

"THE FARMER IS OF MORE CONSEQUENCE THAN THE FARM, AND SHOULD BE FIRS 1MPROVED."

VOLUME 9,—NO. 20. WHOLE NO. 172.

[Printed by Kalamazoo Publishing Co.]
Publishers of the Daily and Weekly Telegraph.
Combined monthly circulation of the three papers, 72,500.

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., OCTOBER 15, 1883.

has to deal with, or should understand.

Let some competent instructor, and

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH THIS....

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

The Grange Visitor (ENLARGED) Published on the First and Fifteenth of

every month, AT 50 CENTS PER ANNUM

Eleven Copies for \$5.00. J. T. COBB, Editor & Manager,

To whom all communications should be aded, at Schoolcraft, Mich.

Bemittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order, or Draft. This paper is not sent only as ordered and paid for in advance.

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Agricultural Pepartment.

THE BICYCLE.

Whisking through the woodlands. Flashing over bridges; Darting past the orchards, Coasting down the ridges: Whirling o'er the meadows, Glint of polished steel, Bless me this is pleasant, Riding on a wheel!

With a rubber tire. Tireless I ride; Passing men and horses, Silently I glide; Pretty, pretty maidens
Watch me as I pass,
Wave their kerchiefs to me, Sitting on the grass.

Rustics in the furrow Stop the plow to stare At the flying figure Sile t as the air; Timid village ladies Anxiously observe That there must be danger Going round the curve.

Every one is looking
At my silent flight; Hardly do they see me, Ere I'm out of sight; Down the hilly roadway With a bugle peal, Bless me this is pleasant Riding on a wheel!

Butter.

For the Grange Visitor. Having been called to act as one of the judges on butter and cheese at the late State Fair, I was forcibly reminded of the fact that Michigan is far behind her sister States of the Northwest in the quality of her dairy products. In 1880 Michigan produced in round numbers 38,000,000 pounds of butter and Wisconsin 33,000,000 pounds. I am led to believe that the production of Wisconsin sold for one-half more than did Michigan. Why is this you may ask. Have they a better soil or climate? A better or more intelligent people? No, will be the answer of every Michigan man and woman. Why then? For the reason that we are a better wheat producing State, and have given more attention to that branch of industry to the neglect of our dairy interests. So far as I know we have never had either a State or local fair for the exhibition of dairy products only. Wisconsin has a State Dairy Association, and many local ones. This has stimulated them and they are producing large quantities of fine dairy products which bring prices that would astonish the average dairy women of Michigan. When they see the quotations of creamery butter at 20 to 45 cents a pound, while their own products are selling in the same market at 10 to 25, they presume that there is some mystery about this creamery business, that it is a kind of butter that they cannot produce. Such is not the fact, just as good butter can be produced, and sold on the market upon its merits, from a dairy of 10 to 20 cows as from any higher number. This I know. Four years experience warrants this assertion. First, we must learn the quality of butter that has the highest commercial value. Not that which pleases us most or some one or two persons whom we supply are satisfied with. Butter which will sell best in the open market must first have flavor, grain, color, and be salted in the right proportion. Grain is almost as indispensible as flavor. Butter fresh from the churn that is without grain may taste well and satisfy those who are accustomed to it, but when sent to the market to be sold will often sell at half

All that is necessary in order to have good butter is first, good cows, well-fed, carefully and cleanly milked, and when you have good pure milk all that is needed to have good butter is the necessary materials and implements. The time has been when the making of good butter was a question of skill and experience. Now it is one of neatness dictum despite all we can say or do to and mechanical manipulation.

water, or the use of some one of the various creameries that use water, and ice, or ice alone, are indispensible in making butter that has good comperience and skill.

setting is best to use, I do not under- litigation comes from misunderstandtake to say, but use some one of them There are two or more made in this State, one at Schoolcraft and one at

If you wish to make butter, good but- so, each meeting, to business forms, ter, purchase some one or more of the including every kind that the farmer be buried.

able treatises on the dairy. Study them carefully. Go or send some one of your intelligent neighbors to a dairy conven- that could be some Granger who could tion in Wisconsin or Northern Illinois and learn what good butter is. I mean butter that has a commercial value. When you have done this you will not make sweet grease to sell at a low price, or rancid grease to be used by the manufacturers of wheel grease.

I guess there we 5 000,000 rounds of butter made in this State which is eventually used for this last purpose, and I guess there is not 2,000,000 made which brings the highest price varying with the supply and demand from 20 to 45 cents a pound. We ought to have onehalf of all our butter so made as to cial acts that their office requires of command the highest price. We can if the intelligent men and women of of this matter as they can and ought to do.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN. Three Oaks, Sept. 24, 1883.

How Much Business Knowledge Should Farmer Possess?

We reply, as much as he will be called ipon to use in the practical affairs of life. It is those who attend well to the business part of farming that reap the fullest reward of their labor, What we call business knowledge is that knowledge which enables a man to look after the debt and credit of the farm during the year; that which keeps a co rect account of all the expenditures, and all the products of the farm, showing at the close of the year what the entire gain or loss is, and on what. Now a farmer who can always tell, in regard to his business, whether he is gaining or losing, has the right kind of knowledge. Knowledge which is the finger on the dial plate of business, that always points to the true condition of sed to get an educational training that will fit us for the various duties in our life-work. But merely acquiring general principles, or abstract knowledge, fits one very poorly for the active duties of this life. When we come to practice we want something more specific than general theory. The "three r's" are all right as far as we went in them; but we did not learn in the schoolroom, how to use them in our common business affairs. The most valuable thing about learning and knowledge is to know how to make the best use of them. There are a hundred and one things that the farmer comes across in his affairs that were never dreamed of in the school room. A hundred and one things that perplex him in his business, that he learned by theory in the schoolroom, but which he does not know how to solve on the farm. Now learning how to master these little unsolved problems is what we mean by understanding the business part of farming. Taken altogether they put the husbandman into a new school, and if he is a diligent pupil he will learn to master them as he goes along. But man is a dull pupil when his business, or trade, is the schoolmaster. The man who works hard dislikes to take the pen or pencil to do any writing, or attend to mere business matters. Hence he soon becomes so unaccustomed to writing a letter, note or a receipt that he will drive five miles to town to get a lawyer or conveyancer to do it for him. Now a little attention to these simple matters would save him time and money, and add a good business qualification to him as a farmer. It is true, that the note, receipt, contract or lease must be correctly drawn, and that is all the better for him. It is following correct rules that benefits us the most. We are a free and independent people. But we have one sovereign, Law, who holds us to its the contrary. This sovereign's "ipse Deep setting, in deep cans, in tanks of dixit" makes business business. It is easy enough to write "I owe you." which is the pith of a promissory note, yet law prescribes a form for it and we must follow it. So it is in regard mercial value, unless one has both ex- to a receipt, contract, deed or mortgage. These forms can easily be mas-Just which plan or system of deep tered. It is said that seven-eights of all ing, mismanaged business, or the little

fit himself for the task, take this matter in hand, and how much valuable information could be given when it is much need. There is a great lack of knowing how to do many little things that are connected with the farmer in various ways. Who hold our township and many of our county offices? They are largely held by farmers. But we will include the mechanic and laborer with them. Now take the township officers, from pathmaster to supervisor, and how indifferent or inefficient do we find men to be in the little offithem to perform. You will find a n an who has ability enough for a legislator Michigan will wake up and take hold failing to make a correct report as pathmaster, or primary-school director. Now, as we have said, we find no fauit with the average ability of the farmers or laborers who fill these offices. But we do blame them, when we see that all the difficulty we refer to, arises from sheer neglect to give a little time to learning how to make a pathmaster's or school director's report, and men fail to do this correctly when they have only to read the printed form, and write down the answers to the questions asked, in the blank places left for that purpose. They have merely to read and answer questions correctly and sign the report properly. And yet the number of these reports that are imperfectly made out are greater than one would imagine. To be accepted they must be correctly made out. For here the law steps in, as sovereign, and s ys this business must be done according to my dictum. "Obey or suffer the penalty;" which is a loss to the road or school district or township. The township and county his affairs. In school we are drilled in certain studies by which we are supposed to get an educational training order. A broken cog or small wheel, or anything out of gear results in damage to the entire machinery. So it is with these incorrect little official acts Looking at this matter from a personal point of view, it is for the interest of any man to do well whatever he has to do. We know a man may get into Congress and not know how to make a school director's report, or write a promissory note. Yet it is absolutely necessary to know how to do these things correctly. Business is business here as well as it is in the Executive office at Washington. And it is just as necessary that it be done correctly in one place as in the other. We need a new arithmetic in our schools-one that will teach the science of numbers as applied to business in life, to farming, to township, county and State offices. We want our boys and girls taught as they were in the days of Agesilaus, King of Sparta, who being asked what things he thought most proper for boys to learn; answered, "Those which they ought to practice when they come to be men." As we have said, we do not learn in our common schools enough of, those things that we are called on to practice, on the farm, in the workshop, township office, and so on, to the end of the business and official chapter of our experience

in life. Galesburg, Oct. 5, 1883.

The Position of the American Farmer. F. G. E. in Western Farm Journal says: "In no country is agriculture so despised as in America. The Emperor of China holds the plow one day in the year as a mark or respec to agri-culture. But, says the fast Yankee, China is barbarous. China has better agriculture than America. She has the largest population, the longest canal, the deer est well, the greatest wal'. the longest avenue of large trees in the world-she dates back in authentic history before ou christian era-furnishes a good deal of our best scrip ture sayings-but is barbarous. tenant farmer in English society ranks higher than proprietors of land in America. France does not, like America, legislate against her agriculturists, but leaves them free and untrammeled and is commercially very successful. Her agricultural population are peaceful and prosperous, and would so continue if political demagogues would let them alone. Here we have demagogues and political quacks both to contend with.

THERE is no short cut to excellence. In every department of human achievemistakes and errors, that creep into ment superiority is based upon toil, bargains or contracts. Suppose the and success is reached only by effort. Grange lodge should give an hour or

CLASS not the idle among the living: they are a sort of dead men who can't

Is Chess A Grain?

