant gift, that the retaries to send us in season the names Institutes have rarely been held by the ers of this and other States, asking design of the favor is to gain an undue of the Master and Secretary of their

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

#### Constitutional Amendments Etc.

"RESURGAM." Lines suggested by the death of "Brother J. Webster Childs.

To-day, he rests beneath the sod, His soul hath winged its way to God; But yesterday, upon the street, Where come and go the weary feet Of weary thousands he was one, For years, all loved to look upon. Men met him in the marts of trade; In court and temple he essayed To be among the number who Among their fellows is most true. His hand was open, and his heart, With loving kindnes care bestowed On all who tread the busy mart, O'er burdened with their earthly load. Toiling in youth, in manhood's years, With all the hopes, and doubts, and fears That live in every human breast, He never found that long sought rest Which comes of care though dearly bought, In all the living world of thought.

Communications,

In senate halls where men have met, Their early pledges to forget, He walked unbought amid the throng, Who counsel right when going wrong; And oft evinced in unsought fight. A giant's zeal in doing right. The poor to him called not in vain: He fed the hungry at his door, And 'mid his fields of rip'ning grain He never wished that it was more. At farm or fireside, or in hall, Where sounds the voices of magnate great No minion could his heart appall, Or change his vote by loud debate; But through all test he proved the plan, That right is erst the strongest man.

Among the Patrons, first of all, He listened to the warning call. Thrilling the nation through and through. Marshaling men who would be true: Ne'er counting cost, or strength that might Oppose them in the cause of right; But dared the conflict and the fight. He lived to see an Order born, (Despite the sneers, and scoffs, and scorn That fell upon the ranks like hail, Yet could not penetrate their mail;) Until on one auspicious morn It took command of every sail-Or might, if wisdom should prevail. He saw the first procession small. Grow long, and steady, stout, ond tall; Until in ranks, one less than ten, Were twice ten hundred thousand men He saw the wife and daughter stand On a higher plane through all the land, And saw our Order grow to be The master of monopoly: For in most every fight of note, It took the monster by the throat, And in affairs of woe or weal It writhed beneath the peoples' heel, Disgorging oft unhallowed gains; With more than triple labor pains. His work in all this revolution. Was the great question for solution; The greatest good for all who toil Among all classes, high or low, And dig from the reluctant soil The wealth that makes a nation grow. His voice was always for the right, In Patron's hall or senate fight. wing those only are truly gr Who toil in building up the State: His wisdom in our councils stood Abreast with all the brotherhood, And in all struggles let no chance Unheeded pass to break a lance With any foe or covert ill. His way was always to advance; He never thought of standing still, More than an Alpine avalanche; Standing upon his acres broad, He owned no master but his God. Quiet, vet firm: modest, vet bold For all the measures Patrons hold. To the advantage of their kind, He held his way with even mind, Until his name had rank and place Upon the bright list of our faith, And with his honors resting bright Upon his coronal so bright He fain would bid the world "Good night." \* The last time that I saw our friend, He stood within earth's fading light, And conscious of his approaching end He seemed all ready for the flight, And as his weak hand, pale and thin, Rested my strong, warm palm within, I seemed to teel the stirring air, Fanned soft by wings, angelic fair, That stood as ready guardians o'er The soul that panted more and more To be set free at God's behest, And find at last eternal rest. His pale, wan cheek flushed with a pride To know the battle almost won; The books were balanced and his side Filled the marge with goods done. We talked of many passing things, Of joy, and hope, an all life brings; And of the end when all mus meett Again around the mercy seat; The ease of death, the pain of life, Its passions, turmoil, and the strife Of living, then he raised his eye, And looking at the distant sky. With measured tones he calmly said: "I live again when I am dead."

Editor Grange Visitor:--Ever since the adoption of the present constitution of this State, the office holders, and office seekers, have been dissatisfied with the salaries of the principal officers, and have been trying to have them increased. 'A few years since, through their influence mainly, we had a constitu-

tional convention called, which after a session of several months, framed a constitution, largely increasing the salaries of the officers and the members of the Legislature. This constitution when submitted to the people, was rejected by a large majority of the voters. Afterwards we had a commission appointed by the Legislature, to recommend such amendments to the constitution as they deemed proper. After a long session they submitted amendments, largely increasing the salaries of the principal officers. These amendments were all rejected by the people. A few years after this the Legislature submitted an amendment, increasing the pay of the circut court judges, this was again rejected by the voters.

Three times prévious to the last election, the people by their votes refused to increase the salaries of the judges, but the friends of the measure were not discouraged. They influenced the Legislature at its last session to again submit the amendment to the people, and have succeeded in having it adopted. Notwithstanding this, we believe a majority of the tax payers, and laboring men, are opposed to the measure. Let us give some of the reasons for our belief, and also notice some of the means advanced by the friends of the amendment to carry it. There were thousands like the writer who did not believe the Legislature would have the assurance to ask the people to again vote on a measure, they had so often, and so recently rejected.

There was very little said in the party papers, about the amendment till just before the election. There were many voters, who knew nothing about it until election day. The friends of the measure adopted this policy, knowing full well that if it was generally known, and discussed among the tax payers, and laboring men, it would be voted down. There were many, no doubt in the rural district, who did not vote on the amendment, who did not know anything about it. A majority of those who voted outside of the cities, and villages were opposed to it. The majorities for the measure were found in the cities mainly. There is a large class in the cities who are not tax payers who vote, many of these gaged in getting the details of his de- Then by carefully removing here and a cook now in my party, and squaare drink of whiskey. The friends of the for many years in charge of the Col- and risking my neck at every step upamendment, no doubt controlled the lege greenhouse, is about to take his ward, I reached the table land above. and occasionally the burro takes a run

pay of the County Clerk and Treasurer of the College, and is farming and of the Supervisors earn \$1,500 a year. sense manner as to secure the approval chanics, who receive that amount, neighbors. for their labor in a year. We can see An old resident said to your corresno justice, or equality in such laws. pondent. "I have had a strong prejuyers of this State, are graduates of the but if you can send out such men as University at Ann Arbor, which is Davenport, we shall all be brought to supported mainly by the tax payers. believe that some good may come to supposed the judge's pay came from Institution." The Hastings Institute the litigants This is a mistake they will be pleasantly remembered by all are payed by the tax payers, so are the who attended. "Our next Institute jury, and other officers of the court. will be at Armada, Macomb county This custom of taxing the people to the 18th and 19th. pay the expenses of the courts, was inaugurated by, and for the benefit of the legal fraternity. The lawyers want all the money their clients have,

and they usually get it. We would care

A majority of the judges, and law- dice against the Agricultural College;

In the Mountains of Utah BY F. HODGMAN.

My last communication left me at but little about the judge's salaries, if the foot of the east slope of the Wasthe litigants had to pay them. We are atch mountains, at the mouth of the crossed back and forth over the river told by those who should know, that Price River canyon, in charge of the which has now fallen, so that there the expenses of each day's session of construction of a twelve mile divison is less danger in stemming its whirling the court, is nearly or quite one hun- of railroad. At the back side of my torrent. Eight miles brings us to dred dollars. That often the amount tent the Price River; then at its high- Willow Creek, where the last of the at issue between the parties that go to est, was roaring past with a fall of a graders are encamped. It is terribly law, is often insignificant. Not half hundred feet per mile. Just in front what it costs to try them, many of was the winding row of stakes which no further with the team. the parties would never go to law if showed where the line of the road was they had to pay the court expenses. located, and close beyond them, one of ing stratum of rock, with a hole pierc-We repeat, the salaries of nearly all the curious two story mountains so ing it, and a loose pile of earth and

bers of Congress, down to the Path- earth, loose rock, and other debris from men would vote right and wisely. comparatively level table land sparsely Laboring men are too often influenced timbered with dwarf cedars and pinto vote contrary to their interests, and yon pine. This table land was about judgment, by designing politicians, 500 feet above the river.

There are numerous other mount-When this amendment is carried ains or mesas like it in the vicinity, into effect "His Honor," will receive, all having the same general for his services nearly eight dollars a character; two stories high, with verday, for each working day in the year, tical sides all around, so that it was whether he labors all of the time or with great difficulty that any place only a part, while many who will be could be found with slopes reaching mountains sides, crossing the river on taxed to pay his salary, labor for one near enough to the summit, to admit logs that the engineers had felled be climbed at all. One of them a mile through the dwarf oak brush that obfrom camp thrust out into the valley structed the way on every hand. The climb it. After passing almost around which our provisions are stored, and Prof. Satterlee now occupies the it I found a receding slope by which I beans and dried apples are scattered was enabled to reach within twenty along the road, as the burro's force feet of the upper edge of the cliff. their way through the grubs. I have partment in hand. Mr. James Cassidy, there a bit of loose rock for a foot hold, four-holed cook-stove made of sheet voters, or a majority of this class. departure for Fort Collins, Colorado, Then I pushed forward to reach the with it, till it is battered almost past Every lawyer and every attache of the where he takes the position of Prof. of great protruding butteress which jut-

H. S.

beautiful little arrow heads of chalsession just before election, took the crops," in an able paper. E. Daven- and chips of agate, and smoky topa, liberty to advise the voters of this port had a careful prepared essay, on and now and then a bit of coal, or a county, to vote for the amendment. the "Preparation of the soil for Cerial pebble of float silver ore, and in one At the same session they fixed the Crops." Mr. Davenport is a graduate case a solitary lump of copper ore. We never found the ledge from which a good many hundred dollars less than discharging the duties of an educated they came, although we done some the Judge receives. Nobody, not one citizen, in such a practical, common- careful searching. Judging from the local formation they evidently came There are very few farmers, or me- and confidence of his Barry county from a distance. In some places we

pottery as big over as a cent, and an eighth of an inch thick. Some were ornamented in colors, and some not. Some had holes in the middle making them look like a diminutive grindstone. We found most beautiful wild Many who voted for the amendment, our sons and to the State, from the blossoms in the ravines, and along the river banks, and gathered the seeds to send to our friends at home.

By the first of July the grading on my first division was done, and I was ordered further up the canyon, to take charge of another. We got a team of one of the contractors and moved on up the canyon, following sometimes along the grade, and sometimes swinging a half a mile away to go around a wash that we could not cross. We wild and rugged here, and we can go

Here and there we see a black look of the principal officers of the general common in that vicinity. First, at rubbish scattered down the mountain its brightest and more prosperous government, from the President, mem- the bottom, was a very steep slope of side from the hole. There are little monuments built up of loose flat master, have been doubled within a the mountain; then a vertical cliff of stones, and beside them a little piece generation. The laboring classes in 250 feet, with sharp angles protruding of board stuck up with a paper tacked this country will soon be as heavily into the valley. Then came another on it. Coal has been found and those taxed, to support the government as slope, and another vertical cliff rising holes are the work of the prospectors, those of Europe. This need not be, if above it; the whole surmounted by a and those papers the notices of their claims.

We wait at Willow Creek till we can get a pack train of burros to take us through the canyon, eight miles further, to Horse Creek. The line is not all located yet, and no train has ever been through the canyon. After a delay of a couple of days the burro's came, goods are packed and we are off again. Clambering along the steep of climbing. Many of them could not across the streams, and scrambling a giant buttress, and I determined to stiff hard bushes tear the sacks in

> recognition. And now, just before sunset, we

#### FEBRUARY 1, 1883.

#### An Address.

A retiring address of Geo. D. Pray, Master of Windsor Grange No. 619.1

Worthy Overseer, Sisters and Brothers:-Time flies, and as the years come and go they leave their impress on our brows in deeper wrinkles and more silvery locks. But seven short years have passed since the organization of our Grange and by prudent counsels and harmonious action we have been able to surmont every difficulty and have taken our place among the permanent Granges of the State.

The last of December, 1875, Windsor Grange was duly organized by State Deputy, Brother C. L. Whitney, in the building that is now known as Houghtelling's barn, then the Diamondale school house, with a charter membership of forty. Brother A. D. Carlton was elected Worthy Master and Brother F. G. Pray, Worthy Secretary. I magine the position, brothers and sisters, that these brothers occupied, wholly ignorant of Grange discipline, with but one evening's instruction from Brother Whitney, including the exemplifying of the unwritten work of the Order. And they were left to put in working order this Grange, which they accomplished with much honor and credit to themselves and the future prosperity of the Grange. And they with all the old charter members that we now have, God bless them all, have ever stood firm, giving encouragement and support to the officers and members of this Grange in its adverse and darkest days as well as in times.

This Grange, like most all others, necessarily had to pass through the fiery ordeal, and at one time it almost seemed that we should necessarily be obliged to surrender our charter and become extinct, but, thank God, we came out victorious. Some of our charter members imagined that to realize great pecuniary advantages it would only be necessary to take the obligation of a Patron. In this they were, to a certain extent, disappointed and fell out, and as one of them was heard to say, that all the benefit he could see in the organization was its sociability, and that did not interest him. Then there were others who realized the absolute necessity of organization and co-operation on the part of the farmers and and profoundly appreciating the true spirit and objects of the Order are with us still. This class come to stay. To these, with so many of our worthy brothers and sisters that have joined us since, do we owe our present prosperity.

The year 1878 found us reduced to a paying membership of about twenty. Our dues fell far short of paying our rent, making it necessary for us in order to maintain our principles and honor to donate liberally. These were our darkest days-something must be done. We must either surrender or across the way, and bars our further secure us a home of our own. We counciled together, perfect harmony always prevading, and the most friendly relations existed amongst us, and to this to a great extent do we owe our success. We formed ourselves into a stock association, the object befeet wide, and stands there buttressed ing to secure a site and build a hall, and so united were we that every member of the Grange became a member of the stock association. Then began earnest work, and the interest that was manifested by the different members in the erection of this, our home, such a height, looking as though a can only be realized by those interbreath of wind would bring it crushested. The fall of 1880 found us pleasantly We encamped for the night a short located in this, our Grange home, and a more earnest, enthusiastic and apwith Bentelle, the locating engineer. preciative little band of Grangers Leaving my party next morning to never bowed in prayer before the get along with the pack train the best Grange altar than those that dedicated way they could. I went on alone to this building to Grange purposes, and select a camping place. From here from that time on we have steadily inon there was no valley, only the river creased in membership until now we rushing along at the foot of high number over 100 good, earnest, paying mountains which sloped to the very members. waters edge. The dwarf oaks and

found little circular, bits of stone or

## what "His Honor" does. The board his conclusions. W. H. Merrick of Supervisors of this county at their treated his subject, "Rotation of cedony, fragments of pottery, splinters

"Resurgam?"-That was his adieu. And soon the angels led him through. -"Robert Roland."

Grand Rapids, Janury 15, 1883.

