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Michigan Crop Report, February 1, 1883.

For this report returns have been received from 822 correspondents, representing 645 townships. Five hundred and seventeen of these returns are from 374 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are in healthy, thrifty condition. In answer to the question, "Has wheat dur-ing January suffered injury from any cause?" 694 correspondents answer, "No," and 31, or about 1 in 23, answer A number of those answering "yes" express fear that the plant wil be smothered by the snow, which in some localities is of great depth; others state that it was injured during the open freezing weather of the early part the question. of January. On the first of February the ground was well covered with snow in all parts of the State, except perhaps in St. Clair, Macomb, Wayne and Monroe counties, where the depth ranged from two to four inches. The price of all grades of wheat was higher on the first day of February than on the first day of January.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of January at 296 elevators and mills. Of these 243 are in the southern four ties of counties, which is about one-half the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels 243,341 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 295, 519 bushels in the second tier; 130,241 bushels in the third tier; 270,357 bushels in the fourth tie-, and 182,468 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 49 elevators and mills, or 17 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been re ceived, there was no wheat marketed

during the month. The total number of bushels reported

marketed in the six months, August-January, is 7,759,029.

Agricultural Pepartment.

THE FARMERS.

The following verses by Mrs E P. S. Brad-aer of Rockford were read at the farmers' institute at Farmington, January 19.

Why gather we here a farmer band? What do we seek in this open hall? Is it power of state to govern a land? Or power of purpose to disenthrall A people, a calling we all love well?

But why should the farmer be in thrail? Is not his calling the best of a:1? From God's own hand his signet came; No man can better grander claim;

Then why should he be in thrall? Then why is it humble? Why do ye bow Ye men of labor who follow the plow? You, who may under the broad sky stand, With brow uncovered and outstretche

hand. In presence of Nature and Nature's God To bless the Maker who blesses the sod, Dare never to bow the head or knee

To mortal man whoever he be. However high in power or state
Manhood and truth alone make great, Ignorance dims the loftiest brow And thralls the mind that owns its power; Knowledge alone can from its sway

Free and restore their manly dower. Knowledge makes great! See the man wh The work which his mind is set to do!

To matter how humble, you cannot turn His thoughts from the task 'till the work The merchant needs little of general knowl

Little of science suffices for trade; Only of stocks, of day-books and ledgers

Daily his thoughts and his accounts are The lawyer lays claim to great stores of learn

Yet even the lawyer but little may know When compared to the needs of the humblest farmer.

Who must plow and must plant, must reap and must sow. For the farmer needs master the many arts; Should master the sciences, every one For the arts and the sciences daily

SEC ..- J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft. 3 K .- ELIJAH BARTLETT, Dryden. Into his labors and life must con In tilling the soil, in growing the grain, In plowing and harvest and gathering in, In dew-drop and sunlight and falling rain, And in all of wealth that around him spring.

Oh! grand is the field the farmer treads: And bright is the furrow that follows his plow When the light of science over it sheds The halo of beauty that's dawning now.

On minds that are rousing from slumbering long, At the call of knowledge, which bids them

awake And haste to the feast that is spread for all, Of which young and old may alike partake

To come to the fountains of bursting light. Where sparkles in beauty the living truth, And drink of the waters that banish the night Of ignorant darkness from age and from vouth.

Oh, rich is the field the farmer treads When science's fair light illumines the way With brow uncovered and bended head Let him, with reverence, bless the day.

She opes to him the arcania grand, Where Nature her hidden secrets hold In sacred trust, till thinking mind Reveals their light to the student bold.

And paints with brighter lines the rose, And tin's anew each humble flower, And gilds each tiny thing that grows, The dew-drop and the falling shower; And makes a messenger of all

That walks or springs beside his way, To call his thoughts from drudging toil And lead him to the coming day When side by side in every station

Where strength and might and mind need be, Beside the highest in the nation, As high and strong and grand is he. Honest and honored, with unshamed brow.

Against Orchard Grass.

Shall stand the man who follows the plow.

BY A. D. P. VAN BUREN.

So much has been said in favor of the grass of late, that I have been try ing to find some reliable information, if there was any, on the other side of

Orchard grass grows rapidly, sometimes an inch in twelve hours. This is unfavorable to it, as food for stock. as a plant that grows so fast is more difficult to cure This fact has led me to give the subject some attention, and I found the adage that "a plant that

when applied to it. It grows better in the shade, hence stem, are less hardy, and when cut soon bleach out, losing much of their reported marketed is 1,121,926, of which substance; and where the swath lies a few inches thick it will turn black within, and soon begin to rot. It is impossible to cure it as you do herds thin, and dry soon and be gathered when dry, it has lost much of its nutritious quality in the drying, and is of our grasses. Because cattle like to for beauty and productiveness.

following facts from Mr. John Me-Dowell of Washington county, Pa. in York Tribune. That paper says:

Stirred by recent statements in the Tribune of favorable experience with orchard grass, Mr. McDowell submits the following stongly adverse view, based on a long and expensive trial: The former owner of the farm of which I have been in possession twenty-eight years, misled by just such buffs, had nearly all of its more than 500 acres seeded to this grass, but s on finding it of little value for stock he commenced a war of extermination, which is vigilantly kept up by myself. I dislike to leave it in the fence rows to where it was banished. I know from long observation that sheep will fall away in condition if closely confined to it; cattle and horses will eat it, but, like sheep, soon] prefer any other kind of grass. If cut early in he season and cured the same day (which is almost impossible), the hay even then is no better than wheat straw. If cut and left in the swath over night, every heavy bunch, whether it is rained on or not, will stink badly. When such is dried out it will make great bulk, little weight, and, I was about to say, give no nutrition. The growth of orchard grass in our country is very rapid and rank; I will not say luxurious, for it is no luxury. It is true it will grow nearly one inch in a night's time out of the cut stubble. A very rapid growth of any kind of grass is unfavorable to fattening stock. One of my neighbors, who owns a larger farm than mine, makes a yearly practice of going through all his fields grubbing out the few scattered bunches that spring up here and there from some stray seed. It always grows in bunches."

The Agriculture of the Future.

That agriculture has made great progress in the past 20 or 30 years in the United States, is undeniale, but there have been two serious obstacles in the way of the progress that should have been attained. The arility of bringing new land into cultivation whenever by repeated cropping and wasteful, slovenly culture, the old lands were exhausted, and the want of intelligence and practical education among the great mass of cultivators. Both these obstacles are likely very soon to be removed. As it is, we drop down altog ther too soon from 30 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre to 10 or 12 bushels, and our lands, which when new yielded their 50 to 75 bushels of corn, or 300 or 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre come much too readily to a erop of 25 or 30 of the former and 80 or 90 of the latter.

Even the rich prairie lands of Illinois or the still deeper and richer soil of California speedily ceases to respond liberally to the slovenly cultivation which merely scratches the surfaces and does not return to the soil any of the elements which it has taken from it. Yet, so wide is our territory, so fertile our lands, and so various our climate, that it will be perhaps a half entury before, even with the careless and indfferent tillage of the present time we should find our population trenching upon the boundaties of subsistence. If we will but be wise in time, this need never be, but if we keep on taking the elements of plant food from the soil and returning none of them to it, we shall find with each year a constantly advancing barren

We shall be compelled to draw our food from greater and greater distances, till finally the whole breath of the continent will become desolate like that broad waste which now extends from the Jorden eastward to the Siyrdaria and Amoodarya in central Asia, comprising what were for ages the most fertile lands of the earth.

To avoid such a fate, it is necessary grows in a day dies in a day," true not only to drain, till and manure the soil bountifully, irrigating it where necessary, but to restore the forests as its broad and tender leaves and rank far as possible, especially on the prairies and wide treeless plains of the central basins, should trees be planted by millions, trees of quick growth, and trees which will attain a lofty height, by means of these the rains may be restored to their now parched and grass or clover. It must be spread out desolate lands, will be enabled now, as they did 800 or 1,000 years ago, to susinto the barn or it will spoil, and even tain a vast and prosperous population. The old wastes will again be inhabited, and the thirsty soil drinking in the not as good food for cattle as any other rains and dews; will become like Eden

be better when made into hay. In years to come, a favorite occupation proof of this view I hereby give the with many of our farmers Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and portions of Arizona, a statement published in the New Texas, the Indian Territory, and much of Kansas and Nebraska, as well as the greater part of Oregon, and Washington Territory are well adapted to greatly to a half nomadic life and the adventures connected with it, and requires moreover such vast tracts of territory for its successful prosecution, it must gradually diminish in importance. We are, as a nation, the greatest

meat eaters in the world, with the exception perhaps of the half civilized. hundreds of the South American pampas, who subsist entirely on animal food. Even our poorest classes have meat once or twice a day, while the peasants and lowest classes of Belgium, France, and Sweden hardly taste meat once in six months. Whether this fondness for a meat diet will continue to prevail is somewhat doubtful. The Chinese, Japanese, and indeed the abstemious than we are. With most is the principal article of diet, though they ocasionally eat the flesh of the smaller animals, if able to pay for the luxury. Should they preserve their present habits, the demand for beef, mutton and pork would not keep pace with the increase of our population, and this would be well, for we should not be able to spare farm cultivation the immense tracts which would be required for the rearing of these great herds.

Of minor crops it is impossible to speak with any certainty. Some of them may, and probably well attain to a magnitude which will enable them present agriculture. Others may fall off to the most insignificant proportions, but as a whole, there can be no of the future will more than keep pace with the population in quality, quantity and excellence.

MINNIE CORNER.

From Daylight to Dark.

We sometimes claim that a change, a reform, is heeded in politics, in education, or temperance, but no reform is more needed than in the working hours of the average farmer. This is one of the reforms needed to make human life pleasant and attractive, yes, to make it desirable and to keep the young men contented on the farm. It is a fact that farmers work too many hours, this is well known, but it is latent knowledge, it does no good and the farmer goes on year after in a rut so deep he can not get out of it.

The excuse of hard times, poor and unreliable help or something, keeps him like the sun in an ever constant line of labor. The boy on the farm tired of this, the hired help tire of it, and indoors the hard-worked wife and daughters tire of it, yes often die from its effects. The self starved, always hurried life of many of the farmers about us, the listless, dreary, lifeless way so many perform, the 12 or 14 hours, a day's task, are the result of too long continued labor without the needed rest or change.

A lesson can be learned from these cases mentioned. Can not the farmers as well as the mechanic, work on the ten hour system from the day he starts the plow in April, till he starts the mower at having time, and accomplish just as much or even more than to work all the hours of daylight from April to November. Would he not enjoy himself better to spend a pleasant hour his work better and execute the same amount of business in the ten hours. mind blessed, his intellect brighter and his life more worth the living.

Do not the most of our farmers hold employing every hour of the day labor until before the season is half and their spirits broken down, with no desire to improve their minds, or to enjoy the social life and social priveat it when green does not prove it to | Stock raising is likely to be for some | ileges at hand. He has no ambition | keg full, all large ones, we cooked of | Jonesville, Feb. 4, 1883

in the summer as well as in the winter, and that directly in line with his business as much as possible.

The long tedious hours of the farm er unfit him for passing a happy and successful life. If properly conducted this pursuit. It is however the most there is no occasion in which a man easy form f agriculture and tends so can be happier, or which tends to make him more mind ul and more intelligent than farm life. With proper education and honest representation, the farming community can and ought that as the population becomes dense to rise to a higher plane of action in making the laws of both State and Nation regarding agricultural inter-

> We make farming too much a mere means of subsistence, and do not add the intellectual, moral and social culture it so richly affords.

When farm works means simply labor, we lower agriculture beneath its meaning, but when we give it its full force it means advancement of the whole heart and mind of men. We admire the intelligent honest advancing farmer, but we do not admire that class who degrade labor by the very oriental nations, generally are more unnatural way they make a living at the fearful cost of the loss of culture of them, rice with some condiments, refinement and intellectual advancement to themselves and their families.

When that elevated, but true and not distant plan of reasoning is reached and acknowledged by a larger number of our farmers, that the better the education the better the farmer will be, then we will have farmers represent us as chairmen of commissions and committees in both Nation and State.

WM. CAMPBELL. Groveland, Mich. February 5, 1883.

Coming Potato-White Elephant.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:-I notice in your issue of February 1, an inquiry from below the surface. Either boiled or to rank with the great staples of our a brother of Portland, Oregon, concerning the White Elephant potato.

A friend of mine raised this variety the past season and gave me some of reasonable doubt that the agriculture | them. I never saw or ate nicer potatoes, and shall plant all I can get of them the next season. They are a bountiful yielder, all large or sizeable, solid and cook very dry and nice, and are of excellent flavor.

> Aaron Low, of Essex, Mass, in his seed catalogue for 1883, thus describes the "White Elephant." This fine Bro. Cobb:-In answer to Jacob Johnlate variety is a cross between the Garnet Chili and White Peachblow. It is of excellent quality, fine flavor, wonderfully productive, of great beauty and a fine keeper. Tubers very large and solid, growing very closely together in the hills. There can be no doubt that this potatoe is destined to be a valuable acquisition to the farmer.

I have a small quantity of Devonshire tree beans which my brother Patrons can have in small packages by writing to me. These beans yielded the past season at the rate of over 40 bushels per acre with common cultiunswerving incessant, never resting vation. I esteem them as a valuable acquisition to this branch of agricul-Respectfully, ture.

M. COLLIER. Springport, February 7, 1883.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:-A correspondent from Portland Oregon asks for information relative to the White Elephant potato. I have raised them for two years, from seed sent out by the Patent Office at Washington with that name attached.

They are in shape an oblong potato, of large size, and vary but little in diameter in their whole length. They are of a yellowish white when dug, cut open or cooked they are quite white, no defect in the heart, eyes medium depth, not as fine grained as the beauty of Hebron or snow flake. but pleasant to the taste, a strong each evening with his family, plan grower with abundance of vine; need deep planting and heavy hilling, as the tubers are inclined to form near Would not his life be far happier, his the surface and become exposed to the sun, which of course spoils them. the 1st of October; essentially a late the same unswerving line of steadily potato but a week earlier than Peach- and flesh pure white, tubers large obblow; cook good when two-thirds long and a little flattened. I planted grown. They must be good yielders over, they find themselves tired out, judging by my experience with them. on a rich sandy loom, and my yield

> eyes to start with, I cut it in eight the acre. Fraternally yours, pieces made eight hills, I dug a nail

to read and no time to think, except | these twice, finding them satisfactory, Sundays. The farmer ought to read we planted the balance last spring, being about two common pails full of cut seed, we planted between grape trellises, found our mistake very soon, as every third row was shaded entirely as soon as the grape vines leaved out. we dug 16 bushels of very nice potatoes assorted, and nine which were mostly large but badly scalded by the sun. If deep cultivation will remedy this defect I have no doubt of their value. Fraternally yours,

F. M. HOLLOWAY. Hillsdale. Mich., Feb. 7, 1882.

J. T. Cobb:-I saw in the VISITOR of February 1, a discription of a potato called the White Elephant wanted. It is a large light flesh colored late potato, with rather smooth eyes, great beauty, wonderful productiveness, excellent quallity, flavor and good shpe. The soil was sandy with clay.

I shall have some few bushels to sell, also Jordon Prolific, White Star, Mammoth Pearl, Late Rose and White Russian, oats of the Jordon Prolific. I planted two bushels, dug 48 bushels. They grew in a cluster, I took 16 large cooking potatoes from one hill, I had White Elephants that weighed over two pounds each We cooked some White Elephants for dinner and found them first best. You can pick out enough in this letter to answer the brother's request as we have given a variety. A. MAKYES. Sister Lakes, Mich., Feb. 7, 1883.

Bro. Cobb:-I would say in reply to Bro. Johnson's questions, Thich appeared in the VISITOR of February 1, that I have raised the White Elephant potato for the last two years.

It is white with a pink tinge in shape nearly like the Burbank Seedling, of fine form and good proportons, it has few eyes, which are but little baked it is dry and mealy, while the flesh is of fine grain and excellent fla-

It is classed with the late potato ripening about the time of the late Rose, it is a good yielder, and a good keeper, and will do well in any good soil, with proper cultivation.

I have a few bushels to spare, price \$2.06 per bushel. WM. WALLER. Robinson, February 12, 1883.

son's inq .iry about the variety of potatoes, the White Elephant, I would say it is a long white potato similar to the late Rose, only larger and longer, eyes shallow. It is a seedling of the Garnet Chili fertile eyed with pollen of the White Peachblow and is very productive, I planted ten pounds last spring, and harvested five hundred and seventy pounds, soil black sand and clay mixed. No extra cultivation, and used no fertilizer. They are a fine potato for table use, they are the next best to the Mammoth Pearl. They ripen with the late Rose. Fraternally yours,

R. M. SHAFER.

Buchanan, Mich., F. b. 8, 1883.

Brother Cobb:-In answer to Brother Johnson's enquiries about the White Elephant potato. I would say the tubers grow very large and long; color light pink, with white blotches around the eyes, which are quite numerous and slightly depressed; although they grow to an immense size, they are not hollow; are very productive and of good quality, ripen with the late rose, and do well on most kinds of soil. Would recommend them for field planting. Yours Fraternally. HENRY N. WEBB

DeWitt, Mich., Feb. 5, 1883.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:-I see in the VISI-TOR of February 1, enquiries by Bro. J. Johnson in relation to the White Elephant potato.

This superb, late variety is justly popular on account of its great productiveness, excellent flavor, power of resisting disease, and splendid keep-Vines this last year kept green until ing qualities. It cooks well and is of good flavor, eyes slightly depressed, the White Elephant potato last year I had one small potato with eight was at the rate of 560 bushels to

WILLARD RICHARD.

The Grange Visitor

Single copy, six months, ----Single copy, one year, Eleven copies, one year ____ To ten trial subscribers for three months we will send the Visi-

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THE STATE CAPITOL ENGRAVING.

We have sent several dozen lithographs of the State Capitol to those entitled to them by virtue of having sent us five or more names of subscribers and \$2.50, since our 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-THE THE PERSON SENDING US THE NAMES AND \$2.50 TO A SPLENDID LITHGGRAPH OF THE STATE CAPI-TOE OF MICHIGAN, SIZE OF SHEET 22x28 INCHES.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

The Caro Advertiser would like to see ex-State Senator B. W. Huston chosen supreme justice in place of Judge Marston resigned. The list now stands: Judge B. F. Graves, ex-State Senator Charles Upson of Branch, ex-Governor Austin Blair of Jackson, Dan J. Arnold of Allegan, Thomas J O'Brien of Grand Rapids, ex-State Senator J. C. Patterson of Marshall, and ex-State Senator Huston of Vassar, and several counties to hear from.

This item we clipped from the Lansing Republican. There are some good names in this list, Mesers. Graves, Upson and Blair belong in the first rank. Of Arnold and O'Brien we know less. But from these ex-State Senators we devoutly say "Good Lord deliver us." If we are not m staken these two legal gentlemen were illustrious members of the Senate Judiciary Committee of the Legislature of 1879, and here is a specimen of their wisdom, and their appreciation of the relative value of the same service performed by professional and non-professional citizens of the State.

A bill "To provide for a commission to revise the statutes for levying and collecting taxes," was introduced, Feb. 15, 1879, by Senator Patterson, and we give the first and fourth sections as showing what a nice and delicate appreciation of the real worth of professional services was entertained by these aspirants for judicial honors. We omit the second and third sections duties to be performed by the commit- of the Order and other contributors to tee which were no more or less than its columns throughout the State, and expressed in its title.

& BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A COMMISSION TO REVISE THE STATUTES FOR LEVY ENG AND COLLECTING TAXES.

SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That the Governor be authorized and he is hereby required, to appoint three competent lawyers and two experienced non-professional men as commissioners to revise and simplify the statutes of the State for levying and collecting taxes.

SEC. 4. The professional members of said commission shall each receive five thousand dollars and all expenses actually paid or incurred in performing the duties herein required, and the non-professional members of said commission shall each receive one thousand dollars and all expenses actually paid or incurred, to be paid out of the state treasury to each commissioner, vantage and profit.

on the certificate of the Governor, that said commissioner has performed the duties required of him by this act with n affidavit of actual expenses paid or MARCH 1. incurred annexed thereto, containing an Itemized statement of the expenses paid or incurred and made by said commissioner.

> For a large percentage of the gentlemen engaged in getting a living by a legal practice that "leads to bewilder," we have not the most profound regard: and some legal gentlemen have failed to impress us with an exalted opinion occupied the bench and drawn their meager salaries with regularity for all these years, and yet have so far ignored the best interests of the people as to remain indifferent to the expensive and ruinous practice under the law of suits involving but trifling amounts being appealed from the lowest to the highest tribunal in the State: We cannot consent without protest that these two astute legal gentlemen shall be exposed to the chances of an election to the high office of Justics of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan.

The Legislators of 1883 have not all fixed their individual standing vet though the gentleman at the head of the alphabetical list in the House has, we see by the number of the bill; early in the session placed himself in the category of legal barnacles alongside of Huston and Patterson. Here is the bill referred to.

A BILL IN RELATION TO THE QUALIFI-

CATION OF JUDGES OF PROBATE. SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That no person hall hereafter be elected to the office of judge of probate unless he be at the time an attorney and counsellor at law of the supreme court. Provided, however, That the above qualifications shall not apply to counties in which there are no such attorneys.

Introduced by Mr. Adams. Lansing, January 27, 1883.