All farmers have an opinion in recard to the origin and propagation of chess, sometimes called cheat, a grass with grows amongst wheat. For years the question has been a vexed one, and the columns of the leading agricultural journals have been used for its discussion. The reading, hink ing, progressive farmers may be di-vided into two classes, one favoring the theory that chess is a distinct grain produced by its own seed, and the other believing that it is a degenerate or changed wheat, or in other words a

The first class reasons that nature is constant and that throughout her wide doman like must produce like. If a grain of wheat is planted the result will invariably be a stalk of wheat; it cannot be a stalk of another kind of grain. That no grain can possibly be produced from the seed of another. They affirm that chess is a distinct specie of grain, and account for its growing in wheat and oat fields by the fact that the seed has by some coincidence got in with the seed wheat or oats. Tney, however, take their strongest stand on the principle that no

known example exists where like produces anything but like. The second class acknowledge the principle cited by number one as true. but claim by facts and practical illustrations that a decided exception be made in the case of chess. They state that whenever the main or tap root of this cereal is injured through any cause there is not sufficient vitality left to produce a perfect stalk of wheat, and thus grows up this modern tare, or chess. They cite examples without number where wagons have been driven across wheat fields during winter, and in summer the tracks are marked perfectly by these stalks of chess. One farmer who now holds an important county office, in talking on this subject recently, stated that a horse on his farm leaped the fence bounding the pasture lot one day last winter and ran across a field of wheat to the next enclosure. This summer the hoof prints of the animal could be distinctly traced by hoof shaped clumps of chess. Another county officer states that on a plot of ground where a quantity of cleaned wheat was spilled in the fall, v getation sprang up and no care being given it and considerable travel passing over it the next year the re

sult was nothing but a clump of chess. Just such examples as these have been brought up for several years in agricultural journals and these were not cited as new or as proving anything, but simply to show the line of argument used by those farmers favoring the latter theory. The question has flever been settled and most of the more influential journals have tabooed the subject believing it impossible of settlement. The Rural New Yorker at one time offered a prize of \$1,000 for an accurate solution of the puzzle. A number of farmers' clubs have also offered small amounts for a head of wheat and chess coming from the same root. Although many believed it impossible to find such a growth, it ha never been done until one week ago last Friday, Sept. 7th, when in consequence Calhoun County comes to the front to settle the question of half a century's standing.

On that day a large number of pros

perous farmers had gathered at the farm of William H. Milborn, twelve miles north of this city, to assist in the annual task of threshing. A large stack of white Russian wheat excited considerable interest, as it was the first raised in that section, and a par-ty had gathered around it to examine the quality of the wheat kernels. Mr. Milborn, while explaining the particular advantages derived from raising this variety, pulled a fine looking head at random from the stack as a fair sample of the heads. Mr. G. W. Case, a gentleman present, took the head and proceeded to shell out the kernels. When it was accomplished and the chaff blown out, there in his open palm ay an equal quantity of wheat and chess. The astonished farmers picked up the head once more and it was given the closest scrutiny. The cells that contained the chess were found to be slightly smaller than the wheat cells, but otherwise perfectly formed. Looking on at the time this was done, were Alonzo French, John Searles, Wm. H. Milborn, and several other gentlemen, all of whom are willing to make affidavit to the truth of the above statement. Mr. Case, the farmer who shelled out the grain, will also sweat that he had handled no chess that day and that his hands contained no seeds of any description before the head was shelled. All are farmers, well and favorably known in the county, and f unquestioned ve We have no doubt that the wheat and chess were growing together in the same head. That the head was produced from a kernel of wheat is certain, and in our mind settles the question that chess is a degenerate

The kerne's of wheat and chess were wrapped in a paper by the farmers with extreme care, and are at this office, where they can now be seen by persons desiring to do so. The specimens are genuine samples of wheat and chess, and have been pronounced so by scores of farmers.-Marshall Statesman.

Autumn Hints.

Hens over two years, or having any deformity, scaly legs, lumpy feet, or shabby appearance should be spotted and sacrificed. Hens in perfect trim will lay none too well when egg- are 28 cents per dozen. By the by, is it not wonderful how hens keep posted on the market reports for egg prices and guage their laying capacity accordingly. However, personally. we have no reason to complain. | Most persons who care properly for their fowls receive one half the number of eggs they have fowls at this the moulting season.

Roosters, too, may be disposed of, and if you can buy a better one of the same breed as your fowls, so much the better. One man in our neighborhood is crossing Partridge! Cochins with Brown Leghorns; another, White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, and the writer has tried Buff Cochins and White Leghorns, -the object being to secure the heavy weight of the larger fowl and the early maturity of the lighter one. An agricultural paper is authority for the statement that in crossing fowls the better resuit is obtained by having the rooster of the heavier breed. One farmer is using common fowls with a different rooster every year of each of the noted breeds. If he persists a few years he will have a new breed all to himself. These facts are mentioned because flocks are saved or made up now for the next

American Agriculturist says: To kill fowls it is convenient to have a large post set firmly in the ground with a smooth sawn top: on one side of the post slightly flattened, nail a board into one end of which has been sawed the letter V; let this V project above the post and that will hold the neck of the fowl just where you want it Post about three cr four feet high. Poultry Journal says: A strong

wire with a few inches of one end bent parallel with the wire and fastened to a stick a few feet long is useful in catching fowls in the day time while eating. Catch one leg in your wire end and you can draw the fowl toward you without disturbing the others. After killing bury the fowl's head, as it may teach your dog or cat to catch chickens. After dressing the fowl the legs and feet should be burned, particularly if they are rough or scaly, as this appearance is caused by a minute parasite or insect under the scales of the legs and feet, and to save your other fowls from the same trouble. this is the surest way.,

If this roughness appears on a fowl you do not wish to kill, appl k rosene

OLD POULTRY. Grand View Place,

Kalamazoo.

THERE are reports of Grange fairs in localities where the Order has gained such confidence as to feel justified in appearing before the public with the fruits of labor shown distinctively in Grange fairs. The Grange is an agricultural orginization and it may, therefore, very properly make public exhibitions of its triumphs in its own chosen field of labor, not that any products of the soil or orchard will be any better because produced by a member Order, but bringing such products into juxtaposition certainly affords to all who view them lessons of practical value, in comparisons easily instituted, in the stimulus given to those who are at least successful, in wholesome emulation, in many ways as in all agricultural fairs. It is not important that premiums be provided, nor that any set rules for the display of products be established; the main point is to make the show attractive by placing within it the best of every variety of products certifying the labor and skill of exhibitors.—Husbandman.

A. C. GLIDDEN of Paw Paw in & chat while at the state fair said he would like to see a show in Michigan conducted upon the plan of the New York state fair, excluding all be, gars, montebanks, gamblers, side shows, and liquor dealers. He would like to see a fair at which people could send the young folks of their families without the constant fear of their hearing and seeing things that are a shame to a public gathering. He believed the cry that fairs cannot be made self supporting without the money paid by the liquor dealers and side shows of a questionable character, was based upon no argument of fact.

Corn husks braided make a serviceable and handsome mat. The braids to be sowed with sack needle and

The Grange Visitor

BCOOLCRAFT, -OCTOBER 15. Eingle copy, six months,

Eingle copy, one year, ____ Eleven copies, one year ___ To ten trial subscribers for three menths we will send the Visi-

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INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

The Bieycle-Butter-How Much Busines Knowledge Should a Farmer Possess—The Position of the American Farmer—Is Chess A Grain-Autumn Hints.....

Fifteen Months for 50 Cents-THE GRANGE VISITOR — Farm Help—Business—Where Are We Drifting—Another Appeal to Masters of Subordinate Granges—About Clubhing—Two Papers at the Price of One— The Regulation of Corporate Profits—To Secretaries of County Conventions-Our Clubbing List..... 2

Abuse of Power-The Driven Well-Michigan at the Louisville Exposition — Some Reforms in School Matters — Postal Jottings -Notices of Meetings.....

Miscellaneous Notes-Remove the Old Canes -Te Patrons of English Emigration Agency; and the Public Generally—The Wrong Coat.

A Pioneer Poem-What Does a Patron Mean by Co-operation—The Home of my Child-hood—Uses of the Grange—Subject for Sub-ordinate Granges for November, 1883—Advertisements 5

The Stranger-Women's Rights-A Harvest Home Address—The Memory of the Dead-Growling—The Page Case—Report of the Treasurer of the State of Michigan—Grange Thoughts—Defective Criminal Laws—How to Save boys—Cattle Raising in the West 6

A Bird's Story-Cigarettes-Bangs - Youth's Department—A Girl in Blue-Cattle Mor tality—Beef vs. Pork—Michigan Crop Re

Advertisements.....

Secretory's Reportment

J. T. COBB, SCHOOLCRAFT

FAFTEEN MONTHS FOR 50 CENTS.

Will the friends of the VISITOR and of the Order, give proof of such friendship by adding to our list of subscribers on this offer.

We will send the VISITOR to all new subscribers from October 1st to January, 1885 for 50 cents. We should like to hear from the Committees appointed in the Granges of the State, as recommended by the State Grange, to work for the VISITOR. Are the com mittees ready to report?

THE GRANGE VISITOR

Does this paper deserve a more extended circulation?

We cannot ask this question and read the VISITOR.

What shall the answer be from those who do? If it does not, then the time has arrived for a change of editors, or a change of management, or both, for the question is not, should a Grange paper be published in Michigan. All Patrons agree that there should.

We come back then to the main question. Does the VISITOR deserve a more extended circulation? This is a fair question and must be answered by our readers. If it does not, let the change indicated be made.

If it does, its friends must do for it what they have not done for it this year. If they will not solicit and obtain new subscribers, they must at least see to it that old ones renew. Reference to onr mailing book shows at some offices subscribers have rebeen added and old ones have been lost. Now, for this there is a cause. Has the paper deteriorated, or have our people found something better, or has too much Grange work impoverished the members so that they are no longer able to pay for a fifty cent paper. As an interested party we desire an explanation. We know that the average farmer is dilatory about many matters that concern him and we almost begin to question whether he is competent to direct with intelligent selfishness his own business affairs.

The price of the VISITOR will not warrant the employment of paid canvassers. At its present size and cost it must in the future as in the past, rely on Patrons who have the Good of the Order at heart to solicit sub scriptions and to ask those who take

it to renew. The great majority of people do nothing of this kind voluntarily. And Patrons average much like this great majority. They depend on some one else, and if that some one don't ask little money.

them to renew their subscription to a paper that stops when the time expires for which payment has been made, the thing is not done.

The State Grange at its last session recommended to every Subord nate and Pomona Grange in the State to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions to the VISITOR. As a general statement we can say that we have no evidence that the recommendation of the State Grange has brought any results, except in a very few instances. We have stated the case and in conclusion would enquire what is to be done about this matter. Shall we throw overboard our Grange principles and send the paper to subscribers as long as we believe them good, or shall we adhere to the business usage of requiring pay in advance. The time is at hand for work. The success of the paper as will they do al out it?

FARM HELP.

On the fourth page we have given Mr. B. J. Zudzense, emigration agent of Rockford, Michigan, a couple of columns in which to set forth his plans for future work.

About this matter we take occasion to say that the want of good reliable farm help, indoors, and out, is a very general one. It is not a matter of numbers. We have young men and women enough, and this country is being settled up fast enough without the establishment of agencies to pro mote emigration, but it is the fact that so few young women are willing to do kitchen work, and so many of our young men are unreliable loafers.

Here, people who are independently poor are free American citizens—are as good as anybody, and with this idea to lift them above that feeling of dependence on daily labor for daily bread, as a class they seldom become faithful reliable workers, no matter how little they may have to rely upon for subsistence.