#### "DO WITH ALL THY MIGHT."

Hast thou a thought, a word to say, Do it at once, do it to day. Helping some one to rightly love Thou knowest not the good 'twill give. To some it may be "just the thing," The word you give, the song you sing. And after all; it may not be The word thus done you have will see The work thus done, you here will see. When years have passed beyond recall, And you have gone "the way of all," That thought, that song immortal grown, May rise in echoes to God's throne. Then say the word, and sing the song; For life-at best, it is not long. -Our State Union

A volume of water cannot be called dry reading.

for the measure.

claim that we will get abler judges, had large experience in floriculture, enough there was no wind in by increasing their pay. Congress has both in Germany and this country. increased the pay of the principal offiearly days of the Republic? paid for his services.

fluence, in the Legislature and in truth that should be honored, from cal walls, with the particolored strata subserve their own interests, mainly. trol the party papers, which in a great the plainest farmer in the land? measure, shape public opinion in this country. They very nearly monopo- stitutes was held at Hastings, Barry varied colored rocks now take the lize all the important offices, most of County the 10th and 11th inst. Hor. our presidents, members of the cabi- Porter Burton presided. President state, with ornamented cornices, net, foreign ministers, etc., have been Abbot, Secretary Baird and Prof. porticos, battlements, friezes, statuary lawyers, they are inveterate office- Johnson were present from the Col- and above all rises the immense pillar seekers. They never soil their hands ge. There was a good attendance, and which had been our land mark so with honest labor, they have no sym- the papers and discussions were inter- many miles away. The top is so much pathy for the laboring classes, it was esting and profitable. Mrs. M. R. larger than the base, that it seems as through their influence that this Granger read a most practical and though the first storm must topple it amendment was carried. Probably valuable paper on "The manage- over, but there it stands, and just bethere was not a lawyer in the State ment of the Dairy," in which she low it are others like it, resting against who openly opposed it. They claim gave definite directions how to make the mountain side, where they have to be the friends of equal rights. Is good butter, with such appliances as apparently slid down from their forthere any equality in the laws they farmers' wives usually have. Mrs. mer vantage ground. enact.

consequence, they favored the amend here, has always praised him. The main part of the cliff was a narrow ment. Nobody, not one in a hundred greenhouse and grounds adjacent, ridge about a foot wide, and twenty feet progress. But no, the river has found who voted for the measure, earn fif- under his management, have always long, with the sides dropping virti- a way around it, and so do we, but we teen hundred dollars a year. A ma been neat and attractive. We predict cally for more than 200 feet. Up pause in awe as we look at that imjority of those who never labor with for him a successful career in this new through the recess thus formed like a mense rock "The Castle Gate." their hands, who live by their wits, and wider field of labor. Mr. Louis chimney on the other side, the wind It is over 450 feet high, nearly 1,000 office seekers, politicians &c., voted Knappen, for two years the Superin-came rushing with nearly force enough

and demogoguss.

dollar a day.

Otsego, January 1, 1883.

Agricultural College Notes.

Steward's rooms, in Williams Hall,

with his family, and is actively en-

President Abbot will attend the concers, of the general government a vention, called by Commissioner Lohundred per cent, within a few years. ring, at Washington. These conven- slender bridge on the crumbling rock. Have we abler or better men in office tions are an innovation on the and gave up the project since the increase in their salaries? established precedents of the Depart-Are our congressmen more honest? ment, but seem to promise good fruit Are our fifty thousand dollars a year I regret to notice in some quarters presidents any better than those of the attempts to belittle their practical the Bunker Hill monument, and a value. Is it not, Mr. Editor, a little quarter of a mile away from the cliff, The tax payers of this State, now singular, not to say comical, to notice of which it once fortuned a part. It that the salaries, of the judges have the unwillingness of the different asso- will be only the years till this one been increased, will be asked to in- ciations, that claim to have the ad- at my set the set away by the crease the pay of every other officer. vancement of agriculture, as the great and these whirling winds The salary of the Governor will be the end and aim of their efforts; to co-rp- ... om its supporting cliff, and add one next, probably then the Lieutenant erate with each other, wher the more to the numerous monuments Governor, Secretary, of State, Treas- opportunity otiers to do some up fg for which stand like sentinels about the urer etc. The increase of the pay of the general good. We have several valley. the judges will be pointed to as a pre- associations for the a vancement of Up stream from my camp the river cedent that should be followed, in agriculture; but how little faith they is closely hemmed in by the jagged the case of other officers. They will have in each other. Is there not mountains, which rise higher and claim, and justly too, that every one to much anxiety apparent on the part higher as you ascend the stream. who spends his time, in the service of the managers often for the glory Steamboat point is six miles away, of the State, should be equally well of discovery, the pride of leadership, but it does not look to be more than the prestige of managing things, and one. We follow the line of stakes al-The lawyers nave a controlling in- too little desire to get at the facts, the most to the foot of its immense verti-

Congress. They enact laws, that will any source, alike of value whether it of rocks stretching away like immense comes to the point, through the learn- ribbons, in the broad sunlight, and As I have intimated they largely con- ing of the most renowned scientist or then swinging round it to the left, the

Ira Slawson had a beautiful essay on The canyon closes in beyond, out The law compells a farmer or a me- "The Cultivation of Flowers." J. C. here my division ends. Two months chanic to serve as a juryman for two Bray gave the facts and figures to were spent at work on this division.

chanic to serve as a juryman for two dollars a day, a good deal less than one-half what the judges have been receiving, very few, if any of the em-receiving, very few, if any of the em-receiving, very few, if any of the em-receiving that no one-half receiving t ployes of the courts receive one-half that no one was inclined to question reach from camp. We picked up same may be made with Graham flour, educational advantages, as far as time

courts voted and worked for the meas- Horticulture and Superintendent of ted out into the valley half a mile ure. The party papers are mainly the grounds at the Colorado Agricult- away. I did not succeed in getting have came to the end of the canyon. controled by the legal profession, as a ural College. Mr. Cassiday's work out upon it. Just where it joined the An immense wall of rock stands right tendent of the Horticultural Depart- to carry a person from his feet, and the feet long, and only twenty or thirty The friends of the amendment ment, succeeds Mr. Cassiday. He has air was full of flying sand. Strangely against the mountain on the one side and swinging out across the valley the valley below, and but a few like a gate, to bar the traveler's way. rods away in the summit. I did not It is well named the "Castle Gate." care to take the chances of crossing that It seems almost impossible, that so thin a mass of rock should stand at

Just across the vailey was a monument rising ap as high as the cliff on ing into the valley. viner , tood as caim and graceful as distance up the valley from this point,

service berry bushes were thick, and a more plentiful growth of firs, cedars, and red pine made its appearance. Occasionally near the river there was a large pine tree standing with the bark all torn from it for a distance of six or eight feet from the ground, and in the solid wood were rows of scratches a quarter of an inch deep, where the grizzlies or mountain lions had used the tree for a scratching post. It grand old mountain takes on at once The first for the series of State In- a form of most marvelous beauty. The oum of some immense buildings of

visit from a large bear, and I kept a good look out for him as I went along. About noon I came to a spot where the valley widened out, making a little platean of an acre or so, on which was growing a beautiful grove of red camp, near the mouth of Horse Creek.

side.

How gratifying to know that from the organization to the present, neither envy, hatred or jealousy have to any extent been allowed to enter our peaceful enclosure. And if we would continue to prosper in the future as in the past, we must maintain this unity.

Another year in the history of our Order has come and gone. Again we meet to elect from among our members our officers for the coming year, was only a few days before that Bentelle's party had received a friendly and whoever shall be the choice of the majority of the members let . them have the support and co-operation of the whole Grange and I shall have no fears for its future prosperity. To the present officers cf this Grange do I feel very thankful for pine, firs and cedars. It was the first their prompt attendance and earnest grove of large timber I have seen in work. While with the full co-opera-Utah, and the finest one I saw while tion of all the members, I feel that we there. Here I determined to pitch my can look back with pride to the year 1882 in the history of our work. Feel-It was near night before the pack ing assured that we have made some train got there, and more than one of improvements, so let our future motto the luckless burros had caught a roll be, "Onward, never backward," fully with his pack down the mountain realizing that our Grange, like all other societies, will be just what our members make it.

#### FEBRUARY 1, 1883.

has permitted for the last year, have been very pleasant and instructive and enjoyed and appreciated I think by every member. I would suggest that the Worthy Lecturer prepare a programme for two or three months ahead, in order to give members time to prepare themselves for the duties assigned them.

I notice with great pleasure that we are adding a goodly number of young dresses of the Worthy Masters of the people to our membership and we must try and make it pleasant and attractive for them. And I think it to which we shall call attention as we would be well for us to procure an or- proceed. gan and devote more time to music importunities for just legislation by and singing, which will make it the producers of the commerce of the not only pleasanter for the young peo- nation, has found little or no favor in ple but for many of the older ones.

I would also recommend that we I would also recommend that we companies. Why this delay? Can consider the feasibility of starting a there be a doubt as to the need of library fund in connection with our check and restraint from unjust ex-Grange as soon as our circumstances actions of these overgrown and will permit. In the matter of buying the Congressional Committee of the through our co-operative agencies I Senate in 1874, backed as they were by have no recommendations to make, believing that our present arrangements are satisfactory and for the best necessity when they report: interests of this Grange.

Again for the fourth time do I return to the altar the Master's gavel. great trunk lines between New York and Chicago, who possess and do not Thanking you one and all for your unfrequently exercise power which confidence and the honor you have the Congress of the United States conferred upon me in the past, I now would not venture to exert. They ask of you to excuse me from any factory to themselves, by a single official position for the coming year. stroke of the pen reduce the value of I also ask of you to give to my suc- property in this country by hundreds cessor and all the other officers of of millions of dollars, and that by your choice the same encouragement colossal organizations are daily becomand support that you have given me, and our noble work will be carried on They also affirmed, "Congress has full with grand results.

#### Gov. Jerome and the State Grange.

Bro. Cobb :- I exceedingly regret the unjust, not to say disrespectful, allusions to Gov. Jerome address before the State Grange-both there, and since in the VISITOR. The governor was evidently misunderstood; and what and learned jurists of the nation has he intended as complimentary to farmers as a class and the improvements in the modes of farming, was construed to imply a thrust at farmers and farm- shield citizens from the abuses and dising. How such an impression could have obtain is difficult for me to understand. He referred to himself as a at Washington the present year. says: farmer boy, with difficulty holding the "The power of Congress over the lions more than have been appropriplow amidst stumps and stones; but now, he said, the farmer could hitch his team to the plow, mount the in- court of the United State seem to viting seat with which it was provid- render it indisputable." ed and drive his team, leaving the the farmer could leasurly ride and ly he had to pitch the hay upon the wealth foots up \$700,000,000, foot mow by main strength, but now does the work of man by simply holding the lines and guiding its efforts. respect to farmers? Perhaps my mind was so obtuse that I could not compreexercises of the Grange by remaining rate fixe I by our statute when a to a late hour to witness the installa- presse contrast 1 tion of officers. The presence of the Governor and his lady was complimentary to the State Grange and his mers as a class.



#### Report of Committee on Transportation the Tenth Session of the Michigan State Grange.

In assuming the task assigned we find much to aid us in the annual ad-National and our State Granges, also in the report of the Committee on Transportation of the National Grange,

acknowledged evils by transportation the highest authority of the land and the wealth of the nation in their investigation settles beyond doubt the

"In the matter of taxation, there are to-day four men representing the four may at any time and for reasons satiscombination and consolidation these power over inter-state commerce and could therefore remedy these abuses.' Here is an admission by these great and eminent statesmen that transpor-

power which can safely be surrendered to none save the government itself. viz., the power to tax at their pleasure Since this report of the committee the opinion of some of the most eminent portion, which is legislative in its and learned jurists of the nation has character, viz : been evoked to the effect that the constitution giving "Congress power to regulate commerce between the States' delegates that body with power to criminations so unjustly inflicted by these merciless corporations. The re port of the commissioner of railroads whole subject can hardly be question ed. The supreme court of Illinois con-

wealth which gather collossal fortunes session of the Erie canal, and subseplow to do its own holding-which is to a few men in a very brief period of literally true, showing the improve-ments of the present time over the this wealth toil a lifetime to secure a idly growing, whose benefits, diffused past. He also referred to the mode of dragging the soil now the stumps and subdued whilst this inequality and ship canal from Lake Erie to tide other obstacles that obstructed the har- this centralization of wealth continues. row's progress had disappeared and It took a lifetime of successful business interests for men like Astor and the farmer could leasuring ride and Gerard to accumulate a million officers and managers of railroads every one or your 8,000 readers. Don't drive, while the machine that he rode but to-day there are said to be 10 men speculating in or buying railroad stock fourset to sare for the sugging carry one of your speculating and stock fourset to sare for the sugging sarry one of the suggestion sarry one of the su was left to do its own work. Former- in the United States whose aggregate upon cart and then pitch it off up onto a 15-foot mow by main strength, but not collected. The most of this enormous wealth without the aid of man's strength, has been accumulated within the past that certain elementary principles of with modern improvements, the horse 20 years and is largely the result of the management be established, by law, desc the work of man by simply hold granted by transportation companies. of accounts, absolute prohibition of Suppose the farmers of this great agri- all discrimination as between individ-What is there in all this that could cultural State alone had to meet this uals, or localities, such rules to be probe construed to imply an insult or dis- yearly demand on this amount, exceedpersonal property of the State as equa'ized by the Board of Supervisors in hend the "drive," if such was intend-ed. Both the Governor and his lady exceeded by only \$110,000,000 as equal-ized by the State Board of Foundation ized by the State Board of Equalizamanifested the deepest interest in the tion the same year, at 7 per cent, the

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

labor that transportation companies would, as they did in 1879 in this State when a shortage of crops was reported in Europe, forestall the benefits accruing to us who peril all risk, by consolidation and sgreement in advancement of rates every 10, 20 or 30 days till they consume every dollar beyond the amount necessary to keep us at work replenishing their treasury for the years to come.

A State government that should levy and enforce the collection of a tax in a single year equal to the actual cost of our capitol building without giving an equivalent therefor, would at the next election be overthrown and legislators elected pledged to the enactment of at Alpine Grange hall, distance about laws that would prevent any similar occurrance in the future. Yet the levy of an additional tax of (5 per cent) 3 cents on every bushel of wheat four consecutive times in the fall of 1879, the way of relief from recognized and involving twice as much, or nearly so, upon the single product of wheat, apparently passes unheeded by the elec-tors. This unjust usurpation and aggression of aggregate wealth toward those from whom they derive their wealthy corporations? The report of main support alarms and unsettles those engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is the means of leaving thousands of families dependent upon labor for their daily bread, in destitution and

want a great portion of the year. Steam and electricity are the two great motive powers which govern and control the commerce and intelligence of the world, and should be ealously guarded by the strong arm of the law against abuse by speculation on the part of individuals or cor-porations. They cannot be dispensed with, and just in proportion to their unjust accumulative power do they become oppressive to the great wealthproducing industries of the nation. Organized corporate power must relinquish a portion of its present oppressive grasp or the wrong and frauds which are being perpetrated upon property and labor will culminate in a revolution, political and social, that may appall the world.

