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

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# The Grange Visitor

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#### The Grain Market.

It is stated that the markets all ever the world are glutted, which fact, having become known last week, created almost a panic in Liverpool and Chicago. The fall in the latter market was for the time a decided one, and in the absence of any immediate foreign demand it is believed to be impossible to sustain foreign prices On the 1st of April, in Liverpool, the stock of wheat on hand was 5,300,000 bushels, against 2,898,000 bushels on the same date last year; and 380,000 barrels of flour, against 1,800 barrels. At the same date, the visible market supply in the United States was 22,856,bushels of wheat, against 12,101,-375 bushels on the first of April, 1882. The corn supply is also much larger than last year, being for the United States, 17,788,249 bushels, against 9,600,651 bushels last year, and for Liverpool, 440,000 bushels against only 68,732 bushels on April 1st, 1882. The reports of good crop prospects only embarrasses the situation: they are greatly improved both in the interior and in California. And the reports from India are of an excellent order, while those from Europe are greatly improved. We are to encounter serious competition in the grain supply for the world from Russia and India with their increased railroad facilities, than we have hitherto suspected.

CURRANTS AND POULTRY .- Of late years the crop of currants that formerly never failed, has often been ruined by worms. It has been found, invariably, we believe, that the best way to prevent the ravages of this insect is to allow the hens to run among the Put those in having broods of chickens and the worms will soon disappear.

INDIA is described as a country of vast wheat producing capacity and it is claimed that she can produce it

#### STAY ON THE FARM.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you, Come near, I would whisper it low; You are thinking of leaving the homestead; Don't be in a hurry to go.

The city has many attractions, But think of the vices and sins; When once in the vortex of fashion, How soon the course downward begins

You talk of the mines of Australia; They've wealth in the bright gold, no doubt; But, eh! there is gold on the farm, boys, If you'll only shovel it out.

The mercantile life is a hazard,
The goods are first high and then low; Better risk the old farm a while longer, Don't be in a hurry to go!

The great, busy west has inducements, And so has the business mart! But wealth is not made in a day, boys; Don't be in a hurry to start!

The bankers and brokers are wealthy;

They take in their thousands or so; Oh! think of the frauds and deceptions;

Don't be in a hurry to go! The farm is the safest and surest; The orchards are loaded to-day; You are free as the air in the mountains, And monarch of all you survey; Better stay on the farm a while longer, Though profit comes in rather slow; emember you have nothing to risk, boys; Don't be in a hurry to go!

#### Sorghum—the Eest Variety of Seed, Its Culture and Manufacture.

About 23 years ago I raised my first crop of sugar cane. The juice was pressed out in a cast iron mill with two rollers. The ends of the canes had to be mashed before they would enter the .company. cnill. The boiling was done with a pan about six feet long and two feet wide, the bottom being of sheet iron. The pan was set on an arch and nearly filled with the juice. Then milk and eggs, lime water or sode was put in to cleanse it.

The juice was boiled down to the proper thickness which was ascertained by ecoling a little in a saucer as rapidly as possible.

Twenty-three years ago we did not growth, nor what variety was best to grow, nor which was the best pan to coil the juice in. Upon these subjects our experience may be of some usedo others.

I prefer sendy loam, new ground if you have it. Never manure land for sugar cane, unless you taise one or two other crops on it before using it for the der; furrow both ways as you would for corn and plant as soon as the ground is warm, say from the 10th to the 15th of May. In planting put from 8 to 12 seeds in a hill, cover four inches high, thin out leaving cultivate same as corn.

#### SEED.

The common sorgo or Chinese cane which was first introduced in this country makes as good molasses as any, but has a weak stalk and generally breaks down before harvested. Liberian is another standard variety; it has athick stalk, short joints, stands up well and makes good syrup, but is too late a kind for this country. It was from the west coast of Africa. Vomseana. or Otihetian as it is sometimes called is an exotic brought to this country from South Africa; it is a good variety, the juice is generally white and sweeter than the juice from sorgo or Liberian. It has a tendency to grain or go into sugar more than the former kinds. Theearly Amber, sometimes called the early Minnesota. is a variety of recent introduction and is supposed to be an accident. al seedling. It is claimed to be a distinct and well defined variety and is very rich in saccharine matter. The juice generally stands from 8 to 11 on the saccharometer. There is another kind that is raised in the west called the early orange; its juice is as sweet as that of the early Minnesota Amber, but ripens from two to three weeks later. This kind would suit those best who want to do their wheat sowing before they harvest their cane

above twelve, but had some that stood as low as four on the saccharometer. There are other good varieties, but the above five varieties I would recommend; chief among them the Otihet-

ian and early Minnesota Amber. The cane should be cut when the most of the seed is in the dough. If it gets too ripe the juice will dry up in the stalk and get stronger, and if not ripe enough the quantity of syrup will be less. The best way to strip it is to make a wooden sword two or two and a half feet long, and both edges sharp, then strike down from top to bottom between the stalks and on the outside. To top it, take all that grows on a hill under your arm while it stands, and with an upward stroke with a sharp our country of this large sum of gold knife, cut the seed off bet ween the first and second joint. Never strip or top cane before you are ready to cut it.

Sugar cane can be kept from spoiling from the time you cat it until winter sets in, if after it is cut, you haul it in and distribute it among our own peo the barn and set it up on the side of ple. the threshing floor, or in some shed where the rain and wind can't strike it. The next best place is to cut it up and lay it on something to keep it from the ground, and rake the leaves and seed together and cover it, or cover it lightly with straw-never pile it up on the ground for it will heat and spoil from the ground up.

The machinery I would recommend is the Victor mill manufactured by the Blymer Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, Ohic, and a fifteen foot evaporator, manufactured by the same

#### PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING.

I press the juice out with a threeroller mills, the two rollers where the perience; for no one and "ridden cane enters I set a of an inch apart, driven or lived with horses more than so that the cane may enter easly. The he." And it was his love and appreother roller I set up close enough to ciation of this noblest of domestic anithe juice runs into tubs, in the tubs I put a partition within three or four in- outrageous treatment. He was met, ches of one side and let the partition run within one inch of the bottom of the tub. Now, in the small part of the know what soil was best adapted toots | tub, and within four inches of the top, I put in a faucit. I fill the big part of bearing rein. And when Mr. Flower the tub with clean straw and let the juice from the mill run into this straw which extches all the leaves and course stuff, and the clean fuice rises in the small part of the tub up to the faucet. From the faucet it runs into a fennel which sticks in a lead pipe that runs it into the cistern. From the cistern I pump it up into the reservoir barrel cane. Plow deep where the soil as on which I have a basin with a fine good and put the ground in good or- perforated tin bottom which strains it clean. From the reservoir barrel I run it throuh a faucet into a pan.

My pan is Cook's plantation pan, No. 7, 15 feet long resting on an arch. The pan should have an incline of an about a one-half inch deep, stamp on inch toward the open end of the arch. it with the hoe, as it will start sooner The chimney should be about five feet than if the ground is loose. A good higher than the length of the pan in many cover the seed too deep, so that order to secure a good draft. When I it never comes up. When three or begin to boil I all the pan with water and boil the water a short time until from five to seven stalks in a hill, and the arch is hot, then I take a big cloth Talk about the humanity in the case and commence at the reservoir barrel and shove the water ahead with the eleth and let the juice fellow. I move the water fast enough so that the juice is boiled into molasses by the time it

reaches the back end of the pan. The wood that is best for boiling molasses is basswood, elm, or old rai s, as this fuel leaves but few coals. The reason I like the Cook evaporator the best is this, it has more boiling surface for its size than any other pan and sets out over the arch six inches on each side, which makes cooling sides where the scum can be taken off readily, and on it you can boil juice in a shallower body than on any other pan. Experience has taught me that the shallower the body of juice is in the pan, and the faster you can boil it, the nicer and clearer your molasses will be.

In gathering the seed you should go in the field while the cane is standing and cut the stalks off, and see that you take your seed from stalks that are very juicy and have a pleasant, sweet taste. Some stalks are half dry and others as dry as corn stalks. If you should take your seed from stalks half dry, your next year's crop would be

In conclusion I would say that I think by raising the Otihetian or early Amber, and carefully selecting

two years ago, that the time was not far distant when every farmer could make his own sugar.

The past season the Champaign sugar factory, of Champaign, Ill .. made 125,000 pounds of sugar and 22,-500 gallons of molasses. And the Rio Grande sugar factory, of New Jersey, made 319,000 pounds of sugar and 40,000 gallons of molasses. Our northern cane will adapt itself to our soil and climate, from the British possessions on the north, to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. When the fact is considered that we are paying house near a spring that never dries up, about \$100,000,000 in gold annually for sugar to foreign powers, thus draining yearly it seems that every true patriot eught to extend the most cordial welcome to any industry that promises to make this commodity on our own soil, and to keep this vast sum at home

GEORGE SCHOCK. Three Rivers, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

#### Barbarous Treatment of the Horse.

There died lately in London, England, a genuine good man. Mr. Edward F. Flower was best known in England for his unceasing efforts to prevent cruelty to horses; directing his especial efforts to abolish the bearing rein. Nothing discouraged him in his work or reform. What he could not do by talking to every acquaintance on his topic, he did by writing pamphlets and letters to the papers. Practically understanding his subject he met every objection with an unanswemble argument from his own exress the juice all out. From the mill make that made him champion his cause and defend him against this on the start, by taunts and jeers from that dignitary, the London Coachman, who claimed that horses could not be driven in the great city without the began his crueade in London, the barbarous use of the gag-bearing rein was near universal. Few seemed to be aware of the eruelty involved in the practice. And it was only by persist entadherence to his reform that he accomplished enything in it. What was at first called his "nonsense," after a while was called most excellent sense, and peo; le began te see that horses might look "smart" without being kept in torture. Now and then the bearing rein was loosened and the horse was relieved somewhat, if not freed from pain. Finally the newspapersadvocated the reform and to-day many drive without the "check rein."

It is surprising to see with what cool indifference, if not scorn, the man of the tarf, or he with the "fine turnout," will treat any suggestion towards loosening the bearing rein. to him! He has as much feeling for his horse as a Spanish inquisitor had for his victim. Mounting to his seat with the lines in his hands, and the animal's head high in the air, what does he care whether the poor beast suffers or not? "Let the galled jade wince," though her withers are wrung with torture, its the "style" in his vietim that he wants to exhibit. Style! Does the man call deformity style? Let him turn his horse loose in the pasture and as he gambols off he will show you a style of natural movement in carrying his head and arching his neck that can never be produced by the check rein. That beauty of movement can only be exhibited by the free, natural action of the horse. Look at the modern flash reinsman, as he drives along the street with his horse's head "checked up" so high that as the driver sits in his seat, he can see the animal's nose between his ears. The poor beast is so hampered with the gag-rein that he must carry his head thus tilted up in a stiff and mechanical manner, till hey look like giraffe's heads poking high in the air. Helmes has hit off these horsemen:

"Ha, gather your reins and smack your thong And bid your steed go faster; He does not know as he scrambles along That he has a fool for his master.'

The horse knows best how to earry

Witness how soon they will stretch out their necks, as soon as they are there may be no occasion to borthe horse is one of the barbarisms of work, than is spent in the price the day. And, it is all the result of of things of this sort." The above that seeks its gratification in thus abusing the noblest animal that man has in his service.

#### Galesburg, May 1, 1883.

#### Agriculture Eighteen Hundred Years Ago.

Columella advises a farmer to build a and near wood for fire and forage. If wells and springs fail let large cisterus be provided for men and ponds for cattle. The worst of all is marsh water, which creeps and slides along with a slow motion. "A marsh throws up noxious and poisonous streams, and breeds animals armed with mischieveus stings. It also sends forth from the mud and fermented dirt, envenomed pests of water-snakes and serpents."

With reference to stables, he would have double ox-stalls for cattle broken for labor, one for summer and one for winter. He would surround the cattle yards with high walls, to prevent exposure to the fury of wild beasts. "Let all the stables be so ordered that no water may run into them. The stalls for the oxen

must be ten, or at least nine, feet broad." He recommends the division of a storehouse into "an oil cellar, a place for the wine and oil press, a wine celtar, a place for boiling mush, hay lofts, straw and chaff lofts, store houses and barns, some for keeping moist things and some for dry things. Let the granaries be accessible only by ladders." In the granaries he would have corn-bins distinguished by partitions, that every sort of pulse may be placed separately by it-"The walls are plastered with clay well wrought with lees of oil, with which are mixed the dry leaves of the wild olive. This seems to be the most proper of anything for preserving corn from receiving hurt from weavels and such-like

animals." About the house should be "an oven and a mill; two pends at least, the one for the service of cattle, and for geese; the other in which we may steep lupines, willows, rods and other things which are proper for our occasions. Let there also be two dunghills, one which may receive new off-scourings and filth, and a second, from which the old dung may be car-

He recommends that the bottoms of the compost heaps be somewhat shelveng, with gentle descent, in the manner of ponds, both well built and paved, that the moisture may not pass through, and that if there be any seeds of thorns or grasses thrown in they may perish and not fill the corns with weeds.

Let him treat his farmers with civility and show himself easy and gentle towards them. It is more tolerable to have any kind of land in the hands of farmers that are freemen than of slaves. Slaves daily lessen the corn while they are threshing it, either by their knavish tricks or negligence; for they both steal it themselves and neglect to keep it safely from other thieves."

"It is my opinion that frequent letting of the ground is a bad thing. A farmer that lives in town is the worst. From such a man instead of rent, you may have commonly a law suit."

He has not a very high esteem for slaves or dandies. "A bailiff must not be appointed out of that kind of servants who have pleased with their body, nor who have exercised any city trades, or delicate crafts. This kind of slaves is sluggish and sleepy, accustomed to ease and idleness, sports and diverting fights, to dire tipling houses, and common stews."

For a bailiff "one must be chosen, who is hardened to rural labor and business from his infancy. He must be past the prime of his youth, but not as yet upon the borders of old age. Let him be therefore of a middle age, of firm strength, skillful in rural affairs."

He should know more than his servants, for he is, by no means, capable of exacting and seeing work rightly done and finished, who learns from one that is subject to him, what, and in what manner it must be done."

The bailiff must know nothing of the city or of any public affairs, he must not your seed it will come true what I said his head and he will do it gracefully if all the implements of husbandry, keep be a rambler. "He must take care of is claimed that she can produce it more cheaply than the United States. | crop. I never had any juice that stood | in the farmers' institute in Centreville, | you will let him have free use of it. | them well repaired, double of what the upper peninsula.

unchecked, and fairly groan out their row from neighbors; because there relief from torture. This treatment of is more lost in the servant's day's false notions, sustained by false pride, is good advice even to this day. He recommends keeping servants neat, rather usefully than delicately clothed, with leather coats with sleeves, coats made up of many patches and short frocks with cowls. I would sometimes jest and be merry with them, and allow them greater liberty to have their jests. I deliberate and advise with them concerning any new works, that I may know what sort of genius, and what stock of prudence, every one of them has. I observe that they set about that work more willingly which they have been consulted about, and which, they think, has been undertaken by their advice." Human nature is much the same the world W. J. BEAL.

#### Seed Potatoes.

The writer in the London Garden, upon the subject of seed potatoes, very properly objects to keeping the seed in pits, or other warm, moist situations, since it induces sprout growth. He advocates broad, open shelves, placed somewhat closely one above the other which admit of a large quantity of seed potatoes being stored in any fair-sized shed, and if plenty of air be given when the weather permits, the tubers will remain firm and almost dormant until planting time. And adds: It is an undoubted fact that a seed tuber, if kept dry and not in an airy place, will never throw a shoot above an inch or so in length, and with it a few partly developed roots. It is only when kept secluded from light and air or where there is moisture, that this growth is made.

In relation to manure and cultivation the correspondent says: Raw manure should never be applied to land intended for the growth of potatoes, but the deeper the soil is worked the better. et all redundant moisture que away from the roots, and rather induce a medium-sized, hard-wooded haulm than a coarse, succulent one. The comparative freedom from disease that has in years past characterized certain kinds arises from the fact that the haulm is of a firm fibrous nature; and if such kinds be grown in soil of but moderate quality, one free from raw manure, a sound crop may be almost assured. For a first early kind intended for early market or home consumption, good soil, with a liberal dressing of manure, may answer, as the crop generally is thus forced and lifted for immediate consumption, but for all main crops manure should be avoided.

#### Origin of Ensilage.

An interesting contribution to the discussion of this subject furnished by Mr. L. P. Muirhead, of Hilcreggen, who writing to the North British Agriculturist upon the origin and practice of ensilage, says: "Sauerkraut! Yes, that's What is good for man is good for beast. I'll try it anyhow. So thought an old German farmer one wet season 80 years ago; only, instead of cabbage he used grass, clover and vetches, omitted the pepper corns, and used a pit in the ground instead of the family barrel or crook (videne hagen-). Some years after such words as 'saltzfutter, (salted fodder), sauerfutter, (pickled fodder), and 'viehsost' (cattle salad), might be heard among the farmers of Germany and East Prussia, where the practice first obtained a hold, thereafter being carried by emigrants to America, and gradually finding its way among the Dutch and French nearer home. About 1850 it came into notice in Scotland. John M. Wilson, at that time an authority on things agricultural gave so full an account of it as to be well worthy reproduction." Mr. Muirhead quotes the lengthy description which answers to the method of curing grasses now known as ensilage. Referring to Mr. Sala's recent note on the word ensilage in the Illustrated News, Mr. Murhead says: "It seems to be an Americanism, probably a corruption of the German 'enisalzen,' to pickle, or the Spanish 'ensalada' salted, from which the English word salad is derived. Possibly salad pit for the receptacle, pickling for the process, and cow salad for fodder would be more satisfactory.

ENSILAGE, as the coming food for cattle is attracting much attention among the farming class. With his usual enterprise Mr. Deville Hubbard prepared a silo last fall and recently it was opened and the fodder found to well preserved. The cattle took hold of it eagerly, and the only fault to be found lay in the fact that afterward they neglected their ordinary fodder, so great was their desire for this food. Mr. H. is perfectly satisfied with the result of the experiment, and next fall will construct a silo 40x18 feet and 12 feet deep.—Marshall Statesman.

LUMBERMEN, who profess to be posted, say that there is 18,000,000,000 feet of white pine now standing in the lower peninsula and 5,000,000,000 in

## The Grange Visitor

ECOOLCRAFT.

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months we will send the VISI-\_\_\$1 00 Address, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Sample copies free to any address.

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J. T. COBB,

SCHOOLCRAFT.

#### A REVIEW.

The North American Review for May is on our ta le. As usual the articles are from able pens, from men of extensive observation as well as great learning. But this class of men differ: always have and always will though occupying places where the light of this nineteenth century must reach them apparently under like favorable organization of no two persons is alike. And so we meet with a confacilities for arriving at the same conclusions are present. And the Review these diverse opinions to present them for criticism or endorsement.

We read the Review with great satisfaction and we trust with profit. In this number, the fifth paper is from the pen of Alexander Winchell, professor of geology and botany in the University of Michigan, subject: "Communism in the United States."

truths, that inequalities of mental conditions and opportunities must necssa property, that civilization itself carried us away from the simple communi m that belongs to and makes up the condition of men in a barbarous state, he declares the purpose of his article as follows: "It is proposed to States, and that it threatens to intro duce chaos into the social fabric."

In the consideration of this proposition the professor has evidently intended to go to the root of the matter, and in so doing he has first referred to the good intentions of certain organizations, that as he avers have a work. "They utter no threats against the peace of society, and the monotonous mediocrity which has sustained them has not been able to arouse into action any natural law capable of pres rving them from threatened or accomplished extinction."

From these inoffensive germs of communistic principles we are referred to those of a different type which embraces a large population much of which is without organization but entertains notions and is armed with prejudices against capitalists, monopolies and moneyed corporations of almost every kind. The professor is especially severe upon all those who are unfavorable to our financial system, and declares "the underlying motives communistic."

In reference to railroad corporations. after the mild remark that "These, like many other powerful corporations, have numerous sins to answer for." he adds "Our communistic fellow citizens seem unable to understand that accumulated capital cannot afford to conduct its operations at a loss, nor at a much less profit than is earned by capital in general." The miner is severely scored for strikes "That reveal a mere purpose to plunder the rich under the pretense that they control more than their chare of goods, and that whatever can be seized goes so far toward a fairer adjustment of possessions."

Prof. Winehell has undoubtedly science, and all the arts which adorn had unusual opportunities to learn much of men and the potent influences that control them, and has surveyed the field which he is describing from a sort of exalted standp int that has given a tone of wise confidence to his 50 statements that will everywhere command respect where his assertions are unquestioned. But we take it that with all his opportunities he has reached some conclusions for want of information. He has huddled classes together and charged all with communism from sheer ignorance. If a prominent scholar is entitled to pity for his ignorance, here is a case demanding charitable consideration.

But while we well know that it is But while we well know that it is impossible for even scholars to know repeated or too well understood. We verything, it is at least prudent for such men more than others, to forbear an expression of opinion before an enlightened public in a positive manner upon any subject before fully understanding it. If the professor had not accepted the street talk of eight or ten years ago as the gospel of the Grange, and had learned nothing and forgotten nothing since, he would not have uttered such nonsense as this.

been through gross weight of numrailroads, banks and manufacturing corporations. It establishes so called agricultural colleges, conceiving such institutions to be simply high schools for the education of far forces its will by the accident of a can commun'sm. These assuredly are not the controlling motives of most of our farmers; but they are the motives which prompt the Granger spirit in the class.