With the poor class of the old world it is widely different. Born to a condition of obedient dependence without expectation of rising above the level of parental condition, accustomed to work from the first hour that they are able to perform any labor that will bring any return however small, fromhabit and education alike, they be come steady, faithful laborers, not always with a desirable degree of intelligence it maybe, but the quality of faithfulness, so sadly wanting in the poor laboring class of our native population compensates largely for whatever intelligence is wanting.

In view of these facts, though presenting a condition of things we do not like, we are constrained to favor have it answered by those who do not the scheme set on foot by Mr. Zudzense. From his statement and the commendatory letters from these v ho have received help the outlook for a large business next winter seems very promising. No complaints have come to us from any quarter, and that gives increased confidence in the practicable nature of the scheme.

In behalf of the overworked wives of farmers, who really have a much harder time than their husbands, we hope Mr. Zudzense will meet with encouraging success in his efforts to supply this demand.

BUSINESS

newed and new ones have been added. is a good one, but needs perhaps a that is to levy a tax on all transactions. At other offices new subscribers have little modification as to time. To give The few who have experience and this a practical turn let me suggest financial strength, fleece the horde of next meeting of the Grange each a into the vortex of commercial gampromissory note, receipt, order or bling. The business is vast, let it bear other business paper to be written out a share of the public burden. Levy a in his best manner in every particular. tax upon every transaction on the Designate another member to criticise Board of Trade. If that kind of gameach sample, writing out his or her bling can't be stopped make it pay for criticisms. When this paper is sub- its existence. mitted the Grange has the whole matter for discussion, together with such legal questions as may grow out of the discussion.

> This is suggested simply with the hope that some one will make better Review than in anything found in any suggestions.

If any Granges takes up this matter, we hope to have a report for the Vis

ITOR of results. THE Cottage Hearth is so well and favorably known that it is only necessary to call attention to it. It is one of support them with argument with unthose periodicals that is always acceptable. In any home high or low, it finds a cordial welcome. Here is an opportailed at book stores for 50 cents. From tunity for any who may canvass for the publishers on subscription the the Visitor to offer an inducement that ought to help all parties. \$1.50 the Review and the VISITOR to new sing and several hundred other places for the VISITOR and the Cottage subscribers, for \$4.50. There are a few

WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING?

In the case of the public corporations, such as telegraph and transpor tation companies, the so called watering of stocks is usually an unmitigated evil. It is a device by which accumulations of profits, extorted from the public by means of unreasonable and oppressive charges are permanently absorbed and made the basis of further and increased extortion. Moreover it makes it possible to buy up competing lines, known to be worthless property, and encourages fraudulent schemes of every description. Some of the largest fortunes of modern times have been mainly the product of speculations in the stock of ruined corporations enterprises that have been overloaded and wrecked by means of this dangerous power of watering stock. Enormous gains have accrued to the giants of the street, while the general stockholders have been robbed of their entire investments. After the collapsed stock has been bought in for a song, it is again inflated and the it is depends on its friends. What public are compelled to sustain the earning capacity of these expanded bublles just the same as if they were made up of solid investments of

This whole subject has been in litigation, in the New York courts for some time past in the case of Williams vs. The Western Union Telegraph company, and an important decision has lately been rendered in the Court of Appeals, the court of last resort in that State. The decision is in fa- once. vor of the company, and authorizes stock watering without limit. The New York Times boldly denounces the decision as unjust and corrupt and improper influence brought to bear that the Granges of Michigan in the upon the court by a powerful corporation. Two judges were disqualified mistakes. While mistakes in electo sit in the case because they were tions may be expected, we are disapstockholders in the Western Union, pointed to find such a large proportion yet they remained on the bench list ening to the arguments, lending the for reports were sent by Bro. Luce influence of their presence and their some two months ago to the Master of well-known wishes in the direction of their own private interests. The where the name and postoffice of such Times says: "If the decision rests Master had been sent to this office. In upon the law as it exists, that merely proves that the law is wholly inade- ports from those delinquent, and

corporate power." The decision is a sudden and complete solution of all doubts concerning the legal right of corporations in the State of New York to issue stock indefinitely for the purpose of buyin: up "cats and dogs" or to represent any amount of alleged earnings. It is so broad and sweeping that it seems likely to cut both ways and operate to this second call upon them has been the injury of the reckless speculators who procured the decision. The general public, however, have the deepest interest of all in the operations of the that there were a good many mistakes unscrupulous adventurers of Wall made in the election of Masters in street for all their extravagancies must 1882. Patrons who take the VISITOR be paid for by the imposition of more look up these delinquents. exorbitant charges.

The only remedy seems to lie in appropriate legislation. Telegraph and transportation companies should be restrained by statute from diluting their stock. It is believed that such same principle that supports the right vested rights or the obligations of con-

FROM time to time some one assays to prove that the practice which prevails in all large cities and latterally in most small ones of buying and selling the world's great staples in quantities far in excess of their possible existence is all right and a good thing for the The article of "V. B." on our first country. This opinion is not generpage has many good suggestive points. ally entertained and much attention The one which we wish to particularly has been given the subject to devise emphasize is this. The discussion, or ways and means to prevent these consideration of business forms in the transactions. But so far no one has Grange. His suggestion that "the suggested any plan to prevent corners. Grange should give an hour or so at It is generally conceded that prohibiteach meeting to business forms in- ory or penal legislation will not reach cluding every kind that the farmer the case and we have seen but one has to deal with or should understand suggestion that seemed practical; and that the Master assign, say to three experimenters who are continually members the duty of bringing to the pouring their money little or much

> Those of our readers who pay attention to our editorial page will remember that we oftener comment on some article found in the North American other magazine or paper. We like the Review, it is solid reading. No trash of any kind ever finds its way to the pages of the Review. We know of no magazine that equals it in the solid character of its matter. Writers express their individual opinions and reserved freedom. Issued monthly each copy has over 100 pages and is reprice is \$5 a year. We will furnish embrace this offer.

Another Appeal to Masters of Subordinate Granges.

MASTER'S OFFICE, GILEAD, MICH, Oct., 10, 1883. I desire through the columns of the VISITOR, to make one more appeal to the Masters of Subordinate Granges, who have not reported to this office. I have sent out 316 blanks. 204 of these have been filled out and returned to me. From the answers to the 18 questions submitted, I am gathering some facts from which conclusions may be drawn of benefit to the Order. I do not want to arise in the National Grange and say that I was unable to hear from one-third of the Granges in Michigan, and go on and make a report based upon what is said by the two-thirds. Brothers, please let me hear from you. Some of the strongest Granges in the State have failed to report. Several in Lenawee, Kalamazoo, Ionia, Kent and Clinton counties. I will delay the preparation of my report until the first of November. If any have not received or have mislaid blanks, please write for blanks to this office. But send in your reports. Do not fail to do this. I need them, must have them in order to properly discharge my duty. Please send them in at C. G. LUCE.

Master State Grange.

ABOVE we place another circular letter from Worthy Master Luce. If plainly intimates that it is an effect of this letter proves anything it proves election of officers in 1882, made some of mistakes. Just think of it. Blanks every Subordinate Grange in the State the last VISITOR was an appeal for requate to provide against the abuses of now Bro. Luce comes forward and entreats those who have not reported to do so at once. And this appeal is addressed to mere than one-third of the Masters of Granges that are alive and holding their proper and legal connection to the State Grange. We have a lurking suspicion that quite a proportion of these delinquents do not take the VISITOR and do not know that made and wont see nor perhaps hear of this the third. From this showing are we not justified in the suspicion

ABOUT CLUBBING.

According to promise we present a clubbing list in another column. This will be enlarged in our next issue. legislation can be sustained on the This is available to old subscribers as well as new. We have presented it of the state to regulate both profis thus early that our friends may have and charges without taking away every opportunity of the advantages offered. Out of this we hope to help our own subscription list and save a little money to our friends. If your subscription to the VISITOR does not expire for some months, that will make no difference. Send us the price named for the two papers and your time on the VISITOR will be extended for another year. Send in your orders and save a little money.

THE article on our first page from Hon. Henry Chamberlain, with the rich heading "Butter" should attract attention. It states so many truths that as farmers we should feel ashamed to face, that we hope he will compel us by other the part of such corporations to show contributions on the same subject to give this butter business some thought. We talk about intelligent farmers and ago the country prospered under good farming, and claim that in both of these particulars we are not surpassed in any of the other States of the Union. And yet we have been making butter ever since we have been farmers, with what result Mr. Chamberlain tells us. This matter should be discussed more in the Grange. Here is a field for the sisters, and if they come to the front and occupy it, some brothers will invest in creamers and other facilities for butter making plained by Judge Cooley, railway or before they are a year older.

TWO PAPERS AT THE PRICE OF ONE.

Those of our readers who desire more agricultural reading than we are able to furnish, will find in the American Farmer, advertised on our seventh page, a good paper. Send us your order and we will send the VISITOR and Farmer one year for 85 cents.

WHERE are the jottings for this number. Some of them are in place, and some-yes, where are they? We ought to have a postal from Traverse City, from Adrian, Leonidas, Ionia, Ganges, Constantine, Alaska, Pipestone, Lanthat we have not heard from. And Hearth one year is a good deal for a hundred of our subscribers who should the question now is, shall the jottings be continued?

THE REGULATION OF CORPORATE PROFITS,

It is interesting to observe the growth of legal opinion as expressed in the decisions of our highest courts. In many cases, a kind of sturdy common sense prevalent among the peo ple, enables them to reach certain correct conclusions far in advance of the courts of law. The most important principles relating to the business of railway and telegraph companies were under discussion among the people long before they were brought to issue in the courts and the popular conclusions have proved to be remarkably accurate. Fir a long time after the celebrated decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dartmouth college case, a corporate charter was regarded by parties interested, in the light of a solemn compact which could not be changed in any manner without interfering with the obligations of a contract. It was insisted that the franchise of a railway company was an oldinary property right, and that regulation of rates and profits was wholly a private matter. The great weight of popular opinion. however, was against this view, and that opinion manifested itself in constitutional provisions, designed to prevent the Legislature from giving away in the form of corporate charters some of the most essential rights of the people. The present constitution of Michigan, in common with the later constitutions in most of the States, provides that any law relating to corporations may at any time be amended, altered or repealed. It is provided also that all corporations except municipal, must be organized under general laws and not under special charters. Such provisions take away all doubts as to the legal right to control the business of corporations by statute; but there are many powerful corporations in the United States that are not subject to any express constitutional restraints and it has been neccessary to establish general principles by the decisions of

The whole subject is treated by Mr. Justice Cooley in an article in the North American Review for September. The learned author shows clearly what questions have arisen and how they have been settled. The State power to regulate charges is examined under these heads; first as it would exist at common law; second under charters not repealable or amendable: and third under charters which are expressly subject to legislative control. The railway company, simply as a common carrier, would be required at common law to carry freight and passengers at reasonable rates, but the author shows this important distinction: 'Reasonable prices in general are such prices as are determined by demand and competition, and they do not necessarily lose their character as reasonable, se under the pressure of demand they become very profitable. If therefore a railway corporation is to be regarded as occupying in all respects the position of a common law carrier, large profits will not necessarily determine its charges to be unreasonable. But when the company received from the State, special privileges and grants of power, on the understanding that these are conferred in the public interest and to subserve public ends, it is not by any means certain that itprofits may not justly be used as a test of the reasonableness of its charges. In conclusion on this point the Judge says: "It seems to follow of necessity that the State may limit profits as well as charges." We have not seen this important principle so fully and clearly stated by any other writer. There has long been conviction in the public mind that none of the quasi-public corporations have any right to make great accumulations of profits. It is no defense on that rates of transportation are constantly decreasing, and that ten years freight charges of two or three cents per ton per mile, where now, since the introduction of steel rails and other improvements, the charges are reduced en through freighs as low as three fourths of a cent. No one expected such rapid reductions, but in the progress of improvements that appear on every hand in all kinds of business, this reduction came naturally and necessarily. Yet, on the principle extelegraph charges are unjust and oppressive, no matter how much they may te reduced, whenever vast fortunes are made by the managers, or whenever the profits amount to more than a reasonable percentage. In other words excessive profits form one of the tests of the unreasonale

Is the deed of your farm recorded in the county clerk's office? Many peo-ple consider the simple matter of recording of no great consequence, and there are thousands of deeds that have never been seen by the recording clerk. We know of cases where business men, even lawyers, have forgotten to record deeds. Look to this or it may cause you trouble and loss. Suppose it should get lost. But there are other even more serious dangers.—Ex-

character of charges.