Your committee can most heartily endorse and recommend for your caretation companies have seized upon a ful consideration the whole of the able and comprehensive report made by all similar places, that the storm withthe Committee on Transportation at the last session of the National Grange, the productive industries of the nation. but more particularly would we incorporate for your adoption the closing

"Still another influence, most potent in its effect, is the improvement of water channels until they attain the with carpets and and furniture, organ, highest degree of usefulness. We, therefore, commend judicious measures planned to make the Mississippi river available for all commerce that may seek its channels, even though the improvement may cost many milated. We commend, also, the wise forethought that has induced the citicedes it, and decisions of the supreme zens of New York to abolish tolls on its canals, and will view with favor any suitable measures employed by Yet these aggressions of aggregate the general goverment to obtain posquent enlargement of its capacity water and maintaining it forever free from tolls; adding national prohibition by law, under heavy penalties of during their connection with a rail tial solution; and for the rest we ask

#### Kent County Grange.

Editor Grange Visitor:-It was our privilege, duly sanctioned by time, circumstance and storms, to attend a recentemeeting of the above named Grange. Having with our "better half" been a member for the past three years, and having only been able to put in about one meeting a year, you need not be assured that we appreciated and improved, with due alacrity, the opportunity of being in attendance, as before noted, the meeting being held ten miles from the city.

Behold us then, "wife and I," snugly esconced in cutter and robes, behind our fleet family nag, skipping over the white snow, in the face of a continucus shower of the same delicate material, on our winding way to a happy reunion with the members of Kent, No. 18, and also to warm greetings from the members of Alpine Grange.

The occasion, for us, was one of much retrospect. We had often in years past invaded the quiet precincts of this thrifty agricultural township-chiefly on political missions, once on a 4th of July-more than 20 years ago. Once, in war time, as the orator at a sword presentation to one of Alpine's gallant sons whose frail body, a few months later, was mowed down by a 16 pound cannon ball on the bloody battle field. Our mission now had no politics, no 'spread-eagle," no war in it. It was a ission of peace.

We arrived at the hall after due course of drift surmounting and new road-breaking. We were welcomed by such a wealth of warm hearts and hands and were so soon surrounded by the home like feeling which pervades out gave way at once to the sunshine within.

Alpine Grange Hall is one of the most substantial homes the Order has in this county. Building 30x60 feet and two stories high, which together etc., cost them something over \$2,000 Besides this there are commodious sheds for teams, well arranged, costing \$250, with the exception of two, owned by individual members. We admire this "shed" idea for it is so well in keeping with our lessons-kindly care for our dumb and faithful servants, and it sheds around such an air of thought and comfort that no wonder more than one tired steed neighed with delight as they entered it. All this caused us to moralize. If a Grange is too poor to build and own a hall, none of them should be so poor as not to build and own a proper shelter for their learns, and this idea of sheds is one that we desire to shed upon forget to cars for the sagacious servant who wits for you faithfully for his road in such official capacity. With who tells for you faithfully for his these regulating influences the prob-board and provides his own clothes.

on the occasion of which we write and not one of all the crowd was sent empty away.

Toward the close of the afternoon session, which was taken up by the installations, hearing reports of officers and committees and general questions touching the good of the Order, it was mooted, "Shall we have an evening session?" Only two applications were on the secretary's table for the fifth degrees, but with true Grange vigor it was determined to "put them hrough " This created not a little enthusiasm among the younger mem bers, and before the hall could be put in order for the work, cash and accompanying applications for six more were handed in, making a class of eight. This fact only gives new truth to the old adage, 'Delay not until to-morrow what should be done to-day." Such work should always be done, when it is asked and paid for, if there be but one candidate. We thought only to have two, and were rewarded with eight, simply because the Grange resolved to clean up all the work on hand before we closed. The part taken by us in this ceremony "shall be nameless forevermore," but if we were "thy father's ghost" we should probably be more recognizable than-well, no matter now. If we do not forget, we may tell all about it in our next.

Before closing this hasty scrawl, we should say that one of the interesting features of the afternoon session was the report of Sister W. T. Remmington on the late session of the State Grange. It was too good a thing for our Kent County band to keep all to themselves and so esting feature of the afternoon's work was the hearing of reports from the various Subordinate Granges in the county. These reports did not show a flagging interest in the good works of the Order, and it may be confidentially asserted that the Patrons of Kent not only propose to hold their own, but to largely increase their numbers during the current year.

Among the distinguished .Patrons from abroad, aside from our installing officer, we must not forget to mention Bro. David Woodman of Paw Paw and Sister Adams of Galesburg, each of whom entertained us with a good old-fashioned talk. The meeting may be called a success in every particular, and though we did not reach our home until it was almost "to-morrow," yet was our enthusiasm so aroused that we close by saying, "When Kent. No. 18, meets again, 'may we be there to see.' "

Yours always, E. D. G. HOLDEN.

#### Berrien County Pomona Grange.

Bro. Cobb:-The following preamble Night Express,\_\_\_\_\_ Accommodation leaves,\_\_\_\_\_ lem of railway control must reach 1 ar- Loi wise one kind and yet cannot and resolutions were adopted at the annual meeting of Berrien County Grange, held at Berrien Centre, Jan, Inside the hall there was a scene of 9th and 10th, 1883: WHEREAS, Every institution which bears the name of agriculture which has been created for and by the agriculturalists, paid for and supported by this class, ought to concede any reas onable demands made by those whose big county of ours had come over-land interests it was designed to promote,

## PATEN

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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

Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred, ... Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members,..... Blank Record Books, (Express paid),.... 1 00 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.,.... Dimits, in envelopes, per doz.,.... By-Laws of the State Grange, single 15 cts. per doz., Rituals, single copy,.... per doz.,... for Fifth Degree, for Pomona Granges, per copy,.... Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of Charter, all complete otice to Delinquent Members, per 100,. Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 5c.; (Morocco Tuck,)..... Address of J. J. Woodman before the 1 00 Address of J. J. Woodman Delete the National Grange-per dozen...... Address of Thos. K. Beecher-per dozen Digest of Laws and Rulings, ..... 40 15 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. P. M. Accommodation leaves,\_\_\_\_\_ 9 35 arrives, \_\_\_\_\_ Evening Express,\_\_\_\_ 1 85 2 47 acific Express, \_\_\_\_ 1 18 Day Express, 2 30 local Passenger. 9 18 EASTWARD.

I sincerely hope that every Granger will do the Governor the justice of cor stock of the country too close for ad recting the false impression growing vatageous diversity of nusbandry. out of their failure to comprehend the force of his pertinent and compli mentary address.

S. STEELE, Ex-Chaplain

#### The President's Well - Grounded Recom mendations

The president in his recent message to Congress takes strong ground in lavor of a reduction of letter postage This would require one-fourth of all to two cents. He says with fruth that letters are the only class of mail mat-ter that has not been favored with a reduction in the last thirty years; and reduction in the last thirty years; and would require us to feed and clothe very sensibly says, now that the mail 163,000 families to enable that number service brings in a net revenue, that, while it has been the policy of the government from its foundation to de-the annual demands of these ten men tray as far as possible, the expenses of alone. (I do not profess to have given carrying the mails by a direct tax in these figures as exact amounts, but by the form of postage, yet the service reference they will be found approxi-night not to be maintained for the mating closely.) purpose of getting a net revenue. The burden of maintaining the service now affairs is beginning to be realized and the land. Let farmers organize in ut-unequally falls on letters. "Unless agitated by some who represent this ter disregard of the restraints that pothe experience of past legislation in chief industry of the nation, and the litical parties impose, and let them this country and elsewhere goes for nought," writes President Arthur, "it education to a point where as non-parmay be safely predicted that the stim-ulus of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent reduction in the strife, favoritism and class legislation tax for carriage would at once increase the number of letters consigned to the mails. The advantage of secrecy would lead to a very general substitutiou of sealed packets for postal cards and open circulars, and in divers other ways the volume of first-class matter would be enormously augmented. Such increase amounted in England supremacy of the rights of the people, assumptions. They must invoke orin the first year after the adoption of no matter under what guise it may be penny postage to more than 125 per cent." The present indications are that Congress will follow the president's advice.

Malaria 18 no longer a fashionable asked where contracted give the name of some rich person who recently entertained company.-Albany Argus.

ing to statistics by the Secretary of The first of these is governmental State for 1880, take-All cows and cattle other than

3 per head 70 per head

Let us see now we could better

meet the demand with our cereals. This would take All wheat raised in 1879 at \$1.00 per bushel

' corn in the ear in 1879 at 30c " oats in 1879 at 30c per bushel.

barley in 1879 at 621c per bushel. This would leave us destitute of the

necessaries of life to enable us to prosecute successfully preparations for the succeeding year. It might be better to dispose of some of our tillable acres.

This alarming and true condition of which these grasping and corrupt corporations are building up in their interests against the laboring and producing classes.

State Granges to sound the tocsin of er, that riots in the chaos of principles assumed. No other class of people would ever have submitted to such gross abuse of corporate power as has been imposed on us for such a period of time.

Experience warrants the assertion that in case of war or other calamity ted. complaint, and you must now complain of an "awful pain in your chest." If that in case of war or other calamity that might befall the consumers on the Eastern continent which would have a certain tendency to advance the price of the products of our | take the money and pay them.

of accounts, absolute prohibition of vided and enforced by the States intering the assessed valuation of real and ested and by the general government except one, was present and duly in-personal property of the State as equa'- as these respective rights may re-stalled,-though some of them in this quire.

Our Worthy Mister, in in annuel address this year, truchtuly asene 'There are at least two important. questions upon which we are all an to ocean and from

r. ab. s to the gulf we are in accord. control of transportation companies. It good reasons existed last year or the year before, these have been strengthened by the events of the past twelve months. Competition grows less and less available as a remedy. Control This perhaps would strip the entire falls into fewer and fewer hands. By the exercise of an arbitrary power these men fix the value of farms and their products. Larger and larger become the fortunes of the railroad kings. More and more do these men deny the right of the public to protect itself." To which we add, let us have faithful enforcement of Art. 19 A, Sec. 2, with enactments of severe penalties, if not already provided for by the statute.

Great human achievements are the result of united action, and if the labor interests of this nation ever acquire their inalienable rights over these cohesive, organized corporate powers, it will be by a recognition and adoption portation of the National Grange in 1881, and adopted by that body viz: "Let us exert the force inherent in

our numbers. direct this through the ballot-box in such a manner that every legislature. State and National, shall reflect the will of the people, and all their interests, rather than of corporations. Secure in these bodies due rep resentation of the chief industry o keep steadily in view the governing purpose to purge the body politic of the venalities that handicap material progress. They may co-operate with all persons and all associations that work in the interest of free and enlightened administration of justice, but for themselves they must move for The industries of the nation have the protection of natural rights against the right to expect the National and the monstrous greed of corporate powder, law, grace and justice for all, lest revolution intervene, to clear away with rude hands the web of tyranny that now fetters in lustry and retards development." All of which is re pectfully submit-

RICHARD MOORE,

"A new way to pay old debts" is to

We have therefore speak for himself spoken for inm.

busy life. It was installation day; and notwithstanding the storm the hall was filled, and every officer elect, stalled,--though some of them in this

a same rethan 30 miles, to testily their interest in the Order. Brother Westbrook Divine, a stalwart patron not unknown in Grange circles, and well and favorably known in many others all over Michigan, was our installing officer.

The following are the names of those to whose official care the destinies of Kent, No. 18, were committed for the current year : Master, Asa W. Meech; Overseer, H. W. Green; Lecturer, John Preston; Steward, Robert Dockeray; Ass't Steward, L. R. Davis; Chaplain, E. Manley; Treasurer, Jonathan Best; Secretary, W. T. Remington; Gate Keeper, H. Gaylord Holt: Pomona. Sister W. T. Remington; Flora, Sister O. Calkins; Ceres, Sister J. S. Solomon; Lady Ass't Steward, Sister Ettie Leonard.

From this list your readers will observe that we have a manly chaplain and the best treasurer in the business, while in the person of our stalwart gate keeper we have a brother whose holt(!) is neither light or trifling, and woe betide the daring wight who shall attempt admittance without the proper word.

But, perhaps, we are a little "too previous" with our story. We should of membership and a growing increase before this have spoken of the long of interest in the Order. You may tables that fairly groaned beneath the place Berrien County Pomona Grange good things of the farm and dairy, so bountifully supplied by Alpine Grange that many a modest basket was returned unopened to the visiting members who brought them. At least that was the case with ours. Eating is one of the necessaries of life and no person on John Clark, L.; J. R. Bishop, S.; L. earth knows how to enjoy good victuals and "lots of 'em" more than a good Howe, Treas.; W. A. Brown, Sec.; W Granger. Judged by that standard, H. Cook, G. K ; Mrs. E. Marsh, Ceres if you could have seen us, you would Mrs. A. N. Woodruff, Pomona; Mrs. haveacknowledged that few outranked J. H. Jones, Flora; Tamson Smith, L us. Verily this is an eating world. In A.S. Yours fraternally, it all eat to live, and not a few "live to eat." These latter are of the non-producing class, who would speedily starve to death if it were not for the Patrons, who by their industry are enabled to live on the fat of the land and have something to sell.

Dinner and supper were served up, nets.-Brooklyn Star.

whereas, We believe the course adopted by the Illinois Industrial University to be a wise and judicious policy of allowing the resident farm-ers of the State of Illinois the benefits of a course of free lectures for the month of January of each year, with the free use of college hall and library, and also for the annual agricultural .nsti-tutes so commendably arranged by the faculty. Therefore *Resolved*, That Berrien County Po-

mona Grange memorialize one or both branches of our Legislature in behalf of the young farmers and all others who may be directly interested, to grant to them equal, or, if in their good judgment, better advantages than those employed by any similar institution; and further

Resolved, That a copy of this pre-amble and resolution be furnished the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, and that a copy be placed in the hands of our senator and representatives-elect from this county.

The following resolution was like- main line wise adopted:

Resolved, That we ask the State Grange to petition the National Grange to give Pomona Granges an annual word to be used in connection with the fifth degree word.

Our annual session was attended by about three hundred members of the Order, and the reports from Subordinate Granges showed a great increase as the banner Grange of the State.