The bill, I am sorry to say, was recommended by the committee on State affairs. This is of a piece with a bill reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee of the Legislature of 1879 relating to the foreclosure of mortgages which named a fee of \$25 as the minimum legal charge for the foreclosure of a mortgage no matter how small the amount; and then coolly provided that no fee should be collectable except the service was rendered by an attorney.

Now this Mr. Adams may be a very good neignbor and quite a decent man in a small way, but he is altogether too narrow for a legislator, and the people who sent him to legislate for the people of the great State of, Michigan never took his measure or they would have found some little job nearer home better ada; ted to his qualifica-

We have vet to learn that lawvers are more careful of the interests of widows and orphans than citizens of other classes; and the ambitious gentleman who so early in the session indertook to capture this plum for the legal profession got a flea in his ear when some gentleman proposed to amend the bill by striking out "the office of judge of probate" and inserting in lieu thereof "any office." Mem. bers of the legal profession may be very valuable in a legislative body and no doubt often are. In a recent visit to Lansing we made the acquaintance of several legal gentlemen who, if we are not much mistaken, really desire to work for the best interests of the people of the state. We hope our confidence has not been misplaced.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Under this head will be found the first of a series of articles upon the cultivation of small fruits by the farmers. The importance of this branch of Horticulture among the farmers as a class has reached such a position in household economy, that no one own ing or cultivating a farm large or small can well afford to dispense with them. Either as a luxury or the economy they afford to the health and comfort of the family, and the fact of this importance, a knowledge of which seemed to posses every representative to the meeting of the State Grange of Michigan, at its late session in Lansing, is what we have no doubt led them to adopt a resolution to add a separate department specialy devoted to this branch of farm econom; in the GRANGE VISITOR.

In taking this step in the conduct of the VISITOR, the manager places re of the bill, as those relate only to the liance for its success on the members expects that the space allotted will be well filled with the best experiences of its cultivators and Patrons, and from the Order especially we have a right to demand their best efforts towards making the department successful.

With the assurances received we the Patrons of the paper, that the department will be filled with the experiences of the best cultivators in the selection of varieties, their management and cultivation, and their by his past experiments of settling by practical use. While on our part, we the work of another season a question another letter of the same tenor re- of the most trivial character and ar- duced that other sort of "hallucinapledge our best efforts and care, and that has never been satisfactorialy set- ceived after our first page was made gued for hours when the court and bar tion which insists that a disagreement whatever of energy we possess to aid | tled by scientists. in all these things to our mutual ad-

INSTITUTE AT GALESBURG.

tion and heating of houses, and covered cultural College. of their philanthropy, who have of it would make quite a paper. It in concise form by preamble and reso ings like this.

> cides." In the use of arsenites for the ment of the college, destruction of insects the professor said people generally used more than is tion as follows: necessary; he thought one part Paris green or London purple to 100 parts water, or plaster, or flour which is still better, is sufficient. Experiments proved these virulent poisons lost their strength by exposure to the air; that without rain in less than ten days the application must be renewed to effect ually protect from all that class of insects destroyed by these paisons. To destroy the codling moth in apples use a tablespoonful of poison to two gallons of water, then with a Whitman fountain pump spray the trees a week after the blossoms fall and again a moath later and if you have apples they won't be wormy that year if the work is well done, and it is not a very big jab either. This treatment wen't reach the surcelie. Jarring the tree repeatedly, catching and destroying the animal is the only known effectual remedy for this insect. He recommended the use of pyrethrum for destroying house-flies as cheap, hamaless and effectual. There is no longer any excuse for being annoyed with mosquito and house flies, pyrethrum is such a perfect specific and so harmless that it won't even kill a neighbor's worthless dog. It should be kept bottled, as exposure to the air wastes its strength.

Geo. L. Shelden, of Climax, read a paper, "What Shall we do with our Straw?" which called out some very decided opinions, and what was most noticeable was the fact that right here with substantially the same conditions of family, of farm, of stock and general purpose of getting a living and making a little money besides, that the observation and experience of these good farmers of Kalamazoo county had brought to them such varied and widely different conclusions.

The essayist would cut wheat early to ecure more pounds of good wheat and a much better quality of straw for feeding purposes; would be sure and get all straw worked down in the ward during the winter, that it might be converted into manure and returned to the land to restore its fertility. Another thought it of so little value for feed that it might better be burned in the field. Another would not insult his Still another thought straw very good if not fed too freely, another believed in it if bran was used with the corn rations every day, snother farmer handed his straw to town and traded it for manure. Several farmers fed straw to all their stock to advantage those keeping sheep very generally agreeing that bright wheat straw fed liberally with a supply of grain was more profitable than hay for either store sheep or those fed for market. But one man a local Methodist minister came forward with the facts of figures for his verdict, which was that with straw and corn he kept his horse 25 per cent cheaper than with hay to which we added the endorsement of our experience and the opinion that not only this 25 per cent is saved but horses are healthier: and noticeably less liable to heaves.

President Abbott of the agricultural college gave us an interesting history of the college, its objects, its work, its helps and hindrances. with a hopeful outlook for its future and kindred institutions. He spoke of the rapid development of the agricultural class and of the various means that were contributing to that end. Years ago he said the president of an eastern college declared that five leading lawyers had more influence in the government than all the farmers in the United States. If this were true the Agricultural College was doing what it could to make it untrue. The President is entitled to the thanks of the million men and women of our fraternity for the fine compliment he paid us in saying: "The Grange is the greatest educator in the country, and most wonderful results have followed in its train of influences. I know nothing of its secret volumes in its praise." No better endorsement has ever come from so eminent a source.

A very valuable paper, prepared by Professor Kedzie of the College, was We say valuable, not because of the after that. important results obtained in the investigations of the professor so far, but rath-

Mendon, and at the close of the discussion which followed the same variety Continued from the Visitor of Feb. 15] of opinions and practices prevailed as The programme of the evening ses- in the feeding of straw; but in this sion of the first day called for the read-matter the contingences of weather ing of a paper on Practical Physiology, contribute so largely to results that we and here an attempt to take notes was a are quite ready to accept a wide range failure, for the reason that the paper of practice in the sowing and handling from beginning to end was so full of of clover. This discussion very napractical suggestions relating to health turally and properly drifted in the and habits of young and old, to ventila- direction of experiments at the Agri-

such a wide range that even a synopsis Mr. Glidde of Paw Paw, presented should be read more than once to gather- lution the sense of the farmers present upon the desirability of carefully em-The first paper of the second day was ducted experiments on the Agriculby Professor Cook, who left so favorable tural College Farm. As they were an impression on his audience the even- adopted unanimously by a rising vote ing before, and the subject "Insecti- we accept this as a strong endorse-

We give the preamble and resolu-

WHEREAS, The value of an agricul tural experiment is in the extended knowledge of its results:

WHEREAS, Individual experiment is valuable only in the limited circle of its influence, and cannot be of general usefulness.

WHEREAS. The expense attending the operations of an experiment cannot be well afforded by an individual farmer, therefore; Resolved, That an equitable portion of the public funds should be appro-

priated or experimental work at our Agricultural College, under the direction of its professors, or of some suitable person appointed for that pur-

The Secretary was directed to forward a copy to our representatives at

At the evening session in the absence of the paper on anitying, a general discussion was had on the subject. Mr. Lawrence of Little Prairie Ronde kindly consenting to open up the subject. President Delli restrained the gentleman giving the ladies the floor. This opportunity was so well improved that Mr. Lawrence had a chance to tell all he knew on the subject before the ladies were ready to let bim take

The discussion boiled down showed that with different facili ies the business pursued by so many different persons is a long way from a formula for universal use. There is, however, general agreement that good food and plenty of it and good water, regulari ty and quiet in milking, sweetness and cleanliness in all the implements used, with an even temperature, pure salt and careful handling are all essential conditions in the manufacture of good butter.

In this matter there is much to be learned by the farmers who look after the cows as well as the indoor farmers who make the butter. The necessary facilities for gilt edged butter are seldom for ud with the average farmer and on his account we incline to the opinion hat we should encourage cooperative enterprises that will diminish the labors of the housewife and give a better butter product for home use and the market.

and hold their own against all comers, article, but are free to say that we don't else went over. qualities of the animals themselves.

tried increased, the labors of house-

THE EMIGRATION AGENCY OF J. B ZUD-ZENSE.

Just before going to press we received another letter from Mr. Zudzense. He states that he shall be able to fill but a small part of the orders he has taken. Is doing the very best he can. Is now making an effort to induce a steamship grants as he deems desirable to answer paid more fees than the amount inhis orders. He will be able to fill orders later in the season, but as nearly all his orders are limited to April first, there the judicial mill, a score or so of edu- this re-trial final the litigants and will be general disappointment. asks me to say in the VISITOR that Mr. Dean, his agent or associate, at Cedar Springs, is authorized "to refund fees in case of death happening to me."

He adds that he will return fees if reby taking help later in the season.

I can answer this in so far as indoor this class as the first of April, and Mr. Zudzense may keep right along. If he has an installment delivered the first of April the account they will give to the friends left behind them, will set aside read by his son in the afternoon; sub. all the opposition that he has met, and the court is now in session and a case have no hesitancy in announcing to ject, Sources of Nitrogen in Plants. make smooth sailing for his business

ATTORNEY HILLER'S ARGUMENT AN-SWERED.

In the defense of existing statutes and usages set up by our legal friend he has devoted a column to informing our readers how citizens reach the important position of justices of the peace and illustrating their unfitness for the office. In all this he has told some truths not creditable to our civilization; and if all this is worth anything in making out his ease we can very easily put in an offset by a recital of cases that have been taken on appeal from one of these "political blatherskites" to the circuit coar' and the decision of the justice sustained, which I suppose would prove the judge of the eireuit court also a "blatherskite."

In the second column we are informed how the whole thing is done in justice courts and then we are treated to a lecture on good behavior after which he sandwiches in a little selfpraise and in his closing paragraph makes a couple of very sensible statements, that have nothing to do with making out the case he has undertaken to establish. When we unfolded the huge manuscript of legal cap which contained his defense, we expected to find something of an argument. In due time we read it and sent it to the printer and in the proof sheet we read it again and we think we do Mr. Hiller no injustice when we say that we do not remember reading so much and getting less of argument bearing on the case than in Mr. Hiller's paper. No one that lays the golden egg." will deny that there are stupid justices of the peace. No one will deny with this all true, how is it when Is justice and that only dispensed February, 1879: there? Farmer Hiller would have us court?

In considering this marter, we do not pretendany very great respect for the usages of courts of any grade. We hold and are sustained in the opinion by nine-tenths of the most intelligent, practical business men of the State, that the judicial machine is run more to make business than to dispense justice. Mr. Hiller treats the question asthough we had no juries to render decisions in cases tried before justices of the peace, but goes for the poor wicked justices in real earnest.

As a party to a suit can have a jury pass upon the merits of the case when tried before a justice as well as when appealed to the circuit court, we think friend Hiller should not be so hard on these weak officers of the law, and as to the sulings of such "contemptible specimens of humanity," they are quite as likely to have some common sense if not as much technical law as will be had later in the case, when the higher courts are reached.

not for the amount of milk but for ex- knew now to treat the case on its cellence in butter making qualities and merits without exposing ourselves to for the decility and good keeping a renewal of this same complaint. ment of the machinery of government Now, to what sort of a tribunal does An amusing and animated discus- the gentleman invite his clients when sion upon the question "How to make he turns his back on these "contemp of every crotchety fellow who has a our husbands satisfied with two meals tible specimens of humanity," and a day in winter," closed the work of has his \$5 case appealed by his client, the institute. The gentlemen were who "don't own the Court." Somenot allowed to have their say on this thing like this-when public notice of those having important suits to adquestion, and the longer the ladies has been given according to law, that talked about it the better satisfied we a term of court will commence on a became that the experiment when certain day, a calender of cases will be found, some of them that have been continued until they are nearly old enough to vote, and a jury of twentyfour men "good and true" has been summoned by the sheriff, and appear on the day designated, and the machinery of justice is apparently all in good working order. His honor on the bench, the clerk in his place ready to earn his money, the sheriff and his deputies on hand to serve any papers that figure up fees, a half dozen of our company to prevail on as many emi- friend's Victims who have already shall have a re trial. volved in the case, are on hand with their witnesses waiting their turn in cated gentlemen learned in the law and absolutely indispensible to elucidate it | Hiller and the "likes of him." These and make it fit the case of the fellow whose retainer has been pocketed are within the bar, and it just looks with all this array of books and brains as quested, but hopes that our people will though these cases of crookedness that render him such assistance as they can the stupid justices had passed upon only to confuse, were going to get straightened out right off and the litihelp has been ordered. The first of gants sent home about their business. work, but its educational results speak any month will be as seasonable for But no one is now so verdant as to have any faith in these appearances. Probably the time was when such

appearances meant business, but now it means bread and butter for lawyers. The sheriff makes proclamation that is called. Now commences the real business of the term. On one pretext or another cases are put off for a day THE "White Elephant" on our first or two or for the term with little or no er on account of the promise afforded page has certainly got as big a boom regard to the interests of litigants as Bro. Johnson can wish. We have themselves. Objections are interposed up. These letters not only prove this all know that they are without a par- about a dollar should be judicially "The best method to handle clover" potato a good one, but that the sub-ticle of real value. Anything is done settled in the highest court if to get was handled by Geo. W. Osborn of scribers to the VISITOR read the paper. or left undone that will consume time this justice it cost the people \$500 and

or make costs. Witnesses are sworn o tell the truth, the whole truth, and othing but the truth," and every atempt to do so is obstructed by attornevs on one side or the other to the extent of their ingenuity. Men of respectability, integrity and influence are badgered and bronbeaten when on the stand by aby upstart of a pettifogger with a freedom and impertinence of manner seldom elsewhere seen.

The fact that a far greater proporion of cases are appealed from the circuit to the supreme court than there were thirty or forty years are and the decisions of the circuit court are often reversed, is opening the eyes of the people to the exceeding uncertainy as well as expensiveness of going to law. and the persistency with which many lawvers hang on to a case when they once get hold of it, and the client is able to pay fees, is perhaps doing more to correct the evils of this cumbrous and expensive system than anything

Lawyers themselves are helping tobring about reforms by ignoring those common sense principles which: govern business men in their affairs. And they are already begining to feel the effect of this vicious system. While perhaps there is as much time spent as ever, fewer cases get on the ealendar than we had a dozen years ago. With all their shrewdness many of these legal gentlemen cannot understand that the course they are pursuing is gradually "killing the goose

We shall not cover as much space with our illustrative proof, as friend that sometimes their decisions Hiller did; but lest he interpose a are a burlesque on justice. But square denial of what we have said, we will recite a little bit of history of we get to the circuit court? the circuit court held in our County in

There were 69 cases on the calendar believe that it is. If so, why are so at the commencement of the term. many cases taken to the supreme The judge was ready and anxious to be earning his meagre salary. The inavitable 24 "good men and true" were ready in equal sections to serve the County. Of these six were criminal, issues of fact 25, or 31 cases for court and jury. With a bar of nearly forty lawyers, after a dilligent search of one day, it was found there was not a case ready for trial. All alike had learned how "not to do it." and the jury having earned mileage and per diem were discharged until the following Monday. The next week a mard r case was disposed of with creditable celerity. Then followed three or four cases, where the whole amount in litigation did not equal half the costs, and the court entered upon the trial of a case which had been tried once, and which on this second trial covered about 10 days. All the while the 12 idle jury men were held at the expense of the tax-payers. At last, when this case was disposed of, and one or two others that should never have seen this court had been tried, the jury was discharged. Several parties had been We are sorry our agricultural lawyer in jail several months waiting trial: In the matter of breeds the friends had occasion to complain of the treat- a part of them were nolls prossed at of the Jerseys seemed to be at the front ment he received in reply to his first the close of the term and everything

It seems pertinent to enquire whether the people who sustain this departhave any rights in the premises or must it remain the high prerogative paltry suit, with the aid of an attorney, to occupy the time and use the machinery of a court to the detriment judicate, and at unlimited expense to the people.

As to appeals, we have always held that in no case should an appeal be denied. And the bill which passed the house four years ago and is now in the hands of the senate judiciary committee, provides for a re-trial before another justice, or if the parties prefer each can choose an arbitrator and these may choose a third, or failing to do so, the justice before whom the first trial was had, shall choose a third arbitrator, and this board shall constitute a tribunal before whom the case

An honest effort has been made to provide for a fair trial, the costs not to exceed \$20 in any case, and by making the public are protected from friend gentlemen entertain the opinion that foolish litigants who have a matter of difference of a few dollars, -as a womans hat, that went on appeal from a justice in our town to the circuit court and then to the supreme court, should remain for all time their game and the taxpayers should keep the judicial machine running while they are exhausting their victims; and when we protest, Attorney Hiller, in the name of outraged justice, holds up his hands in amazement and exclaims, "Strange hallucination of the human mind."

We entirely fail to see the "hallucination" of this attempt to introduce a little common sense into this matter of settling differences between citizens where but a small amount is involved. But I suppose this blindness is a normal condition that continues because we never got any retainer that proruined both the litigants. We are glad to know there are some lawyers who cordially approve of this protective legislation and of this number we found several in the present Legisla ture. And we expect this "Legislature will be imbicile enough to pass such a law" in spite of the protests of Attorney Hiller and of those legal parasites who can only see in this measure an attack on their bread and butter.

GAMING IN TRADE.

The business of gambling in grain provisions, cotton and petroleum has attained a magnitude so great that it seems destined to overshadow and control the entire business world. It has invaded all the avenues of trade and has spread the passion for gambling among all classes of people. By means of margins deposited to cover possible losses, vast speculations can be carried on with comparatively small capital, while by selling and buying for future delivery the operator may take either side of the deal, that is, he can make his profit depend on the rise or the fall of the market within a given time, as he may see fit. In every sale for future delivery, one party to the transaction must gain and the other party must lose by any fluctuation in the market at the time the deal is closed. The contract is usually settled, not by purchasing and delivering the property, but by paying the difference in money. Thus the business has every element of the most seductive kind of gambling under the guise of a commercial transaction. Like all gambling, and freights with little or no regard to this business is productive of nothing but evil to every community. The capital productions of the whole country, both from farms and mines, are made the foot-balls of the wildest speculation. The prices of the world's food are tossed about at the mercy of reckless dealers who buy and sell fied rapacity and enormous power and without the necessity of handling or owning any of the commodities in which they deal. All the natural have at last alarmed the people, and the fluctuations of prices necessary to legitimate and healthy trade and depending upon the great elements of supply and demand are broken up and thrown into confusion. The its right of control over this method of amounts bought and sold and transferred are greater than any legitimate commerce could sustain and the whole business is thus transformed into a great and exciting game in which the schemes and plots of the players not only affect themselves but determine and control the market rates by which actual sales are made. In a single week about two months ago the sales of petroleum were reported chinery employed is absolutely necessary at 120,000,000 barrels, while it was well known that there were not more than 35,000 000 barrels in existence in the whole world, and it is supposed go to the bottom, and setting aside ficti-that not more than one million barthat not more than one million bar- tious values, authorize the collecting of the lowest sum actually received for the cated on a two hundred acre farm, rels actually changed hands. The vi- such fare and freight rates as will pay cious effect upon prices is an injury a liberal per cent on the cost of con-

The evil however does not stop with capricious and unnatural markets. sions of this bill applicable to inter The mania for taking chances per- State roads. vades all branches of business. Trust funds are squandered on every hand. late charges according to distance, class, In Alabama and Tennessee the state and weight making the lowest rate for violated any of the provisions of the two treasuries have been emptied into the vortex of speculation. Treasurer Vincent of Alabama staked the money | derstand the bill this is its purpose. of his state in a series of wagers on the price of cotton, and lost. Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee, engaged in a long a stretch from the ground now ocwild game in fluctuating stocks, the result of which was as uncertain as the turn of a card. His guesses were before these corporations assumed that penalty of not less than one hundred mainly wrong and he fled, ruined and these properties were held in their own disgraced, leaving the state treasury right, and we shall have a struggle beliterally empty. The present depres- fore the people will regain the ground vided by law for the recovery of penalsion in trade seems to be owing large- they have lost, by neglecting to secure ly to this prevailing mania. The fail- that protecting legislation which it is ures have been in many cases due to losses occasioned by trading in further tures. What will be the end we can not foresee. Commerce cannot be depended into gaming without injury graded into gaming without injury sound legislation that will be productive or destroying the material interests great good to the people. of the country. Legislation has been tried in some instances, but as usual it has proven powerless in the face of cation from "A Granger's wife" which an evil so widely diffused. We trust, we cannot publish as it is a standing however, that gambling trades will rule of every paper not to give place finally be suppressed by law. But the to anonymous articles. And not knowtime is not yet at hand.

speculations.

ufac tured and sold by McCall and some extent true, but the evils com-Duncan of Schoolcraft, seems to have proved a success Quite a large number were sold last year and from some in the situation by administering this who used them we have had, many kind of medicine. good words. Farmers should no longer attempt to get along without any aids other than tin pans and a dash churn in the management of their dairy business.

A NEW device for oiling wind mills without being obliged to climb the derrick, is being put upon the market by the Automatic Wind Mill Oiler Co. Farmers who have mills, and ing of buying should investigate the merits of this oiler before making a logued and described in the forthcontract. A full description can be had by addressing Jacob Bauer, Secretary, Schoolcraft, Mich. We shall have more exact knowledge of the merits of this oiler soon from personal observation of it and will report.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

In another column is a Bill now before the legislature of the State looking to radical railroad legislation.