There is more than a grain off with soda water.

of truth in this. However, incline to the opinion the deeds of the farms of Michigan are mostly on record, and many of them are not only on record but lots of them are still in the registers office not called for.

It is too true that farmers as a class are very careless about business matters, many of them not pretending to know how this or that matter of business should be done, and what is worse always treating the matter as though it was sufficient for a farmer to know how to run a farm and leave everything else for professional men to attend to. Grangers, or the most of them have learned better than that, and it is the purpose of the Order to eradicate these narrow notions and improve the mental condition of farmers. With such improvement, with enlarged views will come a consciousness that on every hand there is much to learn of practical value.

There are a few smart people who take, or send their deeds to the registers office, without the fee and there let them remain, supposing that the deed will be recorded and they will te so much ahead. It is perhaps of little use to tell such people that their deeds are not recorded but are in pigeon holes in the office undisturbed subject to order. Deeds should net only be recorded, but afterward taken home and every farmer should have a place for all papers of any value.

TO SECRETARIES OF COUNTY CONVEN-TIONS.

Section 8, article 4, By-Laws State Grange, makes it the duty of the Sec. etary of the County Convention to report to the Secretary of the State Grange, the names of the representatives elect to the State Grange.

It is very desirable that our list of representatives be made complete at an early day.

Several counties have not yet called for blank certificates of election. Remember we furnish these only on demand, as we cannot know to whom to send them until applied for.

THE Saturday Globe of Grand Rapids pays Prof. Swensberg, of her business college, a high compliment in saying that the declaration of Mr. S. L. Fuller that "Grand Rapids is the best city of the best State, of the best country in the world" owes for its truth more to Professor Swensberg's business college than to the high school with its professors of Greek and Latin gabble. The Globe believes in a good practical education, and that the most of the time and money spent on a majority of those who are crammed at the expense of the State is worse than thrown

We have on our table a n w magazine-The Continental which in our clubbing list is offered with the VISI-TOR at the low price of 85 cents a year. and in the absence of competition, It is a neatly printed magazine of 30 pages and will suit the tastes of those who care for light reading.

> In an exchange we find this excellent new motto used at a political gathering, and it wasn't a meeting of Prohibitionists either: "A school house on every hill, and no saloon in the valley." Our query is, was that honest or for a blind.

> A MEETING of the County Grange of Kalamazoo County had been appointed for Thursday, the 18th inst., and notices been distributed. This meeting has by request of the Texas patrons been indefinitely postponed on account of the prevalence of diphtheria in the neighborhood.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

	Regular Price.	With	
American Farmer	.\$I 00	8	85
American Grange Bulletin /Li	t_		00
tle Granger included)	1 60	9	00
Century (Scribner's)	4 00		10
Detroit Free Press (without	+	*	10
Household) weekly	1 00		40
Detroit Free Press (with House	- 1 00	1	40
hold) w	1 00		
Farm, Field and Fireside	. 1 20		65
Tarm, Fleid and Fireside	. 1 00	1	25
Harper's Monthly Magazine.	. 4 00	4	00
Harper's Weekly	4 00		00
Harber's Dazar	4 00		00
Harper's Young People	1 50	_	
Inter-Ocean, Chicago (w)	. 1 00	100	75
North American D.	. 1 00	1	40
North American Review	. 5 00	. 4	50
Our Little Unas	1 50		60
Louidy Dulletin	1 05		50
The Cottage Hearth	. 0 00		15
The Continental Man	. 1 00		50
The Continental Magazine	. 50		85
Tribune, Chicago, (weekly)	. 1 00	1	40

AMERICA is becoming the light of the world in more senses than one. For the year ending June 30, 1883, the Bureau of Statistics says we exported 550,954,590 gallons of petroleum, valued at \$51,323,706. The Yankee has "struck oil" this time, surely.

CEILINGS that have been smoked with a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

Be loving, and you will never want for love. Be humble, and you will never want for guidance.

A paste of equal parts of sifted ashes clay, and salt and a little water cements cracks in stoves and ovens.

Mixtures of two parts of glycerine, one part ammonia, and a little rose-water whiten and soften the nands.

Cover plants with newspapers before sweeping. Also put a little ammenia on them once a week.

CEILINGS that have been smoked with a kerosene lamp should be washed

ABUSE OF POWER.

That railroad corporations have transcended their legitimate powers and trespassed upon the rights of the great body of the people is a fact as well established as any other about which there is no dispute.

In a speech at the Cooper institute Judge Black, than whom no clearer headed champion of the rights of the

man of common sense can decide as well as another man, It is alleged that the railroad corporations, being put into possession of the public highways of the country, are bound in law and justice to run their roads in the highways belong; that they are public servan s and trustees, but the trust of the subject lies the meantime, if we were using a drive well, we should not pay any royalty. If suits are brought, the expense of defending them may be shared in common by a number of persons similarly situated.

But the most singular thing in this controlling the whatever wages they see fit to ask for their services.

Whether it is so or not the way if the special purpose of controlling the meantime, if we were using a drive well, we should not pay any royalty. If suits are brought, the expense of defending them may be shared in common by a number of persons similarly situated.

But the most singular thing in this controlling the supply of teachers and thereby enabling those who are in the ring to get whatever wages they see fit to ask for their services.

Whether it is so or not the public high way if the special purpose of controlling the meantime, if we were using a drive well, we should not pay any royalty. If suits are brought, the expense of defending them may be shared in common by a number of persons similarly situated.

But the most singular thing in this controlled the public high ways belong; that they are public servan is and trustees, but the state of the public high ways belong; that they are public servan is and trustees, but the state of the public high ways belong; that they are public servan is and trustees, but the state of the public high ways belong; the state of the public high ways belong; the state of the public high ways belong the state of the public high ways of the country, are bound in law and justice to run their roads in the supplier of the special purpose of controlling the meantime, if we were using a drive well, we should not pay any royalty. If suits are brought, the expense of defe servan's and trustees, but that they violated their trust most grossly and shamefully. They are clothed by law with certain powers large enough to enable them to perform their func-tions; but, not content with this, they have grasped at, and seized upon, other powers, and the powers granted them, and the powers which they have seized, they have perverted, misused, and abused for the basest purposes of private gain. They are entitled to private gain. They are entitled to a fair and full compensation for all the services which trey are called upon perform; they have a right to reimbursed all that it costs them to render this service, and to receive in addition a reasonable profit on the capital invested in the building of their reads. But it is alleged that they go beyond this, and take uncounted millions of the people's money to which they have no just claim, and that they are engaged in this unlawful plunder every hour of the day and night. This is an unendurable wrong and cannot be borne. It retards the general prosperity, cripples the industry of the whole country, and discourages all enterprise. This is the allegation. It is a mere question of fact. It is true or it is not true? If it is felse then the railroad men are in the interesting position of much injured and ill-used individuals, for they are being foully slandered by every man who talks about them at all, and they are the subjects of continuous libel in the newspaper press of the whole country. If it is false, this league ought to dissolve at once, and you, gentlemen, ought to hide your heads in sname for having engaged in amovement against the honest, disinterested, and upright citizens who run your railroads for

NOBLE OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE. But is it is true, you are engaged in one of the novlest works that human hands ever undertook to accomplish, and if you succeed you will earn the gratitude of a redeemed and regenerated people. Now, I'm very sorry to have to say it, but I rather think the allegation is true. It is almost a pity to go further, but I must; I am coniced that it is true. I know it as sil as I know any of which thave not personal cognizance. The professur-round us everywhere. The voice of comes on the wings of the wind from every quarter of the continent. Cases of individual complaint will be recited to you in every counting house, in every hotel, wherever you go to talk with your neighbors. The proof has assumed an even far more solemn form. The public records of the country are full of the evidence. Committees of Congress and committees of State Legislatures have considered it, and all who have given it attention declare with one voice that the accusation is true. The accused themselves do not deny it, and they dare not. Some of them, when you talk to them on the subject, hang their heads, and refuse to admit or to deny anything; their silence is naturally and rightly accepted as an admission of their guilt. Some admit that the accusation is true, and try to explain it away with weak arguments. Still others brazen the matter up. "The roads are our property," they say, "and in trying to restrain us, you are attempting to con-fiscate private property." They say that the Supreme Court of the United States was guilty of Communism and Kearneyism when it declared that they could not use their commissions to plunder the people which granted them. Others still admit that it is all wrong, but they don't quite see their way clear to permit of any inteference. way clear to permit of any intererence. Of this class is Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, a man who has written and spoken more than any other man on the railroad side of this question. He is the ablest man that the corporations have in thier service. He deprecates any kind of legislation which shall deprive them of one atom of the powers which they now enjoy, but he does not stultify himself by denying the existence of these grave abuses. He does not deny the fact that the charges of the corporations are excessive beyond all reason, and that the discrimination made between places and persons is cruel, and has been carried to such a frightful extent that he is surprised that the business of the country has not been crushed into annihilation before now. He pleads guilty to the whole indictment. I submit to you then, whether these people are not convicted out of their own mouths.

THE ONLY REMEDY. Now, what is the remedy? When you have got a gigantic evil like this the only thing to do with it is to hit it between the eyes. This is to be d ne only by invoking penal legislation, not by resorting merely to civil remedy, but by declaring them to be violations of law. Let it be made unlawful to exact an illegal rate of freight, and punishable by imprisonment as against the officers of the corporation which receives it. It can be easily shown what is a fair and reasonable fee or toll for a given service, and the burden of proof should, when such a case is brought into court, rest on those who affirm that the toll is a fair and reasonable one, and that would be the railroad company. If they, having the evidence which would show the fairness of the charge, failed to present it, they should suffer the conse-

NEXT summer the British Government will begin making contracts from month to month with vessels for carrying the mails, selecting the most moves white spots.