The following officers were elected and will be installed publicly at our next moeting, to be held at Benton Harbor on April 17th and 18th: Levi Sparks, W. M.; Almon Heigley, O.; B. Tryon, A.S.; Miram Fish, C.; C. F

W. J. JONES, Sec'y. Berrien Springs, Jan. 13, 1883.

Why is it that a little country like France is in proportion to resources so much richer than America? - Exehange. Guess it must be because Frenchmen sell American women bon-

Mail	12 19
Day Express,	1 88
New York Express,	7 87
Atlautic Express,	
New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses	daily.
Evening Express west and Night Express ea	st daily
except Saturdays. All other trains daily exce	nt Sun-
days. Freight trains carrying passengers or	it from
Kalamazoo as follows : No 29 (east) at 5:3* P.	M and
No. 20 (west) at 7:37.	a., and
H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager,	Dotroft
J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago	O'Ver UIS;

A. M. P. M.

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.

	N Y Expr	& C 'ess,	NES	Y	& B t M	W	ay	P
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Ar. Allegan	9 17	44	5	40	**	8	10	64
Ar. Kalamazoo	10 15	46	6	40	66	11	40	66
Ar. Schoolcraft	10 50		7	22	66	1	40	PI
Ar. Three Rivers	11 18	66	7	52	44	2	45	44
Ar. White Pigeon	11 45	**	8	20		4	50	**
Ar. Toledo	5 35	PM	2	45	AM	6	45	
Ar. Cleveland	10 10	46	7	05	66	9	10	
Ar. Buffalo		AM	1	10	PY		40	-
	NOR	& B	N	x	& C	1.00		
	NOR NY A	& B	NE	¥ (pr	& C ess.	w	ay	71
Le. Buffalo	N Y 4 Ex 4 12 45	k B M PM	12	25	AM	-	ay 50	
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A. G. AMSDEN, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalama

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R.

	Corrected Time-Table	-1	Nov	em	ber	1,	18	82.		
	TRAINS W	VE	STI	VA	RD					
STATIONS.		Express.			Day Express. No. 4.			Express,		
Le.	Port Haron	6	10	AM	7	40	AM	7	55	PM
46	Imlay City	7	18							_
**	Lapeer	7	42	66	9	10	**	9	22	
	Flint	8	30	**	9	55	"	10	05	66
66	Durand	9	03	66	10	27	"	10	35	64
	Lansing			**	11	30	+6	11	35	66
66	Charlotte		45	**	12	06	PM		10	
66	Battle Creek			PM	1	20	==	1	20	66
**	Vicksburg		48	66			66	2	06	46
44	Schoolcraft		00	66			68	2	17	. 66
**			55	"			44	3	10	46
	Casopone		40			=0			20	

TRAINS EASTWARD.

" Valparaiso Ar, Chicago \_\_\_

STATIONS.		Express.			Atlantic Express. No. 3.					
		50	AM			PM			PM	
" Valparaiso	11	30	66	7	45	66	11	20	66	
" South Bend	1	10	PM	9	10	**	1	12	AN	
" Cassepelis	1	55	==	9	53			08		
" Schoolcraft	2	54	66	10	39	44	3	07	"	
" Vicksburg		10	66	10	50	46	3	20	-	
" Battle Creek	4	05	**	11	40	**		20		
" Charlotte	5	05	"	12	47	\$6	5	22	"	
" Lansing	5	53	**	1	40	**	6	12		
" Durand	7	25	66	2	56	**		50		
" Flint	8	10	**	8	40	66	8	35	46	
" Lapeer	8	52	66	4	18	66	9	10	44	
" Imlay City		15		-		_	-			
Ar. Port Huron				6	00	66	10	25		

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains

GEO. B. REEVES, Traffic Manage S. R. CALLAWAY, rates, apply to E. P. Keary Mich. informa

Chairman.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

Ladies' Department.

[A poem written by Mrs M. J. Kutz for the memorial-Grang<sup>o</sup> service for D. C. Pratt M. D. held November 18, 1882, at Rockford, Kent county Michigan] Patrons: -

With quiet reverent steps, In the Grange to-day we are met; Where stands a chair that used to be

The seat of one we no more see. His sash is hung above the place, Where once we saw his genial face, Draped with the emblems of the grave, From which earth hath no power to save. In memory we stand, Gazing toward that mystic land Where our brother's feet have sped Through the shadows of the dead. We know the work to which he's bidden From our earthly eyes is hidden; But, within this inner gate, All his good deeds with us wait; And we count the mo'er and o'er, Hoarding them in greatful store, As a something that we treasure With a love that hath no measure: As a legacy that's given From our brother, now in heaven. And we memorize his face, Here, in his accustomed place, When some measure for the poor Signaled at our inner door, How, with energy and zeal, He took up the toiler's weal, Bearing, with words that had no fear Upon wrongs, if there or here, Striving, with a strong endeavor To advance mankind forever. We remember, you and I, In the days that have gone by, When the country all around Was a new unbroken ground, How he wandered up and down. In this, and many a neighboring town, Pausing at the cabin door, Where the settler, sick and poor, Needed much the divination Of the doctor's ministration; And I think, in want or pain, No one ever called in vain. We recall in mournful lays All his kind and social ways, When he made our meetings here Brighter with his genial cheer. All his counsel and advice, Made, by long experience, wise, We shall feel as fearful lack, Save as memory bings them back. This we have to cheer our heart, Though death force our loved apart, That no tainting and no stain Falls upon our lost one's name. In the archives of our Order, He stands forth in all our border, As a Patron and a brother, Greater honor hath no other. Let us, Patrons, you and I. As these autumn days go by; As the sere leaves downward fall, Draping earth in russet pall; As the winter months advance With their white and chilling trance; Gather up the threads of thought By these scenes of nature taught: Weave words and deeds in woof and web To last and shine when we are dead, As we are gathering up to-day The fragments scattered by the way

# THE GRANGE VISITOR.

mental decision that no girl with a quailed a second, "don't speak of oblibuman heart could resist her boy's gations to the man who loves you as I handsome face. Certainly it was un- do; speak as if you knew you would like the proud, self assured Mrs. grace a queen's throne, as you would, Symes Symington to underrate her Birdie. Birdie, don't be so cratel to own importance so tremendously as me." she had just done. But then even the He Her lips quivered and her eyes over

she had just done. But then even the richest, proudest and haughtiest peo-ple have their "other side" that only few friends know, and this was Mrs.

few friends know, and this was Mrs. Symington's "other side." you mean it, which is the same to me, She watched Cleve's face anxiously. since I cannot accept it. But you are but there was no sign of change of only only pitiful, kind and sympathetic, and the sight of my tears and grief has views in the gray, debonaire face, which the contradicting eyes so grave

touched your great heart. That is ly and sternly decided. "You mistake Birdie, altogether, all. She drew her hands away from him mother, dear. How can it be possible she wants me for my money, when lots of other fellows are after hers?

"It is not all. I love you-" "It is not all. I love you—" Then something in her imperious face made him suddenly desist, and by the way she looked and acted, Cleve Symington knew that she was desper-ately in earnest. She would not mar-whim because she was so proud ry him because she was so proud. And he went sadly away, feeling dumb and stupefied, as he walked home in a strange, dazed way, that his fond mother saw from her peeping place between the curtains; and her own face lost all its matronly bloom as her face was as scarlet as a girl's. "Cleve, are you not ashamed of yourself? Put me down this minute the came in, whiter than death itself, and threw himself on the sofa. Then, when he had told her, be-

ween spasms of pain that forced him 'You're down, mother, and in just to lie speechless, the rosy flush crept softly back and into the eyes, fairly radiating a happy, hopeful thought. one hour prepare to see my little darling-all blushes, dimples, smiles and "Try to bear it, my boy," she said gently. "You have proved what a He went off rather hurriedly, caught his hat from the rack, and hailed a passing cab that would speed him on noble woman she is, if nothing more."

Then she went on smiling. \* \*

Mrs. Symington watched him be-A plain, large room, situated on the tween the plum-colored damask cursecond story, that bore evidence of tains, her eyes kindling with pleasur very recent furnishing, in the new, cheap, coarse, homely chairs and able, pardonable pride. "The dear boy! he wants me to think I settled the matter he arranged Before the small mahogony tables. framed looking glass that hung belong sgo. Of course he would have tween the windows, Mrs. Symes Sym ington was tying her bonnet strings married her anyway; just to think how splendidly he has behaved to -narrow black ones to a black straw bonnet, trimmed with Quaker And something very like the dia plainness — that compared suitably with the black alapaca dress and dull monds in her ears glittering in her fond eyes as she turned away. A delightful little octagonal room, plaid shawl. She smiled at her reflection, then glanced down at her unac hung with the exact shade of dainty pink silk that was most becoming to Birdie Lorne's fair complexion. A pink carpet covered the floor in an

customed toilet. "I think I shall be successful-I will be successful for my boy's sake. The sight of his patient, pale face will unbroken expanse of velvet. Chairs, ottomans and cushions, upholstered in pink and ebony, with little lace inspire me to any degree, and if Miss Lorne is the woman I take her to be, she will prove it, before an hour passes over her head.

"Since her descent into povertygenteel, ladylike pover'y, however-I learn she passes this house every day at 12 o'clock, and takes her dinner at walls hung with rare paintings, with statuettes on pedestals in every availa-ble niche. A charming, girlishly orthe restaurant several doors below; so if I intend to meet her I had better be going."

She locked the door, put the key into her pocket and went down the stairs into the street—exactly in time, A place where tears and trouble ought never to come, and the sight of both of for a slight, graceful figure, clad in which uncanny visitants made Cleve which uncanny visitants made Cleve Symington pause a noment on the threshold, as he caught a glimpse of a colden hard buyied in two time of a Birdie Lorne, as well as Cleve would threshold, as he caught a glimpse of a golden head buried in two tiny fair have known it, although she had never before seen her. She walked sobs that shook the little white-robed soos that show the intre white loosed figure crouching in a heap beside a low hassock. He only hesitated a second; then with a look of tenderest the only descent the intre white loose a second; the with a look of tenderest full, and Mrs. Symington was glad of calmly to the restaurant and took a love, pity and sympathy, crossed the it. She could converse all the better with this prospective daughter in-law of hers; and naturally, as sensible women, the two formed a speaking acquaintance while waiting for the meal. All at once, as if suddenly impressed eyes as bright as dew drops. She was one of those heaven favored mortals that the idea, Mrs. Symington looked curiously into Birdie's face:

"I beg pardon-but are you not Miss orne

She looked up merrily in his eyes, the wife of six hours, as the two sat in the sunny little room after they had been married and where Birdie had lived since the shares had failed her. "Sorry? O. Cleve, when I think how thankful I am, and how nobly

you have endured your sudden loss of fortune, and how happy we will be-why, where is mother?" Cleve laughed as he drew her head to his shoulder and smoothed her hair.

"I am inclined to be jealous of mother, who, I think, has gone to the -gone back home to prepare a homely little dinner for us."

"Let us go now dear. Don't scold because I ordered a carriage, will you? Mrs. Estler paid me in full this morn

ing." Cleve bit his lip to hide a laugh; then gravely escorted his bride down then gravely escorted his bride down to the single horse vehicle in waiting. The man knew h s route and dashed off rapidly, stopping only when he reached the curb in front of a large house. Cleve looked at Birdie in as, tonishment. She laug ed nervously, then began to cry. "You are not angry, dear? I did not

know until a month ago that it was all right. Cleve, for your sake and mother's I am so happy."

He kissed her almost solemnly as they sat in the little carriage. "My own true, unselfith little dar-

ling!' They entered, found a delicious litthe cinner in readiness, and no one to mar the sweetness of the surprise.

Late in the evening, towards ten o'clock, Birdie ung for wraps. "Mother will be waiting for us.

Come, Cleve, let us go after her and bring her home here." So they drove off through so many

streets that Birdie wondered where in

"barling," said Clave, abruptly. "shall I confess? Shall I tell you I have a surprise for you equal to your own? Look out."

She looked out, as the carriage stopped at the Symington mansion. An awning was stretched from the door to the carriage mount, and a vel vet carpet was spread for her feet. The oyous music of the band, the flitting of elegant dressed ladies passed the windows-it rushed over her like a flood. Cleve had been masquerading for very love of her.

"You forgive me ?" He looked at her with his splendid

eyes all alight. ...O, Cleve, how could I help it: How you must have loved me." He escort d her in proud'y, and Mrs. Symington, in velvet and dia monds, met them at the entrance.

"Birdie-daughter." Asd all went merry as a marriage bell .- The Dirigo Rural.

Duties of Railroads.

From the New York Times.

"The analogy between such officials and rail-road corporations in regard to their relations to the state is strong and clear, and so far as affects the construction and proper and effi-cient maintenance of their railroad will be questioned by no one. It is equally clear, we think, in regard to their duty as common car-riers of persons and property. This springs sharply out of the exclusive nature of their right to do these things. On other public high ways every person may be his own carrier, or he may hire whomsoever he will to do that service. Between him and such 'mploye a special and personal relation exists independ-ent of any public duty, and in which the state has no interest. In such a case the carrier has not contracted with the state to assume the duty as a public trust, nor taken power to do it from the state by becoming the special donee and depositary of a trust. A good reason may therefore be assigned wby the state will not by mandamus enforce the performance of his con-tract by such a carrier. But the reason for such a rule altogether fails when the public highway is the exclusive property of a body corporate which of necessity requires that all manage-ment, control, and use, for the purposes of car-riage, must be limited to itself, and which, as a condition of the franchise that grants such ab-public highway, has contracted with the state A notable decision was rendered by the general term of the supreme court yesterday in the suit brought by the attorney general, in the name of the people of the state, against the New York Central and Erie railroad compapies. The case is the one which grew out of the freight handlers' strike of last year. The railroad depots became blocked with freight, and shippers were put to serious loss and inconvenience thereby. Attorney General Russell was appealed to for aid, and he brought suits for a mandamus to compel the railroads to receive and deliver promptly all such freight and other property as might be offered to or received by them for transportation at the usual and reasonable rates. A hearing was had at chambers, There was something so kind and before Judge Haight, in response to orders airecting the companies to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not be issued compelling them to resume forthwith their duties as common carriers. The counsel for the companies then put in the preliminary ob jection that the moving papers failed to show any grounds for the relief asked, and they moved to quash and dismisss the petitions and orders to show cause The motion was entertained by Judge Haight, who gave the companies' counsel the right to open and close the argument. The order of Judge Haight sustained the preliminary objection, granted the motion to quash and dismiss,