And here the professor's arraign ment of the stupid, wicked Granger conditions. But one important fact at ends. We marvel not that with all least partly explains the other fact of these baleful influences added to the difference of opinion. The mental catalogue of communistic organiza tions and crude notions entertained by such large numbers of people that the flict of opinion upon many important professor forebodes "a threatening subjects where equal or corresponding chaos to the social fabric." It is not our purpose to examine specifi cally the charges preferred against the offers space to those who entertain great body of the people but rather to telligent citizens not yet tainted with manufacturing corporations." No, communism, must be added that large we have nothing but this bald, naked body of farmers who are loyal to the assertion, too ridiculously false to be principles of the Order. We may no: furnish evidence that will be satisfactory to the complainant in this case. but there are large numbers of people who like him at one time looked with After setting forth certain obvious distrust upon the Grange but who, un like him, with a better acquaintance have outgrown their narrow prejudices rily cause the unequal possession of and recognize in the Order a consistent adherence to its" Declaration of purpos es" which enumerates among its spe cific objects the commendable purpose

'To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood." sys ematize our work, and calculate show that the communistic spirit is more intelligently on probabilities." \* In our business relationship gaining a firm foothold in the United desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly rela-

tions possible. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts, and all our efforts, so far as business is con cerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to spirit of communism underlying their bring these two parties into speedy economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessay to our success. that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmo nious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our Declaration of Principles of action, that "Individual happiness de

pends upon general prosperity."
We shall, therefore, advocat therefore, advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard or between home producers and con sumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life-

blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads navigable and irrigating canals, or of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any labor-

In our noble Order there is no com

munism, no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlight ened statesmanship worthy of the

nineteenth century.
Its declaration recites in regard to EDUCATION.

cation among ourselves, and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges prosperous intelligent citizen, for a have been inflicted.

the home, be taught in their courses of study."

We will not take space to quote farther from this noble Declaration of Pur; oses promulgated as the funda mental principles of the Order by the National Grange in 1874. Since this declaration was made to the world nearly a decade of years have passed. More than half the time since the initiatory idea of such an organization had take shape and to show that it has not drifted away from these principles we quote from the address of the Master of the National Grange delivered before that body at its last annual session in November, 1882: "The great purposes which we aim

men and women better, and nobler, and truer, and holier, and happier; to encourage education, social and moral provide for ourselves and our families comfortable homes, unincumbered farms, and a fair remuneration for our labor; to beautify our homes and in-crease their attraction for our children, and their love for them and our profession, and thereby induce the boys "The American communistic spirit has attempted crude organizations in trades unions and grangerism" \* \* \* | to stay upon the land, and separations; to lessen neighborhood strife and disagreements, and prevent litations; to lessen neighborhood strife and disagreements, and prevent litations. trades unions and grangerism" \* \*
"Grangerism is mild trades-unionism on the farm. It has its fancied wrongs

on the farm. to right and its crude methods for neighbors by arbitration in the righting them. Its leading effort has Grange; to increase the profits of our farms, by better cultivation, greater bers, to force legislation in its own in-terests. It seeks to impose burdens on market, and better understanding of diver ity of crops, closer study of the the laws of trade; to "systematize our labor," and our business, and "practice economy in all things," discarding 'the credit system, the mortgage ara tem, the fashion system, and every mers' boys as a class. It guards with other system tending to prodigality jealous eye all expenditures for higher and bankruptcy;" and thus bridge learning, for science, art and public o'er the chasm between labor and its enterprises. Fear of its numerical results with joys and blessings, which strength overawes public officers, and make labor pleasant, healthful and whips into subserviency the aggregate honorable, and the laborer contented wisdom of our legislatures. It has the and happy; to encourage home manuhue of communism. It is unwilling factures, and every branch of proto leave business to spontaneous adduc ive industry, bringing the producer justment through the operation of its and the consumer into the closest and own laws. It demands more than the laws of nature bring it, It frames its create a home market for our surplus demands under the prompings of greed, and not on the basis of economical science. It is deaf to the wisdom provement of our rivers and harbors, of philosophers and statesmen, and en and thereby secure cheaper transporta tion for our products to market; and msjority. This is the spirit of Ameri to demonstrate to the world that agriculture is a science, and farming a profession, and all who are engaged in it closely allied by interest and sympathy, and can co-operate in an organization for their own mutual benefit and protection, as well as those engaged in the other avocations of life. Such is a brief summary of the princi pal objects a d purposes we are endeavoring to accomplish, and are accomplishing through the influence of our organ zation."

And this scientist, relying on his scholarship and his literary position to protect his real ignorance, declades that this "has the hue of communism." Does he refer to a single act where his "grangerism" bas sought "To impo e how that to the meager few loyal in-burdens on railroads, banks and worthy of notice but for the position of its author and the high character of the magazine he has used as a record of his ignorance. When or where has the Grange taught, practiced, or in any way recognized or approved of the usages and practices which have made trade unionism odi ous? When or where has the Grange sought "To impose burdens on rail roads, banks and manufacturing corporations?" When or where has the Grange imitated the vicious practice of some of these corporations and kept a paid lobby to influence legislation? It is true that members of the Order have joined with other citizens, often taking the lead, in petitioning Congress and legislatures to enact laws for the better protection of the people against the rapacity of railway mana gers who have assumed to set aside the fundamental principle of governmental control, substituting therefore the practice of charging "what the traffic will bear." It is true that in defense of their rights the Grangers of the west did appeal to the courts, and vin dicated their claim by a decision from the highest judicial tribunal in the land. Was that communistic?

> So far as an equivalent answer to the charges preferred against "Grange ism" is required, it would be sufficient to put in a flat denial, and there rest the case, for no attempt was made to substantiate the accusations made, and we cannot account for the recklessness of the professor in this blind indiscrim inate assault. "The Shakers, Fourierites, Oneida perfectionists, etc., while belonging to the "dangerous classes" of communistic tendencies, "with no threats against the peace of society." are credited with "That monoto nous mediocrity" which foreshadows their extinction. Not so with "grangerism." "It frames its demands upon the promptings of greed \* \* is deaf to the wisdom of philosophers and statesmen, and enforces its will by the accident of a majority." The Professor's Grangers area bad lot, and he turns from them as one without hope.

> The article in question is vigorous its author has mistaken the activity of

many, those qualities that foreshadow

There are many points in this artiare texts on every page. But we have already devoted sufficient space and all the time we have to spare to this subject, and for the present we leave Professor Winchell to enjoy his exalted position as best he may, while he looks out upon the common herd of uncultured humanity that he sees beneath him, who he would fain have us believe are without sense to comprehend or culture to appreciate the aim to make the daily lives of our dignity of scientific attainments-this blind Sampson, that in its stupid, misdirected strength is to pull down culture, and a better development of the pillars of our national fabthe noble faculties of our natures; to ric upon its own devoted head.

#### AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

On another page is an article clipped from the Chicago Tribune that settles an important and long contested principle relating to the rights and powers of railway corporations. This principle established by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, rendered on Monday the 7th inst., is of vital importance. This suit was commenced in 1873 and has been ten years on its devious course from the justice of the peace up to the highest tribuna of the nation.

The Legislature of Illinois had un dertaken to limit passenger fares on the railways of the State to a maximum of three cents per mile and a statute to that effect was then in force, but for short distances it was gener ally disregarded. The regular fare for a distance of six miles between two stations on the C. B. & Q. R. R. in Illinois was fixed by the company at twenty cents. A passenger tendered eighteen cents, and refusing to pay the additional two cents, the conductor thereupon attempted to eject him from the car. Complaint was made before a justice of the peace against the conductor for a sault and battery. resulting in his conviction a da fine of \$10 and costs. The contest was then carried up through all of the State courts and final'y to the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that the State law fixing a maximum rate of charges for passengers on railroads in the State was in violation of the constitution

the United States because it impaired the obligation contracts contained in the various charters under which the corporation existed. As in most other railroad charters, the power was expressly given to the company to establish such rates of tolls for conveyance of passengers and property as the company might from time to time by their bylaws determine. It was urged by the company that this provision was a contract upon which they had relied in the construction and operation of their road, and any subsequent law depriving them of such rights must

impair the obligation of a contract. The United States Supreme Court decided against the claims of the company and held "that grants of immunity from legitimate governmental control are never to be presumed.' This is in affirmance of many decisions of State courts, and the principle is of essential importance in the solution of the railway problem. The power of the State to regulate charges made by common carriers has been established by repeated decisions and has always existed as a necessary power of State government. The railway company may have the power under the provisions of its charter to make by-laws regulating and fixing its own fares. But such charter provisions are held to be made by the legislature and accepted by the company in full view of the power possessed by the State to legislate upon the same subject. If it were provided in the char ter that the company should ave exclusive control of fares and rates and tured by J. F. Seiberling Akron, that the government should never in terfere with such control, a question would arise which is not considered in the decision of the case to which we have referred. Such a question, however, is not likely to arise. although its being used by several personal legislatures do sometimes attempt to bargain away for all time some of the

most important powers of legislation, The decisions of courts have long been in harmony upon the question of the its work a careful examination. Some governmental control over the whole subject of transportation by common carriers, having the right of eminent domain. Still the railway problem is beset with the most serious difficulties and | made of wrought iron, and run direct dangers which are not likely to be soon cleared away by legal wisdom or by the decisions of courts. To check the encroachments of monopolies, to prevent unjust discriminations, to make the rates of transportation depend primarily upon the cost of service,-these are questions for the exercise of the highest machine, is cast to the spokes, and is families the opportunity of purchasing statesmanship, and unfortunately that in style and is not without merit, but | quality is shown in such small percentage in legislative bodies that need-"We shall advance the cause of edu- an earnest effort to improve and edu- ed restraints upon the greed of graspc te the agricultural class in all that ing monopolies are not likely to be goes to make up the law abiding, imposed until the most serious evils

coerce or intimidate legislative bodies, outside of its merits worthy of note. enabling an elevation over obstacles and set aside "the wisdom of philoso- The fact that Grangers first made a 22 inches high. The reel has four mophers and statesmen." Assuming to stand and pitted themselves against tions at will, by use of a single lever dissect society he has assigned to the usurping corporations that from weight an up and down, and a forward and the disintegration of government it- daily and hourly trespassing upon the cle entitle 1 to notice. In short there class of cases as the Granger cases.

#### SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

From W. J. Beal, Prof. of Botany College of Michigan we have received a copy of the proceedings of "The So-Science." This is a pamphlet of 133 pages and covers the work of the soci ety since its organization in Boston in August 1880. Its second meeting was held in Cincinna i in August 1881. The third in Montreal August 1882, and the broad field of investigation that this society proposes to explore the ad-dollar. The movement was popular dress of its president W. J. Beal at the and the editor expresses the opinion Cincinnati meeting, which we give on our sixth page.

Those who participate in the work of the society are prompted by no mercenary motive. That the ulterior re- Michigan over a year ago. sults of the projectors of this society will be met, no one will doubt who gives this pamphlet careful examination. The farmer who gives thought as the following editorial from the Chito his profession will find much to in- cago Tribune of the tenth inst., goes to struct, in the papers that met the approval of the committee on publication and are found in these published proceedings.

The publication of the e proceedings to distribute them without compensa tion. Any enterprising farmer will make a paying investment by sending ing. fifty cents to W. J. Beal, Lansing for a copy. Granges can safely order it for the use of their members.

#### A RETROSPECT.

The Youth's Department of the VISITOR like life itself, has had its vicissitudes. Instituted by Uncle Nine to encourage the Grange members of the Order to improve by writ ing, the VISITOR was the vehicle se lected to carry out the object and add another to the educational features of the Order. The purpose was mistaken by some, and quite a vigorous attempt was made to convert it into a children's department. This irregularity was corrected, but we soon found that we were not yet fixed upon a permanent basis, for without notice, formal er informal, the projector and ostensible editor of the department apparently forgetful of the responsibility of his VISITOR as an medium of communicaself imposed obligation sought other fields of labor and left the Youth's De mers and we can vouch for the honorpartment to care for itself. This it did able dealings of each: A. H. Fowle for a time, very creditable, until we in- & Co., dealers in wall papers, paints, vited "Aunt Nina" to assume the edi- oils etc.; Hunt & Davis, who torial guardianship of this department. have perfect abstracts of all the prop-

swer, the guesses and conjectures bidding us farewell, we will charitably brated book concern of Eaton & Lyon, utter no word of censure, but rememsaid, turn from the past to the pres ent, and introduce to the youths of the commodious quarters on Monroe editor of this department, Aunt Prue. May she not weary in well doing. harness emporium of Fred Varin, successful culture. In it are large opportunities that if well improved will bear abundant fruit. We commit this who for many years was register and work of guidance to new hands hopeful of the best results.

AT Grand Rapids a few days since,

we noticed at the agricultural ware-

house of Phillips, Boynton & Co., on Summit street, our old friend F. C. Collins of Cassopolis, the general agent for the justly celebrated Empire Reaper and Twine Binder, manufac Ohio, which we found Messrs. Phillips Boynton & Co. are selling this season. Having for the past two seasons used this Binder, upon our farm, and having seen and known of friends, good farmers, we know that it has always given complete satisfaction, and do not hesitate to invite our fa mer friends to give it and of the features p culiar to the Empire Binder are, the spokes instead of being made of wood, and liable to shrink from the center of the hub, to, and rest in cast iron blocks attached to the in ner surface of the felloes of the drive ends of the machine are raised and polite and thoughtful. lowered simultaneously and instantaneously, by the simple and easy movethat practical agriculture, domestic blind, headlong, organized attempt to There is one feature of this matter be done while the team is in motion, peal to the circuit court.

of organization and resources were back motion. The pitman runs direct from the crank shaft to the sickle head, rights of the people, gave prominence thus doing away with a swey bar and to the Order, and christened all that its three extra bearings usually found on self-binders. The Empire is guaranteed by the manufacturer and agent to weigh from 300 pounds to 500 pounds lighter than any competitor and Horticulture at the Agricultural in the United States. These advantages would seem to invite farmers who purpose purchasing Twine Bindciety for the Promotion of Agricultural ers to give the Empire an examination before concluding a purchase.

#### THE DRIVEN WELLS.

A late number of the Weekly Times of Hornelsville, N. Y. gives an account of a meeting of "earnest and inthe fourth is set down for August next, dignant citizens" to consider whether place not named. The general objects they will submit to the demands of of the Association are fully expressed the "driven well fiends." The result in the name it adopted. That our of the meeting was a local organizareaders may get a more exact idea of tion to resist payment of royalty. The membership fee was fixed at one that very little of the money will be wanted in defence, which we construe to mean that the "fiends" referred to will leave that district as they did

THE tide is turning. The common sense of public opinion seems at last to have reached a United States Court

Mr. Green's royalty drummers seem likely to come to grief in this special line of labor, but the class of men who engaged in this business wont cost money. The society cannot afford take to honest work. Their ingenuity will be directed to work up another scheme of getting something for noth-

The United States Circuit Court in ession at Des Moines yesterday decided the long-pending drive-well cases. Judge Sheras read the opinion, in which the court declares that Green's patent is null and void; first, for abandonment, he having given it to the public for several years before applying for a patent; second, for priority of use, other and similar devices having been in use many years before his alleged discovery; third, for want of novelty, the Milwaukee well, so called, and other devices having been used long prior. The re-issue of the patent is also declared void for the reason that it grants other and broader claims than the original. This is a great victory for the farmers of the West, who have long been annoyed and persecuted by yexatious and blackmail suits forcing them to pay extortionate demands to persons who had no valid claim on them for a

WE call attention to-day to the following admirable list of business men of Grand Rapids, who appreciate the tion between themselves and the far For a while Aunt Nina was a pro erry in Kent courty; Ex-Mayor nounced suc ess. What work she did Steketee, who from his determination was well done. Who is Aunt Niua? to execute the temperance law in has been asked, to which we only an- Grand Rapids, has a national reputation; Arthur Wood, whose buggies fouching this question have all been are distinguished all over the State, wide of the mark. Now that she has for the excellence of the material used deserted us without so much as kindly and reasonable prices; The celewhose increasing trade has driven them bering only the good things she has from their large double stores on Canal and Lyon streets, to still more VISITOR of whatever age, the future street; The reliable agricultural house, of Heth & Co., as well as the elegant Here is a broad field well prepared for whose goods are unsurpassed in excellence and beauty, and who will not be undersold; also of Wm. G. Beckwith, assistant register of deeds for Kent county, and whose opinion upon securities, titles and mortgages is generally sought for, and found accurate; and of the Parker Bres., whose handwork in the various departments advertised cannot be surpassed; while our old friend D. L. Rogers still continues his extensive law and patent practice as will be seen by his card. Of all this list of advertisements there is not one who does not stand high as a business man and a citizen, and we are proud of their appreciation.

McCall & Duncan whose advertisement of the Acme Creamer has been in the VISITOR for a year or more, for the purpose of introducing their Creamer and Butter Cooler into new territory, will sell a creamer to the first purchaser in any town where they have no agent at the jobbing price which is slarge discourt on the retail and swell, and thus become loose, are first class creamer should correspond. price. Farmers who ave use for a with this firm for prices.

WE take pride in calling the attention of Patrons to the advertisement wheel, these cast blocks not only pre- of Messrs Spring & Co., Grand Rapids vent the spokes from chafing, but also Mich., in this issue of the VISITOR. strengthen and protect the felloes. They are doing a manufacturing busi-The spurwheel which drives the entire ness, and offer to farmers and their entirely protected from dirt and sand, as fine fabrics at as moderate prices as by its position directly inside, and near can be purchased, and the attention the center of the drive wheel. Buth of their army of assistants is most

Do not overlook the bill printed on ment of a single lever, and this can fourth page restricting suits from ap-

#### TO WOOL SHIPPERS.

The season of shipping wool is at hand. Fenno & Manning we believe last year gave very general satisfaction to their customers, and we think this method of disposing of their wool crop will be continued by those farmers who tried it as an experiment before, and that each year the business will increase. The revision of the tariff by the last Congress has had a damaging effect on prices of this staple. Manufacturers and speculators will no doubt use that as a leverage to depress prices to the very lowest point. After referring to the sluggish and unsatisfactory condition of the wool market and the trade in woolen goods, Fenno and Manning in their weekly circular of the 5th inst. say:

Taking the various features of the situation therefore into consideration, we should advise our friends in the country to be very moderate in their views this season; to get their wools up in as attractive shape as they possibly can—for the most attractive parcels will always sell the quickest and best and to send what they propose to ship as early as possible to market.

Without any notice to that effect we presume that the standing committee of the State upon this interest H. Shipman of Grand Ledge, A. C. Glidden of Paw Paw and Geo. Van Aiken of Coldwater can supply sacks on demand. It will perhaps be remembered that this wool committee were rather in favor of washing wool but this is a matter so difficult to demonstrate which is the exacted. A year from next fall, every better way, that we express no opinion upon the subject. But we do advise consigning wool to Fenno & Manning Federal street, Boston. Lest shippers overlook this matter of importance we herewith print their card of instruction to

SHIPPERS.

should mark each sack plainly with number and gross weight and initials of owner's name; and also (if sacks have not our stencil mark on them), "F. & M. Boston, Mass.," fill out the invoice to correspond with marks on the sacks, giving owner's name, also the marks, numbers and gross weight of each sack in detail, and send it to us by mail with a bill of lading or railroad receipt. We would request that shippers avoid as far as possible packing wool, belonging to two or more different parties, in the same sack, but where it is impossible to avoid this, great care should be taken to separate the different lots in the sack by a partition of strong paper or cloth, to mark the sack plainly so that we can tell to whom each lot in the sack belongs, and to note on the invoice the number of pounds of wool in the sack belonging to each party.'

AND now the manufacturers and owners of Evaporators are called upon to pay royalty to the Alden Evaporating Company. Their first suit for infringement has been brought against Bowen and Patten of Spencerport New York. This suit has developed on short notice an organization to resist the claims of the Alden Company, that how and we shall see something done. thereto, and if these were not ear proposes to fight it out if it takes This is his talk, after turning out the marks to the article that clearly prove several summers. We know nothing ablest chemist, Dr. Collier, a man the writer A. H. Briggs, I o. the merits of this ca e, but from the disposition of the holders of patents to demand more than the fair thing, we hope this organization is strong and get something for nothing Rochester, N.Y. was the place of organization and future work.

From the Alabastine Co. that supply the Patrons of Michigan with plaster we have notice that from this time forward they will be able to promptly fill all orders for plaster. The 5,000 tons that they succeeded in getting out last fall was not enough to supply the demand and there has of necessity been a break in filling orders until the late quietly on from year to year. The could attach any more importance to spring enabled the Co. to get out more rock. With the added facilities which competent director for the survey was than if written by someone else. The will be made this year, in future the Company will be in the very best condition to meet every demand.

On the 5th and 6th of June a field trial of implements and a general exhibition of the same will be held on the fair ground of the West Michigan Agricultural Society, near the city of men directly devoted to the interests that the justice of the peace therin re-Grand Rapids. This trial and exhibit of agriculture in its highest sense, tion is under the direction of the Farmers' Club; the established repu- man. This plan would throw the thereto." When I read this portion tation for energy and liberality of this place more out of politics and it would club is a guaranty that this meeting be more likely to run on smootly, like will be worth the time and necessary expense of attendance. They don't tute. do things by halves at Grand Rapids. Farmers who have not learned this fact can do so by attending this field trial in June.

THE Ladies' Department in the Visi-TOR of May 1st was of such unusual excellence that it is expected to cover the full month. We might perhaps its sittings and discussions very inhave found room for some communications if we had found such on our table that were really desirable. But Order," is that a sentiment or item of we suppose this season of house-cleaning must excuse all contributors to this department. We hope some will find time before the first of June to provide for this page.

Too late for this number we received a communication reviewing Prof. Winehell's article to which we have given some attention. Mr. Winchell | leticent. probably cares little for criticism without it comes from what he considers is an apparently simple little questhe general public would see it. This number of sessions of next VISITOR.