This railroad business has grown from nothing to immense proportions within two score years. It has been unequalled in power for the development of the coun try and for increasing its wealth. Individuals, communities. States and the Nation have vied with each other in aiding this great enterprise and all of them have contributed freely of their sub

stance to push forward the work. Common sort of men were of course rushed to the front and led off in the business. This was all right so far. But and inviting field for genius of the graspvast tracts of land conveyed by the National and State governments, of the municipalities, and of the other millions of money contributed by individuals to of the country. And what is the situation to-day? The men who are now controlling these vast properties seem disposed to ignore altogether all obligations to the people who directly or indirectly have contributed to their possessions; and not satisfied with this, have by manipulation multiplied the representative value of the property and on these raised figures they have fixed the fares any rule of right.

The people meanwhile intent on their own affairs, have done little to restrain and keep within bounds by suitable legislation the gigantic corporations that have grown up in the management of trol; nor shall such company or corpora the railroad business. But the unsatisinfluence which these corporations have displayed within the last decade, feeling is very general that some restrictive legislation must be had.

Repudiating the principle always before conceded, that the public never forfeited transportation, any more than over the old highway, turnpike or the toll bridge built and owned by a company, these corporations have assumed to fix rates

arbitrary and oppressive. The evident intent of this bill is to correct this state of things. Now when it comes to the details of legislation to of; and the provisions of this act shall secure an object, we are well aware that a not be avoided by any such company or familiar acquaintance with all the ma- corporation affixing to such schedule To us what seems necessary is such na- and received for the transportation of tional legislation applicable to all roads through freight, or of freight transported operated in two or more States as shall to any other point or station upon such alike to producer and consumer, and, struction, equipment, repairs and exper- shall be taken as a basis for the compuindeed to all classes, for no legitimate ses taking a term of say ten years or tation of the amount that may be legalcommerce can thrive upon gambling more as a basis.

> Until some such legislation is had we are in doubt about making one provi-

Again is it not impracticable to reguthe length of the road, the maximum preceding sections of this act, shall forcharge for slort distances. As we un-

It strikes us that while as a theory or cupied, to indulge a hope of its acceptance. Legislation is needed; was needed such unlawful act forfeit and pay

We have an anonymous communiing who we are hitting, we add that we don't quite like the spirit of the THE creamer and butter cooler man- article. The charges prefered are to plained of are so overdrawn that we shall never look for any improvement

To Publishers and Editors. Many Newspapers and Magazines have been established in the United States and Canada within the last two years, the names of which do not appear in any Newspaper Directory or Catalogue. The publishers and editors of such are invited to send copies and a full description of their respective publications to the Editor of Hubbards Newspaper and Bank Directory coming edition of that work for 1883. Editors who kindly give this notice an insertion in their columns will confer a favor upon the Press of America.

Opportunity is rare, and a wise man will never let it go by him.

Senate Bill No. 16.

Introduced by Senator Pennington, of Charlotte, Jan. 15, 1883. Reported by Committee on Railroads, ordered print ed and re referred to Committee, Jan. 17, 1883. A bill to regulate the management of and to provide for a uniform rate for the transportion of freights upon railroads within this state, and to prevent unjust discriminations against local freights upon such roads.

SEC. 1. The People of the State of

Michigan enact, That every railroad company or corporation whose line of road, or any part thereof, is located within this State, shall within 30 days after this act shall take effect, arrange and classify a complete schedule of property, of all not the men who seized the opportunity loaded and otherwise, and belonging kinds and classes, including freight cars | and engaged in this great work; but the to other companies, usually carried or shrewdest, sharpest men very naturally transported by it, over its road; and shall affix thereto, and opposite each article or class named, the rates respectively at which the same shall be the unusual conditions that grew out of transported between the several stations this new state of things presented a new on its road, and over the entire line thereof, and to all points on railroads ing sort, and it has been cultivated with ny or corporation, which rate shall be untiring industry, and we are sorry to per one hundred pounds; and shall say, with wonderful forgetfulness of the post up copies of such schedule, and keep the same posted in at least two conspicuous places in each freight house or depot on the line of its road, millions of bonds issued by towns and or road controlled or operated by it, at which freight is received or discharged; and shall within such time forward to the commissioner of railroads within aid in the construction of the railroads and for this State at least five copies of such schedule; and shall when any change is made in such rates immediately correct such schedules, so posted, and forward a like number of corrected copies to such commissioner, specifying the time at which such changes shall take effect. Every such company or corporation who violates, or permits to be violated any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of that they were put there to stay. Such not less than one hundred dollars nor I think is the intention of Pipe Stub more than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. No such company or corporation shall, demand, charge collect or receive more than a fair and reasonable rate of tell or compensation for the transportation of freight of any description or for the use, or transportation of any railroad car, upon or over its track, or any track or line of railroad under its contion demand, charge, collect or receive, at any point upon its road, or road under its control, a higher rate of toll or com- a full meeting and everyone seemed pensation, for receiving, handling or delivering freight of the same class and quantity, that it shall at the same time charge, collect or receive for a like service at any other station on such railroad so owned or operated by it.

SEC. 3. No such railroad company or corporation shall demand, charge, collect or receive a greater sum for the transportation of freight of any class or kind to or from any way station on the from the sentiment expressed, Dryden line of its road or roads under its control, in proportion to the distance such freight is transported over such road, than is at the same time actually charged for the transportation of freight of a like class or kind, in the same direction, to or from any other point or station on such road, or over the entire line therementioned in the first section of this act a higher rate than is actually charged transportation of any such freight to or from any other station or point on such ly charged for the transportation of such local or way freight in proportion to the distance the same may be trans-

ported over such road. Sec. 4. Every such company or corporation who violates or permits to be violated, and every officer, agent or employe of such company or corporation feit and pay to the aggrieved party a sum equal to double the amount of the overcharge, but in no case less than twenty-gve dollars, which amount may proposition it may be logical, it is too be recovered in an action of debt in any court of common jurisdiction by such aggrieved party, and such company, corporation or person shall also for every dollars nor more than one thousand dollars. All penalties incurred under this ties incurred by private persons.

> To read without reflecting is like eating without digesting. The best sort of revenge is not to be

> like him who did the injury.

The upper story of the thermometer will be unoccupied only a little while

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

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tle Granger included) 1 60	0.00
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	2 00
	4 10
	2 65
Detroit Free Press (without	1 40
Household) models	
Household) weekly 1 00	1 40
Detroit Free Press (with House-	
hold) w	1 65
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Harper's Weekly 4 00	4 00
Harper's Bazar 4 00	4 00
Harper's Young People 1 50	1 75
Kalamazoo Telegraph (weekly) 1 50	1 85
Inter-Ocean, Chicago (w) 1 15	1 55
	2 75
Lansing Republican (weekly) 1 00	1 40
New fork fribune (w) 2 00	2 00
" (semi-w) 3 00	3 00
North American Review 5 00	4 50
N'western Lumberman,(strictly	
new subscribers) 4 00	4 00
Northwestern Lumberman, (old	
subscribers) 4 00	4 50
Our Little Ones 1 50	1 60
Post and Tribune. Detroit.	
(weekly) 1 00	1 40
Poultry Bulletin 1 25	1 50
Prairie Farmer 2 00	2 00
Scientific American 3 20	3 25
St. Nicholas 3 00	3 15
The Cottage Hearth 1 50	1 50
The Lever 1 50	1 75
The Lever	
Weekly Graphic	
2 50 mparo 2 50	2 50

Communications.

Among the Granges.

Brother Cobb:-My time has been se much occupied since commencing my that I have not had the opportunity of rendering an account of my work, to the members of the Order through the two ineffectual attempts, and it would VISITOR till now. In future I intend to keep them posted as to my work, and whatever else I may be able to furnish of interest. At the meeting of the State Grange,

a series of meetings were arranged for Lapeer county, by Bros. Bartlett Mair and Bradshaw, commencing on the 8th of January and continuing one week or longer. Accordingly on the morning of the 8th I left Lansing and arrived at Imlay City at about 11 A. M. where I was met by Brother Muir and taken to his home about three miles distant, and in the evening met with the members of Pine Stub Grange No. 448. This Grange has a very comfortable hall and has some hard working and intelligent members, and although the weather was bitter cold we had a good turnout and a good degree of interest manifested. You might perhaps form the idea from the name (Pine Stub), that the top was broken off and the roots gone to decay, but anyone having had experience with pine roots, knows I think is the intention of Pine Stub Grange.

On the evening of January 9th, in company with Bro. Muir we started for Dryden, about six miles distant. There had been a series of religious meetings in progress at this place for a number of days past, but they kindly gave up the use of the church that evening to the Grangers, and we had well pleased, and a determination expressed to reorganize or revive Dryden Grange, which has been apparently slumbering for a season. There is a fine country around Dryden and some beautiful farms, and farm buildings, and the people all acknowledge the benefits of the Grange, and judging Grange will soon be on its feet again. After this meeting I accompanied Bro. and Sister Bartlett to their home, some two miles west of Dryden. Bro. Bartlett is Worthy Gatekeeper of the State Grange, and it has been a noticeable feet that for the past two years the Sisters would all stop before entering the hall to whisper to him, and no officer of the State Grange is to be envied as much as he without it be Bro. Tooker, the Worthy Steward Still Bro Bartlett seems to enjoy good health, and with a fine family is lowith a fine house and good outbuild-The next day. January 10th, in com-

pany with Brother B. we went to Al mont, 12 miles distant. There was at one time a strong and active Grange at this place, but by the death of one of its leading members and through other causes it became dormant about two years ago, and has remained so ever since, but a strong effort will be made to reorganize it. Owing to one of those seemingiy unavoidable mistakes, the time for meeting got badly mixed and consequently we did not accomplish what we expected or what might have been had there been no misunderstanding. Jan. 11, in company with Bro. Brown of Dryden Grange, we visited the home of Pine Tree Grange, which is about four miles north of Imlay Cify, where we arrived just in time for dinner, and, as Bro. Whitney used to say, "we did it ample justice." Pine Tree Grange is alive, and although they have no hall of their own, they meet regularly at the house of one of their members, and this day were entertaining the Pomona Grange of is such a man, they may wonder what Lapeer county. The time was occu- has become of me. Well I m spendpied in the afternoon in electing offi- ing the winter in the grape growing cers, which was accomplished with- region of Seneca Lake. Just now out any apparent ill-feeling. Bro. the grapes are not growing, but last bles and flowers. How to make them Bartlett was re-elected Master, a fall there was a good crop gathered position he has occupied for a and sold at paying prices. I think the number of years. They are very vineyard men have faith that they will enthusiastic here in the cause and are grow and bear fruit again, as preparapushing with a will. In the evening tions have been made to plant a large we had a fine meeting at the church number of vines next spring. The thing better; in the neighborhood, after which the soil here is well adopted to fruit growofficers of the Pomona Grange were ing, and some of it is good for little $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 65 \\ 1 & 40 \end{bmatrix}$ installed and the labors of the day belies, although worth \$100 an acre for ing completed, the members dis- that purpose. The climate also is fapersed to their several homes toking vorable, rarely below zero on the east with them their visiting friends, and shore of the lake. This winter when thus ended a pleasant and profitable 24 degrees below zero in southern day's work. Lansing, Feb. 2, 1883.

My last closed with the installation of officers of the Lapeer County Pomona Grange, on January 11th. I will now give you an account of the balance of the work done on this trip.

January 12th, in company with session was devoted to remarks by Dr. Brother and Sister Bradshaw, who by Collier of Washington, the governthe way were delegates to the late ment chemist, who made many in-State Grange, we started for their home in the northern part of the County, achieved last year in the manufacture where the balance of the work was to of sugar, are encouraging, and it looks be done. We passed through some as though this industry would become very good country, a portion of which an important factor in the agriculture was at one time covered with a heavy of the northern States. I met Brothpine forest. This soil, unlike most er Armstrong at Geneva, and I ex-

feet again. But Bro. Whitney made of cultivation. perhaps be useless for me to try.

That evening we held a very good meeting at a school-house near Mr. Bradshaws and some good work was done for the Order in the way of subscriptions for the VISITOR, encouraging words, etc. We have some good earnest Patrons here who never let the chance go by for putting in a blow for the Grange. Among them are member.

The next day the 13th we held a meeting in the afternoon at a school three miles, and although the house the difference? Fraternally, was not filled, those who were there were in favor of organizing a Grange and assured us that on the next Monday evening they would be prepared to do so. Accordingly the appointment was made for that evening, and in company with Bro. Bradshaw we started for the town of Deerfield where we were to have a meeting in the evening. The weather was bitter cold and there was not as many out as there would have been had it been more mild, but the people are anxious to have a Grange started here and I think before another year rolls around there will be a strong organization built up at this place, as they see the need, and have will be placed before the institute in just the material for one, with a fine the form of a short paper, to be followed country and a splendid class of inhab-

Sunday, the 14th, we passed at the house of a brother-in-law of Mr. Bradshaw, whose name I can't just now remember, but he was a soldier during the war and served under Gen. Custar, and told many a tale of that brave chief and of "Sheridan 20 miles away," which made the time pass very pleasantly.

January 15, visited North Branch, which is a very smart village with eight or ten stores, two hotels, a bank and one large shingle mill, and is much elated over the prospect of a railroad that is now being built

through there. In the evering we met as per appointment to organize a Grange at the Tozier school house, west of North Branch, and finding a sufficient number there, proceededed at once to business. Officers were elected and installed. A Mr. Ball. who at one time was a member of a Grange in Canada, to march along with its sister Granges

Having done all for Flint River Grange we could at present, we went home with Bro. Michael, and got one ort to hours sleep, and at five o'clock in the morning were on our way to Lapeer to take the cars for home, feeling that we had formed many valuable acquaintances, had done some work for the Order, and that the work was left in good safe hands.

JOHN HOLBROOK. Lansing, Feb. 6th, 1883.

From New York State.

HECTOR, Schuyler county New York, February 13, 1883

Bro. Cobb:-I have not seen a copy of the GRANGE VISITOR since I left Michigan in October last, nor have I written a word for its columns. If any of its readers remember that there | Smith; Michigan, the mercury dropped to two below only.

Last week I attended a meeting of the New York State Cane Growers Association at Geneva, which was well attended and much interest mani ested. Most of the afternoon teresting statements. The successes soils upon which pine grows, is splen- pect he will give in the Husbandman lead us astray, and their odor is deadly

did wheat land, in fact the very best, a report of the convention's doings, and is being fast taken up and im- which I believe are also to be publishproved. On our way we passed ed in pamplet form. One of the Docthrough the town of Burnside, where tor's statements was to the effect that the first Grange in the State was or- analysis shows the sorghum seed to be ganized. Burnside Grange, No. 1, is composed of precisely the same madormant, or in fact dead beyond the terial as corn, and is equally valuable possibility of resurrecting, so the for feeding purposes. He also stated people say. I thought as I passed that in the New Jersey experiment, duties as Lecturer of the State Grange, through that I would willingly give a where 100 acres were grown last year, week's work if I could see No. 1 on its the seed was sufficient to pay all cost

> Auti-monopoly claims much credit for bringing about the unprecedented political revolution in this State last fall, but just what was gained by it is not apparent. We cannot expect much from any party. The partisan who is elected to office is going for his party interest even though the "public be damned," as Vanderbilt said to an interviewer last fall, even farmers are not proof against the corruptions of Bros. Montgomery, Schells, Seaman party. One was elected to the Legislaand others whose names I cannot re- ture last fall, from this county who is reported to have spent \$2,700 to secure his election. As his pay as a member is but \$1,500, the question naturalhouse west of North Branch about ly arises, how is he going to make up

HENRY COLLINS

Michigan State Horticultural Society

The State Horticultural Society will hold an institute in conjunction with the Calhoun County Agricultural Society, in the city of Marshall, March 8th and 9th. The institute will open at 2 o'clock. Thursday, and close with an evening session on the 9th. The afternoon ession of the second day will be devoted especially to farm topics.

The evening of the first day Mr. E. W. Allis, of Adrian, will give an address on Economic Entomology, illustrated by means of the stereopticon. The second evening Hon. W. K. Gibson, of Jackson, will lecture upon Farm Luxuries.

The following list of topics will be taken up by number, and each subject by discussion;

1. What inducements have far mers for increasing their apple orchards? 2. Where and how shall we plant peach

orchards? 3. How and why shall we increase the interest of young people in horticulture?

4. Practical methods of fighting inju-5. Arbor day. What shall be done to increase its popularity and usefulness

How can we increase the yield of potatoes? 7. In what way does it pay to give attention to plants in the house? 8. Our timber. Shall means be taken

to preserve it? Influence of forests upon agriculture and horticulture.
9. Sheep. Best breeds for Michigan. The tariff on wool. Sheep and the orchard.

10. Our highways. How best to improve them under varied conditions. 11. The place and work of branch horticultural societies.

12. The importance of breeding good seeds. How can it be done? It is desirable that all who attend the meeting be prepared to give a bit of experience, or be ready with questions that will draw from the experience of was a member of a Grange in Canada, others. A local committee will see that was elected Master, Bro. R. M. Michall visitors from abroad are cared for, if ael Secretary, and with a fine set of of-ficers all throughout Flint Biver field at Grand Rapids of their intention ficers all throughout Flint River to be at the meeting. To those who Grange came into existence at about 1 prefer to go to hotels a reduction from o'clock in the morning, and I think the regular rates will be made. The ofwith proper treatment will soon be able ficers of the County Agricultural Society will make every possible arrangement to ensure a successful meeting. Branch societies as far as practicable we trust will send delegates. A large local attendance is expected, and all are requested to bring in specimens of fruit, vegetables, grains, plants and flowers. The local committee will meet people arriving on the noon trains of the first day. At other times those who attend will please repair to the hall and report

at the secretary's desk. A special feature of this meeting will be the report of our State delegates to the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society in New Orleans the last of February. Purchase round. trip tickets on the railroads, as we get no special rates.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Hillsdale Pomona Grange, No. 10, will convene March 7, 1883, the first Wednesday in the month, at Grange Hall, Jonesville, with the following programme: Music by the choir:

Select Reading by Sister Waldon Essay by Sister Lyda Shepard; Song by Sister Nora Freeman;

Industry; Silk C lture by Brother C. R. Coryell; Farmers' hot beds for early vegetacheaply and what to grow in them-Bro, Willard Richard;

Co-operation-Bro. F. M. Holloway Question-Which is the most commendable in a person, sweet contentment with what ver fortune may bring or an ambition striving for some-

Singing by the choir. Yours Fraternaly G. M. GARDNER, JR., Sec. LITCHFIELD, Feb. 12, 1883.

The next quarterly meeting of M. D. P. Grange, No. 21, will be held at Silver Creek Grange hall on the third Tuesday in March. Fourth degree members in good standing are invited to attend. B. L. Cleon, Feb. 13, 1883. B. L. DEEN, Sec'y.

Hon. C. G. Luce, Worthy Master of the State Grange, will speak to Wyoming Grange, No 353. March 20, afternoon and evening. The afternoon meeting will be public. Neighboring Granges are cordially invited to come and share with us the benefits which this opportunity will afford. Those who have heard Bro. Luce always want to hear him again, and those who have not, cannot afford to miss

this opportunity.
EDWIN A. BURLINGAME, Sec'y.

The blossoms of passion, gay and luxuriant flowers, are brighter and fuller of fragrance, but they beguile us and

Communications.

WHAT IS AND IS TO BE.

ORIGINAL.

From our own quiet homes as we look the world o'er,

We see spots of beauty adorn evry shore, Where nature and art have their forces combined

To deck with their splendors the homes of

But for beauty and splendor we oft look in

vain. Where the sands of the desert sweep over the

plain, Where earth's mighty kingdoms have perished in blood, And the fox digs his hole where the palace

For the great car of progress as onward she

once stood.

steers. Is often turned backward for hundreds of

years; And the fair homes of beauty where genius had birth

By command of a tyrant are swept from the earth.

'Mid the bright spots of beauty that are tended with care.

The swamp and the desert abound everywhere And the palace of wealth with its pomp and its pride,

And the home of the pauper oft stand side by

We've the high and the low, the rich and the poor; The good and the bad they are seen every-

where, And while some live in splendor in beauty ar

rayed, The rags and the sackcloth for others are made

We have seldiers all trained their own brothers to kill:

We have hospitals ready the wounded to heal; Yet we still see some progress in war's dreadful trade,

For we bind up the wounds that our weapon have made.

And while industry honestly bends to her toil To wring from earth's bosom the fruits of the soil. Still the crafty and rich will that industry

While they live on the fruits which the toilers have earned.

We have temples of worship with cloud reaching spire,

To point to that Heaven to which all aspire: In the shade of their domes in a low humble

There virtue is sold for a morsel of bread.

We have stills we have grogshops, they are all close at hand. Where death and destruction is spread o'er

the land; With our low dens of sin where they play

their vile trade: And our prisons to punish the scoundrels they's made.

We have lots of good lawyers to plead our own cause.

Who care for their fees but not much for the laws:

They will get you in trouble and lead you astray,

And then pick your pockets and send you away.

We have scores of fine doctors from all the

learned schools. Some quacks and some good ones some wise

and some fools, And if they should cure you with powders and

pills You will kill yourself working to pay up the

We have traders their numbers can scarcely be told:

bills.

bills.

They swarm o'er our land like the locust of

With their tricks and their cunning their fraud and deceit

They gain a fair living from those they can cheat.

And the workers still live by their sweat and their toil.