**FEBRUARY 1, 1883.** 

ted to be owned, controlled, and managed by private persons. But for this quality the rail-roads of the respondent could not lawfully exist. Their construction depended upon the exercise of the right of eminent domain which belongs to the state in its corporate capacity alone, and cannot be conferred except upon a 'rublic us..' The state has no power to grant the right of eminent domain to any cor-poration or person for other than a pub-lic use. Every attempt to go beyond that is void by the constitution, and al-though the legislature may detarmine what is a necessary public use it cannot by any sort of enactment divest of that character any portion of the right of eminent domain which it may confer. This characteristic of 'public use' is in no sense ost or diminished by the fact that the use of the railroad by the corpo-ration which constructs or owns it must from its natare be exclusive. That incident grows out of the method of use which does not admint of any enjoyment in common by the public. The general and popular use of a railroad to a sone the general and popular use of a railroad so a that unskilled men who were thereupon employed caused the neglect and re-fusal complained of. "According to the statement of the case," the judge goes on to say, "a body of laborers acting in concert fixed a price for their labor and refused to work for less. The respondents fixed a price for the same labor and refused to pay more. In doing this neither did an act violative of any law or subjecting either to any penalty. The respondents had a lawful right to take their ground in respect of the price to be paid and adhere to it if they chose, but if the consequences in doing so were an inability to exercise their corof any enjoyment in common by the public. Thegeneral and popular use of a railroad as a highway is therefore handed over exclusively to corp rate management and control, because that is for the best and manifest advantage of the public. porate franchises to the great injury of the public, they cannot be heard to assert that such consequence must be to corp rate management and control, because that is for the best and manifest advantage of the public. The progress of science and skill has shown that highways may be created for public use of such form and kind that the best and most advantageous enjoyment by the pub-lic can only be secured through the ownership, management, and control of corporate bodies created for that purpose, and the people of the state are not restricted from availing them-selves of the best modes for the carriage of their persors and property. There is nothing in the constitution hostile to the adoption and use by the state of any and every newly derel-oped form or kind of travel and traffic which have a public use for their end and aim, and giving to them vital activity by the use of the state were its turnpikes, ordinary roads, and newigable waters. The exercise of emigent do-main in respect to them was permitted by the constitution for the same reasons that adapt it now to the greatly improved methods of travel and transportation, and in making this adap-tion there is no enlarged sense view to the shouldered and borne by an innocent public, who neither directly nor indirectly participated in their causes. If, howver, it had been shown that a strike of the skilled laborers had been caused or compelled by some illegal combination or organized body which held unlawful control of their actions, and sought through them to enforce its will upon the companies, and that the latter in resisting such unlawful efforts had refused to obey unjust and illegal dicta-tion, and had used all the means in their power to employ other men in sufficient numbers to do the work, and that the refusal and neglect complained of had grown out of such a state of facts, a very different case would-have been presented for the exercise of the discretion of the court as well as of the attorney general. The facts as shown in the pa-pers reduce the question to this: Can and transportation, and in making this adap-tion there is no enlarged sense given to the language of the constitution so long as its in-merent purpose—the creation only of public uses—be faithfully observed." railroad corporations refuse or neglect Judge Davis then proceeded to cite vato perform their public duties upon a controversy with their employes over the rious decisions showing that no matter by whom a road is built or owned the

functions performed are those of the state. All public highways are subjects cost or expense of doing them. As to this Judge Davis remarks:

cost or expense of doing them. As to this Judge Davis remarks:
cost or expense of doing them. As to this state. All public highways are subjects this Judge Davis remarks:
cost or expense of doing them. As to this Judge Davis remarks:
cost or expense of doing them. As to those public highways the runs are the common property of the state imposes conditions of the statutes creating, regulating or control-ling them. The general railroad act of the state imposes on companies the duty to "furnish accommodations for all passengers and property, and to transport all persons and property on payment of fare or freight." The corporation by accepting the trusts imposed upon it "becomes an agency of the state to fer form public functions which might other wise be devolved upon public officers as is the case with regard to other public fighways. Concerning these latter Judge Davis says:
. "The analogy between such officials and railroad corporations is regard to their relations to the state is store and clear, and so far as affects the construction and proper and efficient was the people who were invokatione to the state is store and clear, and so far as affects the construction and proper and efficient was the people who were invokatione to the state is a construction and proper and efficient was the people who were invokatione to their duty as commo carriers. The proper form of the writ."
Before concluding Judge Davis takes or their mailte in a construction and proper the thing sponger of the proper form of the writ."

Before concluding Judge Davis takes occasion to remark that the court is not governed by the fact that the time has passed when such a want as is asked for can be of any valuable effect. There is a judgment against the appellants which if erroneous they are entitled to have reversed. The order of Judge Haight is reversed with costs, and a new order is to be entered, "if deemed advisable from any existing circumstances by the attorney general awarding the writ.'

#### Circular of the State Normal School.

The second term of the year commenes on Tuesday, February 6th, and closes Wednesday, June 27th, 1883 Examina-tions for entrance occur on Monday, February 5th, in arithmetic, grammar, geography, reading and spelling.

Instruction will be given during the

Of this life that nevermore Shall throb and pulse upon earth's shore. I think we all remember now, The light that shone upon his brow. The joyous radiance of his face, A benediction on his race. I think we all remember well Though palsied tongue forget to tell, When in the chilly clasp of death His breast was struggling still for breath, His last look told that peace and love He carried to the throne above. And from his place amid the blest Where toil finds labor only rest; Where soul shall minister to soul, While countless ages onward roll, I think his influence still will be Our heritage eternally.

#### The Double Surprise.

Mrs. Symes Symington was engag ed in smoothing down the nap of her jetty velvet polonaise with her pretty white plump hand, on the forefinger of which sparkled a cluster diamond ring, on the third finger of which clung a heavy wedding ring. She was a plump, rosy little lady, not as tall by a head as the handsome young tall by a head as the handsome young in whom her whole heart's affections were centered, and to whom she was, at this present moment, administering as severe a reproof as she bad ever as severe a reproof as she had ever found occasion to.

Naughty, headstrong Cleve listened very respectfully, as he leaned his head on his hand and his elbow on the mantel piece; listened with an air that demonstrated the perfect uselessness of the arguments his lady mother advanced. Then, when she paused in triumphant breathlessness-breath lessness because of her long sentences, and triumphant because she certainly accepted Cleve's silence as the consent she aspired to securing; after all this Cleve smiled—so sweetly, so coolly, right in her face. "But I shall marry little Birdie

Lorne, mamma, that is if she will have me. Now, don't frown so, you look so nuch prettier when you smile and blush, little mother.. Tell me to propose to my little sunny haired girl and bring her here for the maternal blessing.

He leaned his handsome head to ward Mrs. Symington, and looked at her in such a proudly coaxing way that in her fond heart she wondered how any woman could re-ist him.

Then she shook her head until the diamonds in her ears sent their brilliant corruscations both far and near.

"How can I, Cleve, when I am mor-tally sure Miss Lorne wants your money? A hundred thousand isn't to be secured every day, and to marry for money is to be perfectly miserable. I married for money, Cleve, and you know the life I led until your father died. You are my only comfort-

looked fresher, fairer, and so pitifull and Cleve's arms fairly ached to take her to his heart and kiss her tears often." away. And he would, he vowed, rapturously in another five minutes. She took her handkerchief from her pock et, a little lace affair white and fra grant, and essayed to wipe the tears from her lashes.

She is an heiress in her own right-forty or fifty thousand."

black eyes.

"Oh!

weetness."

his mission.

me.'

Mrs. Symington opened her bright

Her altered tone, her hesitating words, so delightfully emphasized,

were enough for Cleve. He caught her up in his arms, regardless of her

elegant toilet, and kissed her until

or-you shan't marry Bird-"

tidies and snowy zephyr mats scattered

gracefully around, with elegantly de

signed and executed Afghans on the

ottomans and sofas; with the white

dered room that opened from the back

drawing room by one door, and into the beautiful conservatory by another.

hands, and heard the unmistakable

"Birdie, do not cry so piteously. Can I sympathize, or do I intrude?"

"She sprang up in a sweet, shy sur

prise, her face all tear-flushed, her

eyes as bright as dew drops. She was

that weeping beautifies. She only

room to herside.

He dropped her instantly.

s that the case? Well-"

"I am afraid I appear very childish, Mr. Symington-but when I think-when it is all gone-"

Her exquisite lips quivered again, but she checked the rebellious tears

bravely. "I am as poor as a church mouse— that is all. A letter from my guardian says everything was invested in a mining company, and the shares are not worth the paper they are printed on." Cleve fairly worshipped her then, as she honestly explained her position with the quiet, lady-like way so natural to her.

"It is a misfortune, I admit; and yet, Birdie, there will inevitable com one good of it-you will learn who are your real friends."

Somehow he said it so very carnest ly that Birdie glanced curiously at him, then dropped her eyes under the blue-veined long-lashed lids scorching her face.

tle girl, say you will be my own. Tell me you love me, and promise me the great privilege of caring for you for ever, my little wife."

It was so sweet, this manly, honest, eager avowal, and coming as it did, on the very heels of her misfortune, and from the lips of the only lover she ever had prayed to hear the words from.

And yet-O, woman's foolish pride! all her perverse little heart rose in reall her perverse little heart rose in re bellion at accepting everything and giving nothing. It never should be said of Birdie Lorne that she took the first offer she received after her misfortune simply be cause there was money in it. So while Cieve waited, smiling patient-best here here a never doubting ly at her bowed head, never doubting that his whole earthly happiness was just at hand, dreaming such rapid, blissful dreams of the future, Birdie deliberately made up her stubborn will, through horrid pangs of pain; then she lifted her head in a proud, haughty way, that it had often de lighted in before.

"You are very kind, Mr. Symington, and I appreciate every word you say, and I will remember you gratefully to my dying day, but I will marry no man to whom I would have to feel under such obligations as I would feel

to you." She spoke gently, but with a proud ring to her voice. Cleve reeled under the sharp, sudden blow. He clenched her hands so tightly that her rings cut into the tender flesh, but she only died. You are my only consistent of the tender nesh, out she only don't pain me by bringing home a wife who can only endure us for the sake of what we can give her." Evidently she had forgotten her

am sure you must be the

agreeable in the air that Birdie did not resent it.

"Your son? I certainly am Miss Lorne, but you have the advantage of me.'

"I am Cleve Symington's mother, dear. There, forgive me, but you see, I know all about it. I am so thank fui to have met you, quite providen tially

Birdie blushed now-as much in surprise as anything else; and involuntarily glanced at the plain, unfashionable attire.

"You understand we have been as unfortunate as yourself, Miss Lorne. Everything is gone, and Cleve goes out-actually goes out every day."

A little exclamation of amazement met her vague remark; and Birdie never stopped to wonder where "everything was gone," or if Cleve "went out, actually went out every day," for exercise, pleasure or to earn his living. Only the impression received by her was just the one Mrs. Symington intended to convey. "Poor fellow! Is-he well?"

"O, yes, perfectly well, and as brave as a lion; only-forgive me, dearonly hopelessly cast down on your account. I am his mother, and to you, the only girl he ever loved, I say he loves you with an affection that will never abate."

Birdie's cheeks glowed brighter and rosier, her eyes full of happy smiles. "And I love him, dear Mrs. Symington-I did then, only somehow I could

not say so." "You do?-you are you sure you do? Then tell me to tell him, won't you? or better yet, come home with me and tell him youself. He may be in or not,

I wont't say; but if he is—" Birdie blushed violently, then lifted her frank eyes. "I will ask him if he thinks I an worthy. Come, dear Mrs Symington."

In the cheerless room she sat down, with happy grateful tears in her eyes, while Mrs. Symington brought pencil and paper with a curious twitch of her mouth that meant smiles or tearseither or both.

"He must have staid over noon, dear; but you just write what you please, and leave it. He will be so

gn of how it hurt her. "But, Birdie," and there was such in a suit of rooms? Look up, Birdie,

cation. The decision of the general term is a complete and absolute reversal of Judge Haight's decision, and in the accompanying opinion, which was written by Presiding Judge Davis, the method of procedure at special term is commented on in anything but a complimentary manner. The mode of proceeding, says Judge Davis, was certainly unusual. The proper course would have been to allow the moving party, in this case the attorney general, to open and close the argument. "A notice to quash a motion," Judge Davis remarks, "is a novel proceeding. Motions to quash usually apply to existing write or processes, and not to mere attempts to obtain them. \* \* Where an alternative writ has been granted the defendant may move to quash or set the same aside. But that was not this case. In this case no alternative writ having been issued, there was nothing to quash; and the objection made was simply an assection that the appellants were not, upon their own showing, entitled to have the motion granted, and such assertion did not change the rights of the respective parties as to the order of proceeding upon the hearing. As the motion for mandamus was decided by Judge Haight, the general term thing it their duty to hear and dispose of the appeal upon the merits. The practice at the special term should, however, be discountenanced as a precedent," says Judge Davis, who then proceeds as fol-

 The must have staid over noon, dear; but you just write what you just write what you just write what you just write what you just write w lows: "The question presented by the motion is

condition of the framehise that grants such ab-solute and exclusive power over a user of a public highway, has contracted with the state to accept the duty of carrying all persons and property within the scope of its charter as a public trust. It is the duty of the state to make and maintain public highways. It is not the duty of the state to be or become a common carrier upon its public highways, but a common carrier upon its public high ways, but it may in some cases assume that duty, and whenever it lawfully does so the execution of the duty may be enforced against the agents or officers upon whom the law devolves it."

A review is then given of a number of

decisions, in which it was held that railroads could be compelled by mandamus to perform certain express and implied obligations arising from their charters, such as the running of passenger trains to the termini of roads, the making of convenient crossings, the construction more binding than is the duty to carry freight and passengers. This duty is, in fact, "the ultima ratio of their existence, attainment and accomplishment of which all the other powers and duties are given or imposed. It is strangely illogical to and denied the attorney general's appliassert that the state through the courts may compel the performance of every step necessary to bring a corporation into a condition of readiness to do the very thing it is created to do, but it is then powerless to compel the doing of the thing itself." As to the point that the state is not injured by the refusal of a corporation to perform its duty, and has, therefore, no inter st in the ques-tion, Judge Davis says it is no test that the state suffers no direct pecuniary in-jury. The sovereignty of the state is in-jured whenever any public function vested by it in any person, natural or artificial, for the public good is not used or is misused or is abused, and it is not bound to inquire wheth-er some one or more of its eit-izens has not thereby received a a corporation to perform its duty, and izens has not thereby received a special injury for which he may recover damages in his private suit. Such an injury wounds the sovereignty of the state, and thereby, in a legal sense, injures  $2^{23}$ , 2and thereby, in a legal sense, injures 42%. the entire body politic. The state in 1880, which give corporations power to regulate the time and manner in which passengers and property shall be transported, cannot be construed to justify a general or partial suspension of receiving and transporting freight.

After laying down the law of the case in this manner, Judge Davis passes to

erm in all the common and most of the higher branches of study. While students are admitted at any

time, it is very desirable to enter at the opening of a term.

EXPENSES

Each member of the Legislature can appoint two students from his own district, who are admitted free of charge. Other students pay an entrance fee of \$5 each term.

Board and furnished rooms can be oband maintenance of fences, etc. These tained in private families at rates vary-obligations, saya Judge Davis, are no ing from \$3 to \$4 per week. Many by "clubbing" reduce the expenses of board to \$2 or \$2.50 per week. Others board themselves and thereby bring their exthe great and sole public good, for the penses within \$2 per week Self boarding is not recommended.