## Communications.

#### Government and Agriculture.

J. T. Cobb:-It is a little encouragview on the "railroad question." Hon. Ben Perley Poore has been for nent reporters in Washington. He says in a recent number of the American Cultivator, printed in Boston,

"Our vast railroad system by which individuals control millions, has grown up within the past fifty years, and presents at the present time the great problem to be solved at the ballot box by the American people. The railway kings claim that they make presidents, secure the appoint-ment of judges of the Supreme Court, elect senators and representatives, and control State legislatures. The agricultural, the manufacturing, and the mercantile interests of the country deman trelief and protection. This, it is asserted, can be given by an act of Congress based on the Reagan bill."

He makes the following good sug gestion as a step towards reform. "While representatives are enjoying their vacations during the coming summer, it will be well for their former constituents to obtain from them pledges that they will give such a measure their hearty support. Evasions and equivocations should not be received, but a good honest promise representative who can secure a re nomination, with the exception of a few in the cities, will want farmers votes, and they should be plainly told that to obtain these they must sup-port those measures in which farmers are interested."

The open letter of W. A. Henry, a young professor of agriculture in Wisconsin, to the commissioner of agriculture, seemed to be a bold move. The professor wrote well and I see the article is much quoted. While on a visit to the Agricultural College last fall Dr. Loring told some of us that the experiments on sorghum at the Agricultural Department had been very expensive, not well conducted, and that further experiments were not needed. "Who has ever seen any good sorghum sugar?" He did no have any faith in experiments on this subject. (It did not agree with his former statements on the question.) He was down on Professor Collier and emphatically down on about all the good work his predecessor had inaugurated. This way of getting notoriety by spending time in belit ling General LeDuc is small business, and looks too much like low political work. Time and criticism seem to have caused him to change his tactics. "Oh, yes" he "always believed that sorghum was a big thing." And now he has put in a man who knows without an equal for his zealous and valuable work on this question.

nation cannot have a capable man as will successfully resist every effort to head of the Agricultural Department without giving a reason therefor". and keep him there. There are two Now, Mr. Editor, whoever "Civiliza strong reasons why some of our most tion" may be, he "knew that the readcapable men refuse to let their friends ers of the Visitor are intelli urge their names for the place. First, gent," and that they care more The uncertainty of remaining long in for the thoughts and arguments the position; second, the small salary. advanced by a correspondent than Good experiments need considerable for his name. I do not consider time for planning and completion. that my name attached to an article, There is too much politics about the place for substantial success.

The United States Geological Survey gets plenty of money and goes I am at a loss to know why our friend matter of plans and the naming of a the article, if written by A. H. Briggs referred to the National Academy of facts remain the same and the statute Science whose suggestions the government authorities adopted. The same the position taken by the VISITOR body would be amply competent to in this discussion, which our friend name a good man as commissioner of Hiller does not try to answer. agriculture.

The Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science a select body of fore referred to) "that clearly prove" would also be able to select a good the work of the Smithsonian Insti-

W. J. BEAL.

#### Wyoming Grange, 353.

It has been our pleasure to attend, by representative, the last few meetings of this Grange and although not as strong numerically as some other Granges, yet it is successful in making teresting. One feature of their program under head of "Good of the some kind is required to be given, recited, not read, by each member present. And there are often quotations of the very highest order and feared his arguments but because I choicest moral sentiments. The redetest personal, newspaper controverthe railroad company sustaining the sult of these quotations or original sies, and the readers of the VISITOR conductor and raising the question of sentiments has been to get verbal in- must be convinced before now, that the right of the State to interfere with structions in the Grange from those his articles are aimed at the individwho have heretofore been entirely

"Where does the Daw come from" his level. It he does, it is fortunate tion, but has been a theme of Tor's columns should be open for a eral Assembly of Illinois of April 15, discussion in its time for a fair discussion of all public questions 1871, fixing a maximum rate of charges communication will appear in the Grange. Let our brothers and sis-

with this little simple interrogatory and I believe correspondents should be in the charters of the various companwas that the interrogator had mistaken men and women for children of immature age. But as it has continued 1883. aging to notice the leading writers in and the works of German and French agric dural papers are taking a united scientists have entered into the dis- Discuss all Subjects that will Make Life cussion opening the great field of the respiration, transpiration, and perspimany years, one of the most promi- ration of plants, and their prob-ble or possible relations to the dew, together with the discussion of all the bearing of the "dewpoint" upon the distillation of the atmosphere, it will be found a comprehensive theme and replete with interest and instruction. We would suggest that Lecturers or Masters of Granges ask the members "Where does the dew come from?" and then see how much the first off-hand opinion is borne out by subsequent investigation. An article by Bro. I. B. Hamilton

on the duties of farmers outside of the simple question of crop raising, discussbeen read before that Grange. At some future time, when your correspondents curtail their communications we will give quotations.

#### A Response.

Mr. Editor:-I have read the articles written by our friend, Thomas J. Hiller, on the question of appeals, with interest, for I am anxious to hear a reason, or read an argument showing why the right of appeal from justice courts in civil cases for small amounts should not be abridged.

I find in his article of April 1st, a few lines addressed to your correspondent "Civilization". If the article written by me and published in the VISITOR of February 1st, had been carefully reviewed by him and an argument made showing that the position taken by me was not analogous to the position taken by the VISITOR, and that that position is untenable, then this article would not have been written. I have been taught that "an argument is an act of reasoning or ratiocination. It consists of two parts; that to be proven and that by which it is proven. It occurs to me that if our friend would exert his logical faculties to frame an "argument showing the position taken by the VISITOR to be untenable instead of personally reviewing the editor or some correspondent: The object sought in this discussion might be accomplished. In the article referred to he says: "I have very little respect for a man who writes for a paper whose readers are as intelligent as the readers of the VISI-TOR, and is ashamed to sign his own waste no time in replying therete. He evidently thought that the an-It is really too bad that our great nouncement, that he did not agree with me would settle the question almost wholly made up by quotations from the "compiled laws" of our State, is of any importance whatever. quoted, is an argument in support of

"If there were not ear marks" in the article written by our friend Hiller (beferred to, "to be" Thomas J. Hiller, "I should waste no time in replying of the article referring to that justice, I remembered the Pharisee in the parable unable. "And he spake this parable unto certain which the parable unagainst the People of the State of Illito certain which trusted in themselves that they were righteous and despised others." "I thank Thee that I am not a train of the Chicago Burlington & as other men are, etc—St Luke 18: 9, I use this method of answering our friend because this parable teaches a beautiful lesson and because quota- distance of six miles. This was at the tions are his favorite methods. Per- maximum rate of three cents per mile haps if that justice had been more orthodox, and in his study of theology had learned the lessons taught in the parable mentioned, possibly he might to pay more than 18, and the conductor thereupon attempted to eight him

have been elected to a third term. I stated in a previous article that I ual instead of the question under dispressing my views of this kind of correspondence. I believe the VISIthis coming up before the people for adjustment, and which are proper ques-

and see where they will land. When held closely to the subject they are disthis question was flist asked Wyom- cussing, and I believe the readers of ing Grange, the general supposition the VISITOR will endorse these sentiments. "CIVILIZATION."

Adrian, Lenawee county, May 7th,

## Better.

Mr. Editor:- I am beginning to think the VISITOR one of the best, as it most assuredly is one of the cheapest papers we have. It contains so much good reading on a variety of topics, and such a fund of information | no such restraint. The State, it is topics, and such a fund of information | true, has given the Board of Directors for all, whether young or old, men for all, whether young or old, men of the rail oad company "the power women or children, for those who are to establish such rates of tolls for connot, as well as those who are Grangers, that it seems it should be a welcome messenger in the households of all working people whether rich or poor. And I am pleased to notice that you

admit to its columns, articles on so great a variety of subjects. The quesed fully the transportation question have a tendency to improve the minds and was the most complete exposition and manner, the habits and customs, of reasons why farmers' interests are and build up more charitable and tolneglected in legislation, that has ever erant social relations, every thing that shall tend to "elevate the race," should have place, and be encouraged. Our people have diff-rent views in re- case.—Chicago Tribune. ga.d to the best manner to suppress the great evil of intemperance, therefore the subject should be discussed from ali standpoints, but we should be careful in discussing it, and see to it that we do so in a temperate manner. I unto himself He seeks the capital have known something of, and watched attentively the result: of the great variety of legislation on the liquor bly honest and industrious, but find question in Michigan, for nearly forty ing himself stranded and out of emyears, and must say that I have little plyment the weak elements of his nafaith in suppressing drunkeness by means of any legal enactments. The best plan I know of is to keep it out of politics entirely; and make a continued persevering effort to change the minds, habits and customs of society, so that it will be considered dishono able to use it as a beverage, at any time or place, by any person or class of persons.

Strive to create a controling sentiment that shall not only make it un-popular, but a disgrace to be seen at risk of causing a friend embarrass ment that shall not only make it unany place where any kind of intoxi- ment. Make believe newspaper cor. cants are sold as a beverage, unless the person has business there. Keep away beats in Washington. If all the monfrom all places where gamblers and liquor drinkers resort, make it lone- National debt, Columbia and Uncle some for those engaged in all such Sam would be square with the world business, and they will soon seek other and more honorable occupations.

My attention was particularly drawn to this, as well as other kindred sub- manner. Look beneath the surface, they jects, on reading the article entitled, say, to the roots of character; pay no at pen of Levi Wood of Richland, in the be all deceptive, and they must be all VISITOR of April 15th. Let u have superficial; it is what is said or done and more on the subjects alluded to in that how it is said or done, that is alone dearticle. Believe as you please, but serving of notice. On the other hand, ACT RIGHT.

Grattan, May 4th, 1883.

#### Arrangements for Salt.

Colon Grange, it was voted that the agent of said Grange should correspond with the State Executive Committee and use his influence to have arrangements made with some salt firm, for agricultural salt for the Patrons of this

If many other Granges use as much salt as Colon Grange it would seem to their own sake that they delight us in be as necessary to make arrangements for salt as for plaster, in fact, more so for we use five car loads of salt to three of plaster, and the demand is increasing largely.

Brother Patrons from other Granges, let us hear from you, in regard to this want and use of salt. Do you wish such arrangements made or do we stand alone in the matter. By moving in this direction early, all necessary plans might be completed in time for the coming fall, and for future use.

A. S. PROUT, Agt. Colon, May 7, 1883.

#### The Illinois Supreme Court Uphold the Rights of the People in the Granger Railway Cases.

A decision was rendered by the Quincy Railroad Company, tendered Neal Ruggles, a conductor of that company, 18 cents as fare for his transportation from Buda to Neponset, a prescribed by the statute of Illinois then in force. The conductor demanded 20 cents, which was the fare fixed by tor thereupon attempted to eject him from the car. For this act the conductor was prosecuted before a justice of did not wish to enter into a discussion the peace upon a charge of assault and with friend Hiller, not because I battery, and was fined \$10 and costs. The case was then carried up through its business by fixing rates of fare and transportation. A decision was fin-ally rendered in favor of the State by cussion, and I take this method of ex- its highest court. The railroad company thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, upfor the transportation of passengers on Thursday. May 17th at ten o'clock. railroads in the State was unconstitu- All Patrons are invited to attend, a ters of Subordinate Granges, grapple tions to be discussed in the Grange, the obligation of the contract contained

ies which were merged into the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad cago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company by consolidation. This court

1. That grants of immunity from legitimate governmental control are never to be presumed. On the contary, the presumptions are all the other way, and unless an exemption is clearly established the Legislature is free to act on all subjects within its general jurisdiction as public interests may seem to require. A State may limit the amount of charges by railroad companies for fares and freights unless restrained by some contract in the char-

2. That in the present case there is The State, it is veyance of persons or property as they shall from time to time by their by laws determine"; but such by-laws must not be repugnant to the Constitution and the laws of the State. If the State had not the legislative power to regulate the charges of carriers for hire the case woul: be different; that case has been settled, and the tion of temperance, and all others that amended charter which this company secured from the Legislature must be construed in the light of the established power. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois is affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice Waite. Justice H rlan concurs in the judgment but not in the opinion. Justice Blatchford did not sit in the

THERE are doubtless more deadbeats and swindlers in Washington than in any other city of its size on the face of the earth. The Washingbecause of its special advantages for his special variety of dead-ceatism. Very olten, too, he goes there tolera ture com - to the surface and he sets his wits to work to get loans that he er gets out of it, to the sorrow of his creditors. Then there is the Government dead beat forever hanging on the felloe of the wheels of Government trying to get a lien on some office or other. One of the worst Washington dead beats is he who does his dead beating on a good inherited name. The more honored and well known the name the easier the game. fathers get tired of idle sons, and reey owed by dead beats in that city were applied to the payment of the in short meter.

A Courteous Manner. -- Brusk people 'How to elevate the race," from the tention to outward appearance, to voice there are some to whom manner is everything. Each new acquaintance has to pass the ordeal of their criticism. Is he polished, courteous, graceful, dignified? Then they are ready to receive him with out further question: he bears the stamp Bro. Cobb:—At a recent meeting of of their order. Is rough, awkward or shy? Then they care not to examine the kernel that may be hidden under so unattractive a shell. Both these views are imperfect and mistaken, though each contains enough of truth to make it manners is essentially absurd. Their charm is irresistible, even to those who fancy themselves proof against them Yet it is not so much in themselves or for the promise of something better and deeper. They are signs or symbols of character, feelings, affections, thoughts, and it is to this that they owe their value and their charm.

> I STAND for the perfect freedom of the press now and forever, and want to see it frank and fearless about men and things, no matter who gets burt. Here the newspaper often does a work before which the pulpit quails and falls back. It can do and has done a peerless work in grappling with pubic and personal corruption within the last years. We need such papers and we have them. They set the great white throne of judgment up every morning against these festering evils that afflict our life.—Robert Colyer.

As a Grange increases in membership it increases in usefulness, power and force, just as the little snowball, as it rolls on down the slope, acquires momentum in its course, and developing into huge proportions until it becomes an irresistible avalanche. No ordinary power of evil can resist the good influences of a numerous mem-bership in a live, well ordered, active, vig tous Grange.

ROWING money at ten per cent to puti to business that nets about the same smuch like the Irishman's cut ting on the top of his blanket and sewing it on the bottom to make the blanket longer.

#### NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Western Pomona Grange, No. 19, will be held with Lisbon Grange No. 313, May 24th and 25th, 1883. All fourth degree members are invited to at-

JAS. G. VAN SKIVER, Sec'y.

The next meeting of Kent county Pomona Grange will be held at Whitneyville Grange hali on Wednesday, May 23d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. T. REMINGTON, Sec. Alto, Kent county, April 23, '83.

The Van Buren county Pomona Grange holds its next regular meeting in the hall of Hamilton Grange on tional and void because it impaired good and interesting time is expected.

J. E. PACKER.

The next meeting of Barry county Pomona Grange will be held at the Thornapple Grange hall Friday, May 25th, 1883, con mencing at 10 A. M. An interesting programme has been prepared for the occasion. All 4th degree members are invited to meet with us. W. H. Ottis, Sec. Hastings, April 19, 1886.

A regular session of Van Buren County Grange, will be held at Hamilton Grange hall on May seventeenth, at which the following programme will be presented: Paper, A. C. Glidden; Essay, Mrs. C. B. Charles; Essay, Orville Packer; Paper, J. C. Goold; Sheep Husbandry, Discussion led by A. W. Hayden. Open session in the afternoon to which the public is invited.

JASON WOODMAN, County Grange Lecturer.

Newaygo County Pomona Grange No. 11, will hold its next meeting at the Ashland Grange hall May 29th and 30th, with the following programs of exercises:

TUESDAY, MAY 9TH. Opening and welcome-by L. Rein-

"The best breed of hogs for our climate and market"-Oscar Blood and Theodore Taylor. Select reading-Mrs. D. D. Hoppock.

"Ancient agriculture"-Dr. John W. McNabb. "Modern improvements in agricul--Essay by Mrs. Jennie Mallery.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30TH.
"Our common schools"—W. S. Mer-Select reading—T. H. Stuart. "Economy in farming"—A. Terwil

"What crops are benefitted by the use of plaster"—Wm. Hillman.

M. W. SCOTT. Lecturer County Grange.

The next meeting of the Shiawassee Co. Pomona Grange, No. 31, will be held in Perry Grange hall in the village of Perry, Tuesday. May 29, 1883, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M, sharp. Discussions: "How can the Patrons dispose of the coming wool crop to their best interest?" "What are the best and cheapest fertilizers for the farmers to use?" For the sisters: Economy in the kitchen."

The fifth degree will be conferred on a number of candidates at the meet-LEWIS S. GOODALE.

The following is the program of the Allegan County Grange to be held May 31, 1883: Opening address by Bro. E. N. Bates

of Moline Grange.
Address, "Why are we here," by
Sister C. B. Jewett, of Allegan Grange.

Address, "Healthy homes. How to make and keep them," by Dr. M. Chase, Otsego Grange.

Address, "Prejudice an obstacle to progress," by Sister L. Drake, Plainwell Grange. well Grange.

Address, by Bro. M. Eldred, O sego drange. Good music will be a part of the regular exercises, and a good and

profitable time may be expected. The fith degree will be conferred on a large class. A. J. STARK. Secretary. Ciinton county Pomona Grange, No. 25, will hold its next regular meeting at the hall of Essex Grange,

in the village of Maple Rapids, May 23, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Subject for discussion: Is the present protective tariff of this country detrimental to the laboring people Fourth degree members are cordially invited to be present and join in discussion. There will be an evening

session for the purpose of conferring the fifth degree.
HENRY N. WEBB, Sec'y.

DeWitt, May 3, 1883.

Hillsdale county Pomona Grange, No. 10, will hold its next meeting Wednesday, June 6th, 1883, at the Fayette Grange hall, in the village of Jonesville.

PROGRAMME. Music by the choir.

Questions for discussion: Cutting, curing and storing hay. Time of cutting, manner of curing ensilage. Opened by C. B. Coryel e. Reading by Mrs. Mumford. Question.—"Which is the cause of

the greatest anxiety to parents, the training of the girls or boys." Opened by brother or sister H. M. Ward. Initiating of members. JOHN McDougal, Sec'y.

The next meeting of the Allegan county Pomona Grange, No 33, will be held at the O sego Grange hall, on May 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, where the fifth degree will be conferred. We also invite all fourth degree members of Allegan county, in good standing, to be present, and join said Grange.

Fraternally, D. S. GARDNER, Sec'y

The next meeting of Ionia County Pomona Grange will be held at the Orange Grange Hall, Tuesday, June 5, 1883, commencing at 10 A. M. continuing two days. The questions of a co-operative store in Ionia and the building of a Pomona Grange Hall upon the fair grounds at Ionia, will come before the meeting. An interesting program has been prepared for the occasion. All Patrons are invited to meet with us. E. R. WILLIAMS, Sec.

The next meeting of Kent county Grange will be held at Whitneyville Grange Hall, May 23d and the follow-Grange Han, May 23d and the following programme will be carried out:
"Cultivating and harvesting grain crops'; by H. G. Holt of Cascade.
"Making and repairing of highways,"

by E. Styles, of Paris.
"Is the crow any advantage to the farmer as an insect eater considering his mischievious habits of destroying other insectiverous birds," by M. Buell of Caledonia.

"The benefits of the Grange to the farmer's home," by Mrs. D. P. Hale. Declamation by Miss Rose Betterly, of Alpine.

It is expected that a greater portion of this program will elicit discussion that will be of value to those present and the members of the Order are generally invited to attend this meeting.

JOHN PRESTON, Lecturer. Pleasant, Kent county, May 9, 1883.

#### Beautifying Home.

[We find in the Expositor the report of cultural Society at Benton Harbor diameter, is of a deep yellow, enclosing March 10, 1883. An essay by Mr. W. A. pure white petals; these flowers be Smith and the discussion which followed, gin to open in the evening, bloom five we think will interest, and ought to never to open again. Many of the cacprofit our readers.-ED.

Home is home let it be ever so homely. Almost the entire human family has turn to the broad and plebian disc of the some particular locality designated by the simple name of home; and almost invariably our attachments and endearments for this particular spot increase and strengthen as our distance from the same is enlarged and the time of our separation is prolonged. As all planetary bodies have a center of gravity, or mo tion around which they revolve, so the human family forever radiates around the central nucleus, a home. Not only man, but many, if not all, of the lower creation, have a like instinctive attachment to the place of their nativity. There is hardly a question but our migratory birds return to us from their winter quarters at the proper time, with twitter of joy and songs of praise, to the very spot where they were reared or passed the previous season.