They delve in the mine and they dig up the They build all the cities, suffer most of the ills, And when they must settle they pay all the

But afar in the distance of long coming years, A bright star of hope to our vision appears, And as the long ages of time roll away That star will grow brighter by night and by

For the world still moves onward, though toilsome and slow,

And dark is the valley through which we must go: For the demons still swarm through the earth

and the air. And the gods and the demons are feared every-

We must patiently wait for the bright coming When the follies of childhood will all pass

And the bands that have bound us in days that are gone

No longer be needed for years yet to come.

And the toilers of earth they may learn very No longer to wait for the change of the moon;

That on our own earth all the crops must be And they reap the harvest by industry sown.

For mankind will yet learn to be not led astray By heeding the guide boards that point evry

But do their own thinking nor pamper for

The paupers who live on our hopes and our fears.

Then we'll have but one church and will sing

a new song; To the clurch of Lumanity all will belong;

good will, And dry up the stream from the worm of the

Then the armies that're trained but to take human life.

And the wealth that is wasted in wars deadly strife.

Again will return with their banners all furled. And the wealth only used for the good of the

world.

Then the white dove of peace in all lands shall have birth. And the olive branch bear to the ends of the

And in one mighty chorus all voices combined For peace and good will and the bliss of mankind.

-M. Belden .-July 4, 1882.

Transportation, and the Right of Congress to Regulate the Same.

Address delivered by T. J. West, at a farmers Institute held at Bainbridge Grange, February 3, 1883, and ordered sent to the Grange Visitor for publication.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:-In reviewing past history, and tracing the course of events to the present, we are assured that we live in an age of rapid progress in science, industry and commerce. It is plain we have entered on a new era, the most extraordinary and momentous the world has ever seen. It is reserved for us, as intellegent citizens of this republic to erect the grand temple of civilization free from blemish, a model for other Nations to follow. In order to do this, we must acquire an accurate knowledge of, and acquaintance with our government, watch closely the ordinary course of public affairs, promptly and Carlessly correct all defects of adminstration, regardless of party. If we do this, there is little doubt that the principles set forth in the declaration of our independence. "That all men are created equal, and and endowed with certain inalienable rights," will finally enter in spirit, and potential influence into the intimate structure of all governments. Our fathers thought calmly, and deeply, acted wisely, and laid the foundation on the principle of equal human rights.

It is left for us to complete the structure. Are we doing it in a manner that would receive the approval of its patriotic founders. The number present on an occasion like this is evidence of the interest felt, and the desire to become familiar with the details of the work in progress.

The Grange organization is the outgrowth of public sentiment, generated by patriotic convictions that certain serious defects existed, and were increasing in our government. Prominent among the subjects demanding the attention, and scrutiny of the people, is transportation and the laws by which it is governed. The rapid development of agricluture, and manufacturies, resulting from improved machinery, and methods, bave within the last fifty years, largely increased the demand for transportation, and the two elements, water and fire have been yoked together to supply motive power. The creator of the universe furnished these elements in abundance, man utilized them, and immenses ips freighted with hundreds of tons of merchandise, and thousands of passengers are now propelled across the ocean by steam in one-fourth the time formerly occupied by sailing ves sels. The startling signal shriek, and a heavy rumbling as of distant thunder is heard by day, and by night accompanied by dark smoke clouds along the horizon, as the agents fire and water in burnished metal harness haul ponderous trains laden with the rich and varied products of the country. over plain, river, valley, and mountain, from the lakes to the gulf, and

We read of a "day when the sons of God came to present themselves before to 7 cents and 8 mills. the Lord, and Satan came also among them." We learn from this, that evil and the result of enlightened civilizathem in the form of exorbitant discriminating charges, he come in the Legislation. He came as he did at a only this difference: instead of offering to give all things, he proposes to receive their public lands included. 43 of these corporations have obtained possession of 196 million acres of public land. Eight million acres more than two to eight dollars per scre, and at an average price of five dollars per acre

from ocean to ocean.

amounts to 980 million dollars. The number of miles of road constructed for this land is 14,341, and at an average costs of \$20,000 per mile and farmers, \$16 80. I therefore ship held by courts of highest authority, surplus over cost of loads to the companies of \$693,180,000, yet the corporations own and control the roads. Few but 1 st from 24 to 36 hours in time. ing and selling the articles of one tions or donations of public land do not cover the cost. Through lack of shipment the same cars pass back Article 3, grants Cong.ess the power appropriate National and State Leg- through Coloma on the same road, for to regulate commerce "among the sacred. A great mistake was made in ing to law. No effort is made to inislation J. Gould, Vanderbilt, and a Indianapolis, by the way of Grand several States;" hence State laws esago.

We will preach our own gospel of love and in their hands. They are not required loma to Indianapolis for \$20 less per from one State into another are held Through such management they are deducted by the purchaser from the equalities have been corrected in sev show a valuation of \$6,314,000,000. Du- pays the cost of transporting the goods | the States and a foreign country, they all expenses of every description, and rob him in the price of his products A serious difficulty is encountered at a clear prefit of \$276,654,119.

> year were \$75,195,840, expenses \$50,special charter roads pay (in li u of all up stock. The roads built under the the right of eminent domain. Such ed; money and press influence are pogeneral railroad law, pay a specific right can only be granted for the purtential factors in controlling Congress tax on gross earnings of two per cent, when such earnings do not exceed \$4,-000 per mile, and three per cent, when corporations in exercising this right corporations are sure to win. We are such earnings exceed \$4,000 per mile ter trai sportation (even on toll canals) is composed of members in severalty, whe of this republic seems really to is cheaper than by rail. The auditors the obligation extends alike to each depend on the course the common peoof the canal department for the State individual. This right enables them ple pursue, and very largely on the of New York gives the average rate to call upon public officers to appoint agriculturists, as they number more paid per ton per mile on freight on appraisers of the land upon which than any other class. If we continue the Erie canal for a period of 17 years they wish to build a road, and by this to follow in the old ruts deeply grooved ending 1845, from which it is found means they can appropriate your by the wheels of political machinery, that the average rate, including State land or mine to their own use with- few perhaps here and a few there, tolls, was 9.14 mills per ton per mile. out our consent. When the road drawing for a short time to the right The average rate paid per ton per mile passing through Coloma was being or the left in the vain hope of pulling on the Michigan Central road for a constructed I happened to be selected the old worm eaten car (heavily period of 10 years, ending 1875, was as one of three to appraise the damage freighted with professional politicians) 2.11 cents; difference in favor of canal for right of way through the township from the deep ruts; but as election aptransportations on each ton per mile of Watervliet. We were required to proaches (by force of habit) swing one cent and 196 mills, being more appraise and report the actual damage squarely into party line again, noththan one-half difference in favor of to each and every piece of land over ing can be accomplished. Independ the canal. I believe the government which the road was to run. The rail ence of action, regardless of parties, can make no outlay of money more road company received the land (in and concert of action at the polls on beneficial to the people at large than our judgment) at its actual value, and these questions appears to be the only to judiciously expend it in improving not at the value the different farmers safe course to pursue, and the only navigation, and I hope the day not saw fit to put upon it. Why, then, method by which the rapidly increase

unr-asonable discriminations made the Louisville & Nashville railroad around for 50 cents; "15Fet 83," has since I had occasion to ship wheat tariff is, what is the service worth, satisfy an editor to the contrary. Betion. But Satan (or evil) came with from Coloma to Indianapolis, 150 not what does it cost. The relative sides, every Patron knows that to let discrimination. The regular rates as between which they are to be ex given by the agent at Coloma to farm- changed, situated often far beyond the ers who wished to ship their grain to limits of any one State. This element Grand Rapids was \$3.60 per ton, be- must necessarily work constant all the improved lands in the United ing \$43,20 for 400 bushels or 12 tons. changes in tariffs, and it would there-States. Land sells readily at from The superintendent of the road gave fore be impossible to predetermine or to regular dealer special rate at \$2 20 fix them by legislative action." Mr. per ton or \$26.40 per car of 12 tons | Fink's statement shows clearly the Local iscrimination between Coloma necessity of legislative action. That and Grand Rapids \$46 40. Class dis | Congress has the constitutional right crimination between regular dealers to regulate inter-State commerce is amounts to \$286,180,000, leaving a net ped to Indianapolis by the way of and that State Legislatures have Grand Rapids, doubling the distance, jurisdiction over local freightage. roads are built where private subscrip- But the ridiculous feature of the rans | State in an ther State. The constitu action was, that the next day after a tion of the United States, Section 8,

to base their tariff on the value of the car than they would haul them from by the United States courts to be service rendered, but are permitted to Coloma to Indianapolis direct. The unconstitutional; that such carriers found it on the value of the article \$26.40 exacted for uselessly hauling in that respect are national in charactransported. Where water transporta- each car to Grand Rapids necessarily ter, and Congress alone has juri-diction. tion in not available to shippers, dif- reduced the price of wheat at Coloma The President coincides with this ferent companies controlling parallel six and one-half cents per bushel. This opinion. I quote from his last meslines often pool the earnings, thereby is not an uncommon occurrence or iso-sage: "One of the incidents of th avoiding healthful competition. lated case, but is a common, a designed- marvelous extension of the railroad Where competition exists either by ly established practice of the roads, system of the country has been the water or otherwise, and they are com whenever and wherever the opportun- adoption of such measures by the corpelled to carry for reasonable, or low ity occurs. The farmers should be porations which own or control the rates from such competing points, they desply interested in the question of roads, as has tended to impair the adcharge sufficiently high rates from transportation, for they are doubly af- vantages of healthful competition and intermediate points, to assure their feeted. The rates charged for trans- make hurtful discriminations in the annual dividend on watered stock. porting farm products are invariably adjustment of freightage. These in enabled to abstract yearly millions of prices they would otherwise bring, eral of the States by appropriate legiswealth, from the products of labor. The The merchant adds the freight charges lation, the effect of which is necessari estimated value of all the railroads in to the price of his goods. The farmer rily restricted to the limits of their the United States is three billions, but pays the charges for the transportation own territory. So far as such mischiefs by the watering of stocks, their books of his products to market, and then effects States, or between any one of ring 1881, they collected from the peo- he buys. If he is located at a distance are the subjects of National concern, ple, \$725,325,119, and after paying from competing points the railroads and Congress alone can afford relief." interest on the capital invested, made and then rob him in the price of the this point on this question on account goods he purchases. And yet, farm- of a diversity in opinion of the court As you are aware, the agriculturists er have submitted, year after year, to as to where State jurisdiction ceases furnish 80 per cent of all the com- this discrimination against them, hop- and National begins. The United merce, hence it is safe to conc'ude that | ing against hope, that in some way it | States Commissioner of Railroads is the agriculturists paid the railroad com- would be made right without effort on inclined to believe Congress may conpanies for transportation in one year, their part more than to cast their vote trol the whole, and cites a decision by \$221,323,219 more than the service was for some aspiring legal gentleman or the Supreme Court of Illinois to sutworth. But these figures represent railroad attorney for legislative or stantiate such opinion. The right of large amounts, and it is difficult to executive office. If the farmers gen- Congress to regulate the tariff on comprehend them. I will therfore erally would examine carefully and freight shipped from one State into an divide it by the number of families, thor ughly, without prejudice, the other does not appear to be questioned, According to the census report, the different sides of the questions effect- but the prepondrance of evidence favfamilies in the United States average ing public interest and rise sufficiently ors State control over local freightage. six persons to the family, and upon above party ties and associations to The remedy for the discrimination this basis, each average family, engag- firmly condemn what they did not practiced by railroad corporations rests ed in farming, paid \$53 00 as their conscientiously approve, and as firmly directly with Congress and the Legisproportion of the whole amount. The advocate and uniformly vote for that latures, and primarily with the people. number of miles of road in operation which they did approve, the irregular- But the railroad interests are largely in Michigan, is 4,544. The 54 corpora- ities and corruptions in this govern- represented in Congress and the Legtions doing business in this State, re- ment would rapidly diminish and islatures, and millions of wealth can port for the year 1881, 11,465 miles of public officers and corporations would be used in holding the vantage ground. track, this includes entire lines, soon (ccupy their proper positions as The leading metropolitan political some of which extended into other servants instead of arbitrary masters. press of both parties is con-States. The gross earnings for the In the language of the ancient Roman, trolled by leading railroad men. "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our We must therefore expect a long 271,575, net profit \$24,924,270. The stars, but in ourselves, that we are and obstinate struggle. Their po underlings."

pose of securing a public benefit of and carrying elections. With a peomore than ordinary importance. The ple divided by partisan politics the assume an obligation to deal fairly and passing through a momentous period A comparison of rates shows that wa- justly by the public, and as the public in our history. The future weal or far in the future when vessels will are not the farmers entitled to receive ing power of corporations can be pass and re-pa-s from the Mississippi transportation at its actual value, in checked; the people regain the r inheto the Atlantic across our peninsular stead of being compelled to pay three rent rights, and proper influence in or four times its worth? Can we con- governmental affairs; the only meth Since 1874 average railroad freight ceive of any just reason why the Leg- od by which dishonesty and corrup rates have gradually decreased in this islature or Congress should not protect tion in high places can be banished, State from 1 cent 3.7 mills in 1874 to the interests of the people as well as the government purified and made 9.2 mills in 1882 per ton per mile. The the interests of the corporations? Are (what its noble patriotic founders in deduction, however is from competing the farmers who produce the wealth tended) a crown of glory to enlight points and on through freight, inter- so insignificant that the corporations ened civilization. mediate points receiving but slight should be allowed to take their lands benefit. When the average rate paid at actual present value, without their for all classes of through freight on the consent, and then extort unreasonable Michigan Central road was 1 cent and rates for transporting their products? peared in the VISITOR, comparing said 1 mill, the charge on local freight 7 to Should the people be fettered by law paper to a clock, and in order to keep this world but in the world to come. 16 cents per ton per mile when the and the corporations allowed to love the clock running it required the little distance did not exceed 20 miles; from at will? I leave these questions for 50 cents, and when the 50 cents was 20 to 50 miles it was 4 cents and 8 mills you to answer. For the purpose of not forthcoming its patrons would be miles it was from 3 cents and 8 mills principle and practice of railroad good illustration, brother, and I at managers I quote from the report of once looked to the little "tag" which

sition is chosen, and fortified by other taxes) 3 of one per cent on paid The railroad corporations are granted possession, and their camp well guard

The Grange Clock. Bro. J. T. Cobb:-A short article ap

LEVI WOOD. Richland, Feb. 13, 1883. Brother Wood has our thanks for his clever endorsement, and we shall be greatly obliged to him and every friend of the paper if he will induce some, of his neighbors to commence winding up the VISITOR in the way he has done. - En]

vited by circular to contribute \$5 each to pay the expense of a lobby at Lansing in their interest. Let republican members of the Legislature remember that and saved \$20 per car by the operation. Inter-State commerce is the transport- the last convention pledged itself to the drunken men sta gering along our submission of a prohibitory constitutional amendment. republican party never made a pledge that it did not fu fill, and there is no good reason why this pledge should not be held these rum holes which exist accord. not submitting this question two years few other shrewd men, hold the im Rapids. They hauled the cars to tablishing rules to be received by asked that the question be submitted to the sale and use of liquors is right, all More than 100,000 petitioners mer se railroad transportation business Grand Rapids, then back through Co- public carriers for transporting articles the people. - Lansing Republican.

The Liquor Question.

"Twenty-six reasons for prohibition of intoxicating liquors," given in the VISITOR of January 1st. Read that list; Patrons, citizens, voters, everybody read that solemn truth, that appalling fact attested by twenty-six unimpeachable witnesses, true as holy writ. No one dare deny it, and that is not the end of the chapter. Our laws are framed for the protection of the traffic. Whiskey rules us to a great extent by controlling our elections in many instances. That list should have a conspicuous place in every home, in every school, church. hall, or other public building. It should be kept on the desk of every member of our Legislature and in the mind of every voter as he casts his ballot.

I am glad H. B. has opened the discussion of this important matter. In the last VISITOR he says: "Now the question is, how can we go to work to lessen these twenty-six charges and in the good time coming wipe them all out." He thinks prohibition will not do it for he says you can't destroy a man's appetite for strong drink by law. Neither can you destroy a man's appetite or desire to cheat, steal, rob or murder by law. But the renalties of the law does to a great extent control the will and actions of the man. Because our laws, are not effectual to suppress all crimes shall they be repealed and shall we license or tax men for committing other crimes as well as that of selling whiskey? "Will preaching against its use produce much effect, either on the seller or user? Will lec'uring against its use change men's habits to any great extent?" asks our correspondent, preaching and lecturing against the evils of intemperance have teen going on for half a century and yet the manufacture and consumption of liquors have steadily increased." It is true as H. P. says: "The liquor question is one of the most difficult subjects to handle of any evil in existence," etc. And after discussing it from different standpoints and making many good suggestions he leaves the subject by saying, "much more can be said." etc. True, much more can be said and done, but how is it to be done? How can the sale of intoxicating liquors be suppressed?

We complain of high taxes, that that rings and monopolies are robbing and ruling us, and our legislators are riding on free passes and fooling away their time for which we pay them, but all this is insignificant when compared with the liquor question. Some weakkneed temperance people contend it is no use to attempt to put a stop to the sale of liquor as a beverage. People will have it anyway. Therefore let us tax or license the sale and get what money we can out of it.

I am not a believer in that theory. I do not believe it a good policy to pay five dollars for damage caused by the sale while we only get one dollar as tax money. How long could any business firm continue with such results, but we are doing that kind of business year after year. I believe the sale of intoxicating liquors can be suppressed as effectually as the commission of any

But is sel ing liquors a crime? Certainly, one of the blackest kind. It is worse than stealing or robbery. It is murder, slow, perhaps, but sure, as is being demo strated frequently by some drunken man being killed after being made drunk by some whiskeyseller. If robbery is committed or property stolen, it may be recovered or replaced; but if a man is made a drunkard, he is ruined, not only in

But are the dealers in liquor alone

responsible for the misery and death caused by the sale and use of intoxito 11 cents and 2 mills; from 50 to 100 showing conclusively the established left without time or compass. Its a cating liquors. Let us see: We say to e seller, through the law, you pay us o and we will permit or authorize For the purpose of showing the A. Fink, general superintendent of admonished me that I must look you to make all the drunkards you ease. You can make our fathers, is sometimes present with good. The by the railroads I will relate and branches. Mr. Fink said, "The a significance, and all the "wordy wis mothers, sons or daughters (if they are railroads are an actual nece sity to, a personal experience. A few years question that greatly controls railroad dom" that I could assume would not over 21) drunkards. You can rob them of property and health and get them well under way to a drunkard's grave miles. A two-fold discrimination ex. value of an article at the place from a good clock run down, it makes din and endless ruin and then you must isted against Coloma. First, a local, and to which it is shipped determines ner time unreliable, for a time at least, stop. There our partnership with form of huge corporations, seeking to, when compared with Grand Rapids the charges for transportation it can and no one can afford to let as good a you ceases. The firm is dissolved and and to quite an extent controlling If I shipped a car containing 400 bush- bear. An element is here necessarily timer as the Grange Visitor stop for we will punish you if you sell to them els from Color a to Indianapolis di introduced of a purely commercial no 50 cents, or twice that amount any longer. But how will the dealer certain time on the mountain, with rect, it cost me \$70. I could ship from character and which requires a And 50 cents winds her up for one beable to decide when his customer Grand Rapids to Indianapolis (76 miles knowledge of the value of article in year. Only think! A good paper one has arrived at the dividing line, when further) for \$23 60. Second. A class the different markets of the country year for 50 cents. Fraternally yours, he is to be classed as a drunkard. Who are habitual drunkards in the meaning of the law? A jury in this vicinity decided that a man must be drunk more than half of the time to come under the meaning of the law. Therefore, no cause of action was the verdict. But does the dealer care whether he sells to drunkards or minors as long as he cannot be arrested. Is it THE members of the liquor dealers not a fact that our judges usually side and brewers' association have been in- with the rumseller, and does not every-

body know that it is almost impossible to convict a saloon-keeper, however conclusive the proof. We see streets. They are thrust into our jail to be cared for at our expense. We ee boysand young men frequenting terfere with their business. Now if

should be permitted to sell or use it.

If wrong no law can make it right. If through the working of the Grange powerful influence all over our broad the people were aware of the amount financially? Let us for a few moments and beautiful land. Any strong and they pay for the support of this useless waste of money they would speedily apply the remeny.

D. WOODMAN. Paw Paw, Feb. 12, 1883.

What is the Mission of the Grange?

[An essay read before Volinia Grange No. 125 by M. J. Gard, Worthy Master.] It would seem to me that fifteen years of successful organization and working of the Grange would fully answer the question. But when we are so often confronted with the question when inviting our friends and neighbors to join us: What good will it do me? what good is the Grange doing? I am led to believe that the mission of the Grange is not very well understood by a large number of our people, and the question for our consideration this evening is one of much importance to the Grange, and well

worthy our consideration. I cannot answer the question briefly or more intelligently than to quote an article from the preamble to the constitution of our Order: "The ultimate object of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection; to lighten labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes; expand the mind by tracing the beautiful laws the Creator has established in the universe, and to enlarge our views of creative wisdom and power."