THE DRIVEN WELL.

Referring to the late judicial decision in Iowa covering the driven well, The Farm, Field and Fireside winds up an editorial article as follows:

The decision was a sweeping one, and under it the Green patents are swept away. But we learn that the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. How so n it will be reached, or what will be the result no one can tell. But in any

forty-three years old in this country. In a paper before us we find the fol-

that, but in his specifications he distribution in the specification of make wells by sinking iron tubing in that way down before that, and that of making and joining wooden tubes for that purpose, it being lighter and cheaper, and easier to obtain in distant localities on the frontier. It was provided with an iron section at the

his claim is as follows:
"What I claim is the method of sinking wells in alluvial and marshy grounds by means of wooden tuoing, formed in lengths, connected together by metal bands, etc., and provided with a metal tube at the pottom, and also a follower on the top, constructed and applied in the manner and for the purposes described"—that is to force the tube into the earth.

It is a most remarkable fact that during all the examinations in the Patent Office, and in all the litigation this patent was never found until recently. It was not used in any of the previous suits but was set up in the suit recently pending in Minnesota, and which we understand was by consent merged with the Iowa suit.

MICHIGAN AT THE LOUISVILLE EXPOSI-TION.

We find the following commendatory notice in the Evening Post of boy could prepare a set of ques-Louisville, and though not surprised tions no harder than those passed are very much gratified that our around by our school examiners neighbors are making reputation for which would puzzle a large Michigan in this most important field percentage of our school examiners of useful industry:

About two hundred and fifty excursionists from Michigan arrived over the J., M. & I. road yesterday, and were at the Exposition last night. The excursion was organized by the West Michigan Farmers' Club, who have sent a car-load of products raised by them. to be placed on exhibit at the Exposition. The car containing their Exposition. The car containing their agricultural products was specially than once each term, and find out fitted up for the purpose, and was switched off on the side track running into the Exposition grounds. It is at ought to be assigned as much territothe end of the railroad platform, near the experimental garden. The two ry as he can work and no more, and commissioners appointed by the Gov- be required to spend his whole time ernor of Michigan to represent the State's interest at the Exposition are Messrs. H. Dale Adams, of Galesburg, Mich., and W. A. Berkey, Grand R. pids. Mr. Adams is accompanied his wife. The display of farm products made by the West Michigan Farmers' Club is a most excellent one. if not the best of all to be seen in the Exposition. The specimens of fruit are particularly fine and in great varietv. In the exhibit there are shown twenty-five varieties of apples, twenty-two of pears, eleven of grapes, ten of peaches, with barberries, quinces, cranberries and several other small fruits. The grapes are the finest ever seen in Louisville. The cranberries are taken from the fields where they grow wild. Among the specimens of garden vegetables, of which there are about thirty different kinds, the potatoes are, perhaps, the best, though all the varieties of vegetables shown are represented by excellent specimens. The wheat, rye, oats, barley and grasses are equal to anything of the kind to be seen in the building. In a neat little case are shown several varieties of the woods indigenous to the State, which are of commercial value, about twenty or twenty-five varieties being represented by sample. Apart from the agricultural products, and forming a separate exhibit, are some specimens of rock of the kind used to make plaster of Paris, together with the real plaster itself. The car containing the products raised by the members of this club has been very beautifully and tastefully decorated with hot house plants and flowers, and the exhibit is well worthy the in-spection of visitors, all of whom are invited to take a look at it.

Some one has taken the trouble to find out how far a farmer must walk to put in and tend forty acres of corn To plow the ground with a sixteeninch three horse plow, he travels 350 miles; to harrow the ground thoroughly before planting, he will have to travel one hundred miles; to cultivate the same he travels for silver to cultivate the same, he travels 50 miles; to cultivate it three times, he will have to travel three hundred miles—making a total of eight hundred miles besides

THE wise mother, says the Christian Intelligencer, keeps something in re-serve to amuse the little invalid who cannot go out to-day with others, or to vary the entertainment of the stormy season. Paints and brushes are very delightful, especially if they are not allowed to be in use all the time, so that their freshness is not lost. I have seen children pass hours of ecstacy, when allowed to cover the prints in an old atlas at their own weet will.

A hot shovel held over furniture re-

Communications.

Seme Reforms in School Matters.

In common with a good many others, I feel as though it was time for somebody to begin a vigorous kicking on the workings of our present system

school matters in my own township In a paper before us we find the following:

In 1840, a patent was granted to E.
Rice, of Salina, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in which this identical process or method of making a well by forcing the tube itself down into the earth, is fully described and shown. Not only that but in his arguiffestions he discovered at all. We have good teaching the discovered at all. ter now than they used to be under his invention consisted in a novel plan the old systems. The system of exam-

A crowd of applicants are got tolower end, to penetrate the soil; and by somebody or other are passed around for them to write out answers. As soon, as the examiners have time questions get certificates, and that is about all there is of it. Now I submit that this is no adequate test of a person's fitness for a teacher in our public schools.

I know that by it good experienced, thoroughly competent teachers are refused certificates while others are granted certificates who are utterly unfit to take charge of a school-room. A boy or girl of fifteen just out of the schoolroom stands as good a chance for a certificate as the most experienced successful teacher in the State.

I believe that any good, sharp including the State Board of Educa-THE WEST MICHIGAN FARMERS' CLUB. LIOU and the Superintendent of Public with the teachers and scholars in that territory. Of course he should be well enough paid for it so that a good man could afford to take the position. We are not such a set of beggarly paupers that we can not afford the money to pay for it.

Let us agitate this matter. If there is a ring, smash it. If not, let us see if there is not some way in which we can get value received for the extra money we have to pay for teachers' F. HODGEMAN.

THE darkest chapter in nature of man is the tendancy to pull down the reputation of his fellow man.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

D. B. Harington, of Mason, had five hundred named varieties of potatoes on exhibition at the Ingham county fair, beside several quarts of small potatoes raised from seed this year. These seedlings were of all colors and ranging in size from a pea to a quail's W. E. U.

Bro. Cobb; I received last spring from a friend one potato of the white elephant variety, which I planted, and this week I dug from it one bushel and nearly a peck. Who can beat that? On the 6th and 10th of this month we had frost enough to kill corn in some sections. Corn is mostly badly injured. Ice this morning a quarter of an inch thick. Respectfully,

JULIUS FOLGER. Clearwater, Mich., Sept. 26, 1883

At B. Austin's dairy farm is a neat device for fastening cattle. In place of the ordinary stanchion are iron rods as far apart as you wish your cattle to stand attached to this rod is an iron ring which moves up and down the length of this rod: attached to this ring is a two foot rope, to the rope a snap; to the snap a ring and strap, and to the strap a cow. It is claimed this gives cattle more liberty than even the turning stanchion.

At Levi Arnold's stock farm the horse mangers are arranged with smooth, round hickory or oak strips far enough apart to allow the horse to put its head between comfortably but so it cannot swing its head to one side. Top of mangers about thirty inches from the floor, and bottom about

arrangements used for grain boxes.

high prices in Chicago. Wheat is man have given the negro his rights, making a fine growth during the they ought to give us ours." When I warm weather of the past week. Pa- hear a woman talk in that way I cantrons please bear in mind that good, not help thinking, "Flora, don't let well selected Michigan apples will Nigger get ahead of you." bring high prices in Chicago, and that Brother Thomas Mason can get the top of the market, and make prompt returns. W. A. B.

Stevensville, Oct. 10, 1883.

Bro. J. T. Cobb: Is it not time that a book is published giving a brief history of the Grange, its formation by Bros. Saunders & Kelly, in fact, its rise and progress, its principal suits in law, and all matter connected with the Grange of interest. Please notice something of the kind in your paper and see if the Patrons will not say yes, go ahead, the Master and Secretary of each live Grange would like one. We are asked the question, "What have we done? We want an answer. Respectfully,

H. D. WEATHERWAY, Jenisonville, Sept. 29, 1883.

The yield of wheat in this vicinity is 13 to 25 bushels to the acre, and of excellent quality. Oats 25 to 35. Corn gether and a lot of questious prepared killed by the freeze except a few pieces that had ripened early. Potatoes good. except very late planting. Strawberries large yield. There was about \$7,-000 worth of whortleberries picked in this vicinity and sold in Roscommon. correctly the required percentage of this season. They grow on the plains here by the thousands of bushels. Prices at Roscommon, wheat \$1, oats 40 to 45 cents per bushel. Potatoes 50 cents. Feed \$1.40 per cwt. Hay, timothy, \$8.00 per ton. Butter 22 cents This is a splendid country and a good place for poor men who are willing to work. P.O. Roscommon.

> H. N. EVANS. South Branch, Crawford Co., Mich., Oct. 5, 1883.

and I, and Jennie told Susie and I" have grown finely. In addition to the America can well afford to let every- potatoes fed the poultry, I gave them body talk "gee as they oleers did," but she cannot aff id to have her people divided into Laborers, and, gentlemen as they are England. If an Englishman wants to say, "me went this, but ever remember that this class to ride the 'orse and 'e throwed I off," of farmers have the same excuse for why let him; but if a wants to own a not doing many, things on the farm that whole county and r ae serfs of Amer- needs their attention. A word to the icans, the law ould forbid; but it wise is sufficient. should not forbid him to say, "'And I the fark; me can't fark hay with a rake." And let the German ask, "How mooch you did baid for von leetle bigs?" GEORGE ROBERTS. Farmington, Oct. 1, 1883.

Crops are poor in this locality this year. Corn was frozen badly when much of it was in the milk. Potatoes are small, beans are very poor most of true to himself and maintain the digthem were green when they froze. In about her grafting, will she be kind enough to tell the readers of the Visi-TOR the best time to cut pear and apple grafts and how to keep them, and before the eternal throne. Farmers' what kind of root to use to graft on boys should be proud of their birthand the way to set and wax the graft. right, and should improve every oppor-I like to read the Jottings and think tunity to store their minds with useful much more good might come out of knowledge that they may be able to hope some one will start a subject for with honor and true dignity. discussion. The fairs were run by All honor to those who laborator God and gamblers as usual this year. Can't something be done to run them off the Who work their part on the world's great ground. Our new hall will be dedicated this week.

NORTHERN KENT. Rockford, Oct. 7, 1883.

The season of fairs is over or nearly so. We have held State, district, county, township and Grange fairs. The weather has generally been favorable and the fairs successful. The usual number of blue and red ribbons and cards have been distributed. The usual amount of grumbling heard and no doubt, the usual number of dissatisfied exhibitors have declared, that it was the last time they would exhibit. Nevertheless, fairs will continue to be held with no lack of exhibitors. Fairs are all right if properly managed. In fact they are indispensible in this age frost next year. The evenings are now longer let us attend to our Grange work. Pay up our dues if in arrears, etc., etc.