The various species of ruminating animals that range over the vast grassy plains of the earth have their habitation fixed in nature, from which to separate would be annihilation. In short, every zone and distinctive locality has its peculiar adaptability to the various forms of animal and vegetable life. The fishes of the sea have their abiding places, and no locality is more positively known among fishermen than the home of cod, the herring, the salmon, and even the whale. The love of home, therefore, is not confined to the human race but

ranges through the entire animal and vegetable creation. Among mankind the love of home is almost universal. The aborigines of this country, although roving and migratory in their character, have yet a strong and tender attachment to the home of their childhood and graves of their ancestors. I have known a poor old blind woman of the Wyandotte tribe to travel nearly a thousand miles on foot, to see, if only in imagination, the place and scenes of her old home on the banks of the Sandusky. It is somewhat peculiar, yet not at all strange, that people having been reared and living in a wild, mountainous, rugged barren wild, mountainous, rugged barren country, have a much stronger home attachment than those situated and living under much more favorable circumstances. In our own country the pioneers are among the most generous and liberal of our race. Their associations are mainly with the wild and majestic beauties of nature, free from the little petty strifes, intrigues and decepof a shop-keeping community. Artificial ornamentation with them has but little thought. Nature adorns their rude homes and cheers them in their rugged pathway of lite decoration, as well as art, is a growth: not always the result of civilization and refinement,

for the native savage of the western plains is often loaded down with the various trinkets (eagle's feathers, jaw bones and elk horns) of his rude decorative art, and according to his status or advancement in civilization, I think he exhibits fully as much good taste as many of our shining lights, in church and state. After one or two generations of mankind have passed away and left the country comparatively stripped of its beauties, it becomes a matter of the ut-most importance for the people to adopt some plan by which the original harmony of the same may be id part restored. In no way can this be so effectively done as in the adornment of the highways and our respective homes. In this work a large expenditure of means and labor is not required. A small beginning, with a steady addition, here and there, will soon make itself seen and felt by all around. In a rural district a large, stately mansion, without than a neat little cottage well and tastefully surrounded with lawn shrubbery and flowers. The one is the result and idea of money, the other of taste. No color has a more lively and beautifying appearance than green. It ever reminds us of the joyful and innocent days of

take the place of flowers. Here we are only supplying or restoring what has been destroyed in the development of the country. Nature has been lavish and profuse in her floral arrangements, hardly a rod or foot of the earth's surface where vegetation grows but is set to flowers, and millions upon millions blossom and decay where no human eye ever beholds them.

mate nature on land would perish inside

therefore, not only beautifying, but use-

"Through every zone, through every land, They greet the eye, they fill the air With perfume sweet. From ocean strand, from mountain top, From hill and glen and desert brown They lead the wandering home to God."

In this work we need but imitate the beautiful in nature. Every city of any pretentions now has its parks where the harmonious beauty in nature is exhibited side by side with the lavish profusion of her art and the uncouth squalor of her poverty. Nowhere in nature do we find greater contrast between the comliness of form and the richness and grandeur of color in the same growth or plant, than in the strictly floral department. The cactus family, of which about sixty species have been described, are a peculiar illustration of this fact. In their native state they flourish in the most come enthusiastic, earnest and ambi-sterile and rocky soil, in warm latitudes, tious, which alone will bring success, and are natives of this country. Their stems will creep along the surface of tide of improved stock breeding. Stock the ground, or grow erect in angular or of some kind is essential to successful columnar form as much as 60 feet high, farming, and improved stock brings mostly leafless but covered with spines, bristles and hooks; the rugged and uncouth storing up and retaining large ty to the farm .- Western Agriculturist. quantities of moisture which in a time of drouth is eagerly devoured by the ruminants of the country; and from the direct surface of their shapeless stems the flowering buds make their appearance. These flowers vary in size, shape and color, being pure white, deep scar-let or purple. The cactus melocactur, the great melon thistle or Turk's cap grows from the crevices of rocks in the

pared it to a hedgehog. The cactus grandiflorus grows in a columnar shape with branches, and is noted for the beauty, size and delicious scent of its or six hours, and close before morning tus family are much improved by cultivation. The aesthetic mind may vet sunflower for its ideal of beauty, as the much depends upon skill and taste, and as woman has more patience and taste than man, it is a work in which she may and should excel, and as a change from her indoor habits of life, would add beauty health and strength to her sys-Without the direct light and heat tem. of the sun the rose would not blush nor the lily bloom.

On motion of Mr. Mead, a vote of thanks was given Mr. Smith for the interesting paper.

Mr. Mead thought that the poorer and more sterile the place the more those who had wrought out homes under these adverse circumstances would love them. Mr. W. A. Brown said he enjoyed the

essay very much. Home should be a place where the young could be taught a taste for fine art, and a love for the beautiful; that many had a natural taste for some special art, and home should be a place where it could be educated and brought out.

Mr. Knisely asked if it was really a fact that those who live in rough and rocky lands love their homes more than those who live under sunnier skies, and lately read of many New England towns where the young left home almost altogether and sought fairer climes and more fertile soil.

Mr. Smith thought it was because New England was full, over stocked, and the young were obliged to go elsewhere, but believed it was a fact that there was a fascination in the bold, grand scenery of the mountain home which never was lost or overcome.

Br. Brown said the remarks of the gentlemen had brought to mind thoughts of his early home, and he had often thought of the beautiful mountain near it, from whose lofty summit a picture of surpassing loveliness ever lay spread out; it was a scene never to be forgotten, and in later years he had loved

to recall it. Mr. Nowden: We should educate by fixing up nice homes, make them attractive with flowers, music, literature; the beautiful things of art and nature should be combined. Would plant trees along the highway in straight rows, but would not conform to any set rules for planting

in the grounds about the house.

Mr. Whitehead said our education did much toward forming our tastes. The Pennsylvania farmer puts bay windows in his barns. The man of the far west lived in his dug-out, perhaps, because he was obliged to. We find many wandering tribes, who have no home, nor any love of home, because they have not been so educated. The Swede brings with him a bottle of earth that, while thousands of miles away, he may still have some of his mother earth with him. Think we devote too much time and energy to laying up the mighty dollar and neglect things of far more conse

Mr. Thaver said the subject under discussion was one on which much might along the roadside, where those passing could enjoy them, were as much public benefactors as he who makes two blades

of grass grow where only one had grown.

Mr. Brown thought it often the case that the humble cottage, surrounded by beautiful flowers, shrubs and trees, was far more pleasing than the stately any accompanying adornments, is far less an object of beauty and admiration piece of art. Thought, perhaps, none of us did what we might or, perhaps, what we wished in the way of beautifying our homes.

#### Bringing Shrubs Into Shape.

Before the buds start this spring is our youth. In summer it is the universal the time to impart a symmetrical form garb of nature, without which all animon to allow them to assume any struggling or distorted form that a naturally crooked growth may give of two years. It gives strength, health and vigor to the age; in summer protecting and shielding it from the glaring them, added to any one-sided tendency occasioned by imperfect growth in heat and light of the sun, in winter from the strong reflected light of the snow and ice. Our evergreen shrubbery is, the nursery ron before setting out. Some of the finest shrubs, like Japan quincy and forsythia have this strugful.

Next to green shrubbery in the ornamentation of our homes, nothing, could pact and even form. In order to a campact and even form. vent a check to their vigor. cut back the branches which are too long, before the buds open. If much out of shape this work may be done in two or three success ve years. Avoid the stiffness sometimes resulting trom shearing, and allow a natural and graceful outline. Nearly every place, new or old, may be improved by setting out orna-mental shrubs of which they are now deficient, provided the space they are to occupy is not already crowded, and without encroaching on desired breadths of clear lawn. A few kinds may be named which are among the fines ornamentals: Deutzia gracilis, or crenata, weigela, viburnum plicatum, spiræa prunfolia, Persian lilac, prunus triloba, purple barberry, silver bell, hydrangea, and the hardy azaleas and hardy rhododendrons. The strong growing roses are not to be omitted, provided they can have a good breadth of mellow, rich soil.—Country Gentleman.

> A GOOD sign of the times is that so many young men in starting to farm adopt improved stock, and they beand all the more certain on the high the best profit, quickest returns, and gives a charm of prosperity and digni-

A NEW YORK farmer declares that an acre of the Hubbard squash will fatten more hogs than the corn that can be raised on the same ground. He has gathered from six to eight tons from an acre.

grows from the crevices of rocks in the hottest and dryest parts of America, so fantastic in form that Pinnacus com-

#### Farmers and Politics.

In many of the Farmer's Clube queswhich seems quite to the point:

"I am reminded of how often I have country, politicians in guise of law-

capable of taking care of ourselves, and how soon they will sneer at you. power. Farmers are somewhat to blame for the acts of congress in ig noring our rights. They were so taught in the old countries being placed in servitude, and I thank God that in my day the farmers are proposing to relieve themselves from this serfdom; that they are coming to stand up for their rights. (Appra se). I know pretty well how the machine is run. They will come here and compliment you just as long as they can get your votes, and no longer."

#### What Farmers Talk About.

At the farmers' clubs nowadays the discussions are not confined entirely to the details of practica! farm work, though these of course, are not lost sight of For instance, here are the questions lately treated by essayists, and then discussed by members. of a New England farmers' club: 'How can farmers best improve their social and political standing?" "Pleasure and profit of farming." it for the best interest of farmers to have a protective tariff? "Money at interest compared to investments and improvements on the farm." "Failures of farmers due to their credulity in adopting new crops and new methods which are mere humbugs." "Are the rights of farmers in their lands sufficiently protected by law?" it pay a farmer to build silos?" To become citizens in the highest sense, and to be capable of holding any position of the highest trust and responsibility is becoming the ambition of the farmers of to-day. It is of no use for taem to be eternally complaining of the evils of legisltaion and the laxiity of laws so long as the farmers themselves take so little intelligent part in legislative affairs

#### Requisites to Success With Onions.

Onions differ from most other crops in not requiring a rotation. In some places the land has been in onions annually for half a century. If the crop is be said. The houses where we spend to be grown for the first time, newly appeal with all due diligence to a debe said. The houses where we spend our lives and where our minds to a great cleared land is best, and next to that, soil of the court or board to which the house which be best, and next to that, soil of the court or board to which the means of great interextent are moulded, were of great inter-est to us; believed the one who built a good, deep, rich loam, is essential, as is judgment be rendered against him in est to us; believed the one who built a beautiful home, or who planted flowers heavy manuring. Fifty loads of stable such court or upon the award of the manure to the acre are an ordinary manuring and may be supplemented by ashes, bone, flour, or guano, as a top dressing. The seeds should be sown very early; should be of the previous year's growth, and from a reliable raiser. The rows are a foot apart, leaving every seventh for a path, and from three to six pounds of seed are sown to the acre. On land not before in onions, thin sowing is better than thick. After sowing roll the surface. Some sow an ounce or two of radish seed with every pound of onion seed. The radishes come up in a few days and mark the rows so that a handcultivator or push-hoe can be run close to the rows even before the onions are up.

#### New York's Greatness.

New York State has a tenth of ail the American people, an eighth of all the whites, and nearly a fourth of all first manufacturing State in the Union, paying more than a fifth of the total wages. Its manufactures aggregate nearly \$1,000,000. It still leads in ship building, and owns a third of our marine. It holds a third of the registered national bonds. It produces a sixth of the agricultural instruments, one sixth of all the bakery products, onehalf of the men's clothing and twothirds of the women's clothing, onefifth of the foundry and machine shop products, one-fifth of the furniture one-third of the hosiery and knit goods, a quarter of the jewelry, half of metics, one third of the books and periodicals, one-quarter of the soap and candles, one-half of the refined sugar and molasses, one-sixth of the chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, and one-half of the cigars.

#### Wire Worms.

A correspondent of The Country Gentleman says: "Being troubled with wire worms one year I was advised to soak my seed in a solution of copperas and saltpetre, using one-fourth of a pound after be fixed for trials of like case in each to a bushel of ears of common justices' courts except per diem of areight-rowed corn. The result was that my seed all grew, and I lost none by the wire, and I never saw corn have. so dark and vigorous a color before. Since then, I always soak my seed twelve hours before being shelled. Some farmers exterminate them by hunting them out in the hill and killed by hired help.

#### The Justice Court Appeal Bill.

[Reported without amendment by a meeting of the Berrien County Horti- deauty, size and dencious scent of its flowers. The calyx, nearly one foot in breed of sheep, fruit culture or fall ered printed, and re-re-erred to the feeding are being considered. At one Committee on the Judiciary, March of these meetings lately in discussing the subject of farmers as politicians, a peal and final disposition of certain prominent member spoke as follows, civil cases brought into Justices' Courts in this State.]

SECTION 1.—The People of the State heard in this city and the surrounding of Michigan enact, That in all civil cases hereafter brought into justices yers or professional men deliver politi- courts in this State, where the judgsunflower for its ideal of beauty, as the ancient fire worshippers turned to the glowing face of the sun as their god of gods. In this department of decoration country. Your place in life is an hon- grieved thereby, shall not take any aporable one. You are the back one of the country. Cincinnatus was taken circuit court, neither shall such case circuit court, neither shall such case from the plow,' and all his and that. be taken up by certiorari, but such They will come to your house, sit party may appeal therefrom and have down to your table and eat like heath- such cause transferred for retrial to ens. They will brag of your wife's any justice of the peace of the same cooking, kiss the baby, (laughter) and township in which said cause was tell you what a nice set of people you tried, or in case there shall be no oth are, etc. They go off and when electer justice in such towns ip then to tion comes you vote for them. You some justice of the peace of an adjoinsuggest even that we agriculturists are capable of taking care of ourselves, he may elect that such cause shall be referred to three arbitrators, residents I never had one of these men at my of the township in which such case house, or met him in public, who was tried, such arbitrators to be choswould not talk himself hoarse, and en as follows: The plaintiff shall seuntil you are tired telling you what lect one, and the defendant shall select 'we' will do if you will give us the one, and the two thus chosen shall appoint a third. In ca e either party to such suit refuses to select such arbitrator, the justice before whom such case was tried shall appoint such arbitrator. In case the parties to such suit cannot agree upon any justice of the peace before whom to have such re-trial, then such case shall be retired by arbitrators to be chosen as hereinbefore provided, and the judgment rendered upon such retrial, or the judgment rendered upon the award of such arbitrators shall be final and conclusive upon such matter, and no appeal or special appeal shall be taken or allowed therefrom, neither shall such judgment be removed by certiorari to

any other court. Sec. 2—The party appealing under the provisions of the preceding section shall, within five days after the rendition of the judgment, present to the justice an affidavit made by himself, his agent or attorney, before any per son authorized to administer oaths, stating that such judgment is not in accordance with the just rights of such party as the person making such affidavit verily believes, and in case there shall be any object on to the process, pleadings, or other proceedings, and the decision of the justice thereon which would not be allowed to be made on the trial of the appeal, the same may be set forth specifically in the affi avit.

SEC. 3.—The party appealing under the provisions of section one, shall also within five days after the rendition of the judgment, deliver to the justice a bond for recognizance to the adverse party in conformity to the following provisions:

First, It shall be a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not less than double the amount of the judgment, excluding costs;

Second, It shall recite the judgment so far as to exhibit the names of the parties, the character in which they prosecuted or defended before the justice, the amount recovered, and the

name of the justice;
Third, It shall contain a condition that the appellant will prosecute his board of arbitrators he will pay the amount of such judgment including all costs with interest thereon;

Fourth, It shall be executed by the appellant with one or more sufficient sureties, or by two or more sufficient sureties without the appellant; such bonds or recognizances may be taken by the justice by whom the judgment was rendered, or by any other justice of the peace of the same township or

city.
SEC. 4.—Within ten days after appeal s all be duly filed, the justice shall file his return of such cause with the justice before whom such retrial is to be held or with a member of a board of arbitrators appointed for such pur-

SEC. 5.—In the retrial of such cause by the justice or board of arbitrators, the justice of the peace or the board of arbitrators shall, in all cases except the city or urban people. It is the to and be governed by laws now in second agricultural state, or only secforce, or which may hereafter be enas herein otherwise provided conform ond to Illinois in farm produc s, lead- acted for the regulation and conforce, or which may hereafter be ening Ohio \$20,000,000. New York farms trol of courts held by justices of the peace. The arbitrators herein provided shall receive the sum of one the second barley State, the third oats vided shall receive the sum of one and rye State, the first buckwheat and hay State, and it raises one-fifth of all the land that state, and four-fifths of all the the potatoes and four-fifths of all the and such fees for issuing subprenas hops. It raises one-sixth of all the and other process, and swearing witfruit, one-third of all the cheese, onevided by la v, for justices of the peace

in like cases. SEC. 6.—The arbitrators shall have the same powers in issuing process, compelling the attendance of witness es, adjour ing trom time to time, determining upon the questions of competency and relevancy of testimony, and in all other matters pertaining to the trial of such causes as are now conferred upon justises of the peace in like cases: such arbitrators shall within four days after the trial of such cause, file their award together with the papers in such case, with the justice before whom such case was first the millinery and lace goods, two-thirds of the pianos, one-half of the paints, half of the perfumery and costors, and the justice of the peace shall within two days thereafter render judgment thereon in accordance with the determination of such award, and shall thereafter have the same control of such judgment as he would have had if said cause had been tried before him.

SES. 7.—The costs and fees in the retrial before a justice of the peace, or before the boar of arbitrators shall be the same as now provided by law in justices' courts, and the taxable costs in such retrial shall not exceed the amount now fixed or which may herejustices' courts except per diem of arbitration.

SEC. 8.-When costs are awarded to the appellant in the retrial of such cause the fees and costr paid by him to the justice on the appeal of such case shall be awarded to him in addition to his costs in such retrial: Provided, however. That the total taxable costs ing them by hand; but this is slow and. of both trials shall in no case exceed tedious work and is liable to be slight- the sum of twenty dollars, when costs

retrial the costs, if any, which he ought to have received in the first trial, shall be awarded to him in addition to his costs in such retri l: Provided, however, That the total taxable costs of both trials shall in no case exceed twenty dollars. The word township, whenever it occurs in this act, shall be construed to include wards and districts in cities.

SEC. 9 .- All acts or parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repeated.

#### Congressional Lobbyist.

A Washington correspondent writes thus to Justice: A great deal has been said and written about civil service reform, and a great ado is made about subjecting the clerks holding minor positions and performing merely clerical duties, to competitive examinations, as though that was the panacea for all the ills of the body politic.

That is like trying to purify the main stream while its sources or springs are left foul and impure. It has long been known to observing persons that the Departments are mainly hospitals for broken down politicians-Senators and Members who have voted for party measures, and, failing to secure a renomination, or re-election, must therefore be provided for by an appointment as the heads o Departments or Bureaus, or given a place elsewhere. How extensive this practice exists may be judged by the following, from a Sunday paper here:

Of the one hundred and forty Members retired from the ast Congress, one hundred are applicants for a Federal appointment. One of the 'lame-duck' Members, in eloquently pleading for a place, said, "I must have a place; I cannot earn my living without one."

Twenty year's experience and observation here has shown me that the most inefficient, if not the most corrupt, heads of departments and Bureaus have been this very class of men. I might specify cases, but it is unnecessary. Moreover, this is generally the class of officials who make the decisions in favor of the railroads and other monopolies, as against the rights and interests of the public.

A very large proportion of the Senators and Members who fail to get returned, or to secure appointments, of late years settle here at the National Capital, and hang out their shingles as attorneys, which means professional ett is getting on," said she. "She needs lobyists. These men, under the rules of the House and Senate, have the run of the floor during sessions, and hence possess unusual facilities for their work. Nearly every scheme of any importance before Congress is represented by from one to a half dozen of these ex-Members and Senators, many of whom are living here in splendid style, having fine residences in the "West End," which is the court part of the city, where near ly all the Senators and Cabinet officers and most of the Members, reside or have rooms, and where, of course, it is convenient to work up their jobs and schemes, sometimes in private confab, and at others over their dinners, wines, cards, etc. It is there that the real legislation in reference to all such m tters is mapped out and "No.o," hesitated Mrs. Hewett. A look agreed upon, the proceedings in the two houses being merely the formal gled crossed her face.

part of the work. Another instructive observation is, them by the monopolies and great cor- ungrateful, but indeed, I-I cannot bear porations, have to leave, these concerns generally take them in, or otherwise provide a good place for them.

Senator and Members are retained as seemed to feel it so except-" counsel and attorneys for the railroad compaties and other corporations— of her lips, thinking of the red brick not unfrequently leaving their duties house on the hill and of its owner. in the Senate or House, to appear for them, not only in the Supreme Court, but also in the courts elsewhere. Is it any wonder that, ander such a state of affairs, these corporations control the leg slation of the country in Congress as well as in the State Legislatures? What else can be expected?
It strikes me that if this state of af-

fairs is ever to be remedied in any other manner than by revolution and bloodshed, it must be by a civil service "Oh, yes! I've all the work I can reform, commencing with the President and coming all the way down through Congress and the Departments. How that is to be accomplished is too big a question to be discussed in a brief newspaper article; necessity of some kind of a remedy, and that soon, too.

#### Ticks.

There is an insect called the tick. Its peculiar trait is catching on and holding on. It is almost unnecessary to say that their traits are suggestive of the politician. The tick usually inbabits the rural district and lives on the public. If a person should he down under a

shady tree in the summer time, half a dozen famished ticks fasten on him and refuse to let go under any circumstances. Unless they are removed at once by some strong power, they bury their heads into the quivering flesh of the victim, and continue in office from term to term. If they are ultimately wrenched from their positions, they immediately catch hold and hang on some fresh place. It has sometimes hap-pened that a tick is detached by force from the body politic, in which case he usually carries enough off in his mouth to last him for some time. When the tick first comes into office, he is in very poor condition, but as his victim groans he also grows, until he becomes so very much expanded that one might infer that he would drop off, but he never does. The leech, to his credit be it said, drops off when he has gorged himself, but the tick never gorges himself. Nobody has ever known of a professional politician having enough. He is perfeetly willing to die in harness. When an ox or a cow acquires too many ticks, the poor animal gets weak, thin and exhausted. So when the officeholders are unusually hard to fill up, the tax payers become weak and the treasury exhaust-

THE British government declares its purpose to relax no effort to bring the plotters of dynamite destruction to a speedy punishment.

ed .- Texas Siftings.

IT is pleasant to know that the big bridge between New York and Brookare awarded to the appellee upon such | lyn is a suspension and not a failure. | vitude is near. - Victor Hugo.

#### Her Way.

"I don't see, for my part, why the Lord allows such people to have the handling of so much," said Mrs. Trewin, with a snap of her black eyes across the breakfast table! "it's a great trial to my feelings.

"What?" asked the doctor rather ab sently.

"Dr. Trewin," vociferated the lady, 'you don't mean to tell me that you haven't heard a word of all I've been saying !

A little anxious smile flitted across the doctor's countenance.