> For catalogues or further imformation address the principal at Ypsilanti. D. PUTNAM, Acting Principal.

#### THE MARKETS.

#### Grain and Provisions. WHEAT-STRONG.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30 — Wheat, old, No. 2 spring, steady. 9s 2d; No new in market; No. 1 white, steady; 9s; new western winter, steady, 5s 3d.

No. 2 spot 88½. OHIOAGO, Jan. 30 - Wheat, firmer: regular, \$1.02% Jan.: (\$1.02% Feb.; \$1.03% Mar.; \$1.-04% April; \$1.06% (0.08% May; spring, \$1.07%; winter \$1.04. Corn, Jower: 54% (0.54% cash. Oata. steady: 36% cash, Jan. Pork, higher; \$17.47% Feb. Lard, higher: \$10.77% Feb. CHICAGO, Jan. 30 - Pork Lard, \$17.40 Keb.

CHICAGO. Jan. 30.—Pork, Jan. \$17.40, Feb. \$17.50; April \$17.82%, May \$18.07%; June \$18.-17%; July \$18.30.

FEBRUARY 1, 1883.

#### Pouths' Bepartment.

## A CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY.

There's a chance for everybody in the whole

wide world, A chance that cometh soon or cometh late. When we may retrieve our losses, and unmind-ful of life's crosses

Win a glad and glorious victory over fate.

There's a chance for everybody in the whole wide world, A chance to do a favor for a friend,

To prove a benediction, and to lessen an affic-

And with feeling heart a helping hand to lend.

There's a chance for everybody in the whole wide world.

wide world, A chance to win a fortune and a name, When with inspiration's power we may the golden hour,

And find ourselves exalted unto fame.

There's a chance for everybody in the whole wide world, A chance to reach the goal and take the prize, If we watch the tide that's going in its ebbing

and its flowing, And are quick enough to take it on the rise.

There's a chance for everybody in the whole wide world,

To make a safe and prosperous advance, But the prospect is so hazy to the timorous and

the lazy They sit and mourn they never had a chance.

There's a chance for everybody in the whole

wide world, To fil the soul with never ending bliss, Or perform an act of kindness, but alas in all our blindness,

There are many, many chances that we miss.

#### Way the Department is Short.

Aunt Nina:-J will answer to your call and say, "present," I did feel to thoroughly investigate the history quite ashamed to see our paper start out on its new year without even a country and in Europe, which we de sire to uo in a future article. To show word from the cousins, but perhaps that the operations of railroads in after taking so long a rest they may carrying freights, etc , come within the start out with renewed energy. I think that the most of the cousins spread out definition mentioned, we quote again, as we desire to use the language of the so in the first start that they told all supreme court: "Commerce consists in they knew, so they have to wait for a selling the superfluity; in purchasnew recruit.

ing articles of necessity as well. If so many had not crowded themselves in under the title of youths that productions as manufactures; in buy are old enough for us to call sunt and ing from one nation and selling to anuncle, our department would have other or in transporting the merchanbeen as well filled as it was at first. from the seller to the buyer to gain the But there are so many older ones that freights. The subject, the vehicle, the agent, and their various operations are so much farther advanced than us become the objects of commercial re younger ones that we have stepped ulation." It seems to us that the opeback and let our elders take our places I like to see them advance their ideas, but if I was to have my choice I would this definition. m ich rather see them in a department by themselves, and I think the editor would give them one.

Aunt Nina, I do not think that you are so very old, I always think of you worthy Editor, have I not guessed right?

Your Niece, LINA. January 22, 1883.

#### From an Old Youth.

Aunt Nina: You have had my very best wishes and have them yet in your effort to draw out the minds of the youth, and get them to express their minds on paper.

When Uncle Nine opened the

#### GBANGE VISITOR. TNE

between different States, and it may also embrace the vehicles and the persons engaged in carrying it on.""

Communications.

River and Harbor Bill No. 2.

tion of commerce among the States

We have made these length y quotations to show our readers t at ar statements are made on the authority of the court o last resort, and that we It requires no argument to convince need only to determine how this probthe masses that "commerce among the lem shall be solved and then proceed States" ought to be regulated. That to solve it and not be severed from is an anxiom. The great and difficult that determination by the able discus problem to be solved is, how shall it be sion of the ownership of the roads through the press for the purpose of done? Shall it be done by river and diverting attention from the real ques- ness of families and oft times on whole traceable to the use of intoxicating hart or appropriations, or by a law similar to the Resgan Bill, or by govtion at issue. We are happy to state communities. ernment ownershi.? We are aware that so far as we have examined the that the subj-ct of railroads and their cases de ided by the court, it has unimanagement has been discussed by formly held that congress has the abler writers than the author of this power to regulate commerce or trans article, but it occurs to us that nearly portation among the States, and that the whole drift of the discussions thus far has been more particularly a dis the passage of the act of July 15, 1866, cussion of the principles and legal and again in 1843 The last mentioned questions involved in the ownership act relates to the shipping of live of the roads, and relate to State supervision or regulation, which we shall wise to arrive at conclusions without not consider or discuss in this connection. The question of ownership is foreign to this subject--the regulaare not sure that the whole subject under consideration can be adjusted by In a previous communication on we believe many of the abuses now

river and harbor appropriations (of practiced can be remedied or abated which I desire this to be a supple ment) the term commerce was de by direct legislation. It seems to us fined, and if the operations of railroads that this question should enter into the the R.v. C. O. Brown who had first came within that definition then the next political campaign, and only such congressmen should be elected as question is, how shall their operations be regulated, and before we can arrive are in favor of giving this subject their at a rational conclusion we shall have best attention, and "use their best endeavors" to regulate railroad trans of railroad management in this portation.

In studying the history of the Reagan Bill we learn that February 2, 1881, it being the regular order of business on the speaker's table, Mr. S. S. Cox raised the question of consideration, and the house refused to consider the bill, yeas 98, pays 150, and on June 5, 1882, Mr. Reagan moved to suspend the rules, and that it be set for consideration on Tuesday, the 12th day of December, 1882, and that its consideration be continued until disposed of, not to interfere with the co.sideration of appropriation bills or bills for raising revenue, which was disagreed to, years 121, nays 78. In this vote for consideration I find only three rations of railroads come clearly within of Michigan's members recorded among the yees and four among the navs-two not recorded. I presume each member had a good reason for ulate commerce amon States there can be no doubt, and to satisfy ali who may his oling as he did. I refer to this effort to lave this great que tion constatement. I quote from "Transporta sidered, for I believe it is important as a middle aged lady, wife of our tion Routes to the Seaboard," page 80, that we should know whether our &c: "That every important word in representatives are ready to consider a the clauses which confer the 'power to question of so much importance to the people, as the regulation of inter State regulate commerce among the States' commerc . There is a growing feeling and to make all laws which shall be amongst the masses that this question necessary and proper for carrying it ought to be considered and adjusted at into execution" has received judicial no late day, so that the rights of all construction by the supreme court of concerned shall be practical, and it the United States and that under such constructions the power of congress to seems to me that the railroad companies must see the storm gathering and regulate inter-State transportation by if wise in their councils and managerailroads, and to aid and facilitate comment, they will adjust their tariffs so The Liquor Question.

being so rapidly used up, that in a In the GRANGE VISITOR of Jahuary twenty six reasons are given why timber, and have a pauper population the sale of intoxicating liquors should left on our hands that will require a be prohib ted. These twenty six rea- large addition to our poor houses, prisons and asylums, and yet this doctrine sons are very fairly stated and are too true to be passed over without an ef- of increasing the population is often used to try and make people believe it fort being made to change the fearful will reduce our taxes, when other excondition an improper use of in.oxicating drink has produced not only on perience teaches us that taxes always the one who uses it b. talso to arr st this increase with the increase of numbers, great distu ber of the peace and happi- and a large part of thetaxes are directly drinks, and no one is better aware of this fact than you, Mr. Editor, by Now, the question is how can we go

virtue of your office as superintend to work to lessen these twenty ix charges, and in the good time coming ent of the coupty poor. wile them all out. Will prohibition Much can be accomplished in lessen do it? Judging of the future by the ing the evil if everyone having an in fluence over others would use it to promote temperance. Begin with the school teacher, then let individuals, tempt to do so seems to have the effect manufacturers, railroad companies, steamboat and vessel owners, villages and cities refuse to employ any person who makes an i proper use of intoxicating drinks. C.ties and villages should be very acting in living up thereby makes paupers of his family,

to be supported at public expense. A much less number would b drawn into this bad habit if everyone would drink and smoke his own liquor and cigars, Much more can be said, but I will

BROTHER COBB -- Dear Sir: -- I see by but acknowledge that the Rsv. gentleman had made such a fair statement of the case as would induce them to went to abandon the traffic were it not for the money that's in it.

Will lecturing against its use change men's habits to any great extent? I fear not, for two reasons, one is that very few go to hear such lectures except temperance people, and secondly, it is not for the interest of temperance lecturers to destroy the traffic, as by so nothing for man to do but to eat of doing their occupation is gone togeththe spontaneous productions of the soil er with the \$25 to \$100 per night that they get for the one or two hours they spend in its delivery.

of idleness, just because it is revealed Why it is I can't say, but some kind in mythological history that the first of stimulus seems to be produced and man ate an apple. used the worll over by both rich and poor, the great misfortune now seems to be that it's too often used to destroy Order," or any order, It cannot be deinstead of benefit mankind so much nied but his article, or his assertions, do the evils preponderate over it's benhave a direct bearing upon agricultural efits that were it possible to prevent pursuits, and my reply was nothing its manufacture and thus do away more. Anything to divest the mind of with it entirely nine persons would the greatest of monstrosities, that this rebenefitted where one would be injured. But this can't be done. The first move would be by Congress, and while I cannot speak from personal observation, but if we can rely on the press, even members of Congress are not all exempt from its use and consequently would not vor its destruction by law. and even if they would, or ould, until people become educated up t a realiz stion of the terrible evils it produces. it would only close up the large producers and sellers now amenable to law, and in their place would star up hundreds of smaller ones irresponsiconvinced by his plausible arguments ble and more degraded than those now g ged in it.

northern part of the state, which is devoted mother, and our Grange a sincere and

respected member. Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions a few years we shall be destitute of be published in the GRANGE VISITOR, and a copy sent to the bereaved family, also that they be spread upon the records of our grange.

> LITTLE-JOHN LITTLE Jr., formerly of Ronald, Ionia county Michigan, and worthy member of Woodard Lake Grange, died of typhoid fever at his home in the township of Sheridan. Mecosta county Michigan December 6 1882. aged 45 years. At a regular meeting of Woodard Lake Grange held January 11. 1883. a preamble reciting the many good qualities of the deceased together with the following resolutions was adopted

Resolved. That as a token of respect for our

*Resolved*. That as a token of respect to our deceased brother, our hall be draped in mourning thirty days. *Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the aged parents of the deceased, and especially with his wife and children in their great affliction. Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and

resolutions be entered in full upon our journal and that copies be furnished the parents and wife of the deceased. Resolved, That a copy be furnished the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Said the night watchman, when about dusk he was invited to drink a cup of coffee, "No, thank you. Coffee keeps me awake all night." And then he saw his blunder and looked very much embarrassed and tried to explain it. But it was no use



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SOUTH SAGINAW, MICH. lfeb3t

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ings. The fences are good. Small orchard and plenty of small fruits. Price, \$8,000. For further particulars enquire at Grange store or address G. W. GUN NISON, Ifeb3t NORTH LANSING, Mich.



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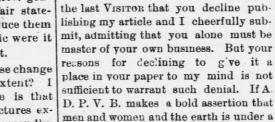
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BUTTER COLOR

To For several years we have furnished the alrymen of America with an excellent ar isle color for butter: 80 meritorious that it m

NEW DISCOVERY.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



"Under the Curse."

curse, and that there would have been

no thorns or thistles, no toil, no labor,

-only to rock in the cradle of sloth and

indolence, forever bask in the sunshine

Now I believe that a discussion of such

nonsense would be for the "good of the

beautiful earth of ours, with all its

'thorns and thistles," is under a curse

by the Great Architect of all things. I

cannot see how an honest exchange of

The strongest Grange that I know

anything about is the one at Allegan,

opinion could promote discord.

# power has been exercised already in past it will not; you can't destroy a

man's appetite for strong drink by law, and in too many cases the atstock, and this authority is recognized to make men more determined to conby all the roads. We do not believe it tinue to .se it. Will preaching sgainst its use produce much effect either on careful study and investigation. We the seller or the user? No, for the reason that neither go to hear it, and if they did as a general thing it would to this rule, as the man frequently a law similar to the Reagan Bill, but only have the effect of making each spends his earnings for liquor and more bitter against the other

I was much pleased a short time since in reading a sermon delivered by informed himself of how saloons were conducted by visiting them, and in a and not invite others to partake with frank and manly way telling those in him. charge his object in so doing, and \* hile ne did not spare the seller or the user in describing the crimes, degred a-

tion and misery it produced he done it in such a way, that not only those who make an improper use of it; but the saloon keeper himsel. couid not help

leave it to be said by others who can do the subject better j .stice. Kalamazoo, Jan. 1883.

Youth's Department I was pleased to see the number of letters from the younger youths, and the rapid progress they made in composing and the language they used. But it seems some older ones thought they should have the department to themselves and they wrote in so tony a style that they scared the smaller fish, busted themselves and killed Uncle Nine. I then thought all was over, but when Aunt Nina resurrected the department and labored so hard to make it a success, I looked forward to a bright future. But when I saw some so dignified that it was beneath them to write to Aunt Nina, and some were so full of the names of ancient authors and scraps of history that can be found in common school books, I thought poor Aunt Nina, you too must soon go. But when the idea was suggested that they write on some subject, I looked again for a rare treat and received one, as some of the letters were written in a candid manner, which, no doubt, was characteristic of the authors. Others reminded me of the old deacon who was called to account by the church for cheating in trading horses. He said: "Brethren, I have one bad fault, and that is, when I trade horses I remember and tell all the good qualities of the horse, but forget all the bad ones." So it is with the writers, they remembered all the bad qualities of the opposite side and told them, and forgot that all ; ersons and subjects have their good qualities as well as bad ones, and that in discussing them we should consider both sides, and by so doing give a sound reason for our opinions.

Aunt Nina you may think my criticism too hard and consign it to the waste basket, as you have a right to do. But if you do, please remember I am a friend of the youth. GRANDPA.

To make sauce for boiled rice, beat the yolks of three eggs into sugar enough to make it quite sweet. Add a teacup of cream and the greated peel and juice of two lemons. This is a good sauce for other puddings, especi-ally corn starch pudding.