Paw Paw, Oct. 10th.

prevent horses from getting their hay Who gave men their rights? A man stuff very scarce. In the month of on the floor and wasting it. Same connot be hung without the consent July, 19 days of rain, more or less, some of his peers, but a woman can. As days, a great deal more than was nec-Grapes along the Lake Shore in gulation without representation they rain was accompanied with thunder Berrien county escaped the spring and would be unfit recipients of rights. and lightning, sometimes very severe. fall frosts, and are now selling at Some women say, "Now, that the Tre last few days has been very cold,

> GEORGE ROBERTS. Farmington, Oct. 1, 1883.

The Legislature of New York has essments, made on their members to pay losses by fire. Any company wishing to insure property on the mutual plan, must trust to the honor of its members to pay all losses. This law was concocted by persons interested in stock companies, to prevent Granges from insuring their own property, and thereby give them a stab that would cripple them. But they have missed their mark, and the Grangers, more than ever, insure their property in the Granger's Insurance Bank, and trust to the honor of the Order to pay all losses. And the Worthy Master of Tompkins county council told me that he never had heard of an instance when a Patron had refused to pay his assessment. Let them grind the farmer down-the more they grind him, the sooner will he get his eyes open. If John Brown had not been hung, slavery might

have ruled this nation to-day. CORTLAND HILL.

In riding through the country, I observe that some farmers neglect to gather small potatoes, but leave them on the ground to go to waste. Such farmers should remember that small potatoes will keep as well as large ones if the same provision is made for their protection, and if utilized in the right direction will return a handsome profit to the farmer. During the past two months I have been cooking potatoes at the rate of one large iron kettle full each morning, and feeding the same to Strict attention to grammar rules my poultry and milk cows. The heas makes one's talk too precise. I have have given returns in eggs at a large charity for the school girl who says she rate, and selling the same at 18 cents will not be wheedled about by what per dozen, is a compensation in the the grammar says; and so she keeps on right direction, and the young chicks saying, "Jennie came home with Susie and turkeys have been healthy and plenty of thick sour milk. The milk cows have yielded good profits by feeding them cooked potatoes. Now, some farmers claim they have not time to do

GUTELIUS SNYDER. Three Rivers, St. Joseph county, Oct. 9th, 1883.

The profession of agriculture in dignity and importance is far above all others. The man who tolls to produce the food which sustains human life is the true nobleman, he is earth's chief benefactor, he is the man who above all others is entitled to honor let him be nity of his calling and he will be hon-Visiton of July 1, a country girl spoke ored and respected by all intelligent minds. Farmer's wives and daugh ters who do their duty are serving God as faithfully as the most exalted angel them if people would write more. I stand at the head of all professions

plan, Who plant good seed in the desert dearth And bring forth treasures from bare old earth Happy the man who shuns the city's glare, Its feverish rivalries and doubtful gain,

Who turns the furrow with his own plow share.

Lord and master of his own domain. Patrons who write for the VISITOR please always give your postoffice address and oblige all readers. REFORMER.

While making up my statistical re-

Dowagiac, October 10, 1883.

port for the County of Osceola for the month of September, which we forwarded to the Agricultural Department at Washington the first day of October, this idea struck me: Why of progress. If we have failed to should not the President of the United carry off the first prize this year let us States be willing to nominate the endeavor to de better. Next year who man that the State Granges should would be in favor of abandoning our recommend to him (without regard to fairs. None but old fogies. But our political status) through the Masters fairs are over, now let us gather our who constitute the National Grange. corn with a determination to heat the Would it not be more satisfactory to the agricultu al class, and would it not be well to gitate the matter. If we do not work for reforms we never will get them. It seems to us if the Grange press would take the matter up and discuss it thoroughly the result would "Flora, don't let Nigger get ahead of be favorable. In this part of the State you," was the admonition of one who the farmers have suffered severely. drove two horses by the above names. The excessive wet weather in June Several years ago the men of Michi- and July, followed by dry weather gan decreed that women should not and frequent hard frosts, have very be allowed to vote. It is an insult to materially injured most of the prowomen for men to vote on the subject ducts of the farm. Corn not half a at all. I hate to hear women talk crop, and soft at that, not much wheat twelve inches and stalled. The rods about men giving them their rights. potatoes not half a crop, and garden

long as women quietly submit to stran- essary every day. Fifteen days the chilly, disagreeable weather. Taking everything into consideration this has been an extraordinary year.

J. W. ASH. Ashton, Mich, Oct. 1st, 1883.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next regular meeting of the passed a law to prevent Mutual In-surance Companies from collecting at Constantine Grange Hall on Thursday, Nov. 1st. At this meeting a delegate to the State Grange will be elected. A good program has been arranged by the Lecturer an interesting time is expected. Invest your time and reap the benefit. Fourth degree members cordially invited.
SAM. H. ANGEVINE, Sec.

The next meeting of Montcalm county Pomona Grange, No. 24 will be held at Douglass Grange hall the 25th and 26th of October, a large class are awaiting to receive the degree of Pomona, also the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at that meeting.
Crystal, Montcalm county, Migh. Oct. 8, 1883.

The next meeting of Inglian County Pomona Grange will be held October 16th, at Eden Grange. A good programme is prepared.

MRS O. B. STILLMAN, Lecturer.

The next regular meeting of the Newaygo county Grange, No. 11, will be held at Hesperia grange hall Oct. 18 "and 19," commencing Thursday at two o'clock p. m. The general exercises of the meeting will be called in the order of the programme of the intended meeting at Ensley.

The regular meeting of the Living-ston County Council will be held in Howell Grange hall Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1883. An interesting programme is being prepared. An adjourned meet-ing of the County Convention for the purpose of electing a representative to the State Grange, will also be held on the State Grange will also be held on the same day and at the same place. MRS. W. K. SEXTON, Sec'ygin Howell, Oct. 6, 1883.

The next meeting of Hillsdale Co. Pomona Grange will be held at Fayette Grange hall in the village of Jones-ville, Wednesday, Nov. 7th, 1883.

PROGRAMME. Music by the choir. Essay, Sister Southworth on Pioneer.

Select Reading, Sister Ranney. Music by Sister Nora Freeman.

Question, Is it right for our govern ment to send back to England the paupers that she sends us? Opened by Bro. Freeman.

Freeman.
WM. McDougal, Sec'y. Western Pomous Grange No. 19, will hold its next meeting at Trent Grange hall, Musk-gon county, Oct. 25 and 26 1883, with the following pro-

Grange Education and how attainable, C. W. Wilde. Cutting, Curing and Storing hay procure best results. Bro. L.

Chubb. The Department of a true womanhood, Mrs. Chester Rice. Protection and who benefitted there-by, Bro. Nathan Whiting, lecturer. Sheep Husbandry and its profits, Bro. Wilson Millard.

Is the Grange a benefit to farmers' Healthy Homes and how to make and keep them, Dr. T. D. Smith... J. G. VANSKIVER,

Secretary. Lisbon, Oct. 6, 1883.

Allegan County Council will meet at Chethire Grange hall on the fourth Tuesday in October, the 23d, at 10 o'clock a. m., with the following programme for the special order of the

lst. The apple orchard. What treatment shall we give trees and soil to produce perfect fruit. By volun-2nd. The Country School Teacher.

Arthur Stark. 3rd. Fixing up our homes. Sister James Leggett 4th. Is the Allegan County Council

a failure. Answered by volunteers. 5th. How shall we overcome mistrust as to each other's honesty and abili y to transact delegated business and duties. Sarah Stegeman.
6th. Ought woman be enfranchised? William Shirley.
7th. Are agricultural societies

benefit to farmers? All patrons are invited. G. J. STEGEMAN.

Allegan, Oct. 3, 1883.

Programme of Capital Grange, No. 540, North Lansing, Mich. SEPTEMBER, 29, 1883, 7:30 P. M.-Paper, "Life in a farmer's kitchen," Mrs. Henry Robbins. Paper, "The handy man," Mrs. Kate Everett. Declamation, Elmer West.

OCTOBER 6, 1883, 7:30 P. M.—Topic.
"Frauds," Mrs. Elvira Tower, Mrs.
Frank Lee, Mrs. Elixa W. Revee, Mrs.
Martha Molineaux, "Thoughts suggested by visiting the fair." Остовек, 13, 1883, 7:30 р. м.—"Deep

vs. shallow plowing," Mr. John Halla way, Warren Smith, Thos. Revee, Geo. Graham, John Melvin,

Graham, John Melvin,
October 10, 1883, 7:30 P. M.—"Raising sheep; best breeds for profit," Henry Robbins, Abram Wheeler, Henry Everett, C. A. Taylor.
October 27, 1883, 7 P. M.—Open Meeting.—Discussion, Is a free trade policy conducive to the prosperity of the laboring classes?" Mrs. Emerliza Waterman, Ezra B. Nichols, John Hol-

brook, Wm. Shaffer and others. NOVEMBER 3, 1883, 7 P. M.—Enter-NOVEMBER 3, 1883, 7 P. M.—Entertainment by the young people and New England supper, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. John Valentine,
NOVEMBER 10, 1883, 7 P. M.—Song by Miss Hattie Shepardson. Essay Mrs. Cecil Buck. Essay, Mrs. John Holbrook. Declamation, Mr, Alfred Gunnison

nison.

FIRST DEGREE. November 16, 1883, 7 P. M.—Select Reading, Miss Ida Robbins. Paper, "Butter making," Mrs. Warren Smith. G. S. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Porticultural Pepartment.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Mr. Thorington said he had tried all possible ways and found that the best way is to pick fruit when fully ripe. put in open barrels in a shed covered on top, to let them stay there until fro-t is too hard and then head up the barrels and put them in the cellar.

Mr. Linderman had had best success in first sweating the fruit and then packing them away in some dry substance which will exclude the air.

Mr. Sailor said that the important points were, careful and early picking, keeping out of doors as long as possi-ble, and keeping them in the cellar at as nearly a freezing point as possible without injury.
Mr. Cook said that there was dan-

ger of picking apples too early.

Mr. Graham last year picked 200
bushels of apples, left them in the fields as late as possible, then put them in a bin in the cellar, two sides of which was against the wall and raised two inches on the bottom from the ground put over them some clothes to keep out the light, and in March, they were barreled and sold, there was not over a bushel of bad

Why do not exhibitors at our fairs give more attention to the embellish ment of their exhibits? I refer especially to those who shw products from the farm, orchard and garden. I know men who, in marketing their peaches and grapes, make the best po-sible use of pink and blue tarleton, yet when they place their varieties upon the tables for exhibition they seem to forget that the same principle applies then; and there certainly is no decent in making one variety enhance the beauty of another by the employment of "knack" in arrange sible

I would like to see the same taste emolyed in showing farm products th t the merchant uses in decorating hi- space, or the artisan in the display of bi- goods. In collections of fruits, for instance, how often a mediumsized apple or peach is made to look insign ficant by placing monstro specimens in juxtaposition! And the moderate color of one plate is made to lo k dull and forbidding by placing it alongside a very showy variety. The little arts that ladies employ in the decoration of their rooms might well find a place in the arrangement of fair exhibits.