"I think, my love," said he, "you were speaking of Miss Deborah Bither. "I should say I was," responded his wife with a spice of grim pleasantry in

"I told you that when I called on her yesterday with a subscription paper for the Hewetts, who, if you will remember, were burned out last month, and are in very straitened circumstances, she rejused to put her name down for a cent. She's money enough to buy out the whole of us, Deborah Bither has, and no chick or child to take it when she's gone. And I think it should stand her in hand to make righteous disposal of it while she can; shouldn't you?"

Dr. Trewin maintained a discreet silence. He swallowed his coffee and left the table; and presently his wife viewed his departing figure through the elms, as he took his way toward the village office.

"He's the strangest man," said she, when she had brought her work-basket to the breezy keeping room window; "a body never can tell what he does or what he doesn't think. But I'm sure he can't but see that Deborah Bither is the closest fisted old maid that ever

Her gaze wandered out through the window and up to the great red-brick house on the hill. There were broad acres on all sides of it; uplands and orchards, just now giving promise of an abundant harvest. It was the finest estate in the county, and Miss Deborah Bither was the mistress of it all.

The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," murmured Mrs. Trewin, breaking her thread with a jerk. "Deborah Bither ought to remember that. It goes against my grain to see anybody so stingy."

She sewed steadily for about an hour, and then, folding away her work, she put on her bonnet and shawl. "I'll go down and see how Mrs. Hew-

sympathy and help if ever anybody She walked rapidly down the street until she reached the little low house into which the Hewitts had moved with the remnant of their household goods that they had saved from the flames. Through an open window came the busy hum of a sewing machine, which ceased

as she entered the door, and Mrs. Hewett came forward to greet her.
"And how are you getting along?" asked Mrs. Trewin, settling her portly form in a rocking chair.

"Oh, nicely now, thank you," was the quick response. "I was out with a subscription paper

for you, yesterday," continued Mrs. Trewin. "Has Deacon Gregory brought in which perplexity and pain were min-gled crossed her face. "I am sorry to have given you so much trouble; I think

to a beggar. "Tut, tut!" exclaimed the doctor's wife. 'To my mind, it should be a duty So, too, as the papers show, from and a privilege to help a neighbor who time to time, many of the influential has been unfortunate; and everybody stopped with a shrug and a grim closing

> "I am sure we shall get along now," reiterated Mrs. Hewett, hopefully, apparently not noticing the break in her visitor's remark.

> "I wish you may, truly," answered Mrs. Trewin. She looked an interrogation point at the bright new sewing machine by the window, with the heap of unmade clothing near it. Mrs. Hewett saw the glance and answered it with

> do now; and the machine is a perfect godsend. I'm to pay for it when I can."

"Why-what-where did you get it?" asked Mrs. Trewin.

"Let me tell you," the little woman smilingly said. "Yesterday, only yesterbut I think enough has een said to but I think enough has een said to convince all thoughtful men of the day, it seemed to me that I must give up. I rebelled, oh, so fiercely, against the harshness with which I thought God had treated me and mine. At this dark hour who should come in but Miss Bither. She had just heard of our-necessities. She stayed an hour or more, and you can't think how she cheered me up. It was she who sent the machine, Mrs. Trewin; and besides giving me all her own sewing to do, she will get shop work for me from town. She has given John work on her farm for the summer; and we're all so happy, and relieved and everything! and you won't think us ungrateful if we do not accept the-the subscription, and we can get along without it. Here Mrs. Hewitt broke down entirely, her blue eyes swimming in tears.

Then the better quality of Mrs. Trewin's heart came uppermost. She drew the little woman's head down upon her breast and soothed her as a mother might a child.

"I've got back all faith in God-and man," said Mrs. Hewett, smiling through her tears, "and I never mean to let go my hold on it again." "Amen!" ejaculated Mrs. Trewin."

At the dinner table she related to the doctor the sum and substance of Mrs. Hewett's recital.

"I am sorry I misjudged Deborah, and I intend to tell her so," said she. "But she might have said she meant to help them. And why can't she do things like other people?"

Dr. Trewin pared a potato in si-"I suppose it's her way," continued

his wife musingly. "It's a very good way," said the doctor. — Ada Carleton, in Sunday school

Lots of people are preparing them-selves for the next who havn't begun to make themselves fit to live in the present world.

MANKIND is altogether too previous.

FRIEND, beware of fair maidens! when their tenderness begins, our ser-

## Communications.

#### THE DRUNKARD'S LONE CHILD.

Lonely and sad to-night I do roam, Not even a kindred, not even a home; Tired and weary I onward pursue, Striving but vainly for something to do.

Only an orphan, helpless and poor, Seeking a shelter at door after door, Urging, so pitiful, to earn my own bread, Since father and mother now rest with the

Once I was happy, and, like you to-night, I laughed with the gayest my heart was so

light.
But the demon Old Alcohol, came to our door, And that is the reason I am homeless and poor. My story is long, it is sad, but it's true, Perhaps God will help me to tell it to Who knows but 'twill save some soul from the

Of bitter intemp'rance and maddening drink? My father and mother first in London did meet, My mother had always looked pretty and neat,

And father, he too looked the gentleman fine, Before he had tasted the bright, sparkling They loved one another and soon they were

Their station in life was one high and well-Comforts and plenty abounded in store

Their door was e'er open to comfort God's poor. Alas! the scene changes, and how sad to se The great calamity that fell upon me!

Twelve years have passed since first they were And to-night I'm on the street begging for

One night my poor father so delirious did rave He shook my poor mother and no help could save; I saw she was dying, and loudly did cry, But help seemed so far off, and no one came

I ran for some water, and bathed her poo head, But ere I had finished, she sighed, and was

dead;
My father, who always was kind without rum,
Was doomed to the gallows, and there he hung. Aged ten, I am left alone, and most wild, An orphan, but only a poor drunkard's child, Oh! mother. could we but join our prayers

to-night, As we were accustomed when home was bright!

O pause, gay companions, nor revel in drink, Now in life's bright morning, arouse you and think. Ere manhood is gone- and oh! at what cost Your life, it is blasted, your soul, it is lost! O, would I could warn you by using the pen, To strive to live nobler, nor enter again The brilliant saloon, which looks cosy and

But soon you're a beggar, cast into the street God blight it! and curse it! nor leave it to reign,
To cause the poor children such sorrow and

pain!
They tell me we live in the land of the free. It certainly did not seem so to mother and me Look at the stately and palacelike dwellings That line with their grandeur the pathway

I fancy the comfort and warmth of the hearth-The plenteous board with the wine and the

I see the heads bowed with a reverent mean ing, A blessing is breathed o'er the beautiful fare. Will it rise to the ear of the Pitiful Father, Or die of the cold, like the vagabond's prayer?

#### A Salutatory Address.

[The following is a copy of the salutatory address delivered by Bro. Hiram Andrews Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters.

Could I look into the future and foresee what the final result and end of all things would be, then I could portray to you the future work of the Grange. We often, and I may say are continually wishing that we could fore tel what the future will bring to pass. But an allwise Providence has so arranged all things that we can know nething of the future. The past and the present is all we know to a certainty. Yet m n is endowed with certain faculties. Among them are his reasoning powers by which he can reason from e-use to effect and thereby approximate the future result of his plans. The question, "The future work of the Grange" implies one fact, that is that there is a Grange in existenc . Now in order to approximate correct conclusions as to what the future work of the Grange will be, we must know what a Grange is and what its purposes are. Then, knowing the origin, objects, and purposes, of its organization we can reason from cause to effect, and arrive at some conclusions of its future.

The word "Grange" is of English origin and originally meant to farm, but in modern history is applied to or means a farm. The Order of P. of H. was formed and organized in 1867, at Washington, D. C., by the farmers of the U. S., and the name "Grange" was adopted, as it represents the farm.

The aims, objects and purposes of the organization of the Grange, are not for selfishness, or for selfish aggrandizement nor to antagonize other interests, but to educate each other to a higher manhood and womanhood, improve the attractions of home, cultivate stronger attachments for our pursuit, educate to accomplish better results, and become conversant with all questions of political economy, and the affairs of government, to learn how to co-operate in all things pertaining to our interests and the general welfare, so as to accomplish the greatest good to the greatest numbers.

The subject does not require, nor is it my purpose to enter into, an elaborate history of the great work and good that has already been accomplished by the organization, both pay a year's expense ahead. On the est on the cost of the sheep or the valfinancially and in educating the farmfirst of January you have secured all ue of the pasture, grain and hay it takes of that organized plan of operations by the evening of April 12, at Bath, Clin-

has already accomplished to endeavor to point out some of the future work

of the Grange. First, The farmer should be so educated as to add dignity to labor. The farmers and their children should be educated to feel, realize, and know that the labor performed in raising and producing agricultural products, is the most dignified and honorable of all employments. Would he who created and holds all things in his hands, have assigned man to anything undignified? Instead of man being left idle and inactive, the creator in his infinite wisdom and goodness assigned him to a higher dignity and greater usefulness than to be idle and useless up on the earth. Hence labor then must have been dignified, and is it less dignified now? Only so in our imagination. Our family, habits, early training, education and prejudices may have inculcated in our minds, the notion that labor is undignified. But imagination is not proof, prejudice is not argument. Habits or opinions conceived in error, however honestly formed or firmly fixed, remain errors nevertheless, and cannot change the fitted. fact that labor is dignified. Indeed our prosperity and well-being, yea, our very existence depends upon labor for without labor all would perish. Labor produces the happiness, prosp rity and welfare of the people. Any element or cause that can produce and distribute such blessings as these so universally and so bountifully is no ble, elevating, and of high rank, and therefore dignified. A professor of religion may prove to be a hypocrite, yet true religion remains pure. So with labor it bears the same dignity now that was given it in the beginning and we by our acts, examples and precepts are to make it more dignified and remove the erroneous idea that it is undignified. One of the noble characteristics of man is that he earns his bread with dignity by the sweat of his face. It is known to be a christian virtue of woman that she dignifies the labor of her own household. Through the lack of the right kind of education, labor among the agricultural class to a considerable extent is degrading, and it should be the work of the Grange to correct this erroneous idea by early education and training of the children of the farmer

by example, precept and influence. Second, Another very important work of the Grange is to educate the farmer and the laboring classes of the people in political economy. . The history of our civil government for the past few years fully demonstrates the importance and even the necessity of the people being better educated in these branches. An honest and wise management of governmental affairs by a general diffusion of knowledge that makes him wealthy, but what he upon political subjects. Zarmers cerbefore the Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, held at the hall of Davisburg Grange, April 10th, 1883.] better knowl dge of the affairs of our government and a clearer understandas well as a more earnest desire to discharge in a more worthy manner the obligations they impose. To secure this we must strive to become better educated and more enlightened. Vote for honest men not party. Men whom we have every reason to believe will use their influence for the passage of such laws as will favorably effect and protect all classes. Our future prosperity depends upon our education and a judicious use of the ballot. The poet

> "There is a weapon surer set, And better than the bayonet, A weapon that comes down as still, As snowflakes fall upon the sod; And executes the freeman's will As lightening doth the will of God. And from its force no bolts or locks Can shield, it is the ballot box."

It is an old adage and a true one, that if you want any thing well done you must do it yourself. So if the farmer wants laws that will protect his interest he must make them. When you employ a lawyer, the first iff I ws should be made just and equi- which constitutes his ability, acquired thing he looks after is his fee, and if you employ lawyers to frame your laws you need not complain if they are so made that he gets his fee before you know the law. The farmer needs this colitical education, and the Grange should assist him to obtain it.

Third, there is a large field for work | honor. financially in the Grange. I have always been reasonably successful in the financial management of my own private affairs, but I must acknowledge myself entirely incompetent to even point out the way for a successful financial course for the Grange to pursue. Yet I will make a few suggestions which in my experience have proved successful. We have already learned much through the Grange, and yet there is a large field for future work. It is both wise and economical to adopt the ready pay system. That is, buy nothing in the of 300 sheep, he shears them and finds portunities. ordinary expense of the farm or household that you cannot pay for when the making 1,800 pounds. He sells it at culties and obstacles, they may be conpurchase is made. If debts are contracted they should be for property time to pay for itself. Never pledge can do. While the fact is he does not them to a better advantage the income of the farm until you know

much money you will have to use the or otherwise. The facts are that he privileges on account of caste or social located about nine miles northeast tion in disposing of what he raises, the greatest profit, and what system and what their produce is worth in the tance from good markets, the climate, ways support home industry and in- The Grange by its co operative institutions when they do not demand fluence and example should assist the more than a just and equitable com farmer to obtain a more thorough

out in the sun and rain, and at the end he has kept himself in a worry and fret all the time he was usi g it.

Farmer B buys a reaper just like A's. He is a careful systematic farmer. He carefully looks his machine over before he takes it into the field. Then runs it carefully and steadil, ,watching every part and sees that it is kept in good order. At night looks it over and sees that all is right for the next day. Thus by system and steady labor he accomplishes as much as A, yes, even more in the same time. All in a quiet easy way, and his reaper will last from seven to ten years. These are extreme cases, but they will serve to illustrate the financial benefits to be derived from care and system in saves. There is plenty of work for the farming, which may assist in finan. of political economy a d the affairs of farmer.

Fourth. The benefits that may be derived from the future work of the Grange in educating the farmer and his family in all the various branches of industry connected with the interest of the agriculturist is of far more farmer, who is directly interested, and inventions with untiring perseverence he should be educated to fill positions which are of great benefit to mankind. of trust, or any office in our govern-

The farmer needs more education financially. He should become conof producing any given article. What it costs to raise a bushel of wheat, oats, corn, or to make a pound of beef or they average six pounds per head, know whether he has made money or The success and prosperity of a nation

causes, your income has been light, the result. The farmer needs to un Great Britain. you can so arrange your expenses for derstand better the actual cost of the

pensation, for thereby you assist the knowledge of his occupation. Our laborer and the manufacturer and children need education in the right create a home market for the produce direction. Few of us are aware of the of the farm, and all are mutually bene- lasting effect of early education and training on the character of our boys Work on the farm should be system- and girls. "Tis education forms the atized so as to accomplish as much as common mind just as the twig is bent possible with the help at your com- the tree's inclined. If you want your mand, having a place for everything, sons and daughters to love and honor and everything in its place. Tools rural life, you must bend the twig keep clean and bright, ready for use. in the right direction. I will not do All branches of industry connected to send them to college wan the idea with farming need more education, instilled in their minds it m infancy more economy, and better systems that up, that if they can pass brough colishments. The rulers and their minions a few of the faithful present, and algrea er financial benefits may re- lege and grad ate with honor, they sult. To illustrate, farmer A, buys are then prepared to live without a reaper. He prides himself upon do- work. This kind of education is filling a big day's work. He hustles the ing our land with profes- onal thieves, machine into the field, runs it beyond burglers, and drones in ... iety. Chilits capacity, has no time to watch that dren should be taught from infancy, everything is in its place. Goes out by example, precept and counsel, that in the morning and in oiling the ma- farming was the first occupation God chine finds some little thing out of required of man, that all other industorder. But all hands are in the field ries are dependent upon it, that it is the and there is no time to fix it. Thinks great source from which wealth is deit will go. Runs it all through harvest rived, and that the labor to sustain an in that reckless way. Then leaves it industry upon which all others depend, is the most noble, dignified, and honof three years his reaper is used up and orable of all occupations. Give the children practical education in all the industeries connected with farming. This should be combined with a scientific and business education. This principle should be taught our children from early life. That it is necessary to become educated both theoretically and practically, in order that they can perform labor more intelligently, sys- gration that reach our shores. Why is then in session at the house of Bro. tematically, and economically. Edu- America to them like a "haven of Woodward. This Grange is well cation should be one of the most im- refuge?" Because we have the three managed and is doing a good work. portant features of the future work of elements of success for a nation's In the evening we had a very good the Grange. Much of the future wel- prosperity, viz: A good government, meeting at Shelby and became acfare and prosperity of the Order de education and resources. Phillips sug-quainted with a number of the mempends on the educational advancement gests a possibility of the downfall bers of Fraternal Grange which is loof its members. Education is the of America, referring to the ruins cated at Shelby and is apparently in gathering in of such information as of Egypt, Greece and Persia. If good working order, the greatest dismay improve our intellect and lead us we might present a theory, we would say advantage they labor under is, they is necessary and can only be obtained farming. It is not what a man earns to a better and more correct understanding of all questions pertaining to success for continued prosperity—good their meetings at the houses of the our interest, to agriculture and its governments. The higher classes were members, yet they have got the true tainly need political training and a Grange to do in all of the various science. The customs of trade, the branches of industry, connected with laws of supply and demand, questions ing of the duties we owe the republic, cially bettering the condition of the government. With these questions better farmers and more useful citizens.

#### Success.

socially, and politically.

exerting gr ater influence morally,

Success has reference to the favorable importance and of more value than all or prosperous termination of anything other interests combined. The farmer attempted—the attainment of a proposed needs more education in political object. Whatever our occupation, suceconomy and civil government, so cess in life cannot be obtained without that through his influence just and unremitting labor. Ability and willingequitable laws will be made and money ness to labor are the two great conditions monopolies controlled. Railroad com- of success. In the absence of ability, panies should be compelled to adjust work is prosecuted to a disadvantage; their tariff ra es so as to be just and while on the other hand, he who has the equal to both the shipper and the car- ability but will not apply himself to the rier and to all localities and sections work, will not be successful. The sculpof the country. Taxation should be tor sees his ideal in the block of marble revised and equalized so that the pro- before him, but cannot be successful in ducer should have to pay no more bringing forth that which he has conthan his just proportion of the tax. ceived until he applies himself diligenty Our patent laws need revising to pro- to work with chisel. The inventor, with tect the innocent purchaser. Our tar- a knowledge of the science of mechanics, table to all. Agriculture in all its by study and, in some cases, with the branches needs the fostering care of the assistance of natural gifts, produces those

It is said by philosophers that ability ment, so that he may discharge the is obtained, in a majority of cases, by a duties they impose with ability and persevering study of the branch of business to be followed. Writers who wrote very poor stuff at the beginning with careful study and long practice, have versant with the laws of trade, the obtained eminence in their sphere. Orlaws of supply and demand, the cost ators who have broken down in their first speech, have become the greatest orators in the world.

Success in a measure depends upon pork. Then he will know just what the promptness to secure opportunities they should be sold for to make a fair to grasp the tide at its rise, a great deal profit to the producer. The manu- of what is called "luck" is nothing more facturer knows just what it costs him or less than this, but something more to make an article, and it should be so than this faculty is needed, we must with the farmer. A farmer has a flock know how to avail ourselves of the op-

Success is not attended without diffi-35 cents per pound and receives \$630. sidered our instructors if successfully This sum of money looks large, and handled. One obstacle overcome teaches that is not perishable, such as land or he concludes there is more money in us to avoid others of the same character any property that can be sold at any raising sheep than anything else he and if they cannot be avoided we meet

what it is. Save money enough to no:. He has not computed the interdepends, first, upon the government. A your crops and know your income for to keep them, neither has he compu which justice is established and secured ton county, and comprises 40 mempurpose from knowing the objects, the past year, and by a careful invented the labor in caring for them, and to all, which signifies that no person or aims, and work that the organization tory you can tell very nearly how marketing wool, or the loss by death class of persons have special rights and village where it was organized, and is all the worse for being patched.

coming year, and if it has een a year has been paying out all the year little distinctions which others could not at of Lansing, on the M. C. R. R. The ing to the failure of crops or other he would have been disappointed at American colonies to revolt against great work of reform.

debt. The farmer needs more educa- know better what to raise to realize tyrannies of their rulers. The fruits of Order in Oceana county. And in buying for the house and of farming would pay best. There are rulers and the "so styled nobility." had instituted a series of meetings to farm, farmers should co operate and a great many things that the farmer The nobility are not entirely exempt be held at Hart, Shelby, Sylvan should better understand the laws of determine what to raise, and what sys- are vast, enabling them to live in the ing the 20th of March, and I accordtrade, the laws of supply and demand, tem to pursue. Such as location, dis- highest state of luxury, yet they are sub- ingly left home on the 19th and armarket, also the cost price of wheat adaptation of soils to the different ble to be executed or exiled and their and was met at the dopot by Bro. estates confiscated and given to whoever Woodward, Lecturer of the Pomona

preting powers would be in the hands of metal of our leaders. the evil disposed, and the result would Our meeting at Hart in the afterbe anarchy and vice. According to the noon of the 20th was not a complete records of history the laboring classes of success owing partly to the fact that the old world were governed through the multitude failed to put in an aptheir ignorance and fear of terrible pun- pearance, but nevertheless there were were the stronger, and disobedience of though Hart Grange is now dormant, their laws was quickly punished. Some I do not believe it can long remain so, of the methods of punishment were the but like "Truth crushed to earth will guillotine, block, wheel, rack and rise again." other terrible instruments of torture I remained over night with Bro. yet the fear of these punishments was Gurney, who was once a member of insufficient to prevent the riots and in- the Grange and still has charge of the surrections which the history of France implements, and is anxious to see furnishes an example. When people them again brightened by use instead become educated morally and intellect- of rusting through neglect. Bro. G. ually, they can be governed without fear has a large farm a short distance east of the penalty of the law. Law then is of the village with a very fine house, for the purpose of protecting the honest also a large and commodious farm and upright from the attacks of the well arranged for the care and manvicious and depraved. The despot agement of stock, in which he takes knew that to educate the masses would quite an interest, and has some fine be to overthrow his supremacy, but by animals among which is a Shorthorn

will be secure. The name of America to the down- farm. trodden people of the eastern continent, celebrated for their philosophers, orators | fect. and sculptors. Their resources were unevery thoughtful member. Work diligently to became better men and women, mentally, morally and financially, and

#### success is assured. WALTER H. DAVIS.

#### Among the Granges.

It has been so long since I have rehaps have the impression that I am is made thereby. Bro. O. K. White side-tracked somewhere for repairs. is Master of this Grange and is a true But such is not the case. My excuse Patron. He represented his district in for not writing is, that my work has the Legislature two years ago in a been so disconnected, that I thought very creditable manner. We accomit better to wait and make a more cou- panied him home and remained there centrated report, or in other words a greater part of the next day, then in boil it down.