For snow balls, place some rice in milk to swell; strain it off, and add one teaspoonful of lemon and cinnamon; put the rice around apples pared and cored; tie in a cloth and boil well. To be eaten with cream, flavored with vanilla.

"In a very recent case, the Philadel hia & R ading railroad vs. P nnsyl vania, decided at the Dec mber term of 1872, the supreme court says: 'Beyond all question the transportation of freights or of the subjects of commerce for the purpose of exchange o. sale is a constituent of commerce itself, this has never been doubted, and probably the transportation of articles of trade from one State to another was the prominent idea in the minds of the framers of the constitution when to Congress was committed the power to reg .late commerce among the States ' To regulate commerce means to pre scribe the rules by which com uerce is to be governed."

That Congress has the power to reg-

read this article of the truth of this

merce, is clearly established.

Concerning the words "power to regulate," Chief Justice Marshall ays: This power like others vested in Congress is complete in itself, may be ex ercised to its utmost extent and acknowledge no limitations other than are prescribed in the constitution." To show conclusively that this provision of the constitution has been construed by the court so that there an be no doubt in the minds of anyone that congress has the power to regulate, etc., on land and water, I quote again. In the United States vs. Cooms, Mr. Justice Story says: "The power to regulate comm rce include the power to regulate navigation, as connected with the commerce of foreign nations and among the States. It does not stop at the mere boundary line of a State; nor is it confined to acts done on the water, or in the necessary course of navigation there of. It extends to such acts done on land which interfere with, obstruct, or prevent the due exercise of the power to regulate commerce and navigation." I quote sgain : "In delivering the opinion of the court in the Genesee Chief vs. Fitzhugh (12 How-

ard U. S. 244) Chief Justice Taney, arguing that the admiralty jurisdiction could not be made co-extensive with the power to regulate commerce, says: 'The power (the commercial power) is as extensive upon land as upon water. The constitution makes no distinction ir that respect, and if the admiralty jurisdiction in matters

of contract and torts may lawfully exercise on the high seas, can be extended to the lakes, it can with the same propriety and on the same constructions be extended to contracts and torts on land where the commerce is

as to remove unjust discriminations and all causes for complaint. "A SCRUBB "

Adrian, Lenawee Co., Jan. 23, 1883

#### Appellant Laws.

Mr. Editor:- I have read the article of Thomas J. Hiller, E.q., in the last VISITOR. with some care, but am not that his position is correct, for I believe something ought to be done touchi g the subject which he discusses. I o not propose to enter into a discussion with him, but simply desire to call his attention, and the attention o, all who read the VISITOR, to a statute similar in its operations in the probate court to the one recommended for justice courts.

Mr. Hiller is a lawyer and a justice of the peace in his township, consequently he is familiar with the statute from which I quote: "No appeal shall be allowed from the decision and report of the commissioners except in the following cases : First, when such commissioners shall disallow any claim in favor of any creditor, or of the estate, whole or in part, to the amount of twenty dollars. Second, when the commissioners shall allow any claim, in whole or in part, and the sum allowed being objected to shall amount to twenty dollars, in either of which cases the aggrieved party may appeal"-Compiled Laws of 1871, page 1,400, sec. 22.

Commissioners are appointed by the probate court "to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate" of de ceased persons, and their "decision and report" is final, from which there shall be no appeal except as provided in the section quoted.

We hear no complaints concerning this statute in our experience in the settlement of estates, and we have little faith that the smoothly-written article of our friend Hiller will convince the people that our civilization will lapse into barbarism if the Legislature should pass a law analogous to the one mentioned above if it has the the whisky and beer drinkers power to do so. I am not thorougly of foreign birth; and strange convinced of the refining and civilizing influences referred to, growing out of trials in justices' courts. I must ing extraordinary efforts to increase close this article, for I am using much of your valuable space.

"CIVILIZA". N Adrian, Jan. 24, 1883.

Men don't be ome drunkards all at ouce; neither can we expict them to somet ing better. The Cunard steam-

have the family hwho occupy the ner. dwelling furnish them a cup of coff e and a doughnut for refreshment in place of li uor and cigars. In this way they could improve their the first Wednesday in the month:

minds by forming debating societies and occasional concerts, and lectures and for amusement could get up their dancing parties here instead of going to hotels.

Parents that are temperate can influence their children to become so, but how can we expect dissipated parents to prevent their children from acquiring a taste for that which has enslaved them, and those that become drunkards from the influence thus constantly set before them, deserve more of our pity than blame.

The liquor question lis one of the most difficult subjects to handle of any evil now in existence, and more so in this country than any other, for the reason that our population is continually being increased by immigrants from all parts of the old world, who are sure to continue if possible the bad habits they possessed at home. Thus we see our large cities are controlled politically by as it may seem, both the press and the law-makers f our own State are mak our population with this foreign ele-ment. A commissioner is appointed and paid a good salary to point out to them the fine timbered land in the

with Bro. Stegeman as a leader. The were not afraid to discuss any question PROF. GEO. M. RHODES, that would tend to give light, anything to disenslave the human mind, to unloose the shackles that have so long enclosed Specifics for all Chronic Diseases on hand. it, the legitimate results of having others to do our thinking-a sort of privileged class-or deadbeatism.

Richland, January 20, 1883.

#### Hillsdale, Pomona Grange, No. 10.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: - Another abandon its use only y substituting year has rolled round and with it came prospericy, as well as adversity. Hillsship line has lately substituted hot dale Pomona Grange has started on anoffee for grog to the sailor. Now it other year with every appearance of sucstrikes me that the Grangers cal't in- cess. Apparent at least to those who vest money to a bette" advantage than met at the public installation January to attach a dwelling house to their 3d, and listened to the eloquent adha is, and when young folks, boys and dress of Worthy Master C. G. Luce. Af girls, want a little recreation win er ter the address he installed the officers venings let them neet at the hall, in a very impressive and masterly man-

Fayette Grange.

The following programme was made out for the next meeting to be held at Jonesville Grange hall, February 7th, Music by the Fayette Grange choir. Regular order of business. Song by Sister Mattie Monroe, of Rehearsal by Sister Mattie Dresser, of A.

Litchfield Grange. Essay, Sister D. A. Clickner, of Allen

Grange. A Will by Bro. John Wagoner, of Allen Grange.

Essay by Bro. G. W. Meed, of Acme

Grange. Select Reading by Sister R. W. Fran-cis, of Latchfield Grange. Question for discussion, "Which is the

most commendable quality in a wife, sweet content with whatever fortune may bring, or an ambitious striving for

something better." Question opened by Sister H. A. Ward, Fayette. Second question, "How shall we extend Grange principles and secure for them the respect and attention of the world at large.

Question to be opened by Bro. C. R. Yours Fraternally, GEO. M. GARDNER, JR., Sec'y. Corvell.

Litchfield, Jan. 20, 1883. -----

#### THE REAPER DEATH.

2, 1883. MBS. SAEAH WORTHINGTON, wife of Theodore Worthington. At a meeting of Texas Grange No. 171, the following resolutions were adopted:

WORTHINGTON-Died in Texas January

WHEBBAS, Almighty God in his infinite

Mirgmen of America meritorious that it icial color for butter; so meritorious that it with great success everywhere receiving highest and only prizes at both Internati highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs. earch we have improved in several points, now offer this new color as the best in the we It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made, And, while prepared in oil, is so compound that it is impossible for it to become rancing d that it is impossible for it to become rancid. **IFBEWARE** of all imitations, and of all ther oil colors, for they are liable to become ther oil colors, for they are hade to become ancid and spoil the butter. If you cannot get the "improved" write to know where and how to get it without ext expense. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, 

## VANDENBURG,

#### MANUFACTURER,

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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 dif-ferent Granges throughout Nichigan. I shall do in the future as in the past-furnish the best mode for the least money.

goods for the least money. Farm Harness, White Trimmed Breech-12 00 ALL ORDERS RECEIVED UNDER SEAL OF THE GRANGE

will be shipped at once, and may be returned at my expense if not entirely satisfactory. Address all orders to Yours very respectfully,

A. VANDENBERG, 92 MONBOR STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

#### MONOPOLY'S METHODS.

The history of Jay Gould's attempt to absorb or suppress the Mutual Union Telegraph company, and thus reduce all the telegraphic service in the country to a monopoly in his own hands, is about the most barefaced and infamous exhibition this country has ever witnessed of the methods of this grasping Colossus. He first used his power as a director of the Mutual Union and as a manipulator of Wall street to break down the stock and buy it in. Failing in that, by reason of the determination of those in possession of the stock to maintain it as a competing company, he sought the courts. He did not employ one of the great lawyers whose talents and recognized ability would give assurance of the prosecution of his case in its best aspect, but hunted out one Edwin James, a comparatively obscure lawyer and paid him a fee of \$10,000. The size of the fee, paid to such a man aroused suspicion that it was not paid for legitimate work, and this suspicion was strengthened when it was discovered that James was a college mate of Attorney Gen. Russel, of New York, and was about to form a copartnership with the latter when his erm of office expired. James induced his friend, the attorney general, to permit him to begin a suit against the Mutual Union on behalf of the people to amend the company's charter on the charge that the company had, watered its stock in violation of the law. Judge Lenox, not perceiving how. the consent of the attorney general had been obtained, gave his consent for the commencement of the suit. Judge Arnoux subsequently vacated the motion and severely condemned the action of the attorney general in permitting his office to be used, ostensibly in the name of the people, to gratify private malice and greed. In order to still further illustrate the motives of his action, Russell then stepped to the front himself, pushing his stool-pigeon James aside, and began a new suit in the name of the people. When the Mutual Union to offset this action brought an exactly similar charge against the Western Union and demanded that Russell take action upon it, the latter declined upon the plea that he did not have time, having a thousand cases on his hands already. The man is shown to be a mere creature of Gould's. To serve the purpose of the latter he could brush aside a thousand cases and advance to the front a suit whose only purpose is to crush out all competition with Gould's despotism over the telegraphy, the press and the business of the country. It is impossi-ble to believe that the courts of the country will play into the hands of this greedy monopolist and corruptionist, whose career from the very beginning has been marked by the ruins of official and judicial integrity.

#### TREATY WITH MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The international commission appointed to negotiate a commercial treaty between the United States and Mexico, is making satisfactory progress in the work. It is learned that a free list has been agreed upon, which, although it does not greatly increase the number of articles already imported free into the United States from Mexico, does nevertheless remove a number of unnecessary duties. Among the articles upon whose free importation Mexico lays particular stress is sugar, not above 16 Dutch standard in color. This is sought not so much with a view to immediate free exportation of such sugar from Mexico into the United States as for the purpose of encouraging and developing the culture of cane and manufacture of sugar in the former country. In the six years durirs dur ing which the treaty is to continue in force it is hardly possible, in the opinion of the Mexican representatives, that the exportation of sugar from Mexico should reach any very considerable proportions. At the same time development of the sugar manufacture there in connection with the free admission of agricultural implements and machinery from the United States would give free play to an important Mexican industry and be reciprocally beneficial to both countries. The list of articles to be imported free of duty from the United States into Mexico has been considerably enlarged. Among other things there have been added to it petroleum crude and refined for illuminating purposes, machinery, agricultural implements, tools for artisans and houses made of iron and wood. A provision was virtually agreed upon which will relieve the commerce of the United States from transit duties hitherto imposed on goods passing from state to state within the republic of Mexico. The provision will probably be agreed upon to permit transportation of commodities from the United States to Mexico and from Mexico to the United States under terms of this treaty in ships owned by private citizens of either republic which, have been built within the territory of either. In other words, to allow trade between the two countries under the treaty, to be carried on ships built in the United States, and bought by a citizen of Mexco, or built in Mexico and bought by a citizen of the United States. Other important provisions are under consideration, but it is believed that they have not yet taken final shape.

## A 'FRISCO ROMANCE.

#### How a Little Girl Made a Man of Her Father and Saved the Family from Want.

I guess pa and ma were pretty rich one time' for when they came to California it was on their wedding tour, and cost lots-came by the way of New York, and Washington, and Panama City in a steamboat, and ma brought a maid to wait on her, and pa had a servant named Jim, and when we got to California-I say we, I'm only 14 now, but I was not born then, though that don't matter-I guess pa had lots of money. I was born at the Lick House, and you ought to see my baby clothes. Jones & Co. haven't the kind of goods these were, because Maud has draggled them all to pieces. Maud is the baby. Six years old Maud is, and it won't be long before she will be a clerk for Jones & Co. First babies always have the nicest things, Ma says first babies are like second wives.

Well, I am of the opinion that after pa went into his house on Van Ness avenue he went into stocks. whatever that means. Going into stocks must be a curious business; and sometimes pa came home looking splendid, and wanted to buy everything, and laughed at ma for being so mean and not getting better clothes; and then he wanted to drive in the park and go to the theatre. One day he came home with a bran-new carriage and a span of long-tailed horses and a coachman and footman. Then sometimes pa came home and looked very blue and talked about stocks, and I began to watch pa, and noticed that sometimes when he laughed the loudest he looked as if he wanted to cry, and then he sold the horses and then the house, and the furniture went to the auction, and ma felt very bad, and pa wasn't like himself any more, and never told me stories nor kissed me; and once when Maud was asleep in his arms he kissed her and cried, and when I told ma she guessed pa did not feel very well, and then she cried. After this we went to a boarding-house, a nasty, musty boarding-house. Everything was well enough, only a boarding-house ain't like home.

Then the baby came, and it died, and ma almost died; and I heard pa say to the man that kept the boarding-house that he was pretty tight up, but it was all coming out right; and the next day pa didn't have any watch nor any sleeve-buttons. I didn't seem to notice it, because I saw that maybe he had sold them to pay board; and I heard pa and ma talk away in the night, and sometimes ma cried, and pa would look in the morning just as if he hadn't slept a wink, and I don't believe he had. Once it was dreadful. Pa came home tipsy; and I never saw ma feel so bad, never; and then they talked it over, and finally ma went home to gandpa's in New York, with Maud, and I staid with pa to go to school. Then pa kept getting worse and worse and went to live in rooms and eat at restaurants; and pa staid out late nights. and I guess he drank more than was good for him, and I thought something had got to be done. So I said to pa one day:

"Pa, let's go into business, and open a store." And he laughed and said: "What

kind of a store." And I said: "Oh! a candy store, or a stationery store, or a thread and needle store, just such as women keep, and lit-

tle girls help in."