It is often a subject for remark that the grape leaf adds to the appearance of the fruit of the vine. Still, I do not recollect having seen the fact il-lustrated at the fairs. Flowers never are more attractive than when deftly arranged with fruits, still I do not recal an instance where this was hand-omely illustrated at a fair. Parsley is used upon tables for gart ishing, and is very attract ve; but

I would like our fair managers, and especially our viewing committees, to make something more out of this matter. I can think of no good argument ter. I can think of no good argument segainst it, and certainly as adding beau y to the exhibition and stimulating the display of taste in the ex. lating the display of taste in the exhibitor, it is worthy or decided en-couragement. I would like to see an ff-ring something as follows in our

exhibit of products from a single farm."

these would arouse an interest in each member of a household, and in an added attraction at the fairs the managers would reap a satisfactory reward. Mr. J. D. Husted washes his peach

trees with soft soap and puts plenty of ashes about them working it into the soil. He considers these two operations very important elements of sucess in peach growing.-From Farm Dept. in Grand Rapids Democrat.

Remove the Old Canes.

fruit growers, says he used to think it of little consequence when the old canes of black caps were removed. But passage hither means may be adrecent experience and experiment has vanced. convinced him that they stould be re-

But aside from this, the old canes quent capacity for bearing fruit. It able soon to pay their own passage to is now held by scientific men that a this country. However, some will dead branch exhausts the vitality of doubtless be able, therefore any Pathe tree as much as though alive. The trons who choose to take such a my purpose. dead canes on raspberry bushes would chance, may renew their orders upon appear to affect them in like manner. the terms soon to be stated, and I will Bushes not cleared of old canes pro- do my best to supply their needs. duce small, defective, crumbling specimens. The first year or two no wheels, and save the ashes

A few books for every Grange that A few books for every orange numbers twenty or more members may be procured at very small cost to ments for properly carrying on the work of selecting and sending to their work of selecting and sending to their to procure in plain but substantial that may yield greater profit to studious men and women than good books. This is a subject which all Granges will do well to consider, especially those Granges which have been content with frivolous amuse ments. Books do not constitute the

To Patrons of English Emigration Agency, and the Public Generally.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1883 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: - The circular bearing date April 5, 1883,

issued by me: "I have a long list of names and addresses of males and females of east-ern counties—my native district—of account of drafts did not possess the agricultural labor class, all of whom money for the rail fare of about \$5.00 cossess good characters for hone-ty, her adult from eastern England to industry and sobriety, who are very anxious to emigrate, but have not the means. From this list I have selected and sent out emigrants to those Pa trons who placed means for passage in my hands; said emigrants before embarking having signe an agreement to insure the passage of an adult emito work a certain length of time for their resp ctive employers."

and England form a conference, known as the North Atlantic Steamship Conference. The rates for passenger and other traffic are fixed by a majority vote at the weekly meeting held by the Conference; all Confer ence Lines being bound by that vote, so that passenger rates constantly vary; they are now higher than when be any higher at any time this sum mer than \$45 from Liverpool to Grand Haven, Michigan, and may be as low as \$35. The Guion Royal Mail Steamship Company, one of the pest of these lines, and the one of all the others that has kindly done its best to help me, has made this agreement with They will receive and be respon sible for any and all monies that may be sent to them for payment of passage of emigrants, said emigrants to be selected by me; they agree to for ward said emigrants for the then existing lowest Conference rate, and spective emigrant or emigrants has been paid; also they agree to refund to individual senders of money the passage money, if any, for which I cannot supply emigrants."

Acting upon the plan set forth in above quotations, a large number of farmers and business men of Michi gan and other States sent out means arrived safely at their respective destinations. Many letters, published in GRANGE VISITOR and other influential papers, by those who received States. emigrants, expressing entire satisfacupon American farms was well taken, the splay of taste in the exbibition and stimuting the display of taste in the exbition, it is worthy or decided entragement. I would like to see an first something as follows in our instance of the cheaper help fur nished by my agency. Notices from this and other certain residents from this and other states to the effect that said residents are willing to send money to England on the other, it is worthy of emigrants to this country upon the roducts from a home garden," or "Best and most tastefully arranged"." Best and most tastefully arranged "Best and most tastefully arranged" in overcoming the obstacles connected with this work, which work is so much for the interest of the United by the thing the display of the seath and a letter to be mailed with a thour springs hard. Blinded with smoke, plan spoken of above, said emigrants to this country upon the plan spoken of above, said emigrants to this country upon the plan spoken of above, said emigrants to this country upon the plan spoken of above, said emigrants to this country upon the plan spoken of above, said emigrants to this country upon the plan spoken of above, said emigrants to the states to the feet that said residents from this and other with this work, which work is so much for the interest of the United by the other about his wife to steady and a letter to be mailed with a thour springs hard. Blinded with smoke, which work is so in overcoming the obstacles connected with this work, which work is so much for the interest of the United by the other about his wife to steady and a letter to be mailed with a thour springs hard. Blinded with smoke, which work is so much for the other about his wife to steady and a letter to be mailed with a thour springs hard. Blinded with smoke, which work is so much for the other about his wife to steady and a letter to be mailed with a thour springs hard. Blinded with smoke, the other about his wife to steady and a letter to be mailed with a thour springs have the check in it. I must hurry became necessary for me to ea

by me have written encouraging let-ters to their English friends, which letters have been published in English Charles A. Green, one of the best newspapers, so that the way now appears clear for obtaining from Eug land all the reliable help for whose

The kind of English people chiefly moved as soon as the fruit is gathered. needed here is the agricultural laborer The old canes may be cut easily with class, for the members of this class a sharp hook attached to a handle two are trained from childhood in habits feet long, and after they are removed of respectful obedience to their emand burned the field may be more ployers, and are, as a rule, willing and freely cultivated than if they were capable workers, but the wages of this people being 20 per cent. lower than last year—the result of continued de-

As to properly conduct the business of this agency requires all my time bushes are not so seriously affected. when in England, thus precluding me Hereafter we will trim ours as soon as the fruit is gathered, sweep them out while there, I find I cannot afford to of the spaces between rows with a do the business required of me for lesone-horse rake, similar to a steel- than \$2.00 commission fee upon each toothed hay rake out very short and emigrant sent out according to order; no wheels, and save the ashes. stands upon my last season's cook at any less fee than this, to either in-crease the fee or ask for its return.

each; say ten books for twenty mem-bers, half the price of one to each. But respective destinations the emigrants ten books, well chosen, will be profit-able for all the twenty to use in the course of the winter. Is there any way by which a Grange can open a I have opened a new order book, more fruitful field to its members than therefore I wish a renewal of old orders as well as to receive new ones, form the best thought of wise men and and I particularly desire that all orders women brought down from every age shall be very explicit, so that every-of the world? While ten books for a thing may be in correct working Grange of twenty members would be useful in the beginning they would pave the way for ten more, for a score, agency has already in hand money belonging to the person ordering help. for a hundred; they might easily be the nucleus of a library sufficient for the needs of all the families connected with the Grange. There is no matter with the Grange. There is no matter

source of all pleasures but in their place, in the various departments of these arrangements are, and also as to Portage, Kalamazoo Co., July 24, 1 knowledge, they may come in with manifest advantage. Let G anges give grant or emigrants to arrive. Those a little time to this thought. Reflect upon it with a view to action.—From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y. ship or ward of which they are resi-

Last season \$45 00 was the amount required to be sent by draft, payable to Guion Co., at Liverpool, to insure the passage of an adult emigrant to Michtwo quotations following are from a igan, and out of this sum a large balance was in every case returned to its owner-in some cases as much as \$12.00 was returned. More than half the er adult from eastern England to Liverpool, nor for their ship outfit, therefore in these cases I had to add the amount of bo h these items to the cos of emigrants' passage to Anterica. As at present advised \$45.00 will still be the amount required to be on hand and instinctively hurried on his trousgrant from England to Michigan, but should the cost of passage be less than | shouting: "The steamship companies that do this, as it will very probably be, the the carrying trade between America Guion Co. will return t e orrect bal ance to its owner as heretofore. From letters sent me by those who advanced passage money last season I find that the following form of agreement, signed by emigrants gave good satisfaction to father had always thought that the burnt out sufferers; and for a week the following form of agreement, signed both parties concerned, therefore I shall continue to use the same. From would guard them, but now the air was and gave them work for both head same letters I learn the average paid to adult emigrants this season are to adult emigrants this season are the roar and crash of the forest falling day, hurried a slight, active young I issued my first report, but will not \$13.00 per month to men, and \$1 50 per week to women, and that 98 per cent. of wind swept ashes far and wide over of the emigrants continue to give satistic the grain fields of the farm, but the faction:

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

For and in consideration that A. B., of it keep the enemy from their house and barns?

States, I. C. D., of said, England, It would not do to run the risk. do hereby agree to work for A. D. at there is inserted a description of work according to specification furnished me with order,) until my wages, reckoning them at the rate usually paid to such as myself in—there is inserted name of locality and State,)—do amount to the sum which said A. B. has paid for my said the sum which said A. B. has paid for my said passage. I also agree to behave truly and honorobly t wards the said A. B during the to refund to individual senders of whole of the time I am working for him. As money any balance that may remain witness my hand at—(here is inserted p'ace and date). Signed, C. D. Witness by B. J. Zudzense.

The best and cheapest way to send The best and cheapest way to send passage money is by bank draft. Drafts should be made payable in Liverpool, England, to the order of Guion Royal Mail Steamship Co. 25 Water Street, Liverpool, and may be sither sent to me just previous to my shocks: we must risk the rest."

"I Gon't know, father, said John Parry. "Sary'll teach em to read and write, prob'ly, and I'll insure they'. I learn to mind and be honest. I take since you came in, Mr. Agard; we had to hurry, for the freight train left at four o'clock."

Jack colored; he had on an old overcoat of the farmer's, but the red since you came in, Mr. Agard; we had to hurry, for the freight train left at four o'clock."

"Well, anyhow, here's a bundle for Jack Parry, and I reckon that's for either sent to me just previous to my shucks; we must risk the rest. departure for England, or direct to gan and other States sent out means for payment of passage of emigrants from England to this country. Having selected the required number of emigrants, I made arrangements for their journey to America. These, as I now have the pleasure of stating, all arrived setably at their respective description.

In order to work this agency as gart ishing, and is very attract ve; but who ever saw it used in a display of vege ables to add to its attractivenes?

tion with them, serve to establish that my position with regard to the efficiency of these English emigrants communications must be addressed to me, and to no other person whatever. and has had the effect of inducing Please notice the charge in my ad-

subsequent time.

high position, sent on my behalf to the the sand.