Granges, both strong and healthy, The night was bitter cold, but when composed of members that enter into we arrived at the school house, we the work with a full and thorough un- found it well filled, had a rousing derstanding of its requirements and a meeting and secured twenty-six names knowledge of the aims and objects of for a new Grange, appointed a comthe organization, that is doin · so mittee to solicit more, and set the time much for the farmers.

ing of April 5th, and is located in the into existence the Lake Shore township of Claybanks in Oceana Grange. county, and contains 43 members, and Early the next morning we bid has adopted the name of Lake Shore goodbye to Bro. White and family Grange, being ignorant then of the and took the train at Greenwood for existence of the Michigan Lake Shore, home, feeling that the Grange in located in Allegan county. This Oceana county was left in good hands, Grange is in the midst of a good agri- with Bro. Barry as Special Deputy cultural district whose fine farms, and a host of good, active workers its good buildings and splendid young success is guaranteed. orchards, both apple and peach speaks well for the country, and the enter- I have mistook the symptoms, but I

the sentiment of the people in the vi- to the work as they have never done cinity is entirely favorable to the before and are imbued with a spirit Grange movement, which may be of investigation that is lighting up taken as a guarantee that the num- the dark places and making plain the bers of Lake Shore Grange will not path of duty, which speaks only of

of prosperity and your income has been by little, and has kept no account and tain. We believe that the terrible building up of this Grange way not large you can lay by a portion for the therefore does not know how much revolutions and insurrections of monarchfuture, and perhaps indulge a little the cost has been. But when he sells, ies and despotisms of the old World, are but is the fruit of mature thought and more in some of the luxuries of life, the money looks large, so he says that attributed to that government which careful observation which had brought or use a little to make home more he has made a fine thing. I think if does not secure equal rights to all Tax- about the conviction, that it is a duty attractive. On the other hand, if ow- he had kept debit and credit accounts ation without representation caused the to organize and help carry on the

And now having spread the fruits the coming year as not to run into products of the farm, then he would laboring classes have to submit to the of our work and the condition of the Under a despotic government the before you I will give a brief outline

among the nobility the ruler shall de- Grange, who now resides at Scelby, but has previously been engaged in Second. We consider education one farming near the village. Bro. W. of the principle elements of success in served as a soldier in the war for the the prosperity of a nation. A brute is Union and did efficient service for his controlled by force; man in his unedu- country, and was also through the cated and immoral state is controlled by plaster war at Grandville, with the a fear of the penalty of the law; if all in Ex cutive Committee of the State a free government were to be governed Grange, which if I remember right by that fear, the law-making and inter- was bloodless, but served to try the

keeping them in ignorance his dominion cow, the "Belle of Lansing," procured from the agricultural college

. The next morning we returned to is like the "Land of Promise" to the Shelby and assisted in the installation Israelites, as shown by the tides of emi. of the officers of the Pomona Grange

educated. The ancient Greeks were grit and in time will remedy this de-

A greater part of the next day was surpassed, but they were taxed to their monopolized by a snow-storm that properly understood, we will become uttermost to supply their governments, added five or six inches of the beautiand in time became exhausted. The ful to two and a half feet already fruits of the soil are our resources. It is there, but in spite of this, Bro. Sweet necessary for our interests to look after came with his horses and sleigh, to them. This matter has been studied, take us to our next appointment, the result is an organization for promot- which was at the hall of Sylvan ing the agricultural interests - the Grange about five miles from Shelby. Grange. We predict good results from Here we had a house full of interested the Grange if successfully handled. listeners that were anxious to learn The conditions of success are plain to more of what the Grange was doing outside and many that were not connected with the Order expressed their desire to enter the ranks of the work-

Sylvan Grange is all right, has a hall of its own, with a good membership, and carries a small stock of goods which are sold to the members ported to the Visitor that you per- at their meetings and quite a saving company with a sleighload of neigh-Since my last report I have suc- bors we started for Flower Creek, ceeded in organizing two new where our last meeting was to be held. for organizing. These were the ini-The first was organized on the even- tiatory steps that resulted in bringing

Now, Bro. Cobb, I don't know but prise and energy of the inhabitants. believe the outlook is encouraging. One very encouraging feature is that The farmers are giving their attention progress and prosperity to our Order.

JOHN HOLBROOK. Lansing, April 20th, 1883.

MISTAKES, like broken glass, look

#### THE WHEAT CROP

77,000,000 BUSHELS SHORT OF LAST

The May Report of the Department of Ag. riculture-A Discouraging Outlook, but Better than the Guesses-Trying to Pump Information B.fore Hand.

confirms the gloomy views regarding the the growing crop of wheat which have counted to intervene before the worst been entertained by many. The statistician complains of the pressure which past, on the employes of the departing this bulletin. None of its bulletins has ever been so eagerly looked some idea of the nature of the report. Even prominent politicians and congressmen have lent themselves to this Government. endeavor. The May returns on wheat are materially lower as compared with those of April. This is owing to frosts and a backward season. The average as compared with April is 77 for New York; Michigan, 83; Ohio, 62; and Illinois, 66. There is a further loss from the plowingup of large areas. The reduction in Missouri is from 83 to 80; Indiana, 75; New Jersey, 101-about the same as April. All the remaining northern states show the southern states-Connecticut, 90; Pennsylvania, 95; Delaware, 85; Mary-96; Souta Carolina, 93; Georgia, 97; able Alabama, 98; Mississippi, 92; Texas, 87; Arkansas, 86; Tennessee, 88; West Virimprovement of 15 points for California and of 17 for Oregon. The average conheard a suggestion to that effect from dition of winter wheat is 831/2 against 80 any of his associates. That was bein April. The loss in area from replant- cause they were getting, or expecting ing in other crops may be assumed to reduce the prospect to that of April 1. In 1879 and 1880, the general average I have known hundreds of large manuwas 99; in 1881 it was 88; in 1882, 102, and in May of last year 100. In former years there were no May returns. Two and all of them, with one single exyears ago the average declined to 80 ception, blessed the tariff which pro-in July. Last year it increased to 104 tected them in the practice of their at the time of cutting. It should be understood that, in the department reports of the condition, 100 means a medium groth with full stand and healthy plant. The Ohio and Illinois state rethus: Onio reports 56 for May compared with last year, and 62 compared with average crop. Without regard to the spring wheat breadth, the present prospect for the winter wheat area, in consideration of the reduced condition and acreage, is 20 per cent less than in May last, bushels. This is a smaller reduction are appointed to manage it as agents than many had expected, as the of the public; and he will acknowledge reports at an earlier date had led many flict with his proprietary dominion. to place the shortage under last year' crop at 100,000,000 bushels. The spring with similar interests devoutly say wheat area will not be complete till May Amen! They do not see what is pal-15, and will be reported June 1. The statistical agent for Dakota makes the an Admiral of the navy might as well probable increase 30 per cent. Theagent for Minnesota reported 86 per cent of last year's area already planted. An increase of 15 per cent is reported in Washington territory. It is not probable that the increase in the spring wheat area will more than make good the losssof the winter wheat acreage.

Reports from London agents show some improvement in last month. The small acreage sown in England has been considerably reduced by fields being plowed up and sown to barley. France and Germany rain and higher temperature are wanted. There are prospects of a reduced crop on the continent owing to frost and a reduced acreage. In Austria-Hungary there is a prospect of a medium crop.

LANSING, May 11 .- [Mich. Press.] -Re turns for the May crop report have been received by the secretary of state from 872 correspondents, representing 665 townships. Five hundred and fifty-six returns are from 381 townships in the southern four tiers of counties. The month of April, like April, 1882, was cold and dry. Vegetation made little growth. At Lansing the average temperature was 46 degrees. The average temperature the first nine days of May was about one degree higher than last year and the average lowest night temperature for the same time five degrees higher than last year.

The rainfall in April last year and this are nearlythe same. The rainfall the first nine days of May was 31/2 inches as com-

pared with less half an inch in 1882. Wheat is winter-killed to the extent of one-fifth the acreage seeded. This is five per cent more than the winter-killed as estimated April 1, and twice the amount killed in the winter of 1881-2. The condition of wheat not winter-killed in these counties is 79 per cent of the condition one year ago. In the counties north of the southern tour tiers 15 per cent of the acreage seeded is killed. The condition of the rest is 90. These figures indicate a yield of 7,000,000 to 10, 000,000 bushels less than in 1882.

The bashels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in April is 438,347 bushels; reported marketed since Aug. 11,763,447.

About seven per cent of the clover acreage is winter-killed. The remainder is in good condition. With fair weather until haying the clover crop will doubt-

less be good. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are in a healthy and thrifty condition, though

a trifle below the average perhaps.

Letter From Judge Black.

I thank you for the admirable letter of the Rov. M. Crosby which you were kind enough to send me, and I improve the occasion to congratulate you upon the boom which anti-monooly is getting. When your league was formed less than two years ago it When your league seeme to be going out on a forlorn sope: now the people are rushing to he rescue of their rights with a spirit Washington, May 11.—The May crop that reminds one of the old days when bulletin of the department of agriculture | Jackson led them. Mr. Crosby's letter was issued late yesterday afternoon and is a comforting sign that behind the battle of mere partisans there is a reserved moral force which may be

comes to the worst. Be not, however, over-confident of final success. This monopoly dragon has been brought to bear, for 10 days has many heads and power of multiplied reproduction. Everywhere and ment to gain information regard- at all times the rights of property have suffered from its dreadful depredations. In this country the devices are innumerable by which it appropriates to for and grain gamblers have brought itself the earnings of labor, the every kind of pressure to bear to get products of land and the profits of legitimate commerce without right or title, exc pt what it gets by corrupt legislation and the favor of a vicious

What makes it most formidable is the high character of the men who support it and the good faith in which they act. Monopolists never feel a jount about the righteousness of the system which builds up their colossal fortunes. How they manage their consciences I do not know; and they themselves are not able to tell; but they do it successfully. An English gentleman of large estate declared that ever after the repeal of the corn laws, he knew and felt that it was a most infamous outrage on hu an improvement since April. This is true | manity and justice to tax the bread of of the Pacific coast and of nearly al! the poor for the purpose of swelling the income of the rich; but he had not thought so before the repeal; while the corn laws were making a large land, 99; Virginia, 97; North Carolina, yearly addition to his rents, he was by some mysterious process to reconcile a warm support of them with his duty to God and to man. Mr. Ames spoke with entire frankness, ginia, 90; Kentucky, 81; Kansas, 91; when he said, concerning the gigantic California, 77; Oregon, 72. This is an fraud of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that he never dreamed of anything wrong in the business or to get, a hundred millions by it.

"A gift blindeth the eye and perverteth the judgment of the righteous.' facturers who got their labor a starva tion wages, and sold the products in a monopolized market at double price; double extortion. Gov. Stanford, of California, is a perfectly honest man, but he believes that the pile of un counted millions, which he has won by desol-ting the land and scourging the industry of the country with his ports compare with last year's crops railroad monopoly, is as justly acquired as if he had earned it by the sweat of his face. Moreover, he has publicly avowed his conviction that the great highway between the oceans, built and equipped at the public expense by public authority, for the public use, enefit and behoof, is the private prop representing a loss of about 77,000,000 erty of himself and his associates who season and unfavorable no right of the public which may con pably plain to impartial persons, that claim to be the owner of the fleet he commands and use it to levy for his private chest "as much as the traffic will bear" upon all the commerce of the seas.

This faith in the moral and legal goodness of their cause makes mono polists active and gives them a power-'ul influence. They are very sincere, respectable, greedy, rich, strong and unscrupulous in the use of their strength.

They have modes of operation which you can neither adopt nor counteract. The popular insurrection which threatens to defeat them at the coming elections may cripp e but it will not kill them. They all reassert their control over your representatives as boldly as ever; and hope successfully you may judge from what has happened in Pennsylvania. Our constitution declares that railroads and canals are public highways, devotes them to the use of all the people upon equal terms, for bids all manner of fraud and favoritism, all extortion, all oppressive exactions, and all discriminations be tween persons or places. It then expressly commands that the General Assembly shall carry these provisions into effect by appropriate legislation. We elect our legislators and regularly swear them, not merely to support, but to obey the constitution. Nevertheless, arguments which monopoly alone knows how to use have convinced that this part of the constitution ought to be treated with silent disregard; and the abuses of railroad power not only go on but get worse and worse.

The actual consequences resulting to the country from the measures of the monopolists have not, I think, been represented or properly considered. For many years all legislation has been partial to large capitalists, and correspondingly injurious to the rights of land and labor. To what pernicious extent this system has been carried I need not say, for it is seen and known of all men. It cannot and it will not come to good. Artificial regulations of that character have never, since the beginning of the world, had any effect but a bas one on the general condition of the society that ried them. But the monopolist inist that they have changed the nature of things and enriched the masses of he people by, the simple process of filching from them the fruits of their toil. They loudly cry out that the whole country is in a state of boundless prosperity. They get this brag inserted in political platforms wher-ever they can, and thunder it from very stump, on which they are permitted to speak. But it is false. They hemselves are, indeed, superabunlantly rich; and, invested as they are with the privilege of plundering their fellow-citizens, why should they not perich. But for every millionaire they Apples promise 92 per cent and have made a thousand paupers. The gaged an peaches 66 per cent of the average crops. relations between workmen and em.

ployers have never been so unsatisfac tory as now. Laborers are complaining everywhere of inadequate wages; and the complaint is true without doubt. The law ought to secure them a living rate of compensation; bu capital has got labor by the throat and will not suffer anything to be done for its relief. Agriculture is scarcely bet-The farmer who tills his own acres can make but the barest living The c-rrying trade of the world has passed away from us into the hands of our great rival simply because our preposterous leg slation will not permit us to buy ships abroad or build them. at home, without paying a tax on the material, which enhances their cost; and by reason of this—that is to say, from sheer inability to carry it or get it carried by the nearest way-we have lost what was, and s ou d be now, the richest portion of our foreign com Is all this loss and suffering

of the industrious classes to be ignored? If we stimate the prosperity of a country only by the overgrown fortunes of individuals, especially favored by the law, then Ireland is prosper us as well as America; for there, as here, the legal machinery is in perfect order, which makes the rich richer while it grinds the poor down into deeper poverty. But there as here, the lines of Goldsmith are - ver true and everwise: Hard fares the state, to hastening ills a prey,

Where wealth accumulates and men decay Rev. Howard Crosby says he has yoted the Republican ticket because he believed it to represent virtue and political wisdom. I am a Democrat, with sentiments of unspeakable rever ence for the founders of the party, and strong attachment to the true and good men who, in later years, str. ggled so faithfuly and against such fearful odds for personal liver y and the right of local self-government. But I Democras according to my own definition of Domocracy, which is this: The common sense and common honesty of a free people, applied within consti-tutional limits, to the making and administration of the laws. I trust I am if carefully followed. as ready as Mr. Crosby to denounce any political aganization, whether it be his or mine, which goes into open partnership with the unprincipled firm called by him "Monopoly, Greed, Trickery & Co" J. S. BLACK

### Address of W. J. Beal, President of the Society.

Gentlemen of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science:—This is our second annual meeting. As a Society, we have no great record to sustain us, as we have only just fairly organized for a beginning. A few men have volunteered to found an association for the purpose of advancing agricultural science. We have come to-gether for work—the presentation of papers and discussing them, for makng our organization more complete, for judiciously adding a few members to our number, which now only amounts to 21, all told. Judging from other associations and considering that the members are widely scattered in various parts of the United States, we have no reason to expect more than 40 or 50 per cent of these will ever be present at any one meeting.

The objects in many respects differ from those of any other society ever formed in this country. The field which we intend to occupy is nearly new. It is not a narrow, shallow, bar ren field, but broad, deep and fertile, and if well tilled is sure to produce an abundant harvest. We should agree and definitely outline the objects of the society and then adhere to the plan. It seems to me that our legitimate work in the direction below specified. Perhaps I have made it too broad; very likely I have omitted some important points.

I. To encourage the formation, cooperation and support of agricultural experiment stations. To try to ascertain what experiments in agriculture are most needed.

and indicate the methods of conduct-III. To discover and define the best methods for uniform standards in the analyses of soils, fertilizers and vegetable products.

IV. To discover and define the best methods of stamping out parasites and contagious diseases of all domestic animals.

V. To endeavor to find the best combination of foods for growing or fattening animals in the various parts of our country.
VI. To make discoveries and extend

the application of science in dairying.
VII. To experiment in fish culture,
VIII. To investigate insects which are injurious or beneficial in agriculture, and discover improved remedies for

those which are injurious. IX. To learn and point out the best methods for testing each kind of agricultural seed, to ascertain its vitality

and purity
X. To make investigations in etable physiology, especially with ref-erence to learning how to keep plants in healthy and productive conditions To study fungi which infest cultivated plants and point out remedies. XI. To advance the subject of im-

tion, crossing and hybridizing plants for seed.

XII. To encourage agricultural surveys in the states and the nation and to liscover new modes of conducting them. XIII. To encourage agricultural ed-

proving crops by the selection, cultiva-

uation, to encourage and approve good work done by any one in the United States Department of Agriculture. XIV. To encourage collecting and improved methods of arranging and presenting statistics in agriculture.

XV. Finally, in every way to encourage and help each other and others who are not members, in original research in all that pertains to science in-

As a society, good works for an honorable name are yet to be won, if they are ever won. Our aims are high and with united earnest effort, a grand fu-ture is before us. Even at this early day, we have the united interest and cordial support of all the members. Our most valuable work may not attract public attention, but let not this lead to discouragement. Our aim is not for display or attracting large numbers by flowery speeches announced in pleas-

ing programs.

We have organized in the most pros perous times in the whole history of our great nation, when science and its applications are progressing with unparalled rapidity. We may well rejoice that we live in such auspicious times and take pride in this noble undertak ing which may accomplish some good for agriculture-an honorable business in which over half of our people are engaged and in which all are deeply in-

#### Transplanting Fruit Trees.

I have just read an article with the bove heading, copied from Massa chusetts Ploughman. In it are some theoretical ideas, so erroneous, I deem it best to refute them with actual, practical experience. The main point made by the article referred to is, that as nature requires a loose soil for trees. or plants, to thrive, therefore it is contrary to nature to press the soil firmly around the roots. It is an important fact I admit, to realize the best results in trampling trees or plants, that the surface should never be trampled, but left loose, and kept so by frequent stirring. But it is of the utmost importance that the soil be utmost importance that the soil the given them a light mulching of the utmost importance that the soil the given them a light mulching of the utmost importance that the soil the given the g should be pressed very firmly around

We once set eight hundred pear trees when the ground was so dry, and hard, we were obliged to pound the gives them one good cultivating and soil around the roots firmly with a hoeing about the last of April, and then pounder, prepared for the purpose. It puts his mulching back on to keep would almost seem to injure the roots, but experience taught us it was necessary, and the result was, everyone of the eight hundred grew, and did fine ly. I venture to say had they been planted according to the plan given mulches as before. The consequences

one would have failed. one of our leading sgricultural papers, for such articles in print are the cause of great loss and discouragement to able of the small fruits. the novice many times. As the manner of transplanting is very important the long run, and in some respects with tree or plant I will give briefly preferable; not as perishable, more easily cultivated, as saleable as wheat, my mode, which from long practice, and if not at, a fair price, can be evap-I am sure will give satisfactory results,

I take it for granted that the ground has been well prepared. After making fail to bring a harvest oftentimes, but the hole sufficiently large to take the berries do not fail one season in ten; roots in without cramming, with a sharp knife cut off all broken or bruised roots, as a smooth cut heals raised in one year or less, after planting, much more readily. Piace the tree in but for the large fruits one must wait the hole no deeper than it was before taken from the nursery. Fill in around the roots with fine soil, say two-thirds the amount taken out, then press very firmly with the foot, and if the soil is very dry and lumpy use a pounder, so as to make it firm and fine. Then turn in a half pail of water, allowing the water to settle in around the roots, then fill in the ralance of soil, and leave loose, never tramping the surface after setting. This plan should be followed with all small plants as well as trees.

Never put manure of any kind next the roots, but soread on the surface after the tree is set, as it will serve a double purpo e there, feed the roots, and act as a sulch to hold the moist-J. N. STEARNS. ure.

#### Papers on Horticultural Subjects

From Farm Department of the Grand Rapids Democrat, Secretary Garfield editor.

SMALL FRUITS FOR PROFIT We frequently hear men say that small fruits don't pay, and that they can buy them cheaper that they can raise them; while President Ohmer says he can and does grow raspberries as cheapy as corn, not counting the gathering a bushel of raspberries is worth about ten of corn), and we know by actual experience and observation here at home that we can produce from one to two hundred bushels of strawberries per acre, and if well grown will market at 10 to 15 cents per quart. Now putting it at a moderate yield and a fair price, say 100 bushels to the acre and 10 cents per quart we get \$320 from an acre. To be deducted from this will be the expense of picking and marketing, say 2 cents per quart, \$64, the cost of cultivation, which is estimated at \$12 to \$15, call it \$16, making a total expense of \$80, leaving a profit of \$240 for the acre. What farm crop will net us as much? Of course, the first year you have to buy your plants (unless you have them), lay out of the use of your ground and cultivate without any returns. After the first year you can grow your own

plants. Recollect this is not put at an extravagant yield nor high price. Take fine varieties, on rich solland good location, and under high cultivation they tell us an acre can be made to produce \$1,000. Then at Grand Rapids we have a mar-

ket for a fancy article at a fancy price.