This brief answer, it appears to me, should be sufficient to enlist every good man and woman in the work of the Grange. In order to answer the query intelligently, it will be necessary to consider the question financially, intellectually, socially and morally. Does the Grange benefit its members financially? I shall have to answer the question in the affirmative. But the greatest benefits in that line are indirect. I think the financial mission of the Grange has been but imperfectly understood and has caused more disappointment to many persons who joined the Grange with the expectation of buying cheap and selling dear than any other one thing. The object of the Grange is to correct the evils and abuses of combinations and monopolies and save to the people vast amounts of money extorted from them wrongfully, and thus save to them the just rewards of their labor.

Its mission is to meet and fight organized oppression in any and all forms by organized force. It is the only way that i can be done. At the time of the organization of the Grange, all the other trades, professions and industries, were organized. and any one of them was exercising more influence in molding society, and dictating legislation than the whole body of the agriculturists of the country. Manufacturers combined and fixed extortionate prices on their products. Filled the country with well dressed, slick tongued dandies, to inform us of our needs, and instruct us in our duties in regard to buying their organs, sewing machines, lightning rods, and other patent claptrap inventions too numerous to mention. The prices were fixed not at what the machines could be afforded for at fair profit, but what they could be sold for. The price of sewing machines was from \$65 to \$125.00, organs from \$200,-00 up to \$500.00 with no concessions. Merchants marked their goods up to as high a per cent as they would bear and sell. Some of them would, in order to sacure good customers, make private bargains to sell goods at 25 per cent above cost. Plaster companies formed combinations and put that article up to four dollars per ton at the mills, and it cost us at retail from seven to eight dollars per ton. Sharp unprincipled parasites were as thick as the locusts of Egypt, filching money from the honest, unsuspecting farmer by misrepresentation and fraud. Farmers were made an easy prey to the ways and means of being filched of their hard earned money by these shrewd and unprincipled scamps, from the fact that they were unorganized and giving but little or no attention to the ways of the world, but quietly submitted, while their wily foe- were setting their nets and weaving their coils about them. They were isolated, alone and singlehanded, erch one for himself. Society was regulated by other professions and industries, the farmers taking but little interest in public affair. Legislation was to a great measure shaped for the benefit of other professions and industries, and, in many instances, to the detriment of the farmer. When the farmers desired amendments to the laws or desired new legislation to correct some evil. and petitioned the law-

erally unheeded. I have now referred briefly to the state of affairs that existed at the time the Grange was first organized, as well work than any or all other organizas I remember them. The question ations in the development of the innow very naturally presents itself, tellectual abilities of men and women. Has the Grange done any missionary Other organizations have been local, work in the way of accomplishing and but few, comparatively, have reany reforms beneficial to the agricul- ceived any benefit, and as a matter of on the machine a charge of \$5 for tural classes, in removing or correcting | course exerted but little influence when the evils complained of, and has the most needed.

making powers for relief it was gen-

erally so limited and local in character

it had but little influence and was gen-

proved a financial blessing. The Grangers of Michigan were

well aware that the Grand Rapids planter company were charging an unreasonable price for plaster and through the efforts of the Executive Committe of the State Grange a contract was encompany to furnish plaster in bulk at the mills as cheap as they would fur- affairs of the nation. nish it to their agents. But before they furnished any plaster on the contract plaster companies of other States and put plaster up to four dolmake no concessions. The comstart their new enterprise, having suf-Grangers were really in earnest in the trons. matter, the old firms sounded the alarm of danger and commenced a war of extermination on the new firm by putting down the price of plaster below actual cost of production. But the Grangers were true to their interests and fought the bitter fight to the and strong, sustaining that which is end. This fight with a rich and powerful monopoly was further evidence of the necessity of organized force to overcome oppression and wrong and demonstrate to the world the advantage and necessity of the Grange. This fight alone saved to the farmers of Michigan hundreds of thousands of dollars. Many farmers outside of the Grange joined our forces in this war they could have got it for less money.

The slide-gate royalty swindlers were met by the combined force of the Grange and successfully beaten in the United States courts, and other hundreds of thousands of dollars saved to the farmers of Michigan; and not only to the farmers of Michigan, but all the States and Territories of this Republic were equal sharers in the result of the fight. The last fight in which the Granges have been engaged is with the drive-well royalty collectors, and another swindle of great magnitude has been driven to the wall. Much more might be said in relation to what the Granges have accomplished in their combined efforts to correct the wrongs and abuses growing out of combinations and monopolies to rob the people of their hard-earned money. But I think I have said enough to es tablish the fact that the Grange has accomplished as much as any reasonable person could expect and has been

a financial success. What it has done for the Grangers it has done for the people at large. Much might be done for the financial benefit of the members by selling the products together and buying together. Wa could, by a little arrangement, ship our own hogs, cattle, fruit, wool and butter and save some of the commissions and profits of the middle men. We might also buy many things to some advantage in the same way.

Another mission of the Grange is the intellectual development of its members. I consider that the greatest mission of the Grange, or any other organization that has ever existed. sisted in leaving a machine at a house Many other societies, such as farmers' clubs, lyceums and the like, have done much good. The Grange is doing more

agricultural class been benefitted! The Grange is national and exerts a departed with the machine.

examine its work and see if it has, and extensive organization is a power. But learn the manner in which it has been in order to have that power wielded accomplished. Granges were orga- in the right direction and for nized, the members discussed business good, its members must have a principles and the unfair manner in highly developed intellectual and which manufacturers and other busi- moral training. That the Grange is ness associations did their business, and doing a great and good work in that resolved that unless they sold their pro- line is no longer a question. We see ducts and merchandise at fair living the effects wherever people meet torates or at such rates as they charged gether. We see it in the papers and their agents, they would not buy of magazines. Only a few years ago the them; and in some instances formed columns of our newspapers were made combinations to manufacture that they up of articles written by professional could control, and the result was writers, men and women who made that in a short time the same articles writing a business. Farmers, their could be purchased for less than two- wives, sons and daughters did not ap thirds and in some instances for less pear in print Not because they did than half their former prices. When not possess the ability, but because the merchants saw that the Grangers they lacked the practical training to were united and earnest in their de- fit them for such duties. It was supmands for fair dealing; and that un- posed that the farmer did not need less they could buy their goods at a education, and refinement, and brains, fair profit they would combine and or- but well developed muscle to fit him der their supplies from wholesale for his position. But the teachings of houses, they reduced their prices, and the Grange have changed all these were just as ready to make private bar- notions. The Grange is educating and gains to sell goods at twelve per cent as elevating the intellectual abilities of they were formerly at 25 per cent. So farmers and their families and fitting you see that by being united and de- them to occupy that social position in manding just and frir dealing, the de- society, that their calling and natural mand commanded sufficient respect to abilities entitle them to. Through accomplish the result and thereby the educational influence of the thousands of dollars were saved to the Grange, farmers and their wives are farmers of the State, and the Grange no longer required to take back seats nor fill standing room outside. The old sayings that he is "only a farmer," "nothing but a farmer" is soon to be-

come obsolete. Farmers, by the intellectual training received in the Grange, are coming to the front, and occupying important tered into with the Grand Rapids places of honor and trust and wielding a healthy influence for good in the

Another mission of the Grange worthy of our united support is they notified the committee that they the social feature of the instituwould not furnish plaster on the con- tion. Many consider that feature tract, and formed a combination with alone worth all that it costs to sustain it. I think these social meetings of farmers and their families are always lars per ton at the mills, and would attended with good results. By meeting together and talking together we mittee then arranged with Messrs. are prepared the better to act together Day & Taylor to furnish plaster to for our mutual benefit and happiness. Grangers at a price not to exceed two It is in the social meetings of the dollars and fifty cents per ton at the Grange where we all should practice mill. The committee pledging their manners and politeness so necessary individual credit to assist the firm to to well regulated society. We will think more and better of each other ficient faith that the Grangers would and ourselves. Our labors in the batpatronize the new firm and sustain it the of life will be made easier, more until it should prove a success. In cheerful, and productive of better re this they were not disappointed. But suits. It will make us better neighas soon as the old companies saw the bors, better citizens and better Pa-

> Now, in conclusion, I will say that we have in the Grange an institution worthy of our best efforts. Let us be regular and pr mpt in attendance. Let us be zealous and active in its missionary work. Let us be united right and good and waging war on all forms of oppression and wrong.

Monopoly Taking- the Place of Primogeniture and Entail.

There always have been and always will be in all societies inequalities created by superior enterprise, education and fortune. It has been the peculiar boast of the American citizen that such inequalities in this country have for justice and would not buy their not been created or fost-red by law, plaster of the old company, although and that the aristocracy arising therefrom is merely social and not political. All being equal before the law, wealth is the prize of the enterprising and fortunate. It is readily won and as readily lost. In the contest for wealth all the chances have been in favor of the poor man and the poor man's sons who enter the list with average perseverance and genius, and all the chances have been against the wealthy and sons of the wealthy, whose characters would claim no favors from fortune Grange that no intoxicating liquors be and whose privileges were not peculiarly protected by law. The rule I as been that the hoarded wealth of the father has been squandered by his idle people with thousands of paupers, and and profligate sons, who become poor, and that the industrious and enterprising boys who distribute papers or sell apples or candy in the streets become wea'thy. They, in their turn, have aped the exclusiveness of aristocracy, but only while fickel fortune. unaided by law, will permit We have, therefore, been accustomed

to look upon the social aristocracy of wealth, not with reverence or fear, but rather with contempt, as an evil which varies with the varying fashions of the

Now this is being changed. The monopolies which are being fostered by the old parties have peculiar privileges granted them by law. The few are becoming millionaires and the millions are becoming poor This state of inequality is becoming more and more permanently fixed by law. Our mighty rivers, lakes and bordering oceans in their abounding freedom are still in keeping with the idea upon which our government was founded. In keeping with this idea, too, should be the power of steam and electricity, and our circulating medium.—B. H. Mace, in Bangor Messenger.

ONCE in a while even a sewing machine agent finds his match in a farmer. A New Hampshire paper says: A travelling sewing machine agent who was in this city some weeks ago perin the south part of the city against the wishes of the lady of the house, whose husband was absent at the time. When the husband got home he put the machine in the parlor and locked the door. At the end of a month the agent called and presented a bill for the first installment of pur chase money, and was somewhat dumbfounded on being told there was storage, which must be paid before the property would be given up. After some demur he paid the money and

Correspondence.

Calhoun County Pomona Grange No. 3.

Our Grange, of which we are justly proud, met at Pennfield Grange hall for our annual meeting. You never saw such people as Calhoun County Grangers are to "go to meeting." The roads were full of snow and drifting all the time. The thermometer marked several degrees below zero. Everyone seemed impressed with the thought that they must go for fear everybody else would stay at home, and the result was everybody was there. The hall at Penufield reflects great credit upon the Patrons there. It is newly c rpeted, beautiful pictures adorn the walls, mottoes and appropriate orna- colossal structures upon the ruins of ments also grace the room, an elegant altar-cloth snowed that hands that love the work of the Order had not been idle. A library of attractive books has lately been added to their iron heel is broken upon the wheel of hall, so that it is a place of beauty and a joy forever. R. S. Poole was elected Master; Nancy Cameron, Lecturer; C. P. Chichester, Overseer, and Mrs. Perry Mayo, Secretary.

great credit to himself, and also to the Order. His rulings and mandates have been parliamentary, gentlemanly and kind, and always with the best interests of the Order at heart. In the three years that we have belonged to the organization he depend upon our Master. Our mem- portionate levy. bership is now over 100, all thinking, working Patrons, and our influence for good is felt throughout the county. Our officers will be installed at Union Grange hall, Emmett, on Thursday, March 8, at 10 o'clock A M. Our lecturer is a sister, and a most efficient worker has she been for the Order. She has visited every Grange in the county but one and that she strove to reach. Her report was excellent. She knew just the standing of every Grange in her jurisdiction, and just what each one seemed to need. We

Yours truly.

Sherman Grange, No. 632.

degree, after which the members sat down to the table and one of those toll as is demanded. old-fashioned Grange feasts, a good substantial supper, which all seemed to enjoy.

all personal feelings outside the gate great good, all put shoulder to the appreciate the good the Grange is doing for agriculturists generally in organized resistance to the great monopolies of our country; and also in causing the laborer, the bone and sinew of the nation, to be recognized as a power in the land.

Pennfield Grange, No. 85.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:-Pennfield Grange is having lively times at the commencement of its work for the new year. At our last meeting, February 2d, three candidates presented themselves and received the first degree of our Order. There were also six new names presented for admission, have also four more names for next meeting, making in all thirteen new names so far this year.

Yesterday the meeting of Calhoun County Grange was held at Grange Hall. Although the roads were badly d ifted and the cold severe, the attendance was some 85 active members. After the general order of business the election of officers was held. Six candidates received the degree of Pomona. The Grange adjourned for four weeks. Fraternally yours,

Pennfield, Mich., Feb. 9, 1883.

At a regular meeting of Adrian Grange, No. 213, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by Bro. A. H. Briggs, and after dis-

cussion were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, Temperance is one of the fundamental principles of our Order and believing our influence should be cast on the side of temperance and morality, and,

Edward White, who has filled the

that we re-elected her.

Mr. Editor:-Sherman Grange, No. 732, has a membership of forthy-seven. At our last meeting we had a class of three that was instructed in the fourth

The members of our Grange leave fering for the comforts of life, are all personal feelings outside the gate: and inside, as brothers and sisters striving for the accomplishment of a this cannot always continue. wheel and push together, remembering the time-honored maxim that "In union there is strength." We have some earnest workers, who fully

I am glad to see the subject of temperance agitated in the VISITOR, and am with the temperance workers heart and hand. I think it ought to be a condition o membership in the used as a beverage, because it destroys both body and soul and burdens sober causes immense expenditure to prevent crime. Yours fraternally,

I. N. CARPENTER. Feb. 12, 1883.

A. W. LEE.

Liquor at State Fair-Resolutions.

WHEREAS, We believe the selling of intoxicating liquors on the grounds of agricultural societies is demoralizing

and pernicious; therefore, be it Resolved, That we shall use our best endeavors to induce the officers of the agricultural society of this State to hereafter allow no intoxicating liquors

to be sold on their grounds. Resolved, That we ask the State. County and Subordinate Granges, and the people in general, to join with us in bringing about this reform, and that we will wage a relentiess warfare on this pernicious practice until it shall be abated. H. S. FISK, Secretary.

Monopoly Must Go .- The Alarm Bells Are Ringing.

Our government is no longer a republic of the people, but an oligarchy of corporations. Our statutes are no longer enacted to carry out the expressed objects of the constitution, but to enable law-created giants to build manhood and individual enterprise. The power of wealth is almost irresistible, and when it once obtains the mastery over manhood, its soulless insensibilities refuse to yield until its revolution. Corporations to-day monopolize nearly all the resources of wealth, and what they have not got their hands upon is hardly worth mo-

nopolizing.

They as effectually monopolize the soil of America as do the land barons of England the soil of Great Britain, chair for five years, has done so with Ireland and Scotland. Five men can meet in Wall street and, by determining what shall be the price of carriage. can fix the price of all farm commodit'es at the seaboard, and decree just what proportion of the annual crop shall be theirs, and what proportion shall be retained by the producer. The enormous profits which accrue to money and transportation monopolies has not been from his post once, as we are simply their annual rentals from the lands of American farmers. Kancan remember. It mattered not how long the drive, how bad the roads, or how hard the rain, we could always other Western State will pay a pro-

Six men met at Long Branch and determined how much coal should be taken out of the mines of Pennsylvania and sent to market. To the dictation of those six men the price of a Nation's fuel was left.

To day two men determine and fix the price of our artificial light.

Thus by monopolizing either the productive or the exchange agencies, less than a score of men, in the older States, control the price of our light, our food and our fuel. When these three great elements of health, life and human happiness are at the dictation and mercy, how far are we from an oligarchy? Corporations control not only the agencies and sources of thought her so well fitted for the place wealth, but National and State Governments, and in many instances our judiciary and courts of justice. It is not that legislators and Judges are more corrupt, but such are the conditions that men are compelled to barter what they have for the means of subsistence. Corporations, railroads, money and other monopolies having barricaded all the avenues of wealth and bypaths of subsistence, in order to pass and glean a livelihood, men o all classes are compelled to pay such

> To be elected, National and State officials must swear allegiance to the oligarchy. Mea pinched by poverty with wives and children at home suf est bidger when they will command a better price than their labor. But end must come sooner or later. Manhood continually borne down will at last touch bottom, and when that time shall come the fires which blazed from Pittsburg to Chicago in 1877 will be eclipsed by the volcanic glare of the most gigantic revolution the world

> ever witnessed. "But," says one, "the substratum of American society is so much better off and more happy than the laboring population of Europe, there is no danger of revolution." Be not deceived. Content is not the result of conditions nor are those sorest oppressed neces sarily the first to rise in rebellion against their oppressors.

If ignorance is bliss, knowledge and

wisdom may promote misery and dis content. The experience and traditions of popular liberty and equality will never allow the American people to sink

to the level of European serfdom. They are jealous of their liberties, conscious of their rights, and brave enough to repel invasion whenever they be come satisfied that they are in danger. And that time is at hand. The alarm bells are ringing out from the shops and mines of the East, and the long roll is echoing back from the prairies of the Northwest and the grain fields of the Mississippi and Missouri val-

The feet of labor are being firmly planted on the bed-rock of organization, and refusing to sink loner under the oppressor's burden. Labor has raised its strong arm against its taskmaster and sent out the irrevocable decree that "Monopoly Must Go."-Chicago Express.

Display at Marriages Vulgar.

A marriage notice in a New York paper reads: "No cards, no flowers, no presents, and nobody's busi-ness." Thank God for one man, at least, who believes that a man's marria e concerns nobody but himself, his wife, his family, and his intimate friends. The display wedding, with its ostentatious list of presents, both pious and profane, from all sorts of people, we trust some day will be obsolete. If there is anything that is nobody's business, save that of the people who have affectionately resolved to be partners in joy and sorrow for life, it is marriage, and we hope the day will come when the list of wedding presents in a newspaper will be as vulgar as the publication of the "descriptive list" of the bride and groom. The fighting weight of the groom and the flirting weight of the bride as much concerns the public as a newspaper list of the wedding teaspoons and other trumpery.—Marshall

The Buffalo Courier has dug up statistics to prove that school-teachers seldom marry, ever die, and never resign without including'a proviso that they can return if they desire.

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The designed purpose of the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Commercial College is to prepare the student for the practical duties of life. Michigan) Comm Discipline of the mind, then, lies at the base of our scheme of education; and the question to answered is: How may the greatest degree of mental discipline be obtained?

For further particulars please call, or enclose stamp for College Journal. Address, C. G. SWENSBURG, Proprietor, Ideely GBAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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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.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1882. WESTWARD,

Accommodation leaves,	A. M. 4 50	
Evening Express,	1 35	9 86
Mail Day Express, Local Passenger,		
EASTWARD.		
Night Express, Accommodation leaves, " arrives, Day Express, New York Express, Atlantic Express,	6 50	9 80 12 19 1 38
New York, Atlantic and Pacific Exp Evening Express west and Night Exprescept Saturdays. All other trains daily days. Freight trains carrying passeng Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:1 No. 20 (west) at 7:37.	except ers out	daily. daily t Sun-

No. 20 (west) at 7:37.

H. B. Ledyard, Gen. Manager, Detroit,
J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent, Chicago.

O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago. L. S. & M. S. R. R.

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

		LX & M	
Le. Grand Rapids	8 00 AM	4 25 PM	5 00 AM
Ar. Allegan	9 17 "	5 40 "	8 10 "
Ar. Kalamazoo	10 15 "	6 40 "	11 40 "
Ar. Schoolcraft	10 50 "	7 22 "	1 40 **
Ar. Three Rivers	11 18 "	7 52 "	2 45 4
Ar. White Pigeon	11 45 "	8 20 "	4 50 "
Ar. Toledo	5 95 mm	2 45 AM	6 45 AK
Ar. Cleveland	10 10 44	7 05 "	9 10 PM
Ar. Buffalo	3 55 AM	1 10 PM	7 40 "
	TA T OF D	NIEU	-
	Ex & M	Express	Way Fr.
Le. Buffalo	Ex & M	Express.	
Le. Buffalo	10 45 pag	12 25 AM	2 50 PM
Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland	12 45 PM	12 25 AM	2 50 PM 9 50 AM
Le. BuffaloAr. ClevelandAr. Toledo	12 45 PM 7 35 "	12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 "	5 50 PM 9 50 AM 10 00 PM
Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon	12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM	12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 40 PM	2 50 PM 9 50 AM 10 00 PM 8 45 AM
Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers	12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 "	12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 40 PM 4 05 "	2 50 PM 9 50 AM 10 00 PM 8 45 AM 10 00 **
Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft	12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 "	12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 40 PM 4 05 " 4 34 "	2 50 PM 9 50 AM 10 00 PM 8 45 AM 10 00 " 12 10 "
Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft Ar. Kalamazoo	12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 " 7 30 "	12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 40 PM 4 05 " 4 34 " 5 05 "	5 50 PM 9 50 AM 10 00 PM 8 45 AM 10 00 " 12 10 " 1 40 PM
Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft	12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 " 6 58 " 7 30 "	12 25 AM 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 40 PM 4 05 " 4 34 "	9 50 AM 10 00 PM 8 45 AM 10 00 " 12 10 "

CHICAGO, & GRAND TRUNK R. B. Corrected Time-Table - November 1, 1882. TRAINS WESTWARD

	STATIONS.	Mail and Express. No. 2.			Express.			Pacific Express, No. 6,		
**	Port HuronImlay City	71		AM	7	40	AM	7	55	PM
"	Lapeer	7 4	2	**	9	10	"	9	22	66
"	Flipt	83	0	**	9	55	**	10	05	**
**	Durand	9 0	3	66	10	27	"		35	"
**	Lansing	10 1	0	"	11	30	14		35	42
"	Charlotte	10 4	5	66			PM			AM
**	Battle Creek	12 0	0	PM		20	"		20	16
"	Vicksburg	12 4	8	66		07	"		06	**
**	Schoolcraft	10		. 66		19	"	-	17	*
"	Cassopolis	1.5	5		10.500	08	66	-	10	16 -
14	South Bend	24	2	66		50	66		58	41
"	Valparaiso	4 2		*		25			40	41
Ar.	Chicago	6.5		**	200	45	**		00	66

TRAINS EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	Expr	ess.	Ex	pr	ess.	Night Express No. 5.		
Le, Chicago	8 50	AM	5	15	PM	9	00	PI
" Valparaiso	11 30	61	7	45	44	11		-
" South Bend	1 10	PM	9	10	**		12	41
" Cassepelis	1 55		9	53	44		08	-
" Schoolcraft	2 54	66	10	39	44		07	64
" Vicksburg	3 10	66	10				20	-54
" Battle Creek	4 05		11				20	64
" Charlotte	5 05	44	12		44		22	41
" Lansing	5 53	66		40	**		12	61
" Durand	7 25			56	"		50	4
" Flint	8 10						35	44
" Lapeer	8 52			18	**		18	51
" Imlay City	9 15		-	-0		1 0	10	
Ar. Port Huron	10 20		6	00	44	10	25	61

S. R. CALLAWAY, information as to rates, apply to E, P. Keary Agent. Schoolcraft, Mich.

Tudies' Bepartment.