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

and that a note for \$1,000 had to be paid, expense of a separate house, and we and that's what made pa feel bad. And could get \$1,000; and I kept on thinking over everybody that I guessed had had it I guessed would not lend it to pa. And then I thought about the rich Mr. Flood, and said: "I will go down to the bank and get it, for he's got more than a thousaud millions; and down to the Bank of Nevada the cellar is full of gold, and, of course, he doesn't use it all the time, and before Mr. Flood wants it I'll take it back and pay the interest." And then I jumped up and hurrahed for Jones & Co., took my best bonnet and put on my gloves, took off my store apron, and combed my hair. and got into a car; went to the Nevada Bank, told the cierk wanted to borrow \$1,000, and he aughed and said 1 had better see Mr. McLane. I asked who Mr. McLane was, and the clerk said Mr. McLane was the President, and was in the back room, and I went into the back room, and Mr

McLane said: "Well, little girl, what can I do for you?"

And I said: "I want to borrow \$1,-000."

Mr. McLane opened his eyes and turned his chair around and looked at me and said: "A thousand dollars!" with as much surprise as though \$1,000 was all the money he had in the bank. Then I began to get scared and cried, and then I told Mr. McLane all about pa and "Jones & Co." and what we wanted to do with the money, and that I would pay it back to him; and he looked kinder puzzled and asked me what pa's name was, and I told, and where the store was and all about ma and Maud and how the baby died. I guess that was not very much like business. and I don't know what Mr. McLane wanted to know all that for. Then he looked at me again, and I guess he wasn't going to let me have the money, when a gentleman at the other desk came up to where I was sitting on a chair, and Mr. McLane said:

"Well, Flood, what do you think of this young merchant?" And then I knew it was the rich Mr.

Flood: and I looked into his eyes, and he said." "Let her have the money; I will in-

dorse her note."

Then I jumped up and kissed him, and he kissed me; and Mr. McLane made a note for ninety days and I signed "Jones & Co.," and Mr. Flood wrote his name on the back of it. I took the money away in a canvas bag, that Mr. McLane said I must bring back, and I took the money to pa; and didn't he look surprised when I poured out the great big \$20 gold pieces on the coun-ter? Then I told him what had happened at the bank, and when I asked him if he didnt think I was a pretty good business-woman after all, I guess he felt real ashamed.

After this I never see anything like it -such lots of carriages and such nice ladies kept coming every day, and most of them traded with me, and pa was just as happy as he could be. Jones & Co. was making lots of money. When I took Mr. Flood's money back I just marched right through the bank, past the big counters, into Mr. McLane's room, and I took very good care to let the clerk that laughed at me before see the bag. Mr. Flood was in there, and Mr. McLane, and I opened the bag. Mr. Flood came up and laughed, and I heard Mr. Flood tell Mr. McLane that they would have the lunch to-day. And of milk, he rubbed his hands, exclaimthen Mr. Flood told me if I wanted to borrow money again not to go to any other banks but to come to his, and I thanked him, and Mr. McLane brought my note cancelled by a great blue "Paid" stamped across the face right over where I wrote "Jones & Co." Then I told Mr. Flood that when we felt able to send for ma I should come over and borrow some more money because I wanted to buy a house for ma and Maud, so that they wouldn't have to go into any more nasty bording houses, and Mr. Flood said I should have all the money I wanted. When we sent for ma and Maud, grandpa gave ma the money to come, and so we didn't have to borrow any more; and we took a nice cottage not very near the store, for pa didn't want ma to know about Jones & Co., though I was just crazy to tell her. For several days we fooled her. She thought pa had a store down-town and I was going to school. I told lots of fibs about being detained at school, going downtown, and all sorts of stories to account for being home late. One day who should I see coming into the store but ma.

moved to a larger store next door, with then I thought and wondered how I nice rooms fixed to live in and a nice show room for bonnets; and little Maudie is beginning to be handy about, \$1,000, and every one that I guessed and all of us work, and we are just as happy as the days are long, and have lots of money. I have never seen Mr. Flood but once

since, when I went down to the bank unbeknown to pa, and told Mr. Flood and Mr. McLane that any time they wanted to borrow \$1,000, "Jones & Co." would lend it to them, and they laughed, and said: "Couldn't tell-stocks might go down." And then Mr. Flood said; "If all the people he had given and loaned money to would pay it back as I had, he didn't think he would get busted in a long time."

And then I saw the clerk that laughed at me, and I smiled at him and bowed; and since then he has been buying all his gloves at the store. I told him I thought he used a great many pairs of gloves, and he said they wore out very fast, counting money. He is dreadful particular about his gloves, and if there is nobody in the store but me, he is sometimes half an hour picking out just the kind he wants.

Pa has bought a splendid gold watch, a real stem-winder; and we, "Jones & Co.," have bought a nice large lot out on Gov. Stanford's new cable railroad, and paid for it; and if the times are good this summer, as pathinks they will be, we shall have a house of our own again.

## Daniel Webster's Marketing.

A Washington correspondent gives, in the following sketch, a pen-and-ink portrait of the great man as he appeared while doing his family marketing.

The next morning, after one of his wonderful speeches in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Webster might have been seen in the old "Marsh Market', at an early hour, for he was no sluggard. With him was a servant carrying a huge market-basket, and he would go from stall to stall, often stopping to chat with a butcher, or a fish-monger, or a huckster, and delighting them with the knowledge he displayed about meats, fish and vegetables.

Selecting with care a supply of provisions for two days, as the market was only held on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Mr. Webster would return to his house, next the Unitarian church. and see that the meat was properly tied up and the vegetables put away. On his way to the Capitol, or there (if his table was not already full), he would meet a friend and say:

"Come and dine with me to-day. have a noble haunch of venison which I bought a fortnight since, and have kept hanging until it is exactly fit to be eaten, or "I have received a fine salmon from the Kennebec; come to-day and help me eat it."

Every spring he would join the Saturday parties of congressmen and officials who used to go down the Potomac on the old steamer Salem to the fishing-grounds and enjoy freshly caught shad, opened, nailed on oaken boards, and cooked before large woodfires. On one of these occasions Mr. Webster had obtained from Boston some rock cod, crackers and salt pork, and he made a chowder. He had a large kettle, and having fried his scraps, he deposited the successive layers of fish, crackers and potatoes and onions over and over again until there was no more room. . Then pouring in a half-gallon ing, "Now for the fire. As Mrs. Mac-





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"The Sweet By and By."

There is a story that the popular hymn, "The Sweet By "and By," was the work of two men while drunk. J. P. Webster, who composed the music died several years ago. Dr. S. F. Bennet, author of the verses, lives in Richmond, alter of the verses, it is in Interneting, Ill. He says that the charge of intoxi-cation is untrue, though Webster was a free drinker. The two wrote a hymn book in 1874, and "The Sweet By and By" was one of the pieces jointly produced for it. The sugges-tion came from a chance remark by Webster, who was habitually despondent, that he would be well "by and by." Bennet at once made the rhymes and Webster brought the music out of a fiddle. which was his customary aid in composition. The hymn book had its day and is forgotten; but this one tune is put into every new publication of the kind, and has a sale of about 10,000 copies a year in sheet form. Dr. Bennet says that he and Webster were not orthodox Christians when the hymn was writ-ten, and that he is even now less a believer.

For steamed brown bread, four cups corn meal, two cups of flour. two and one-half or three of sweet mik or water (some meal requires more wetting). one teaspoonful soda, one and one-half spoonfuls salt; steam three and shalf or four hours.

And pa laughed, and said he would think of it, and when he came home that night I asked him if he had thought about it, and he said he had not; and I said he had better, and he said he would; and that morning he didn't go out, but staid at home wrote ma a long letter. So next day I went into a store on Polk street, kept by a nice old lady who had a bad husband, where they sold everything, and she said in French they called it lingerie. I did not know what she meant because it was French, and I asked her if she did not want to sell her store, and she said:

"Do you want to buy a store, little girl?" And I said: "My pa does." And she smiled, and said she guessed the Sheriff would have a store to sell in a few days. I said I would tell pa, because he knew Mr. Nunan, the Sheriff. It was one of Mr. Nunan's men that sold pa's house and furniture for him.

And the next day I told pa about the store and what a nice one it was, and he had been a dry-goods man once, and had had a large store, and sold silk dressgoods, and velvets, and furs, and laces worth more than \$1,000 a piece.

I don't exactly know what pa did, but I think something "turned up" a few days afterward, for I heard him say he had made a "raise," and he showed me more than \$1,000 in gold and notes, and for a day or two he carried them in a side-pocket, and mostly kept his hand over them for fear they would jump out and fly away; and pa bought me some shoes and a hat and stuff for aprons, and I made them myself, and I never saw pa look so happy since ma went away, and one day he said to me:

"Vevie, I have bought the store on. Polk street, and you are to be my saleswoman and partner."

And sure enough, in a few day he went into the store, and over the door was a great big sign of "Jones & Co.," and pa said I was the "Co." And when I said, "And so, pa, you are Jones?" he blushed, and I guess he didn't like his old friends, to know that he was selling needles, and thread, and tape, and things. We had two snug little rooms in the back of the store to sleep in, and I made pa's bed, and swept out the rooms and tidied things. At first pa shut up the store when he had to go down-town on business, but after a little while I tended it, and when there were two customers in the store I waited on one, and it wasn't long before 1 could make change and sell things almost as good as pa could; and by and by, when he went down-town, I tended store, and we had splendid times. We went out to a nice place across the street to our meals; I tended store when pa went and pa tended store when I went.

One day pa came in and looked dread-fully troubled, and then I said. "Pa, ain't I a partner, and don't partners bave a right to know everything, and ain't you hiding something about Jones & Co. P

And then I found out that pa had bought too many things for store

"Have you any pearl shirt-buttoms, little girl?" said ma.

"Yes ma'am," said I looking her right square in the face.

"Goodness gracious!" said ma. that you, Vevie." ·· [9

I said: "Beg pardon, ma'am; what did you want?" And then ma looked at me again.

I had a store apron, and a small cap like a French girl; and because I wasn't very high pa bought me a pair of wooden brogans, with felt buttons, into which I slipped my feet, and they made me four or five inches taller; and ma stared at me, and then laughed and said:

"O I beg your pardon, little girl, you look so much like my daughter Genevieve that I thought you were her."

Then I heard pa snicker down behind the counter. He had seen ma come in and he hid. Just as soon as ma went out pa jumped up and laughed, and said: "Snatch off your apron and cap, Vevei, and run around the block, and get home before your mother.'

I did so, and when ma got home she was the most surprised person you ever saw. We knew this thing wouldn't last, and so that night we told ma all about the house of "Jones & Co.," and ma kissed pa and said he was a noble fellow and "just as good as gold," and that she "never was so proud of him in all her life," and fell to kissing him, and crying, and taking on. I never saw ma act so foolish in all her life, and pa said she was "making love to him over again '

Well, now the story is about over. Ma came down to the store to help. At first she looked kinder sheepish, especially when some lady came in she had known at the Lick House; but she soon got over all that and began to make bonnets, and we had a millinery store, and then she insisted upon saving the

beth said, 'If 'tis to be done, when 'tis done, then 'tis well 'twere done quick-ly.'" I quote from memory, but I shall

never forget his joyous expression of countenance and the merry twinkle of his deep-set, burning black eyes. The chowder was a success.

#### What Wears out the Soldiers.

In his article on "The Present State of the Army," in the Nineteenth Century, Maj. Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts, speaking of the rapidity with which. after the age of 31 or 32 years, the private soldier becomes a veteran in looks and habits, while the officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, are still young men, says: "This early decay is, in the opinion of many, caused by sentry duty." He further urges that soldiers should be spared "sentry-go" as much as possible, as the excessive night duty it at present imposes on them is destructive of health and vigor. This perpetual mounting guard at royal palaces, public offices, and other places is a relic of the olden time. It is probably kept up rather as a traditional cus-

tom than from any opinion in its favor. So far as it has any meaning or use, it is a police duty which the civil force would discharge more efficiently and at much less cost to the public service. That it imparts a kind of dignity to the place thus specially guarded is a mere tradition, and is in no case any compensation for the physical evils involved in keeping it up. A modern soldier is a costly product, and there is something worse even than extravagance in thus flinging him uselessly away in the mere inefficient discharge of the functions of a policeman. The service itself would become more popular and would be more useful to the nation were this needless parade of military protection limited to the barracks, and all civilian buildings put under the more effectual watchfulness of the civilian force.

A Rough Story.

weapon and being attacked by a bear, struck him with a bottle of kerosene, which broke and the contents ran down the animal like the oil on Aaron's beard. The bear, not minding this at all, sprang at him and began hugging him, when the man, taking a match from his pocket, set fire to the bear. All but the head and shoulders were consumed, when, in order to save the snout and get the bounty, the man carried water in his hat and put out the flames.

The rapid growth of new towns on the frontier is illustrated in the case of Colorado City, Texas. Two years ago it was a hamlet of tents. To-day it is a substantially built city with 4,000 inhabitants.

A Russian proverb says: 'Before going to war, pray once; before going to sea, pray twice; before getting married, pray three times."

ALABASTINE CO. M. B. CHURCH, Manager, juyl-tf. Grand Rapids, Mich

## German Horse and Cow POWDERS

This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,04\* pounds through their purchasing agents. Its comp sition is Spound package. It is composition is our secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Ober-holtzer Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock health, and in good condition. 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 healthy, an increases the production of eggs It is also of gress value to them when molt-ing. It is sold at the low est wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO. GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBEDGER ST., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO and ALBERT STEGEMAN. ALLEGAN Put and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up 1 60-lb. boxes (leose), price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

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(Mention this paper.) ROCHESTER, N. Y

A WESTERN editor received a letter from an indignant subscriber, who said: "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replied: "That is all right. I wouldn't make it any longer if you did, because in that case I should J. L. have to buy a new press. The present length just suits me, and I am glad it A. N suits you." It is to be hoped that this 'soft answer turned away wrath."

It is said there has been a fall in the It is said there has been a fail in the wholesale price of beef. The retailers of beef will not hear of this for several beet with not hear of this for several beet with not hear of this for several beet schoolcraft, Mich.

Single Buggy Harness, with round 12.50 The same with Flat Lines. Nickle Trimmed, \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$25, to \$50 We also make a fine Nickle Trimmed Farm Harness, stitched 6 to the inch, stock all selected, an extra fine arti-cle, Breeching, Round Lines, com-

Mr. T. Kininment for the past five years has been foreman for Mr. A. Vandenburg, and now in order to build up a trade offers special inducements to the Grangers of Michigan, guaranteeing a better class 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 satisfactory. Address all orders to Yours very respectfully

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LIFE INSURANCE FOR PATRONS. THE Patrons' Aid Society of Michigan WAS OBGANIZED IN DECEMBER, 1880, to give the Patrons of Michigan an opportunity to belong to A Home Institution of Life Insurance that they could control. As its name indi-cates, it is FOR THE MEMBERS OF OUR ORDER AND FOR THEM ONLY.

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

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

If there are reasons why people should from time to time pay a small sum from their in-come or their earnings, in order to secure to those dependent on them in an hour of need a sum sufficient to bridge over the expenses and wants incident to that 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 JAM

ELIJ

R. C.

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its they may appoint.

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