Now, why this difference of opinion about small fruits paying? The fact is we get just the crop we work for. The man whose strawberries don't pay generally has little or no faith in them; prepares his ground accordingly, selecting the poorest sand, which he knows wont produce anything else, goes to some old worn out strawberry patch that was taken from another whose parents and grandparents, yes, and great grandparents were abused and starved, and tears up his plants. A plant is a plant to him, no matter about its pedigree. Not so with his horses and cattle. He takes these worthless plants home and stuffs the roots in the ground all doubled up in a bunch; per haps some of them sticking out, some too deep and some not deep enough; lets all the old leaves and runners re main on, and leaves them to take care of themselves. The consequence is many die and leave large vacancies and what do survive he nearly or quite finishes as he carelessly runs through them with his cultivator a time or tw in summer. This is his first year's treatment, and the second is like unto it; he does not do anything but growl because there is no crop. No wonder his strawberries don't pay. Let him curculio remained quiet until the sun pick up some scrawny nubbins of corn for his seed, of no matter what kind, to be at the business of catching pretty give it a similar chance and see if he can't buy his corn cheaper than he can raise it. When he talked about buying what strawberries he wanted he had in mind getting a quart or two now and then during the season, not thinking if he had grown them his family would use a peck or more a day, and thus save his pork and beans, besides the enjoyment he would get himself out of a better living. Contrast a dinner where pork ing curculio, although not general apart and potatoes predominate, prepared by a discouraged wife, with one of which time to gather the annual crop of curcu-

of attraction with a big strawberry shortcake in the background. There is a look of pride and satisfaction on that wife's face. Talk about small fruits for profit. Here is where it comes in. The man who does make strawberries pay takes extra pains in enriching and oreparing his best location; gets his plants from vigorous stock, even if he loes have to pay two or three cents a plant; has them well planted with the roots spread out in good shape, and the roots so firmly pressed around them that he can't pull up a plant by a single leaf; cuts off all full grown leaves and runners, and in a week or ten days starts the cultivator and keeps it going all summer at least once a week; picks off all blossoms the first summer, and if he wants extra large fruit, keeps off straw, hay or some coarse material to keep them from freezing out in the spring; when warm weather comes he either draws it from over the crown of each plant or lets it remain till after fruiting, or removes it entirely and

fruiting, he takes off all the mulching and gives them thorough cultivation the remainder of the season, when he in the article spoken of above, every- are, his berries are large, hold out in size, pleasant to pack and market, and in fact his fruit sells itself at a high I was sorry to see such an article in price. High cultivation in fruit growing is the road to success. I have taken the strawberry simply for illustration and not because it is the most profit berries are even more profitable in

with proper care, on an unusual crop. Pears, apples, peaches, plums, and when they partially fail the higher the orchardest happens to get a full crop now and then most of his competitors the top, hence the desirability of a have the same. When a man's location short body at first. have the same. When a man's location for small fruit growing is good he had better utilize it for all it is worth.—G. G. Bennett.

MISSHAPED APPLES - SORGHUM NOTES I am very glad to note the practical topics you announce for discussion in the Horticultural society. It is a pleas-ure to gather what I can of the meetings through the perusal, though I can-not attend the meetings.

I would like like to see one question

discussed at some horticultural gathering or through the papers: What is the erous among certain varieties last season? I believe that a meeting of societies in Pontiac the cause was guessed at have taken a few specimens under exhe course of the larva outside, follow- other words, thoroughly prepare ing the increase in size of the fruit, generally terminating in an obscured exit at a point of depression at the surface of the apple. However, in some cases the channel marking the outward track of the worm terminates at some little depth below the surface, as though an exit had been affected at an early stage in the growth of the fruit, and had been closed over and outgrown. I have not been able to recognize any insect remains in any of my examinations, but blossoms and the young fruit, and hope to make sure of the cause of the damage

be it what it may. [Our own impression is that our corespondent is on the wrong track. It is the opinion of the most careful observers that the large proportion of onesided apples last year was due to imperfect fertilization of the blossoms in the spring.—Editor.]

There is another topic I wish to see discussed; that is, as you may guess, the sorghum question. I think that the interests of the state and the proba-

bilities of a crop of great profit will warrant the agitation of that question on every possible occasion.

The great success attained by the Rice Grande sugar company of New Jersey; by the Champagne sugar company of Illinois, and by the many smaller experimenters through a wide range of soil and climate in our country prove the practicability of growing the amber

cane and working it for sugar in paying quantities; beside, the State invites us with a bonus of two cents per pound to an earnest effort to establish that industry as a part of our State economy.

I will add in this connection that a committee of the Genesee county horticultural society have under consideration the project of establishing a sugar refinery at Flint. I hope to be able to tell you of some progress in that direction after the next meeting of that society.—O. H. Husted, of Holly. SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING CURCULIO.

The question was recently asked: Why shade trees for curculio in the morning, as recommended by the books when the insects are doing their work only in the warmer parts of the day.

Mr. McClatchie of Ludington respond ed: "To be sure the curculio must have it warm enough so he is not numb in order to pursue the object of his life. Still in the days of early summer he can get at business very early in the morning. This past season, however, was well up. Warm mornings it is best early, while on cool days the best success is had in the middle of the day. Some judgment is required even in so small a matter as this. In cool weather the Ransom chip process may supplement the sheet in catching the "little

I am peculiarly situated. My plum orchard is isolated from all other plum orchards, and hence my plan for catch-

fine luscious strawberries as the center | lio, I do the whole business at a single job; that is, I go over my entire orchard some morning and shake off all I can get, following this immediately by another round and this by third until I get none in the sheet; then I have no further trouble that year. Of course I understand that this plan will not answer except in a case like my own where no other orchards are near at hand.

Opinions vary among the best orchardists as to the damage done by the curculio and the best methods of fighting the insects. There is Mr. Smith of Benton Harbor, a man of long experience, who remarked to us in answer to this same question substantially as follows:

"I have found it necessary to use a wet sheet in the middle of the day. All understand that the reason for doing the work early in the morning is to take the insects when they cannot fly readily; but if a wet sheet is employed, even in the hottest day they may be gathered without trouble. do not hesitate to say that the curculios are in many cases a blessing; for unless their work is done, numbers of trees are overloaded and ruined. People will shake off the curculio then allow every plum to hang on, the leaves will fall off and the fruit never ripen; then these same fellows will come up to meetings of horticultural societies and inquire what is the cause of premature falling of the leaf, and what to do that their plums may ripen. I am willing to champion the curculio; he is a blessing in disguise. He often exercises a great deal more common sense than the biped who seeks his destruction.

SHAPING TREES. Mr. T. T. Lyon in a recent address made some good points upon the above

He said: Nurserymen are compelled by the low price of trees to grow them too closely together for their uniform de-

velopment; hence the younger the planter gets his trees the better; yearorated. One thing is always to be said lings being better than two-year-olds, of small fruits: The grower can count, and these in turn better than three and four year trees. This, provided planter will properly care for the trees when they are purchased. The thumb and finger should precede the knife in the growth of the tree, Roots of the prices make partial or total amounts young tree in planting out should be for the small crop. Berries, too, can be cut with a sharp knife to make what is termed a "clean cut." If the tree is in the form of a whip cut off to a good three or four years at least, and when bud about two feet high. The trunk should be shaded as soon as possible by

> His ideal tree is a central shoot with four or five side branches distributed over about a foot of space. If larger trees are set—cut back the side branches to single buds, and by arranging the cut according to the way the buds point a uniform head can be planned. The trunk should be covered, or better still, washed with soapsuds at time of plant-

> PREPARING FOR THE PLANTING OF TREES.

At a gathering of fruit growers in the southern part of the State the following discussion brought out some good points:

Mr. Pierson of Hudson had urged upby Mr. Stout as being the sting or on the meeting the desirability of prepuncture of some insect. Since then I for the trees, four trees being a day's amination and I find, invariably, that the cause of the damage originated ap- Mr. Lyon remarked, I heartily agree parently at the core of the apple, as though the egg of some insect had been of the thorough preparation of the deposited within the young fruit or places in which to set trees, but I soon after the fall of the blossom. Thence there is a well-defined trace of the holes as large as the orchard; in

whole area. Mr. Steen asked, would not subsoiling be better than the method of digging

holes and fitting them so nicely?
Mr. Pierson—No, I think not. I want
the cream of the soil where the roots will at once take hold of it; and this can only be secured by preparing the holes as I have indicated.

Mr. Potter-I would subsoil then plow again, throwing the surface dirt toward

my lines of trees. mains in any of my examinations, with a good glass I feel sure that I should find my supposition correct. Next year I shall keep pretty close Next year I shall keep pretty close to the insects visiting the apple Why, gentlemen, in six months from Why, gentlemen, in six months from the spring the the time a tree is set in the spring the roots will be a long way outside of the hole, if the tree does at all well. I don't believe in feeding a little pig very

high, and when he gets to a certain stage bring him down to ordinary diet; I don't believe in pampering a boy until he gets into his teens and then all a once submit him to the hardships q In the same way with a tree life. want it to have the kind of feed at the start that I can give it through its life. So I would fit the whole area of an or-

chard or fit none of it.

Mr. Pierson—I confess that I cannot agree with the gentleman. It is a good thing for a tree while enduring the shock of transplantation to have a little pampering, to have its food of the best kind and within ready access. By this means it will rapidly gain the vigor necessary to push out for its living.

Mr. Tracy—We are apt to forget how soon the roots get away from the body of the tree, and how soon there are few feeders close to the body. Long before the first growing season is over the roots have reached out and are feeding outside of any hole a man will ordinarily make for it. Unless one has given special attention to this subject of roots, he will be surprised at the distance they reach out. I have had a tile drain stopped by parsnip roots three and a half feet below the surface of the

ground. Mr. Woodward-I have set a number of orchards, and have been fairly suc-cessful; and my practice has been based upon knowledge I received by having a railroad bed cut through an orchard. I then found that apple tree feeding roots were principally out from once to once and a half the height of the tree, and there is where I put my fertilizers; there is where I want my ground in good tilth for the newly transplanted

Mr. Pierson—Clay soil is different from sandy soil in its requirements. Upon the former I certainly should

not dig the holes.

Mr. Stowell—In Michigan we are very much troubled with the bores if a tree has a sudden check. thought it wise to have a very nice bed in which to place newly transplanted trees, so as to have as little check as possible on account of the borers. Mr. Reynolds of Monroe had set five

orchards, and believed emphatically in fitting the entire area of soil alike, putting it in excellent condition.

# Bepartment.

ON THE SHELF. BY MARY D. BRINE.

Lost! a dear old woman of long ago, (When mothers and fathers were babies, you know,) She was always on hand with the children

then, Telling them stories again and again. She helped the mammas, and sang rhymes without measure.

And for wee, fretful babies was always a Oh, where is she gone to! does anyone know, The little old woman of-long ago?

Her dress was peculiar; she wore a mob cap, And her little high boot-heels went ti ity-tap.

And she rode a big goose when she sailed thro' the air,
And she liked the children her good times to

Oh, the babies they loved her in auld lang

syne,
And the booksellers thought her "remarkably And never a nurse half so merry as she,

Oh, where can that dear little old woman b. Who's asking for "Mother Goose," I wonder

Who cares a penny where I may be? In this new age my style's gone under, No baby now-days cares for me.

I'm only "Mother Goose," old-fashioned,
Laid on the shelf, t e style no more, For where I used to shine in splendor, Kate Greenaway now has the floor.

#### Aunt Prue's Salutatory.

Dear Nices and Nephews:-As the ditor has told you who I am and why I am here, I can imagine you turning with regret to your department to make the acquair tance of "that new Aunt." You are perhaps apprehensive that she will prove crotchety and tro .blesome, and Aunt Nina was neith er; so you will scold her for des rting, which makes you feel better than to resign yourselves to this new infliction.

Having long been a reader of the VISITOR, I already feel acquainted with you, and think you soon will with me. Please do not let Aunt Nina's desertion cause your interest in the department to wane.

I think your "pienie" an improvement upon the entertainments usually classed under that head, for though not invited I was an unobserved, highly entertained spectator, and hope it will not be the last one of the kind I shall attend.

AUNT PRUE.

## "Wheelbarrow Grange Members."

[From the annual report of the Lecturer of the | have ever seen before. Ohio State Grange, presented at its session

As I have traveled I have very care fully studied the character and condition of the Grange, and have found the study both interesting and instruc-

I still occasionally meet a Grange that does not seem to understand the nature and object of the Order. The members seem still groping in the dark, unable to give a reason for their faith. Were more light given to these Grangee, they might themselves become sources of light to all around.

I have met Granges whose members are continually lamenting the departed glories of their early days. They have much fault to find with their members for non-attendance. They complain bitterly of the blindness and duliness of the farmers around them. they can talk of nothing but the gla-ries of the days departed, when their hall would scarcely hold their membership, and they had initiations every night.

Alas, for such members! They are like unto the Israelites of old, who were forever looking back to the go-ries of the kingdom of David and Solomon and therefore could not see the brighter glories of the kingdom that was offered them. They do not understand that the prosperity of the days departed was a delusion and a snare, and that the prosperity possible today is as much in advance of that which they once had, as the ripened fruits of September are superior to the fragrant blossoms of May.
Such Granges do not advance. No

one can go forward with face turned backward. He who attempts it must stumble and fall. Onward, brethren! Let the dead past bury the dead. Our work is for the present and the future. Leaving those things which are behind, let us press forward. There are

pushing. They must be urged to come to the meetings; they must be coaxed to do their part. It is push, push, push, if you would have them move.

But you must be careful how you push a wheelbarrow, or it will upset and all it contains be spilled. So with these members. You must push very steadily, push very carefully, r al most before you know it they upset and a l their faith in the Grange and their love for its principles are spilled out and they go no further. There they lie, right in the way for every one who comes along to stumble over. Did you ever cross your yard in the dark and stumble over a wheelbarrow that had been upset and left in the path? You remember that after you had fallen ever it, you picked yourself up and were about to start on, but just then the wheelbarrow ran between your feet and you went over it again backward; and when you tried once more to rise you found yourself and the wheelbarrow so tangled up that you did not get through wrestling with it for the space of half an hour— and it was not a half hour of profound

silence, either. nembers. You go on quite in the dark concerning their presence or peculiarities, till you stumble over them. You get up and think all is well again, and just then they run into you are members. You get up and think all is well again, and just then they run into you are members. You get up and think all is well again, and just then they run into you and

of controversy till you think you never will get through.
If the Grange had a littany, one pe

tition should be: From backward looks, and endless talks, and self and strife, and wheel-barrow members, good Lord deliver

In our country are two classes of wells: In one class the water is ob tain d by a pump, and when you wish some water you take hold of the handle and pump, pump, pump, and the old pump groans and squeaks and moans, and after much pumping and greaning and squeaking and mouning you are ewarded with a tin cup full of water. So are some members. All the service they give is given unwitlingly, grudgingly, complaingly, with a great deal of groaning and sque k-ing and mouning, and the service when obtained could be put in a tiu cur, and would not half fill it.

There is another class of wells from which the water flows freely summe and winter, day and night, wet weather and dry. Asked or masked, thanked or unthanked, they pour forth their stream, blessing all around and their presence is known by the freshness and beauty that surround

I have found many such members in the Grange, yea, my heart has been made glad to see how the number is increased. Men and women into whose hearts the drill of conviction h s penetrated deeply, who love the right and the truth for its own sake, and love the Grange because they see in it that which is right and true. They go patiently forward, giving time and strength to the work, caring not for self, waiting not to consider whether their work will ering them thanks or reward. They ask no reward but the consciousness of having added to the sum of human happines. Blessings on such workers. Happy is the land wherein they abound. Nor shall they be without reward. To do

"I hold this thing to be grandly true, That a noble deed is a step toward God, Lifting the soul from the common clod

broader and nobler and grander.

a good and unselfish deed, is in itself

a reward, for it makes the soul grow

To a purer air and a broader view." And many a humble soul, who selfforgetting and by the world forgot, toils on, shedding light, happiness and oy all around will, in the great day wherein is rendered to every one ac cording to his deeds, be called to come and take a place above many another, who has rejoiced in the sunshine of fame, and whom the people have delighted to honor.

I am glad to be able to tell you that I have found a marked improvement in the condition of the Grauge. Of the numerical gain you have already heard. The gain I record is in character and work. I have found Granges that have been as good as dead and are that have been as good as dead and are live. I have found a glorious in gath.

WHEREAS, She was a worthy member of Liberty Grange, No. 391, and won many frends among us by her gentle ways, her death is deeply lamented by us all, and, WHEREAS, By her death our worthy brother has lost an affectionate wife, and cur Grange a worthy and respected member; Therefore, Resoved, That as a token of respect our Charter be draped in mouraing for 30 days. I am glad to be able to tell you that alive. I have found a glorious ingathering of the young. I have seen more music, more true fraternity and a great deal more educational work than I

I can tell you where the Grange has been despised, it is now respected that men who but a short time ago opposed it, now support it; yea, more, that men in all stations and occupa tions of life are now looking to the Grange as the only means wherely existing evils may be overcome.

I can tell you that the spirit of narrowness, projudice, and selfishness is being cast out, and a spirit of purest patriotism, philanthropy, benevolence and progress is coming in. And when some one who is a stranger to the Grange and its work meets me and capter with the Grange about the Grange and its work meets me and capter with the Grange about the Grange and its work meets me and capter with the Grange about the Grange and its work meets me and capter with the Grange about the capter with the Grange about the capter with the Grange and the capter with the capter wit Grange and its work meets me and asks: "Is not the Grange about dead?" I answer "Nay, friend, it is just beginning to live."

The May Atlantic.

Reaper Death to enter our social and fraternal circle, and removed from our midst our honored and beloved brother, Therefore, Resolved, That in his early death, we have lost an esteemed brother, the community a good neighbor and citizen, and that we extend to our sorrow stricken sister and family, our heartfelt sympathy.

The May Atlantic continues the remarkable excellence attained by the previous members of this year. Those who have read Mr. Howells's delight ful story, "Their Wedding Journey," will read with peculiar zest his charming paper, "Niagara Revisited, Twelve years after their Wedding J. urney." Dr. Holmes contributes a three page poem, and one of the best he ever writ-ten, entitled 'The Flaneur,—Boston Common, December, 1882, during the Transit of Venus. The Second Act of Henry James's comedy, "Daisy Miller," will have a host of readers. Miss Sarah Orne Jewett has written s very engaging two-part story, "A Landless farmer," of which the first part appears in this number. Charles Egbert Craddock, whose stories of East l'ennessee life have attracted so much attention, contributes another, entitled The 'Harnt' that walks Chilhowee.' 'Colonialism in the United States" is an admirable historical paper by Henry Cobot Lodge; "The Floods in the Mississippi Valley," by Prof. N. S. Shaler, cannot fail to enlist the im-I have found yet another class of members. They much resemble a wheelbarrow, which never moves unless some one pushes it. So likewise these members must have continual pushing. They must be well and the Fine Weather" is a capital out-toor essay by Edith M. Thomas. Other poems, essays, reviews of important new books. conclude a very interesting number of the Atlantic. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., Boston.

THE new count of the money in the Treasury at Washington shows a sur-plus of just four cents. It will have to be carried as an error on the books of the Department until Congress orders some disposition of it.

#### THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

Grain and Provisions.

New York, May 12.—Flour, sales, 10,000 bbls.; dull; slightly in buyers' favor. Wheat %@%c higher; firm but quiet; trade largely, speculative; No. 1 white, \$1.16½; sales, 40,000 bu. No. 2 red June, \$1.23%@1.23½; 208,000 bu. No. 2 red June, \$1.23%@1.23½; 208,000 bu. July, \$1.25%@\$1.25½; 240,000 bu. Aug., \$1.25%@1.25½; 26,000 bu. Nept., \$1.27%@1 27½. Corn. %@%c higher; fairly active; mixed western, spot, 56@66½; futures, 64%@69%. Oats, ½@%c better; western 18@56. Pork, quiet, firm; spot, new mess, \$20.47½@20.50. Lard, higher, firm; steam rendered \$12.00.

DETROIT, May 12.—Flour, \$4.85@5.00. Wheat, firm; No.1 white, \$1.03%; May. \$1.08%; June, \$1.10; July, \$1.12½ bid; Aug. \$1.13½; Sept. \$1.14%; No. 2 white, 98% bid; No. 3 white, 87%; No. 2 red \$1.16½; rejected, 77½. Corn, duli; No. 2, 58% bid. Oats, easy; No. 2, 44%; No. 2 white 47 asked.

dark concerning their presence or peculiarities, till you stumble over them. You get up and think alf is well again, and just then they run into you and trip you up, and in spite of yourself you get rolled and tumbled in the mire

Toledo, May 12.—Wheat, very firm but dull; No. 1 white \$1.11%; No. 2 do 88%; rejected, 81; No. 2 red, cash, \$1.16%; June. \$1.17%; July or Aug., \$1.18; Sept., \$1.19%; Oct. 1.20%; year \$1.16%; No. 2 \$1.17%; rejected, 97. Corn, strong; high mixed, 63; No. 2, cash, 584@58%; rejected, 55%; no grade, 48%. Oats, dull; No. 2 cash or June 44; rejected, 41% asked.

Groceries.

New York, May 12.—Butter, dull, western 11@25: Elgin creamery 2\*@29: Cheese steady; 8@13½. Sugar, firm, quiet Molasses, steady; moderate demand. R.ce, steady; fairly active. Coffee, quiet, weak. Tallow.dull: 8½@8%. Western eggs, dull, 17½. CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT. | Sugar, stand. A. .8½c | Butter. dairy. 12@22 | granulated. 9½c | ex. cream'ry. 24@26 | Coried apples. 9@10c | Potatoes, E. Rose. 35@40 | Eggs. fresh. .15@153 | Wool, med. unw. .25-29 | Beans, h. p. \$1.50-2.00

Live Stock.