A PATRON'S LAY. ORIGINAL.

I love the Grange, its pleasures sweet Are manifold where'er we meet, And gladly to each other greet. United in one common cause, We're bound by very wholesome laws To guard us, and preserve from flaws.

We aim to keep the golden rule, For party lines have not a tool In this free thinking Granger school. We do abhor the one man power; Like best the universal shower, That blesses all the self same hour.

We hinder no cause that essays To benefit the many by ways, Or means, that will the fallen raise. We bid God speed, and lend a hand To any good benevolent band, That helps the poor of our fair land.

We are not a body elfiish, Not yet so extremely selfish So to deserve the name pelfish. As an Order not dependant, On a satellite attendant, Nor much on praises commendent.

Ours is a solid foundation -The terra firma of the nation; We're happy in our allotted station. We hope to hold our very own, Without a cry or sorry moan; Our oats will grow, they have been sown.

Seedy may be the outside coat; But do not think you've found a moat, Its only a little surface float. The brightest plumage may be hid; You can tell nothing by the lid. It may hide the glossiest "kid."

We hope to keep very humble, And never expect to crumble, Though others at us may grumble.

We're not a real brotherhood; Neither are we a sisterhood: But both combined for general good. The better half of our Grange band, Advise, instruct, but ne'er command; Together we go hand in hand.

We all believe in equal rights: Woman may gain the highest hights, They often speak at meeting's nights. Can vote and hold office too, Are treated first as if they knew As much as their Grange brothers do.

We hope to keep up with the times, In all things else but sin and crimes, Have wisdom, sense, and sometimes dim We plan to benefit the race; Don't believe in falling from grace, And onward move with rapid pace.

We trust we're in the royal way, Destined in its ranks to stay; And thus endeth a Patron's lay.

-Crete Rays. Hillsdale, February 20, 1883.

Household Economy.

Read before the Hillsdale Pomona Grange by Sister R. Southworth.]

all of us can learn of its various ways destiny. Much has been said in our "I would rathe have my boy than and means if we really desire and put Grange about "our girls." The ques- any hired man I can find." No one forth the effort. We can learn by ob- tion has been asked how best to rear, could please him so well as this same servation, by reading, by noting and dress, care for and educate them, not son whom he would have banished profiting by the failures and success of only asked, but discussed and an from home had it not been for the our neighbors, but best of all can we swered. But the boy has been scarce- mother. But listen to the boy's story, learn from experience itself.

family that the mother should possess an oversighh? I think it a cause to be an honorable man." And to-day be this "rare gem" and practice in her espoused just as much as that of our is an honored member of society, a ream, as for the father in his business, girls. I think they are just as worthy, staff to his mother's declining years, and through its mutual possession do and there is just as much need of and though he respects the memory we see these beautiful homes built up rearing them to a standard of virtue of that dead father, still the love of and snug fortunes laid by for the and purity, manliness and integrity, his mother is dearer to him than "rainy day," or the old age that comes If parents were more c reful and reso. al. else. All fathers are not like creeping on so slowly but, alas! how lute about molding the character of this one, far from it. I know that surely.

home brings happy hearts, smiling there would be less anxiety about the as they ought there would not be so faces, and well-filled purses. It is the girls, and fewer of them led astray many of our boys going astray, and foundation of all real success and and ruined. therefore the foundation of happiness | As mothers we must all be scuiptors | many wives relieved of much cenitself. We are all creatures of habit, of souls. We can teach our sons the sure. and should form while young those of value of a soul, and we can if we will We are told that, "just as the twig order, prudence, and punctuality. lay a foundation for a true, noble char- is bent the tree inclines." You can-Learn to plan our work well from day acter. One author has said that the not bring up a boy in a hap hazard to day, and see that each day does its one thing needful for the salvation of sort of way; allowing him his own work, ever being watchful and careful our country, is strong, healthy moth- course in all things, and then expect of the little things.

ly furnished, or that we may revel in and puffs away at his cigar in the silks and satins. If there can be but very face of the young lady he invites ing the boys manly and courteous, by one room well furnished by all means to walk or ride with him? Is the being pleasant, kind and courte as to let it be our kitchen, where we spend man with such habits a fit companion them. And I think these courtesies conveniences now-a-days, that help to all young ladies would establish a would wish to be treated when away lighten the kitchen work, and by so rule that they would not associate from home. In doing the washing doing rests the weary limbs and ach- with a young man of vile habits, it and ironing, do you try to do it just

best of us. into the pretty tasteful and stylish let those who realize this help to raise gether. Would you feel highly honor- know by words, deeds and actions, criminations against local freights upon new one, you call all this a trifle, per- to a higher position those who are to ed? Methinks not. Then take special that he is interested in the success of such roads. haps-but is not life itself made up of be the future rulers of our country pains to have the wearing apparel of their school. trifles? and as straws show which way and the future fathers of our nation. your brothers in proper order. In Never encourage the child in disc- discriminations in rates, we are at the wind cometh, so does the per- I have heard mothers say: "Oh how short make your brothers understand bedience, nor in doing wrong, because the same time apprehensive of even formance of these trifles make our glad I shall be when my boys are that you think more of them than any the teacher has made either imagin- worse difficulties that may arise from whole life a success or failure. The grown up so they will be out of my other boys in the whole world.

homes of a nation are its strongest way!" Your wish rather should be to Another instance where I think teacher, assist him in maintaining ness of railway companies has been forts, and let us look to it, that ours keep them with you. B tter to have boys are misused is in the selection order, system and harmony. Let the built up into a vast and complicated notony.

Weary! and who is not, That bears life's burdens faithfully! Drudge yet a little longer, When your Sun has set, you will have reached the spot where you may rest.

Your weariness shows just the meas and He will lead.

Ought a Husband to be Made by his Wife?

[Read by Mrs. A. I Sutton of North Morenci, at the meeting of the Pomona Grange at Adrian, Feb. 8, 1883.

ing many a miserable husband.

any truth in these words, where is the several years ago.

that naturally comes to but few; while cy, they who are to shape their uture and was often telling about "my boy ly alluded to. Is this because they "I owe all that I am t, my mother. their boys and making them suitable many of them are noble and just, but Economy it every department of the companions for the society of girls if all mothers felt their responsibility

True economy consists in doing healthy fathers are also needed. Are honorable man, or that ever so good a much with little, and we, who have not they to be the guiding star of this wife is going to make him a model grown gray in the services, can light- great republic? Is the coming young husband. I will admit that she may en the pathway of our younger sisters, man growing into fitness to associate in a measure soften down the rough by dropping a word in season: Econo- with the coming young lady. How places, for none can come in contact my does not consist in starving our many a young man goes to the saloon with the pure without themselves bekitchen that our parlor may be grand- and takes his social glass, (if no more) coming somewhat purified.

ure of help you need. The way that's not be more profitably employed, and has a bedstead or a chair. Some say regulations is a necessity; that gentle-subject. hidden, the point at which your steps I verily believe God will hold parents it makes no difference about the boy's ness and kindness while playing with must stay, God's care begins. So trust accountable for the loss of many room, they are in them so little except their schoolmates is much more manhear repeated, that, "A husband is tains to them, and must be leveled their room but little, let the pleasant be gratified because of the child's im one or more State boundaries. just what his wife makes him." This and smoothed down by the gentle impression made be such as they shall provement. Not long since I heard these words rows. Enter into their little sports, back when away from home. been a far better man." If there be cumstance that came under my notice just as necessary that they feel free to and encouragement.

ly, when she made choice of her hus- work he might. This, of course, and they will surely seek it elsewhere. And severance. band she thought him a model of per- gered the boy, and he said to his we allknow the doors of the saloon love is blind, but she failed to see any just dear out and I will get some courtesy. through and through, with just as good home. She knew the danger to which but grow to eminence and greatness as wives as any man need wish to he might be exposed. She realized they grow in years. have. Then how is a good wife to that home was the only bulwark for make a good husband out of this crude safety for the son. He finally yielded material. Many of them grow gray and said. "For your sake, mother, I and die in the attempt. Let me tell will stay and try to put up with you I think this matter of making father's hasty temper." Not only good husbands rests more with the once, but many times did that mother To know perfectly well how to man. mother than with the wife. It is they keep that boy from leaving home and age one's own household with that who are to mold the very being and going astray. After many years the rare tact called economy, is a blessing character of those boys in their infan- father came to rely on that son, and It is as necessary for the success of a are not worthy the thought, or is it It is through her influence that I am fewer husbands to be made over, and

ers, but I will add that strong, to have an orderly, neat, upright and

Sisters may materially aid in mak-

The Farmer's Relation to our Common Schools.

BY A. N. W. If there is any subject in the broad It is in the common schools that most farmers have received instruction. It aids-the two chief helpers in securing mon school education.

to go deeper into his pocket-book.

so many many hours, yes, and I may for a refined woman? Are the young begin at home; in the family circle is pose of engaging in a neighborhood ty," nor the ignorant class of this land, say weary ones too. There are so many ladies satisfied with the outlook? If the place to treat each other as you quarrel, but in giving the common and will not be speechless upon genteacher and scholar to constantly aim comprehensive language. ing head, that it seems the best of would do more toward putting down the very best you can or do you slight higher than they now can reach, to economy to possess them, as our own this vice of intemperance than all the it thinking it does not matter 'tis only understand the value of common The Senate Bill for the Regulation of Freight means will allow. The cooking stove sermons and temperance lectures we the boys clothing. Let me tell you it school education, to understand that of to-day is a luxury indeed if one uses have ever had. But we have many does matter, and here is the key to a it is free and within the reach of all, discretion in the purchase thereof. young men who are never found at the boy's heart. They know when their and that the common school is the For the Visitor. What would onr Grandmothers say saloon or with a cigar in their mouth. linen is in proper shape, and appreci great popular educator, and should re- Senator Pennington of Charlotte has could they look upon various house- May their influence be felt to the sav- ate the work of a sister if it is well ceive their voice, vote, influence and introduced a bill in the Senate at Lanhold utensils, that we are privileged ing of many other young men, and done. How would you like a young liberal assistance. Visit the schools sing with the following title: A Bill to with, still they cared for their numer- God hasten the time when it will be man come to see you with his shirt frequently criticize defects and fail- regulate the management of, and proous family, as well I doubt not, as the unpopular for men to imbibe this bosom half done up, his collar soiled, ures mildly and commend that which vide for a uniform rate for the transporhealth-destroying poison. The youth his cravat awry, and his general ap- is good and worthy. If the farmer is tation of freights upon railroads within The making over of an old garment, of our land have glorious privileges, pearance that of being thrown to- a parent he should let the children this State, and to prevent unjust dis

the wife, and correspondingly reliev get them to come to you in after life Let there be something attractive and farmer's school, and as such, it is distance, class, and weight. These three with larger troubles and greater sor- charming that shall tend to draw them worthy of his time, care and atten- elements alone form a very arbitrary tion. It is his duty to see that his uttered by a Patron, and though meant even spending a little time now and Again, many mothers seem to think children attend regularly, to see mination of freight schedules. It is well as a compliment to a particular wife, then in playing with them. If that the parlor too good a place to enter- whether the teacher is meeting his ex- known that the cost of transportation they were discord to my ear. As we will keep them at home it will be tain their company. Better not have pectations, and if so let bo h teacher look back through the vista of years, time well and profitably spent. Some any parlor than to banish the boys. and scholar know it; but if there is a per mile than over short distances. The we can remember often having heard may ask why not say fathers as well Some mothers do not approve of the lack in the teacher be cautious about cost is also affected by the amount of these words: "That man has a splen- as mothers? Because I do not thirk boys having company. Here is an- telling your opinions before the childid wife, she has just been the mak- that fathers usually have the love and other error; it is just as essential that dren or around the neighborhood. ing of him," or again, "If that man patience with these wayward boys the boys interchange visits as that the Better seek to remedy the defect by had a different wife he might have that mothers have. I will relate a cir- girls go out to tea or to a quilting. And kindness and personal conversation

invite a friend to tea or to stay all night | Teach the child that it is just as wrong credit due to our good mother? Or I knew a father who went to a sale and know that he can have free access to injure or deface school property, as it further to prevent capricious or maliciwhat shall we say in defence of the to see his friends and take a day of to any of the best rooms. I tell you, is to impair the finest of private prop poor neglected wife of a dissipated recreation. His boy could not go as mothers, you greatly err when you so erty. While anxious that your child husband? Is she to blame that her the team must be kept busy and farm- persistently close those doors against should learn rapidly, be willing to anbusband is a total wreck? a slave to a work go on. He came home, went to the boys. Don't you know you are swee all questions, and assist in over soul and body destroying poison, or the field, was not satisfied with the driving them out of your hearts, and coming all difficulties if really that her children suffer shame in con- work of the boy. He asked no expla- perhaps out of your homes, for if your necessary, but teach the child to be tails. We believe that Mr. Pennington's sequence thereof? If she were a lady nations but censured the boy, and boys cannot find amusement, recreation, independent, to rely chiefly on self, bill is constructed without sufficient conof culture and refinement, undoubted told him he had not done half the solid, social and free enjoyment at home and to have hope, patience and per-sideration, and is in some respects un-

fection, one on whom she could rely father, "If you are not satisfied get stand ajar, and the walls are hung and foundation of education, and it is the for her future welfare, her here of all some one else to do your work." gilded, and the proprietor stands ready farmer's duty to see that this foundations as well as to those commercial inthat was good and grand. Sometimes "Very well," said the father, "you to receive them with a smile and a tion is solid, good and instructive to terests which depend upon the railways the highest degree attainable. To be for their existence. errors in the accepted suitor. And one immediately." The father then Another source of annoyance is the willing, to pay good teachers, good God pity such wives when they came bustling to the house his temper fun and laughter of the merry boy. wages, and to be unwilling to hire awaken from their love dream to find all in a ruffle, telling the mother all They must be kept quiet, as they disthemselves united for life to sensual about the rebellious son; and wound tract the nerves of the parents. Better for in every case they are too cheap. substance instead the real manhood- up by saying, "Now, just let him go, they had less nerves and more common If there is any avocation in life where to a man that needs to be remodeled. and you need not try to stop him, I sense than to check the joyous mirth the "laborer is worthy of his hire" it What a disappointment is in store for guess he will appreciate a home by the of the boy. Those mothers are wisest is the avocation of a teacher in our that wife! Instead of the life of hap- time he finds one." Presently the who run no risk as to what their sons common schools. Many farmers who piness she had pictured there comes boy came in, quite determined on shall be in the future. If you would have no children, or whose children illustrated by the well known battleto her one of bitter disappointment, going he knew not where. But did have the premium boy and the model are grown to manhood, think the painter, W. H. Overend, of the Illus for this making a husband is not done that mother sit calmly down and let husband, fit and train toward that end school tax is an unjust burden, and in a day, and many times it is like him go? No! She braved the wrath and you will have boys that will be an that those who send to school pay the making a good egg out of a rotten one. of the father, by pleading, coaking honor to you and to themselves, and cost But this class is rapidly getting and ink sketch of Mr. Forbes by I have seen men that were bad all and begging the son to remain at never neek making over by their wives, smaller, for many are realizing that bert Herkomer, from the portrait of the permanent safety of the govern- him by that artist.

> Farmers should aim to make the common school more perfect, broader in its educational scope, deeper and more thorough in the instruction which it gives. In some respects our the Great Pyramid. field of education which should receive common schools, as a class, are worthy the most careful attention, which of commendation, and in other re- a famous Japanese comic artist, and the farmer, it is our common schools. these defects can be remedied to a great extent by the farmer

pline and in the development and familiar and simple subjects, instead improvement of the intellectual and of telling them that "such work is moral faculties, and as the home and all nonsense," he would see his child's story of "The Field of the Cloth of the common school are the two great mind become more cultivated his Gold." Frank R. Steekton contribthe common school are the two great mind become more cultivated, his eye would become brighter and more to the child an education, it should intelligent, and a much better comnot only be a duty but a pleasure for mand of language would be acquired. farmers to encourage the improvement | Many farmers think if the child has of our common schools, to give them a good idea of arithmetic, it is the watchful care and earnest attention, to main object to be sought, but this is Pitcher. constantly strive to raise the standard an error. A knowledge of mathematof both the teacher and the taught to ics is all right and a necessity, but the a higher plane of excellence, and to a farmer should not be satisfied with a Kellegg, Joel Stacy, Palmer Cox, Regtruer conception of the value of a com- common school that allows any one study to be pursued to the exclusion That farmers as a class give the com- of others. Let the educational work mon school little thought and still less of the common school be broad and attention, outside of the annual school comprehensive. Let it include hismeeting is a lamentable fact, which tory and language. Let the course needs no argument nor long disserta of study be a broad one, keeping all tion to prove A little observation parts of the mind at work, and thus shows this fact to be so common, so no one will be pursued to the injury well nigh universal that we can scarce- of others. A correct and good use of if the improvement causes the farmer school education. Let the various branches taught in our common schools are multitudinous and very from the farmer. Let the farmer be important, duties which to discharge determined that his child shall know neighbor and the nation. Our duties and shall be able and willing to tell it in this respect do not consist simply in clear and concise language, and the in hiring the teacher, nor in going to future generations of farmers will not the annual school meeting for the pur- be considered the "mudsills of cociechool all the assistance within our eral topics; but able to express thempower, and encouraging both the selves in clear, terse, intelligent and

Rates.

While we recognize the evils of unjust ary or real mistakes, encourage the rash and unwise legislation. The busi- brusque and haughty manner.

is well fortified against all this mo- them in the way than learning evil and decoration of their rooms. Their children know you are the teacher's system. It is so intricate in its relations elsewhere. Another mother says, "I room is almost invariably the darkest, friend as well as theirs. Use caution that any effort to remedy existing evils have not the time to look after my smallest and most unpleasant room in about "taking sides" with either par- should be based upon extended study of boys." You should take time. It is the house looking out upon no scenery ty whenever a difficulty arises, but one of the greatest problems of the your imperative duty to know the except the wood pile or back-yard, let the child know that you will suptimes. The knowledge and skill of whereabouts of your boys, and the with no ornaments whatever, not a port the teacher in everything that is specialists and trained experts should company they keep. Your time can- picture or a carpet; much as ever it right; that obedience to all rules and be employed in all legislation upon the

In the first place Mr. Pennington's bill has the weakness which is inherent youth of this land. You may and to sleep. I think hey have g od really than quarreling; that politeness is in all State laws having for their object should gain their confidence when sons for not spending more time in better and far more noble than coarse- the regulation of rates; and that is the very young, and see that you never their room. They instinctively feel ness and vulgarity; that honesty with impossibility of extending the same sysbetray this confidence. Teach them this difference between their room and teacher and schoolmates is a necestem of restraints over entire lines of to come to you with all their little that of their sisters. They should have sity; that study is for SELF improve- railway. The important lines generally troubles and sorrows; these troubles just as good a room and just as nicely ment, not to improve nor gratify the extend through several States and a It is an old adage, and one we often though trifles in your sight are moun-furnished as the girls. If they are in teacher, necessarily, but that he will great part of our transportation is across

Again the effect of the bill would be is throwing a great responsibility on kindness of their mother, in order to carry through life with satisfaction. The common school is truly the to regulate rates strictly according to and unsatisfactory basis for the deterover long distances is much less per ton traffic over any given line.

The great objects to be obtained ought to be to make all rates depend strictly upon cost of service as ascertained by experience, and not upon the amount which the traffic will bear; and ous discriminations among individuals or localities. In estimating the cost of service the profits should be upon unwatered stock, but all of this involves a knowledge of railroading in all its dewise. If it were to become a law, its Our common schools furnish the enforcement might be injurious to the true interests of the railway corpora-

St. Nicholas for March

Has a notable list of contributors. Archibald Forbes, the distinguished war correspondent of the London Daily News, furnishes a vividly interesting story of the Turco Russian war, entitled "Where was Villiers?" which has the additional attraction of being trated London News, himself a personal friend of both Forbes and Villiers. In the "Letter-Box" is a pen-

ment, of property and individual rights depends upon the general difficulty of the Michigan fires of 1881, called "The Wrong Coat." There is a charming poem, "Ben Bruin," by Lucy Larcom and one by Celia Thax-

> Lucretia P. Hale gives us the latest particulars from the Peterkins, and tells how "Mis Peterkins Faints on Prof. William Eliot Griffis, the emi-

pects they are very defective; and the paper is illustrated by reproductions of some of Hokusai's most popular pictures.

"That Sly Old Woodchuck" is a If the farmer would support the characteristic American boy story by is here where their children are taught teacher in his attempts to have the their early lessons in mental discihas a deligh ful tale from the German of Leander.

E. S. Brooks finishes his four-part utes a picturesque and thrilling installment of "The Story of Viteau," and J. T. Trowbridge tells how the took a firm stand Tinkham Brothers' in defense of their "Tide-mill." The frontispiece is an engraving of Greuze's celebrated painting of "The Broken

Besides the foregoing, there are inald B. Birch, H. P. Share W. L. Sheppard, De Cost Smith, and many

The North American Review.

The North American Review for March opens with an article on "Money in Elections," by Henry George, who brings to the discussion of that hackneyed subject a contribu-tion full of originality, freshness and ly hope for any long continued im language is as necessary to the child keen insight; he points out with adprovement in our system of education, as any other part of his common mirable clearness one source of our sifths improvement causes the farmer school education. Let the various political ills, and proposes a remedy that seems both eminently practicable and efficient. Robert S Taylor writes The duties of farmers to our common schools receive equal encouragement of the "Subjugation of the Mississippi," a work which, in his opinion, and in that of the Mississippi Commission, of worthily is to improve the farmer, his what it learns in the common school, plished only by employing, for the purpose of deepening and straightening the channel, the forces developed by the river itself. Moncure D. Conway contributes a very striking study of Gladstone as a man and statesman, showing how even the more or less sinister moral and intellectual traits of his nature, quite as much as his preeminent native force and elevation of character, conspire to make him the foremost Englishman of his time. Hon. George W. Julian's "Railway Influence in the Land Office" is a grave, judicial exposure of the practices which, against the manifest intent of the law and the determinations of the highest courts, have won for corporations millions upon millions of acres of the public domain. Richard A. Proctor writes of the "Pyramid of Cheops;" Prof. Wm. G. Summer of "Protective Taxes and Wages;" Elizur Wright of "Some Aspects of Life Insurance;" and finally, there is a symposium on "Educational Needs," by posium on "Educational Needs," by Prof. G. Stanley Hall, Prof. Felix Ad-ler, President Thomas Hunter, and Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

> 'It is not enough to have reason; it is spoilt, it is dishonored, by sustaining a

Horticultural Pepartment.

The Strawberry.

This earliest and most luscious of all the small fruits of the temperate clime is fortunately now the most readily obtained, requires only the most simple care in its cultivation, with suitable soils for its most successful culture abounding on nine-tenths of all the cultivated land in Michigan, requiring only the use of such tools and requisites as every farmer possesses, and whose products are the greatest for the care and labor bestowed, is perhaps among the farmers as a mass the most neglected and the least cared for.

If a few simple rules and conditions for its cultivation should induce some few of our readers to enlist in a trial of its culture, and lead to success those who have hitherto given it no attention, and should some who have tied with faint or partial success gather courage and be induced to enter the field again with more prosperous results, then would we feel compensated for the advice here offered.

SOIL AND CONDITIONS.

Any soil suitable for field crops, such as corn, potatoes, wheat or barley, or garden vegetables, is such, and such only as the strawberry demands: only let it be rich by tho nighly manuring with well rotten barn yard manure out, the plowing or spading deep, the surface well puiverized, and you are ready for the planting.

SEASONS FOR PLANTING. Most planters prefer the spring time and as early as the ground can be got in good condition; if summer or fall planting is more convenient and well rooted plants of the same season's runners can be obtained (and in no event should any others be used) they may be quite successfully planted at this time if not delayed later than the first of September.

MANNER OF PLANTING.

If for horse culture and the matted row plan is adopted, lay out the rows four feet apart and plant sixteen inches in the row. This is the best and most economical plan even for a small plat and the surest to be relied upon in its future care. If for garden culture and the space is limited, hill culture, with the plants twenty inches apart each way, is the proper distance. Hill culture means no more or less than keeping all the runners cut away as fast as they appear.

VARIETIES.

And their name is legion, with an ever increasing number annually being forced upon our attention, until, should we attempt now to select from these latter day saints ten, twenty, or fifty varieties of these Fairys, Gypsys, Peimos, and Big Bobs, at the end of a fair trial our hopes would end in dispair and our enterprise a shipwreck. Leave all these to those who court disapcintment and have the time and money to pay for it, The earliest of all is Crystal City, very productive, berries medium size. Nothing vet surpasses the Wilson, all things considered. Cumberland, Triumph does well everywhere, berries extra large; for home use or near market, few if any, surpass it in value. The Bidwell, on heavy soil and among good cultivators, has proved wonderful in its results. With these four varieties, Crystal City, Wilson Cumberland, Triumph and Bidwell, or either of them, with good cultivation and care, satisfaction is warranted. Remember, the lazy man's berry is not in this line

AFTER CULTIVATION. Little further remains to be said than to remind the reader that the fastidious habits and taste of the strawberry will permit of no joint occupany of the soil. Grass and weeds they will have no association with or pay a premium on. Better keep them separate; either will thrive best by themselves. In early winter cover your beds with coarse litter. Clean wheat straw, free from seeds of weeds or grass, is as good as anything for this purpose. Rake off in the spring after the freezing is over, placing the material between the rows to act as a mulch and to keep the berries from sand and dirt by the rain.

RESULTS. Four square rods of ground thus planted and managed will produce from 8 to 16 quarts daily of large, luscious berries, for at least four successive weeks, thus affording a bounteous supply for a family of a dezen persons with a surplus for canning sufficient to bridge over the winter months with this most palatable and healthful of all the fruits of the field or garden. Renew your plantation every two years. The writer picked 12 bushels and 20 quarts from a bed containing grand escutcheon. She was in the 1st only five square rods of the Wilsons in a single season. Go thou and do H. D. A.

A cow will give more milk and make more butter on a bright, surshiny day than during one of a dull, dark character. The animal eats more heartily, digests better, while the vital forces are active during the pleasant day. These facts are not, in themselves, very important, yet they suggest the query whether close stabling of cows in winter or summer is better than giving them the run of the yard or pasture lot.

How many people live on the reputa-tion they might have made.

Potato Disease.

Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

Professor Robert C. Kedzie,

SIR:-There are two questions I would like to ask you in relation to the potato: In St. Joseph county, M chigan, we make it a business of raising potatoes for market. It becomes us to study well the growth of the tuber, and to understand the causes of different diseases peculiar to the potalo; there is a disease here we call the scab, or bugeten, or a disease of the skin, there are conflicting opinions as to the cause, and it is important for us to know how to overcome the dis-case. Every year a large amount of po atoes are lost from the effects of the dry seab which appear and sometimes cover the entire potato. It is ciaimed by some that when the tuber has almost come to maturity there appears on the surface just under the outside skin a bluish or purple spot. If rubbed with the finger the skin comes off and leaves to all appearance a diseased spot on the potato. The spots stop the growth wherever they appear, and the rest of the potato continues to grow, which causes a depression in the uber, that seldom rots, the cause coming from the ground. We find the discase affects the potato on old ground the most. Ground too heavily manured, the border portion of fields, the ridges, and swales where the ground is heavy, By others it is claimed to be the young bug that goes into the ground (from 1 to 2 inches to grow its shell and come to maturity) it settles on the potato and sucks the moisture from the tuber, which stops the growth, when the bug comes to maturity and leaves the potato; the spot forms into a dry scab and necomes a depression in the tuber caused by the growth of the rest of the potato. There is not as much scab found on the underside of the potato, is urged in support of the bug theory. It is claimed that when potatoes are plowed in they are put below the young bugs, and are affected but little if any by the scab. I find they are affected when plowed in, but not to such an alarming extent, we use the affected potatoes for seed. Does the disease injure the potato for that purpose. HENRY C. RAWSON, Master,

Sturgis Grange No. 332. Sturgis, Mica., Feb. 1, 1883.

H. C. Rauson: DEAR SIR:-Your esteemed favor of the 1st instant was duly received, but I have had so many things demanding my immediate attention that I have been unable to find time to answer until now; but it gives me pleasure to offer any informa ion that may aid the farmers in their work.

The potato scab is caused by a fungus, and one of the first things to be done to avoid the disease is to use only clean and sound potatoes for seed. Scabb, potatoes should never be used for seed, unless we want to raise seal by potatoes. The ground should be well drained, coarse manure avoided and the potatoes planted deep.

When these conditions have been observed, the best application to the soil to prevent the scab is common salt, sown broadcast on the field before planting, at the rate of five bushels to the acre. With clean seed, the use of salt will often prevent the scab entirely, giving clean and smooth tubers where only scabby potatoes would grow in the absence of salt.

If the ground is heavy, I would advise you to try 20 bushels of lime to th acre in addition to the salt. Make a strong brine with the salt and use this in slaking the lime, and then sow the whole broadcast on your land before harrowing the ground.

Hoping these suggestions will be of some service to the farmers of the State, I remain yours faithfully,

R. C. KEDZIE. Lansing, February 24, 1883.

The State Horticultural Society.

J. T. Cobb:-The State Horticultural Society will hold its winter meeting at Marshall, March 8, and 9. We hope there will be a large attendance from this county of those who are anxious

to get information in regard to fruit. The Granger who contemplates putting out fruit trees and vines this spring, should be there with his questions. EMMONS BUELL.

Kalamazoo, February 22, 1883.

Thoroughbred Jerseys.

We learn that G. B. Smith, living four miles north of Grand Ledge, has recently added to his herd of Jerseys the following animals: Cow Lillie Pope (1859) from the herd of O. Guitar of St. Louis, Mo. She is a model cow, solid light fawn, full black points and prize herd at St. Louis, 1880-81. Also her heifer calf, one month old. Bull "Medons," from Beechgrove farm, Indianapolis, Ind., who took 1st prize at the last Indiana State fair over 21 entries. Heifer "Pet Le Brocq " and "Mignonette Le Breve," of the cele-brated "Le Bro.q's prize strain," all of them A. J. C. C. H. R., and very fine. Mr. Smith's idea is to get the very best, if only a few at a time, rather than a large herd of poor cattle. He now has as fine a berd as can be found in Michigan. He has a bull and

Bro. Gardner on Lawyers.

There may be more truth than poetry in the following remarks made by the sable philosopher of the Lime Kiln Club.

"Each day as I look ober my paper," said the old man as the lights were turned up, "I see a case of embezzlement, wholesale robbery, breach of trust or misuse of odder people's money. One day it am de cashier of a bank: de nex' day it am a city or county treasurer: de nex' it am some confidenshul clerk or bank president, or de treasurer of some corporation! It is an era of stealin' an embezzlin' an' fraud. No man who has money in de hands of a friend or employe feels safe. No man who depends upon another man knows what a day may bring forth.

"What brung bout disstate of affairs? Who profits by it? Who aids de offenders to escape?"

There was silence throughout the hall as the President paused and looked up and down. Samuel Shin was about to rise up and explain that he hadn't made a dollar out of it yet, and didn't expect to, when Pickles Smith hit him with the big end of a potatoe and

Brother Gardner continued: "I arraign de bar of de kentry an' charge de lawyers, big an' little, wid bein de direct cause of dis reign of knavery. Three men outer five am honest only until dere am a chance to make a haul by bein' dishonest. One man outer three will be dishonest on all occashuns whar dar am a chance to escape consequences. If dar was no law to punish dishonesty, we wouldn't find one man in twenty doin' de bonest thing fur principles' sake. It am de fear of consequences which keeps thousands of clerks an' cashiers an' treasurers honest.

"An' what do we lawyers say to ebery man who's fingers itch to make a haul? Dey might as well advertise at reg'lar rates dat dey will guarantee to clear 'em of de law fur a sartin sum. Let me steal \$75,000 in eash an' ninetenths of the lawyers of Detroit will be eager to defend me-to effect a compromise-to hush it up-to clear me of punishment. About de best legal talent in America makes a spec'alty of de-fendin' criminals. Any lawyer am looked upon as good 'nuff for Prosecutin' Attorney, while de werry keenest talent am reserved fur defense of thieves, burglars and law breakers.

Time after time men have stolen or embezzled, an' de lawyers have taken a sheer of de plunder to clear 'em. We've had half a dozen cases right yere widin two y'ars, an' we am sartin to have mo'. Let me steal a ton of coal, an' up I go. Let me get my claws on \$50,000 an I doan go up worf shucks. I may be 'rested an' toted off to jail, but inside of a week de case am settled up, an' I walk de streets a hero. De lawyer return \$40,000 of de money, pocket \$9,975, an' han' me fifty as a reward fur bringin' em a fat case.

Suppose it war' known dat ebery burglar fa'rly convicted would receive twenty years in prison, wid no possibility of pardon, would we have one burglary whar' we now have two? Who makes burglary a payin' purfeshun? "If a clerk who embezzled was sartin to receive a five or ten y'ar sentence, how many cases of embezzlement would you h'ar of in a year? An' who makes embezzlement a payin' bizness? De

"If dat Rochester bank President am sent to State Prison for twenty years. what will be de effeck on odder Rochester bank presidents? But he won't be. De lawyers have gathered to his aid an' will defeat justice

"I am 'spokin' what I believe to be de solemn truf, when I say to you dat law has become a farce, an' lawvers de middle-men between robbers an' de robbed. De question am how to break de law-not how to enforce it. It am not how to put a thief into prison, but how to keep him out. It am not how to punish dishonest officials, but how to gently squeeze out as much as dey kin restore, an' forgive the remainder. Let us purceed to bizness, feelin' dat whatever crimes we commit we stan' two chances of goin' clear to one of punishment.

A Story of Staging Days. Ah good story of the old Arkansas

stage line from Fayetteville to Alma, now supplanted by the railroad, is told by a correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat. His fellow passengers on a certain night were a mild-eved college professor and a plain, blunt man in a checkered shirt and trousers to match. At one point in the road the professor's hat blew off and over the precipice; but caught on a bush ten feet below. The professor was terribly distressed, and offered \$25 for its recovery. When the driver, who let himself down by one of his reins, had returned the hat and received his reward, the professor explained that bills amounting to \$1,-100 were sewed under the lining. The stage rumbled on and everything seemed favorable for a quick trip, when suddenly a road agent stepped out from behind a tree. He searched the passengers, but found so little to reward him for his trouble that he got mad and swore he would take their clothes and send them on naked to the station. His revolver was unanswerable argument, and they were about to strip, when the passenger with the checkered shirt called out, "Look in the lining of that fellow's hat and you will find some money." The poor professor's \$1,100 was soon in the pocket of the robber, who forthwith decamped. The stage went on, but such was the rage of the driver and other passengers at his poltroonery that he of the checkered shirt had to walk. The next day he appeared at the hotel in Alma, took the professor aside, and made him accept \$2,000, saying that he knew he appear ed like a dirty scamp, but the fact was he had \$10,000 under false soles in his boots, and must inevitably have lost it if he had not devised a plan to escape being stripped. He was a rich broker and had donned his rough costume to avoid trouble in the mountains.

WHEN a hog is put up to fatten, the bject is to turn him into a living man ufactory of perk and lard. Supply him with feed and water and comfortable nine females. For the cow "Lillie Pope" he gave \$500. He has sold to ex Senator John H. Fester of Williamston the bull calf "Sir Belvitory in quality and quantity. The quality will depend largely on care.— True Politeness.

A boy who is polite to his father and mother is likely to be polite to every one else. A boy lacking politaless to his parents may have the semblance of courtesy in society, but is never truly polite in spirit, and is in langer, as he becomes familiar, of be raying his real want of courtesy.

We are all in danger of living too much for the outside world, for the impression which we make in society, coveting the good opinions of those friends who will continue to sustain and be interested in us, notwithstanding these defects of deportment and character. We say to every boy and to every girl, cultivate the habit of courts y and propriety at home-in the sitting room and kitchen as well as in other places to deport yourself in a becoming and attractive manner. When one has a pleasant smile and a pleasant demeanor it is a satisfaction o know that these are not put on, but that they belong to the character, and are manifest at all times and under all circumstances. - Youth's Instructor.

The March Atlantic.

The March Atlantic continues the high excellence reached by the two preceding numbers for this year. The third and concluding part of Mr. Longfellow's dramatic poem "Michel Angelo" occupies thirty one pages, and is so thoroughly good and char acteristic of Mr. Longfellow that many readers will regret that it has come to an end. John Burroughs, who is a very hearty admirer of Carlyle, gives an interesting account of a trip "In Carlyle's Country." Agnes Paton, who has contributed some very striking short stories to the Atlantic this month has another of the same noteworthy character, entitled, "Antagonism." "By Horse-Cars into Mexico" is a lively travel sketch by H. H. Mr. George P. Lathrop, Hawthorne's son-in-law, contributes an article, which all Hawthorne lovers will read with peculiar zest, on "The Haw-thorne Manuscripts." Henry James writes in his best vein of Tommaso Salvini," an article which the multitude of admirers of this great actor will read with great interest. Rev. J. H. Allen, an authority in matters of history, especially ecclesiastical history, has an essay full of information on "Port Royal. The City of Earth quakes," by Horace D. Warner, is a paper of startling interest on the frequency and effect of earthquakes at Caracas, in Venezuela. The most noticeable brief poem of the number is by Dr. Holmes,—"A Loving Cup Song." Other poems and reviews of important new books, with a Con-ributors' Club of excellent variety, and brief notices of books of the month, co clude another admirable number of the Atlantic.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., Bos-

THE Postmaster General has been awakened by the opposition of the seedsmen to his sweeping recommendation to raise the postage rate on all tourth class matter which included seeds. He evidently understands that this great interest will have attention, an; he has addressed the Senate Approp: iations Committee calling attent on to the facts that the growers o. seeds and bulbs in the States along the Canada border forward their goods to Canada and have them sent through the mails to persons in the United States, thus obtaining the benefits of cheaper Canadian postage rates on such matter. Afte erring circulars advertising them, he asks whether we can not aff rd to transport for eight cents per p und seeds which the farmer buys, as well as to trans-port seeds for nothing which the Government buys, and if we can not afford to carry seeds for a cent for two ounces, paid into our treasury, as well as to carry them for the same price paid into the Canadian treasury.

Of all bad things by which mankind are curst, their own bad tempers surely are the worst.

The March Century.

The frontispiece portrait of Gambetta in the March Century, and the accompanying article by a writer who here. And when "we gather at the river," is was intimately acquainted with Gam betta, appear now with a timeliness, which, a foot-note explains, is not to be credited to editorial haste or energy, since they were both in preparation for the March Century before Gambet ta's illness. One of the numerous interesting anecdotes in the article relates to the not over-scrupulous manner in which Gambetta's mother, who was ambitious for her son, outwitted the stubborn father, who wished his son to succeed him in bu-iness. An excellent portrait of the father shows a man of strong will and eccentric character, A short viographical sketch of the late Dr. Leonard Bacon with portrait, is contributed by his son Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, under the appropriate title, "A Good Fight Finished." Also of a controversial character is Mrs. Runkle's plea for the higher education of wo men, apro, o of the recent petition for the admission of women to Co umb a College. It is called "A New Knock at an Old Door."

John Burroughs, in "Signs and Seasons," chats charmingly and instruc tively of country life and nature; and Elbridge Kingsley has illustrated the paper with several striking engrav ings.

The Architectural League of New York" is the title of a profusely illustrated paper by Roger Riordan, describing a club of young architects in the metropolis. Mr. Cable continues his illustrated historical series with The End of Foreign Dominion in Louisiana"; and Dr. Edward Eggles ton, in his third historical paper, treats The Migrations of American Col-

A realistic romance of the Russo. Turkish war, entitled "Yatil," by Frank D. Millet, the artist and war orrespondent, is the short story of the number. Mr. Howell in his segond part of a "Woman's Reason," which has already made a strong impression, introduces a catastrophe that hanges the whole tenor of the herone's life; there is also a detailed deeription of a Boston auction. Mrs. Burnett's "Through one Administration" is nearly finished, and Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's s-riking story. SEEDS. "The Led Horse Claim," is brought to

an effective conclusion.

The poems of the number are by Anlrew Lang, Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, Ina D. Coelbrith, John Vance Cheney, P A drews and others. thy of special mention is an unfinished oem by William Cullen Bryant, en itled here "A Poet to His Wife," and dated Roslyn, 1873. Various questions are discussed in "Topics of the T-me," notably one in "Stealing a Minister" and the other editorial departments treat of new books, in "Literature," of "Home and Society" topics, and of new inventions in "The World's Work." In "Bric a Brac" besides light and amusing verses, may be found an extract from Swedenborg's Treatise on Heil," which applies with the parlor-and you will be sure in singular aptness to the political "boss"

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

FLOUR FIRM GRAIN AND PROVISIONS FIRM, IVERPOOL, Feb. 27.-Wheat, new No.

spring, steady, 8s 9d.