CHICAGO. May 12.—Hogs, receipts—6,500; slow, weak. 5@10c lower; light \$6.90@7.40; mixed packing, \$7.00@7.40; heavy packing and shipping, \$7.45@7.70. Cattle—receipts, 1,300; fair; y active, firm; exports, \$6.05@6.60; good to choice shipping, \$5.85@8.15.

#### THE REAPER DEATH.

ROSE-At a regular meeting of Mt. Hope Grange, No. 87, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It pleased the Great Master on the 31ts of March, 1883, to remove from our midst our brother, the Steward of this Grange DON MACK ROSE; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our Worthy Brother, this Grange has lost an affectionate officer and a consistent worker; his family a kind and indulgent husband and father, and the community a worthy and useful citizen.

R. solved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their great

Resolver, That our Charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Grange Visitor for

MILES-Died at his home in Trent, GEO A. MILES, March 17th, 1883. In the death of this brother the community has lost an honored citizen, Trent Grange one of its most faithful friends, and his family an affectionate husband and father. Prompted by regard for the dead and duty to the living, we tender our bereaved sister and family our sympathy and condolence. As an expression of our loss, it is ordered that our charter be draped with the emblems of mourning, that our Secretary forward to our bereaved sister a copy of these proceedings, and also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Trent, April 20, 18-3.

DEAN .- Died of consumption, in North Star April 11th, 1883. NETTIE DEAN aged 20 years, wife of Arthur J. Dean.

Charter be draped in mourning for 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the husband of the deceased, a copy placed upon the Grange records and a copy sent to the Grange Visitor for publication. Nettie has gone, jes she has len us,

Here we see her face no more, Yet 'tis God that hath bereft us, We may meet her on that shore.

BUSH.-Died at his residence in the township of Bloomingdale, Van Buren county Michigan, March 28th, 1883, in the 53d year of his age. Bro. WM. BUSH of Woodman Grange, No. 610.

our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for 60 days. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Grange Visitor for publication. Also a copy be given the bereaved friends.

KNAPP-MRS. SARAH KNAPP, wife of Samuel Knapp, died at her residence in Pavilion February 19th, 1883, aged 37 years 11 months and 19 days. She was born in Climax in the year 1845. She leaves a husband, three children, a brother and sister; has been a member of Montour Grange, No. 49, three years. Thus one by one they pass away. Scotts, March 17, 1883.

PLUMMER-WHEREAS, It has pleased the great Master of the universe to remove from our midst our beloved Sister SUSAN B. PLUM-MER, who departed this life March 13th, 1883. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of sister Plummer. Lake Shore Grange has lost a worthy member, the community a good neighbor, the family a loving wife and indulgent mother, yet we kope their loss is her great gain.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the family of our departed sister, in their sad bereavement, and commend them to the great
Master who is too wise to err.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions le published in the Grange Visitor, and that a copy of the same be presented to the family of our departed sister, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Enfield, Mass, Feb., 1883. Mr Editor:—We have used the Patrons Liquid Rubber Paints extensively for many years and it has given perfect satisfaction. I have used it personally and take pleasure in looking at the beauty which it gives to all buildings.

Fraternally, W. B. KENDALL, Fraternally, W. B. KENDALL, Secy. State Grange, Mass.

SIMEON HUNT.

H. B. HUNT HUNT & DAVIS,

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE OF KENT CO. REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Mention GRANGE VISITOR.



A combina-tion by which all farmers can all farmers can make Cream ery Butter as well as keep it in a nice con-dition until it is marketed. It saves two-thirds the la-bor. No ice is required as it is strictly a cold water re-the top and is

frigerator. The cream is taken from the top and is clear of sediment. The most complete arrangement for the Farmer and Dafryman in existence. Agents wanted, Send for circular and price list.

McCALL & DUNCAN,

STEKETEE'S

## PIN WORM DESTROYER

In Capsules.

This medicine is put up by the undersigned in bottles and capsules. It is put up in capsules for the reason that many cannot take medicine in a powdered form. In this way it is very easy to take, being tasteless. It taken according to directions the result of the medicine will have the same affect. cine will have the same effect

This medicine destroys all kinds of worms, including Pin Worms, and is the only eradicator of the Pin Worm known. It is also one of the most powerful Blood Purifiers known. No physic is required after taking this medi-cine. Also used as a physic instead of pills, being very mild in its operation.

In Capsules sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. In powdered form at 25 cents. Post age stamps may be sent as payment.

#### CEO. C. STEKETEE.

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ask your Druggist for Steketee's Worm Destroyer, and take no other.

[Mention Grange Visitor.]

THE-

#### WCOD BUGGY" IS THE BEST.



I employ no agents, pay no commissions, but sell direct to consumers, at bottom prices, elieving in well established principle that one man's coney is as good as another's. In buying this Buzgy, you are not experimenting, paying commissions, nor taking the word of smooth-forgued agents or roving pedalers

#### ARTHUR WOOD, (BRICK SHOP,)

33, 35 and 37 WATERLOO ST.,

GRAND RAPIDS.

I have used one o these Buggies for years, and can neartily and cheerfully r commend them. I have used one o these bugset them, aeartily and cheerfully r commend them.

E. A. BULINGAME. Mention the GRANGE VISITOR.



"The leading Book House of Michigan." Eaton, Lyon & Co. Booksellers and Stationers, will remove June ist, o Nos. 20 and 22 Monroe Street, a d will have the largest and best appointed Book Store in the State. GRAND RAPIDS. Mention Grange Visitor

Farmers in want of OSAGE ORANGE PEDGE PLANTS Can get them of Bro. HENRY COLLINS, Klingers Lake, St Joseph Co., at \$2 per 1,000. Orders for 5,000 or more under seal of the Grange and counters gn d by the Secretary will be filled while the stock lasts at \$1,75 per 1,000. H. COLLINS, St. J. seph Co. Mich. 15maylt

PARKER BROTHERS,

58 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Bell Hanging, Locksmith and General Repair Shop. Locks repaired, Saws set and sharpened, sc-les tested, repaired and made to work as good as new, Safes opened when keys or combinations are lost, cks cleaned and put in the best order. Cutlery of all kinds sharpened. All work warranted. Orders by mail promptly attended to, Mention Grange Visitor, 15m6t

WM. G. BECKWITH, REAL ESTATE, LOAN and TAX AGENT. 28 Canal St., cor. Lyon, Grand Rapids, Mich. Special attention given to examining and perfecting Titles loaning money, etc.. Opinions given on Abstracts of Title. Conveyancing neatly and correctly done in all its branches.

E. W. HETH & CO., DEALER IN REED CREAMERS,

Mention GRANGE VISITOR.

KEMP MANURE SPREADERS. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MILL MACHINERY, and MILL SUPPLIES. 39, 41 and 43 Waterloo St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

People who may reside at so great a distance from Grand Rapids that they cannot conveniently come to the city, can avail themselves of the most extensive and varied stock

# DRY GOODS

# CARPETINGS

of every description to be found in Michigan, simply by writing us. Samples of nearly all kinds of goods can be sent by mail.

All orders strictly attended to, and any goods sent, not satisfactory, can be returned, and the money paid for the same will be refunded.

Spring & Company,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

[Mention the VISITOR.] WALL PAPERS

AND CEILING DECORATIONS.

PAINTS, OILS, and GLASS. A. H. FOWLE & CO.,

37 North Ionia St., Crand Rapids, Mich.

[Mention Grange Visitor.]

NOW IS THE TIME

To go west and select from 2,000 000 acres of lands which I offer for sale in the best part lands which I offer for sale in the best part of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I now offer for sale in Berrien county, Michigan. This list comprises about 4, 00 acres of fruit, farm, and sock lands, ameng which may be found fine fruit farms, with palatial residences, and every variety of fruits indigeneous to this unrivaled Lake Shore region.

A large number of small fruit farms, of ten to forty acres, located in the center of the fruit-growing region, at prices from \$25 per

fruit-growing region, at prices from \$25 per acre, and upwards.

1,000 acres of timbered lands of bert quality

for fruit growing or general farming, situated along the line of the C. & W. M. R. R., between Stevensville and Bridgman stations. These lands have but recently been placed on the market, and consist of some of the most desirable land in the State of Michigan, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at \$10 to

2,000 acres of wooded, hill and vale, on the Lake Shore, at prices from \$2 to \$4 per acre, cash. These lands were partially denuded of timber by the great fire of 1871, but are now covered with a dense second growth of timber, schrubs, wild frui's and grasses and all favors. schrubs, wild frui's and grasses, and all favorably located for fruit growing, and have been proved well adapted to sheep and stock grow-

For maps and pamphlets descriptive of western lands, and rates to all western points, or for bills and circulars giving lists of Michigan lands, call en, or address WM. A. BROWN. Emigration and immigration Agent, Fruit grower, and dealer in Real Estate,

Stevensville, Michigan. FRED VARIN, (Successor to F. MATTISON)

73 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. HARNESS EMPORIUM, MANUFACTURES A FULL LINE OF

Horse Clothing, Single Harness, Double Light Driving Harness, and Farm Harness, All hand made, and of good stock. Also a

All hand made, and of good stock. Also a good assortment of Express, Truck, Hack, and Trotting Harness, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Halters, Horse Boots, Surcingles, Blankets, Robes, Covers, Whips, Lashes, Harness Oil, Soap, Blacking, Wagon Grease, Buggy Cushions, Whip Sockets, Lap Covers, Fly nets, Curry Combs and Brashes, Sweat Pads. Fine Leather Goods. Collars. Trunks Fly nets, Curry Combs and Brasnes, Trunks Pads, Fine Leather Goods, Collars, Trunks and Traveling Bags in full stock at low prices. [Mention Grange Visitor.]

DENNIS L. ROGERS, Successor to Burlingame & Rogers, Attorney at Law and Solicitor of Patents, TWAMLEY BLOCK,

28 CANAL ST., GRAND RAPIDS. [Mention GRANGE VISITOR.]

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. Passenger Time Table. GOING NORTH.

NO. 1. NO 3. NO. 5. NO. 7.

	-	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		
CincinnatiLv. Richmond" Sturgis" KalamazooAr.	3 (5 рм	8 15 AM	7 45 PM 10 20 "	-+
Sturgis "		6 08 PM	5 49 14	11 03 A1
Kalamazoo Ar.	19.47	7 50 44	7 20 "	
KalamazooLv.	W 37	8 05 44	7 40 "	12 50 Pr 2 25 "
Grand Rapips Ar.	tod	10 00 66	0 50 66	
Grand Rapids_Lv.	7 45 AM	10 00	10 20 "	
CadillacAr.	19 05 pm		2 15	10 10 4
CadillacLv.	IL OU FAL		3 13 PM	10 10 "
				11 00 "
Petoskey" Mackinaw City "			5 50 PM	
Mackinaw City "			7 50 "	4 15 AM
- Oity				7 (0 "
STATIONS.			NO. 6.	- 28
Mackinaw City Ly			Let's Pr	9 50 PM
Petoskey "			7 90 434	1 05 AM
Petoskey" Traverse City"			2 05 44	1 05 AM
CadillacAr.			11 42 "	5 45 "
CadillacLv.		4 00 pm	10 OF DE	6 10 "
Grand Rapids Ar.		8 90 44	4 35 "	10 55 "
Grand Rapids_Lv.				
KalamazooAr.				
KalamazooLv.	0 00 11			2 52 "
Sturgis"	10 00 11			2 57 "
RichmondAr.	5 00 PM	9 55 AM		4 40 "
Cincinnati"	7 40 14	1 10 PM	T OF 11	
	. 10	I TO PM	7 35 "	

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No 8 leaves Mackinaw City daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sund-y.

Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos. 5 and 6 between Cincinnati and Grand Rapids, and sleeping and chair cars on same trains between Grand Rapids and Petoskey; also Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos 7 and 8 between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City.

A. B. LEET, Genl Pass. Agt.

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

Accommodation leaves, arrives.  Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail Day Express, Local Passenger,	1 85 2 47	0 8
EASTWARD.	A. M.	

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

H. B. LEDVARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit, L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE,

(Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo) GOING SOUTH. NY&CNY&R Express, Ex & M EXPRESS, EX & M | 800 AM | 425 PF | 5 - AM | 917 " 540 " 810 " 1015 " 640 " 1140 " 1140 " 1050 " 722 " 1118 " 752 " 255 PM | 245 AM | 645 AM | 1010 " 705 " 910 rM | 355 AM | 110 PF | 746 " Ar. Allegan \_\_\_\_\_ Ar. Kalamazoo \_\_\_ Ar. Schoolcraft \_\_\_ Ar. Cleveland \_\_\_ Ar. Buffalo .... GOING NORTH.

NY&BNY&C Ex & M Express. Way Fr. EX & M. Express. | 1.50 pm | 12.25 am | 1.50 pm | 17.35 " | 7.00 " | 9.50 am | 12.21 am | 1.50 pm | 12.21 am | 1.50 pm | 10.00 pm | 3.40 pm | 3.40 pm | 3.41 am | 12.10 am | 10.00 " | 10.00 " | 10.00 " | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10. Ar. Oleveland Ar. Toledo
Ar. White Pigeon
Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft\_\_ Ar. Kalamazoo \_\_ Ar. Allegan \_\_\_\_ Grand Rapids\_\_ All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on nain line.

A. G. Amsden,
Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R. Corrected Time-Table- April 22, 18:3.

TRAINS WESTWARD. No. 2. No. 4. No. 6. No. 8. Chicago Pass'g'r. Express. Express Express | Chicago | Pass'gr. | Bayress | Express | Express | Express | Express | Flint | Express | T 55 Am | 8 10 ps | 5 47 " | 1 1 4 25 pm | 5 47 " | 1 1 4 25 pm | 5 47 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " | 1 1 5 " |

TRAINS EASTWARD.

No. 1. No. 3. No. 5. Mail Express. Express 

All trains run by Chicago time.

Nos. 3 - nd 6 da' y. No. 5 daily, except Saturday.

All ether trains daily, except Sunday.

†Trair's stop for passengers only when signaled.

Pullman Palace cars are run through without change
between Chicago and Port Huron. East Saginaw Bay
City, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

GEO. B. REEVE,
General Superintendent.

F. P. KEARY, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich.

No cash requir-write and have itself, with in-ess, INGERSOLL NEW YORK.

#### New York Agricultural Experiment Station-Bulletin No. XXXVIII.

From the Husbandman.

[These series of frequent reports are intended to inform the public of progress at the Station rather than to give complete re-

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL GENEVA, N. Y., April 7, 1883.

The influence of the position of the seed upon the plant has received apparently less study than its importance deserves. In experiments carried on with the butt, tip and centra kernels of the maize ear last season, the influence of position became extremely marked, the tip kernels giving plants which bore ears superior in number, in length, and in total crop to those grown from but or central seed. We found later that this same fact had been noted by others, and the evidence carefully collected seems strong enough to justify our result as a certain conclusion. In Germany, Metz-ger found that the butt kernels, from foreign seed, retained to e character of the variety to the plant after the plants from the tip kernels had already begun to assume that charac er, which, in the thi d generation; all the grains acquired. M. Chevreul declares that the grains at the bottom of an ear of corn are better than those at the top, counter to the opinion of the majority of observers. On the contrary, he says the further melon seeds are from the peduncle the better they are. A parallel observation is one quoted by Darwin, where a Mr. Masters says that the last peas in the pod of one variety will revert to their origin quicker than the seed taken from the variety will revert to their origin quicker than the seed taken from the other parts of the pod. M. Giron de Buzareingues has observed that the seeds at the top of a spike of hemp give more female plants in proportion to the male plants than do those lower down. Darwin quotes Le Coq as asserting that with Asters seeds taken from the florets of the circumference from the florets of the circumference have been found to yield the greatest number of double flower; and Mr. Chate says that in raising stocks the upper part of the pod is broken off and rejected, as the seeds in this portion give 80 per cent of single flowers. Bridgeman has noticed that the spores from the lower, inner part of the lamina of the leaves of certain varieties of Scolopendrium ferns, which were of the normal form, uniformly produced plants which were of the normal parent form, while those produced on the outer, abnormal part of the leaf, re-produced the special varieties.

It is a popular belief among gardeners that a pole bean can be transformed into a bush bean by the repeated plantings of seed taken from the lower pods of the plant.

The vitality of seeds from the different portions seem to vary in some species while not in others. Thus, in some parallel experiments with the terminal and lower kernels of wheat, in the one case 99 per cent, in the other 100 per cent, germinated. When dried for seven days between the trial and re-germinated, 100 per cent. of the upper kernels germinated upon the seventh trial, and 92 per cent. of the lower kernels. The influence of the position of the seed upon its germinative quality may be seen in the follow-ing table, the conditions being secured as near exact as possible. Thus, in the wheat and oats, the kernels taken from the same heads. Germinating trials, the seed exposed on the surface; vegetation trials, the seed planted under

Position of seeds. Germ'tion Per Cen Germination & vegetation Low- Mid- Termer. dle. inal.

Waushakum corn, Flint			
(Germination)	80	72	95
(Vegetation)	80	76	92
(Vegetation)	95	90	100
(Vegetation)	95	97	100
White rice, pop, (Germina-			
tion)	100	100	1(0
Red rice, pop, (Germ'tion)	98	94	100
Minn. Dent (Germ'tion)	98	100	100
Early Dent (Germination)	82	24	33
Sibley's Pride of the North			-
(Germination)	100	100	97
Blount's Prolific(Germ't'n)	0	0	12
Wheat(Germination)	99	_	100
Wheat(Germination)	98	98	98
Oats(Germination)	94	88	100
Oats(Germination)	100	100	100
Sorghum(Germination)	65	86	89

were under-ripe, and the germination, hence poor. Trials upon under-ripe flints has very rong germinative power, while the contrary seems the case with dent corns.

E. LEWIS STURTEVANT, Director.

In the case of the dent corns, some

## How Oat Meal is Made.

The rapidly increasing use of and demand for oat meal is creating a corresponding inquiry for plump, heavy oats. Hitherto American oats have been too light and chaffy for making meai. The culture of this crop has been carele's, and little attention has been given to improving the quality and weight of the grain. Scotch and Irish oats often weigh fifty to fifty-five pounds to the measured bushel. Of course we cannot hope to compete in our hot, dry climate with that of those places which is cool, moist and admirably suited to the growth of oats. But as we sow we shall reap, and it has been satisfactorily proved that heavy ed sown will produce heavy grain for some years, and with good treat-ment—that is, with manuring liberally and w. h careful culture of the soil -the crop will deteriorate only very slowly. Our neighbors in Canada produce oats of forty five pounds to the bushel from seed of the same weight imported from New Brunswick. chat it is a question of seed and culture with this crop, precisely as it is with all others. If we desire to grow oats suited for making meal we have a market for the grain, and in any case a a farmer should desire to grow heavy grain although he may feed his product on his farm. As a hint toward this result we give the following particulars regarding the manufacture of oat meal, taken from the American

"The first operation in the manufacture of the meal is the removing from the oats all the cockle, small oats and foreign seeds of whatever kind, for if any of these remain the quality of the meal is much injured. Black oats, if even or good quality, give a bad appearance to the manufactured meal, as it reappears in the form of

black particles, which to the tidy housewife appears to be so ething much more uncleanly. After the oats have been properly cleaned by sifting they are next subjected to the opera-tion of drying. This is accomplished in dry kilns, with special apparatus constructed for the purpose. This operation requires some care to prevent the oats from burning. As soon as sufficiently dry they are removed from the kiln while still very hot, and stored in such a way as to have them re tain their heat; after thus remaining three or four days, and hardening, they are ready for the shelling opera-tion. This shelling is accomplished by passing the oats through millstones of a special pattern. The product that comes from the stones is groats, or the whole kernels, dust, seed, etc., and these must be separated; by means of a combination of sieves and fans the groats are separated from the other material, and are then ready for grinding. For extra quality meal the groats may again be shelled and also passed through a brushing machine. The grinding of them must not be long delayed, as a few weeks' exposure renders them unfit for milling. In grinding the groat, the great aim is to avoid pulverization, and to have the granules cut square of uniform size. Oat meal is generally denominated by the cut-as pin head cut, rough cut, medium and fine cut-though the terms have different districts. After the grinding the meal is passed through sieves and the siftings graded according to size."-Our Young Peo-

#### Western Stock Raising.

The development of cattle raising in the We-t is still rapidly progressing. English and Scotch capital is already largely invested in the business, and recent English papers tell of the formation of a large number of other cattle-raising companies, having chiefly in view the prosecution of the indus try on our Western ranges. Of a list of seventeen such rately-organized enterprises, representing a capital of \$20,650,000, all but one intend to operate in this country. They have nearly all been formed in the last three or four months, and in soliciting investment the prospectuses of nearly all have dwelt upon the success of the Prairie Cattle Company, which lately announced a first dividend of over 75 per cent. These foreign cattle companies, says the Rural New Yorker, are fast gaining control of the industry in the far West, either by appropriating large ranges or by purchasing the herds and "plant" of American stockmen. It looks now as if Uncle Sam's wide pastures, from the gulf to the Canadian line, would ere long be doing more for the enrichment of Englishmen and Scotchmen than of Americans. In the arrogant dishonesty of the "cattle kings" toward smaller stockmen and neighboring agricultural settlers of native or foreign origin? The land office records, the columns of local papers, the observation of in telligent visitors to the range, all tell of high-handed manner in which these potentates often fence in large areas of the public domain, closing public roads that cross their illegally acquired ranches, mix up small neighboring herds inextricably with their own multitudinous stock, depredate on the multitudinous stock, depredate on the crops of adjacent settlers, and often at the mouth of rifle or revolver forbid intending settlers to take up the land

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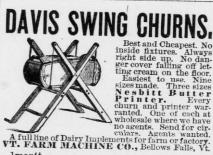
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