New Yore, Feb. 27.—Flour; sales, 12,000 bbls; dull, slightly in buyers' favor. Wheat, firm; prices without important change: No. 1 white, \$1.1354; sales 120,000 bn. No. 2 red, Mar., \$1.22 @1.234; 520,000 bu. April, \$1.244@1.244; 300,000 bn. May, \$1.254@1.234; 40,000 bn. June, \$1.26. Corn, \(\gamma_0^2\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\fr

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—Flour 4.50@5 00 Wheat, st.ong; No. 1 white, -1.09½; Mar., \$1.09½ bid; April, \$1.11½; May. \$1.13½; No. 2 white 95½; No. 3 white, 86; No. 2 red, \$1.12½ bid; rejected 80 nominal. Clover \$7.95. corn, cornered; No. 2, 63 nominal. Oats, strong; No. 2, 43½@4: No. 2 white, 45½ bid.

Flow: Wheat. Corn. Oats.
1,229 80,806 7,453 905
2,000 33,262 none none Shipments ...

Groceries

New York, Feb. 27 — Butter, dull, weak; western, 16@88; Elgin creamery, 40@41. Cheese, steady, 5@134. Sugar, arm. Molasses, quiet. Rice, steady. Coffee, firm. Tallow, dull, 8-16@84. Western eggs, quiet; 25@26. CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT. Sugar, stand A.....8%c Butter, dairy...24@30

 Sugar, Stand
 3-3c

 granulated
 9-3c

 ex. cream'ry
 38639

 ladle packed
 12017

 Potatoes, E. Rose
 80675
 Eggs, fresh
 28627

 Feathers, 'v geese
 57658
 Beans, h pick
 \$2.35-45

 chicken
 d. pick'd
 465
 Seeds,clover
 \$1.67-75

 scalded
 262%
 timothy
 \$1.65-80

THE REAPER DEATH.

HEALEY-The reaper of life's harvest still continues to gather in the ripened sheaves, and among those called to labor in the great Grange above, is our Worthy Brother HURON HEALEY a worthy member of Rutland Grange No 145. Brother Healey died at his home in Barry county January 21, 1883.

WHEREAS, The family of Brother HEALEY has lest a kind and devoted husband, and an affectionate father; the community an exemplary citizen, and the Grange a consistant

nember: therefore,
Resolved, That while we as Patrons, deplore the loss of our beloved brother, we shall ever cherish his memory and miss his words of ticulars mailed FREE to any address by counsel and welcome presence,

Resolved, That in token of respect for the

departed, we drape our charter for ninety days; present a copy of these resolutions to the family of our worthy brother, and a copy to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

WHITNEY. - Once again has the tread of the silent messenger been felt within our cir- RHEUMATISM. cle. The hushed voice and soft step tell too to the plainly that another from the strong and true. fact that the United States harges among as has fallen. WM. P, WHITNEY, a twice as much an ounce for carrying charter member of Kent county Pomona producers' seeds as it does for carrying Grange, a ready worker and its first Master, When Directions are followed For full inhas been called from labor to reward; Therefere,

> Resolved, That in the death of Brother Whitney, we mourn the loss of a true and faitaful brother, and earnest laborer, and a

rgenial friend.

Resolved, That while with sorrowful hearts Specifics for all Chronic Diseases on hand we bow to the Divine will, may we heed the warning. "be ye also ready." And to our dear Sister, the wife of the departed, we deepthat expressions of condolenc wholly fail to restore the loved and lost one yet we cannot but hope, that the heartfelt sympathy of sincere friends, will not be an intrusion on your grief. We would lessen your sorrows, yet we know not how. We can only acknowledge that the affliction is God's will.

Over in the beautiful land to which we trust your life companion has gone, we know he is free from the pain he so patiently endured it not a sweet consolation to think that among the loved and lost, he may meet you on the other side. We commend you to Him that doeth all things well.



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POTATOES AND OATS

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ing, Round Lines, Snaps, Rum Straps and spread rings, complete, \$29 00 The same without Breeching, 26 00 " " with flat Lines, 28 00
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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 MONROE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS. History for the Consideration of the People.

A banquet was recently given in this city to Hon Darwin R. James, Secre and Transportation, and Member of tried and found guilty: but here poli-Congress elect, one of the object being to facilitate acquaintance between Members of Congress and their constituents, and promote commercial interests. In response to the toast "OUR MERCHANT CITIZENS—Men who their duties know, but know their rights, and knowing, dare, maintain," the tollowing very intere ting statement of facts was made:

ages induced men to join together for either pleasure or protection, and the Merchant Citizen has from the earliest votes, vetoed it. The Senate again period played an important part in regulating the affairs in society. The bly hesitated, and bribery, the usual merchants associations or guilds of the monopoly weapon in such cases, was middle ages have been called the bulwarks of liberty because they withstood alike the assaults of barbarism and despotism.

The frith or peace yields were a feature of English life from the seventh to the tenth century, and in the eleventh and twelfth centuries they ex-tended over the continent; one of the most important was founded at Roeskild, under King Canute, for the suppression of the piracy of the vikings. Others, as in Schleswig. Arotois, Fleisburg, &c., joined "for the protection of of peace by all means that law and ous-

tom allowed, even against kings."

The Guilds became of such importance that their laws grew to be that visible means of doing so. of the commune or city, and to them we are largely indebted for many of the principles of the common law which have withstood both the open ures in the interest of the people are assaults of power, the covert stabs of retarded smothered or throttled, while Codifiers, and are still the bulwark of those in the interest of corporations

Some may think that there is no own and others' rights. We have not to be sure the robber barons of the middle ages who took toll with the strong hand from the caravans which ingenuity of the nineteenth century the age and devised a system by which motion of Congressman Reed, the production and commerce of a continent has been directed into a few narrow channels, not to say defiles, and, though the device of rendering a public service and under the forms of law, is tolled at will by our brainy barons upon the same principle the barons of the strong hand in the mid barons of the

When and and where has the world | the Supreme Court ever seen such aggregations of wealth as have been suddenly accumulated by the carrier taxing the producer and merchant?

And this result is not the worst fea ture; the means to the endare, it seems to me, the most to be deprecating in their proportions as to savor of ed. The corruption of our elections, legislatures and courts—the undermining of the very foundations upon which our forefathers based our free intitu tion— the spectacle exhibited to the strongest manner a future, if not a present, for our country, "Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

In view of these facts is it not time that merchant citizens were again as-

pute-

That Gould, Vanderbilt, Hunting- for all men? ton, Stanford, Sage, Field, &c. twenty years ago were comparatively poor the past thousand years when there men, and to day these five men are was more need of the services of the worth probably \$500,000,000; and merchant citizen than at present through the corporations they control, wield the power of \$3,000,000,000.

in the Union; make and unmake once begun, who can tell where it will the United States.

dred millions of acres of the public at the present time, and our guilds lands have been given to corporations, must arrest the financial freebooters equal to about four acres for every who are preying upon our industries man, woman and child in the United and threatening our free institutions.

That this wealth and power has and corruption. Mr. Gould testified in 1873 that he contributed money to control leg slation in four States, and it was proven that the Erie road, in a single year under his management.

"Men who their duties know, But know toeir rights, and knowing dare maintain." single year under his management, disbursed more than \$1,000,000 for this purpose. His interference with the administration of our courts of justice is illustrated by his telegraphing United States Senator Plumb, asking him to support Stanley Matthews for the United States Supreme Court. And the striking spectacle was presented of Whitelaw Reid, editor of one of of one of the leading Democratic journals of the country, lobbying on the floor of the United States Senate to secure Mr. Matthews' confirmation as

ested, to fulfill their contracts with the Government, that honest man and able statesman could not return to the United States Senate.

That E. D. Worcester, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad, testified before the late Constitutional Convention of the State of New York that that rosd paid \$205,000 one year and \$60,000 another to obtain legislation, and that it was obtained.

That in the United States Senatorial contest last year in the State of New York, a member of the Legislature stated that he had been given \$2,000 to vote for a railroad candidate for the United States Senate; that he had given the money to the Speaker, and asked for an investigation. An investigation was ordered and a State Senator and two lobbyists were indicted: but they have not been tried, and it is stated that corporation influence will prevent their trial, or if tried, secure

eral millions of dollars upon the public. Their usual method of bribery was employed, but was detected, and E. J. Petroff, a member of the Legislature, with several accomplices, were tical influence was brought to bear, United States Senator Don Cameron leaving his seat in the Senate and going home to look after things, and

they were pardoned.

That last winter the railroads of New Jersey united in an effort to secure the entire water front of Jersey City under the specious guise of con-The spirit of association has in all infamous bill was such a flagrant disfirming the boundaries of a map. This passed it over the veto,, but the Assem resorted to. An investigation was ordered, and the committee reported that the bribery was fully proven, and that John C. Cromer was the man who did it. He has not yet been tried, and it remains to be seen whether Jersey

justice is equal to the task of punishing a corporation briber. That in March last two members of the Ohio Legislature were arrested for bribing others in the interest of a railroad company.

That the Congressional investigation of the Credit Mobilier swindle showed right and the preservation of liberty, the hindering of violence and maintaining a syndicate of Congressmen and other fact that many of our public men have become very wealthy without any

That Congress is packed with corporation lawyers and other representatives of monopoly interests; measindividual rights as against corporate are consummated without the slight-

est difficulty.

That public sentiment has for sevlonger any need for merchant citizens eral years demanded the enactment of to associate for the protection of their an adequate law for the regulation of

That the last Congress not only repassed through their defiles, but the fused to restore to the public domain the lands which had been forfeited by has largely monopolized the forces of the Northern Pacfic Railroad, but on Maine, gag law was enforced, Con-gressman Caswell, of Wisconsin, tried like men in this business; but the man

to prevent the vote going on record.

That a large portion of the public travel on free passes at the expense of Anti Monopoly League, which specifies that it was issued on account of

That a committee of the New York Legislature, Hon. A. B. Hepburn chairman, after investigating the management of railroads in this State, used the following language: "Abuses" in railroad mangement exist "so glarfiction rather than actual history."

That to prepetu te these abuses the perpetrators thereof are now seeking to control the thought of the nation. Leading journals are purchased with young, of chicanery and fraud confer- illgotten gains, and the ablest editors ring the highest prizes of society upon in the country are engaged to preach its most unscrupulous and unworthy members. These are features of our modern life which suggest in the modern life which suggests in the modern life which sug

that merchant citizens were again as-If any are disposed to question the sociating in guilds to uphold right and truth of this picture let him consider put down wrong; to sustain the Cona few undisputed facts. It is no dis- s itution and the old laws which were adopted to secure freedom and equality

Never has there been a time during flag of law, have pillaged the people That they control absolutely the until they are almost ready to take up legislatures of a majority of the States arms, and when that kind of a fight is Governors, United States Senators and stop? The merchant citizen is the Congressmen, and under the forms of true conservator of property rights; popular government are practical dic- he resists alike assaults of the idle and tators of the governmental policy of vicious, and the aggressions of the unne United States.

That within twenty years two hunscrupulous and powerful. It is from the latter that the worst is to be feared Let us, like our honored guest, be citizens in the truest sense, and while been acquired largely through bribery diligent in business not forget our du-

The Barrel Trap.

This most ingenious device possess es great advantages in its capabilities of securing an almost unlimited num ber of rats in quick succession. It alleading Republican journals of the country, and Henry Watterson, editor of one of the leading Democratic so takes care of itself, requires no refirst thing required. Into this pour water to the depth of a foot. Next dampen a piece of very thick paper, and stretch it over the top of the bar-Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

That because Senator Thurman was That because Senator Thurman was become the country of the Pacific Rail. active in compelling the Pacific Rail-roads, in which Mr. Gould was inter-bits of cheese etc. and the bestrewn with bits of cheese, etc., and the barrel so placed that the rats may jump upon it from some neighboring surface. As soon as the bate is gone, a fresh sup-ply should be spread on the parer and same operation repeated for sevral days, until the rats get accustomed to visit the place for their regular rations fearlessly and without suspicion. The bate should again be spread as before, and a few pieces of the cheese should be attached to the paper with gum. It is a good plan to smear parts of the paper with gum arabic, sprink-ling the bait upon it. When dry, cut a cross in the middle of the paper, and leave the barrel to take care of itself and the rats. The first one comes along, spies the tempting morsels, and and with his accustomed confidence jumps upon the paper. He suddenly finds himself in the water at the bottom of the barrel, and the paper above has closed and is ready to practice its deception on the next comer. There their acquittal.

That in 1877 the railroad riots in Pittsburg destroyed a large amount of property. The railroads refused to property. The railroads refused to indemnify shippers, but endeavored to make the people of the State liable to the railroads. They tried to buy a bill through the Legislature saddling seving the seving seving the railroads.

A Way They Have in Georgia.

Georgia has a stringent pistol law. The penalty is forfeiture of the pistol, a fine of \$50, and, at the discretion of the court, imprisonment for 30 days. A short time after this went into effect Judge Lester was holding court in one of the mountain counties of northern Georgia. Right in the midst of a cause he asked the attorneys to suspend a few moments and told the sheriff to lock the court house door ard let no one pass without permission from him. Then, said the judge, in a firm, decided way:
"Gentlemen, I saw a pistol on a

man in this room a few moments ago, and I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty as a peace officer to let such a violation of the law pa-s unnoticed. It may be that it is my duty to go before the grand jury and indict him, but if that man will walk up to this stand and lay his pistol and a fine of \$1 down here, I will let him off this time. otherwise I will go before the grand jury and testify against him." The judge paused, and an attorney

who was sitting down just before the stand, got up, slipped his hand in his pocket, drew out a near, ivory handled, Smith & Weston six shooter, and laid

it and a dollar down before the judge.
"This is all right," remarked the judge, "but you are not the man that I saw with the pistol." At this, another attorney, sitting immediately a syndicate of Congressmen and other public men; and it is a well known ing out a small Colt's revolver, laid it and a dollar bill upon the stand.

"This is all right again." said the judge, "but you are not the man I speak of."

Thereupon a large man just outside of the bar walked around, ran his and in his bosom, and, drawing out a huge army pistol, laid it and a dollar on th stand,

"I declare," exclaimed the judge, if this don't beat all! You have done right, my friend, but you are not the man I saw with the pistol." The process went on until nineteen

pistols and nineteen dollars were lying on the judge's stand. Then there was a pause, and it appeared as if the crowd was pretty we'l disarmed; at least if there were any more pistols in the house their owners did not seem disposed to give them up.

"Gentlemen," resumed the judge, that I saw with the pistol has not come up yet; and now," continued he, pulling out his watch and looking toward it in that time I will point him out to the sheriff and order him taken into custody."

Immediately, two men from the back part of the house began to move toward the judge's stand. Once they stopped and looked at each other, and then coming slowly forward laid down their pistols and their dollars. As they turned to leave the judge said:

This man with the black whiskers is the one that I saw with the pistol." Then Judge Lester gave a short lecture upon the cowardly, foolish and wicked habit of carrying concealed weapons, and assured his audience that in the future the law would be strictly enforced. The court proceed ed with its regular business, and it is needless to add that in that county the habit of carrying pistols was broken up.

The Care of Lamps.

have occured since the introduction of

kerosene, it would be appalling. Good

If a list could be

kerosene-that is, of the legal standard of quality, and that sent out by the best makers, is far in advance of the legal requirements—properly used, need be no more dangerous than the old fashoned sperm oil, or tallow dips. But it is vastly more so. Why? If we observe the accounts of those so-called "accidents," as they are given in the daily papers, it would be found that they are due to one of two principal causes—(1) using kerosene to light a fire, and (2) to filling a lamp already lighted. Only the most ig-norant can be so stupid as to pour kero sene upon a fire, and as such persons do not read, it would be a waste of time to caution them against it. Filling a lamp while it is lighted is something that ought never to be done. It can be avoided by always filling the lamps in the morning. This task should belong to some one member of the h usehold, who should have a fixed and regular time for doing it; nothing ought ordinarily to interfere with or cause its postponement. It should be made a duty, to be discharged with all the regularity and punctuality of the daily meals. If good kerosene, of either of the best manufactures, be used, there is little danger of accident. Glass lamps ought never to be carried about, for the very reason that they are glass. This would hold, no matter what material they contain; even if it be sperm or lard oil, the breaking of a lamp is a disaster to be avoided. There is a chance that the one carrying is may slip or trip, or some other accident cause it to be dropped. With good kerosene, even the breaking of the lamp and spilling its contents should cause no disaster in the way of burning; but all the kerosene is not good, and the risk should never be taken. In "trimming" the lamps, only the small portion that is charred need be removed from the wick, and this is readily done by scraping it with a knife kept for the purpose. If any substance collects upon the wick tube it should be scraped-off, leaving the brass or metal perfectly clean. After carefully scraping, wipe off the upper part of the wick tube (and the wick) with a piece of very soft paper, to re-move any small particles left in scraping. A wick may become unfit for use long before it is burned up. Many quarts of oil are carried through a wick, and in time the pores of the fabric be come so filled with little atoms of dust and other impurities that the oil contains that its ability to take up the oil as fast as it is burned becomes greatl diminished, and when this occurs a new wick is needed. If a lamp is filled quite full in a cool room, and then is brought into a warm one, the heat will cause the oil to expand and overflow, and lead to the suspicion that the lamp leaks. This should be avoided by not filling completely; knowing that this may occur, sufficient space should be left to allow for the expansion.—American Agriculturist.

Great Men Traveling

Rosco Conkling generally gets one seat in a drawing-room and he gets all the newspapers he can buy, reads them and throws them all over the drawingroom in a mass. besides he always has a portmanteau full of law papers, which he strews all over every seat in the drawing-room. Conkling is a very vain traveler and wants everybody in the car to look at him. Now, there's ways buys the whole drawing-room and shuts himself up, and is a very modest, retiring traveler. But Grant is a queer old fellow. When he was President of the United States, he nearly always traveled in a special car, but now, since he has become a private citizen, he travels just about the same as ordinary folks. You can always find Grant in the rear end of the car in the smoking apartment with a cigar in his mou h, and there he sits with a hand on either arm of his chair, and smokes and smokes, thoroughly oblivious of everybody in the car. He never looks at anyone; sometimes he will look out of the window for hours. But Oscar Wilde took the cake, Oscar

Wilde was more bother then all the women who ever rode on a railroad car. He had an idea that he was the greatest man that America had ever seen, and he put on more airs than if had been the Czar of Russia, the Prince of Spain and the Emperor of Germany all in one. Would you believe it, he paid the porter of the sleeping car to tell people at the stations along the line wherever the train stopped that Oscar Wilde was in the car. He was the vainest, most conceited mule I ever saw. He wouldn't drink water out of the glass at the cooler, but sipped it out of a silver and gold mug he carried with him, and he'd sit with the tips of his fingers pressed together and look up at the roof of the car as if he was about to offer up a prayer.

Herbert Spencer was the most rest-less traveler I ever saw, and Bob Ingersoll is the best. When Ingersoll enters a car to go on a journey, the first thing he does is to hang up his big slouch hat, then he commences to make himself comfortable, and by the time the train starts he just acts as if he were at home in his study.—Philadelphia Press.

Our Success With Beet Sugar

It is gratifying, among the wreck and ruin of attempted beet sugar enterprises in the United States, to know that one has paid a profit for three consecutive years, and shows no sign of exhausted vitality. The Alvarado factory of the Standard Company, in California, made, during the first season, ending in May, 1,391,688 pounds of refined sugar, 24,167 pounds of crude, and 111,775 gallons of molasses, from 11,229,91 tons of beets, or more than six per cent, of the wight of beets in sugar, in addition to the molasses. The expenses were \$113,681, and the brought on'y about eight ceuts per gallon, which, with investment in suitable machinery, might have been utilized at a large further profit. Our Maine friends would not grow beets at \$5 per ton, but these cost only an average of \$4.23. The average yield was about fifteen tons per acre worth \$63.

45. The heaviest items of exp-nses were: Beets, \$47,552; coal, \$23,357; labor, \$18,932. About two-fifths of the entire cost was for beets. A boiler-expresented of the \$4,000; bone, coal, lime, acid, oil, light, deaths and frightful burnings that freight, storage, drayage, commission, interest, etc., made up the remainder. A single success, continued for five years, will be likely to give an impetus to the beet-sugar movement which no subsequent failure can stay.-New York Tribune.

> ONE of the results of the late Commissioner Le Duc's experiment in tea raising at the South, has been the adoption of the tea plant in some localities as a hedge plant, for which it is admirably adapted when soil and climate are congenial to its growth. It grows low, bushy and well branched, with dark glossy, evergreen leaves, and in autumn is decorated with large pure white flowers.

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"Compton's Early."

To show that I mean business I will sell for two weeks from date of this paper or while stock lasts at the following extraordinary low prices below general wholesale rates, viz: Compton's Early 12-rowed yellow flint corn weighs 61½ pounds per bushel shelled. The first crop yielded at the rate of 181 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Only \$1.25 per bushel, 75 cents per one-half bushel, 40 cents per peck, boxed or bagged and delivered at freight or express office. It is rapidly growing in favor.

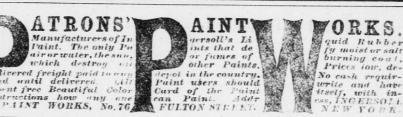
RED WETHERSFIELD ONIONS. Red Wethersfield Onions, 1 pound, \$1.50 Yellow Danvers Onions, 1 pound, 1.25. 5 pounds of either, 10 cents per lb. reduction.

" 15 " 25 " Other varieties in proportion. True Hubbard Squash For 75 cents per pound. For full particulars address:

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