After the first of January next letters for me may be sent in care of poor boy can hardly be imagined. Guion Co. at Liverpool, England. Heartily thanking all patrons for the kind consideration and courtesy they have extended to me. and hoping a continuance of such, I remain,

Yours respectfully, B. J. ZUDZENSE. Rockford, Kent Co., Mich. GOOD ENDORSEMENTS. From GRANGE VISITOR, of July 1st,

Springport, Mich., June 18, 1883.

Editor Grange Visitor:—For the information of all farmers wanting more help, I would like to say that I sent Mr. Zudzense passage money for a man, and that he arrived May 20th, I find him a very intelligent, capable man, reliable, and to be trusted in all places. I think Mr. Zudzense is helping both places. I think Mr. Eduzense is helping strength parties most concerned, and to be entirely reliable himself.

Respectfully yours,

J. T. SMITH.

Battle Creek, June 25th, 1883.

Battle Creek, June 25th, 1883.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:—Perhaps your readers will be interested in knowing that about the 5th of May last 1 sent to Mr. Zudzense, at Liverpool, England, for English farm help—man and a woman. I also sent a draft to Liverpool to pay transportation of said help, and on June 18th they arrived at my place

From same paper, July 18, 1883:

Portage, Kalamazoo Co., July 24, 1883. Bro J.T. Cobb:-For the benefit of those in need of good farm help, I will give you my experience with the English Emigrant Agency. On the first of May I forwarded a money order to pay the passage of an emigrant. Said emigrant arrived on the seventh of July. Said emigrant arrived on the seventh of July. I find him to be an excellent young man of good, steady habits, and well qualified to do all kinds of farm labor. I believe those needing good farm help need not hesitate to send their order to Mr. B. J. Zudzense, with passage woney to pay for such help as wanted. sage money to pay for such help as wanted. I forwarded more than was needed for expenses of said emigrant, and soon after his arrival I received a statement of expenses and a check for the balance due me.

The Wrong Coat. BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

"Fire! Fire!"

ers. His father's head rose above the ladder, just as he shuffled on his shoes,

"Hurry up, I tell ye! Wood's afire!
C'min' this way quicker'n scat!"
Jack scrambled down the ladder knew what the news meant—he had heard about forest fires before. His before its mighty foe while sharp gusts man, dresse t in a gray business suit. fire was still on the other side of that

States, I. C. D., or said, England, do hereby agree to work for A. B. at (here is Jack, at a word, went off to harness the horses and put them to the big wagon, while his fatuer helped his an alacrity that showed he knew how

slow, narrow stream; could it, would

in law:

"But how'll ye edicate the children, John?"

Obedience and honesty Jack had in-

"Oh, Jack, no coat on!" said the del-

"Can't stop for it now," said John Parry. "It's life or death, Sary! Parry. In order to work this agency as 'there goes a big white-wood smash cheaply as possible, I shall dispense across the crick! Run the critters, In another moment they were be

yond the house, but not an instant too soon, for a burning branch,

roducts from a nome garden, or "Best and most tastefully arranged chibit of products from a single months or spring of next year, are "worked hard at my profession and on beyond the power of any guiding hand. There was a sudden lurch, the if it'll relieve you. already to hand in sufficient numbers to warrant me in making arrange ments to proceed to England in De worked hard at my profession and shall continue so to do up to the time I take my departure for England. It wheels tilted on a log by the wayside, and the back seat pitched out behind, cember or January next for the purpose of engaging a company of agricultural laborers and domestic servants with each y be seen that I ve not that and the back seat pitched out benind, with all its occupants! Jack clung to inquiries made of me. Upon this ground then I must ask to be excused no more stop the horses than he could to emigrate to this country.

The Hon. James Russell Lowell, United States Minister at London, United States Minister at London, The Hon. Is a country will convey all him. Father, mother, sister, all were tossed into the track of fire like dry tossed i

> Carried on by a force he could not control or resist Jack whirled along, With reference to my standing and the flames nearing him every moment character, it seems unnecessary to till, just as he felt their hot breath on mention more than two facts. 1st.—It his neck, the maddened horses reach was on account of documents signed by the lake shore, and plunged headlong the Governor and Lieutenant Goverinto its waters. But he, at least, was well as the lake shore was on second distressed. But he at least, was well as the lake shore and plunged headlong into its waters. But he at least, was well as the lake shore and plunged headlong into its waters. But he at least, was well as the lake shore and plunged headlong into its waters. But he at least, was well as the lake shore and plunged headlong into its waters. the Governor and Lieutenant Gover-into its waters. But he, at least, was nor of Michigan, and other officials of

United States Minister at London, Poor Jack? In the morning he England, that he was induced to give was a hearty, happy boy, asleep in a me the credentials spoken of above. good home; at night, a homeless, 2d.—That carefully conducted and in- penniless orphan, with scarce clothes fluential paper, the Grange Visitor, has indersed and still continues to head in a sort of blank misery. A indorse my work. I might print scores of testimonials that have been sent to as pear to draw on the vitality of the plant and seriously affect its subsegrants. but I imagine that the sub-joined letters from disinterested parties, which as well as others were published in Grange Visitor, will better serve concealed his worn shoes, but a more desolate, helpless creature than the desolate that th desolate, helpless creature than the

After a week or two, he begged his way to Pompo-a settlement up the lake, which had not been touched by the great fire—and heard there that good people at the East had sent on clothes to be distributed among those who had lost theirs. He soon got a chance to ride over on a lumber wagon to the nearest place where these things were given out—a town ten miles beyond Pompo—and there the agent, gave him a couple of the last applicants, and slipped down stairs.

To Dayton, where he had received his clothes are were not levied upon the imported articles. That is but part of the question. Admit that he does pay more for articles of home manufacture than like articles would cost without tariff duties; there is something more to consider. There is risk in this work. shirts a warm vest, a pair of halfworn black trousers, and a very good coat of mixed cloth that until then had proved too small for the men who had applied for clothes. But as Jack was fifteen, and large for his age, it just fitted him, and once more clothed postal card with the three cent piece, and meat, and the material from which just fitted him, and once more clothed not at and clean he went back to Pompo, where he had found a place to work on a farm, happier than he neat bundle, firmly tied.

postal card with the three cent pleet, and meat, and the material from which and, sitting down on the sunny side of a lumber pile, made the coat into a up of these things; he will do better when there is brisk demand for all he to work on a farm, happier than he neat bundle, firmly tied.
He asked the use of a

had saved for him, and went up to his little uncertain as to his spelling. garret-chamber. As he took off his new coat to hang it up, with a boy's curiosity he explored all its pockets. In one he found a half-soiled hand-kerchief, just as if the owner had taken the coat down from the closet peg and sent it off without a thought, for the garment was almost new. But underneath the handkerchief, lying loose in the bottom of the pocket were

two twenty dollar bills!

gan to think what he should do with homeless, penniless boy than you pockets—yes, here was a letter di rected, sealed and stamped, all ready to mail; and in a small inner breast his place pocket he found three horse-car tickets, a cigarette and a three-cent piece. In the other breast pocket was a gray kid glove, and a card with the name, "James Agard, Jr." He looked at the etter avain; on one corner was printed "Return to James Agard & Co., Deer-field, Conn., if not delivered in ten days." Jack was not a dull boy, and Jack was not a dull boy, and it flashed across him at once that this coat had been put into the box by

name on the corner. What should he do? The coat had been given to him—why not keep it? He sat down on his bed to think.

He sat down on his bed to think. Jack Parry rubbed his eyes, as he sprang out of his cot bed in the loft, gone out, but the late risen moon pay for his shelter; then he did some

the Eastern end of the story.

Just three days after the great fires, certain prompt young people in a New without stopping for his jacket. He England church congregation came tog ther in the parlors of that church creek which ran in front of their house contributions poured in upon them;

"Halle!" he called out cheerily, 'I've come to help the old-clo' boxes along. Give me work at once, Mrs. Brooks—anything but sewing."

Mrs. Brooks laughed. "Can you pack a barrel, Mr. Agard?"

mother to gather a few wraps and valuables together, and dress the frightened screaming baby.

When the Parrys moved to Michi-When the Parrys moved to Michigan, Grandpa Dibble. who always obcame, ne drew himself up with a ago directed to James Agard. I

"I don't know, father," said John packer, if you'll only recommend me, jacket sonny? Haw! haw! haw!

"Where did you lawe it?" asked George Bruce, a young man who had also been p-cking very busily.
"On the back of that chair."

"On the back of that chair."

"Was it a gray mixed sack?" "Yes. "Well, sir, it's gone off to the suf-

ferers, then. I saw it on the chair, thought it was a contribution, packed it, headed up the barrel, and sent it on the train. 'What! You're a nice fellow, Bruce

sent my coat off How am I to get "It's too bad," said Mrs. Brooks. "I'll take you home in the carriage, Mr. Agard."

United States Minister at London, England, has now given me full and proper credentials, under the seal of the Legation, to assist me when in the Legation, to assist me when in as they conveniently can. The special section is the seal of the Legation of them. Their fate was certain; he as they conveniently can. The special section is the seal of the Legation of them. Their fate was certain; he sure the money is lost as much as it might have been, old fellow. Mrs. Brooks, I'm ready."

Brooks, I'm ready." And so James Agard went home,

stopped the check by a telegram, and sent an excuse to Miss Van Ness for not attending her german. The roses

light, doubting and distressed. But he did not sit there long, for suddenly there came to him a recollection of what his father had said once con-

He asked the use of a pen and ink

It was night when he returned to at the express office, directed his packthe farm, and quite bed time; so he age and wrote his postal as follows, ate some bread and milk Mrs. Smith "DAYTON,

DEAR SIR:—I send you by express to Day a coat which i got in the close sent to burned out fokes here, i doant believe it ought to hev come, so i send talk too loudly; don't assume too it to the name onto the letter, all things Within except 3 cents used for tion as a farmer would a load of potapaper, string, and kard.

JACK PARRY." Jack's heart gave a great bound; here was a windtall indeed, and he be- help he needed so much—harder for a the Husbandman Elmira, N. Y.

this small fortune. But perhaps know, dear Tom and Harry—you have there was something else in the other

And he not only lost his coat, but his place, for he knew very well, when he left the farm house, that Mr. Smith, who was a hard and mean man, would never take back a boy who ran away the first night of his service, especially if he knew it was to return a good coat with money in the pocket.

Still he felt that his father and mother would have thought it was dishonest to keep it, and courage of a resolute boy, he felt sure he could find work in Dayton. But mistake; it must have belonged to he could find work in Dayton. But he handkerchief, and found that boys, and men, too, already asking boys, and men, too, already asking for work, and nobody knew him nor

pay for his shelter; then he did some poured a flood of mellow light inrough his window, and seemed to look him in the face. While he thinks the hay mow; and once in a while he caught himself wishing that he had that forty dollars to get back to Connecticut, where he had distant relatives. But the quick thought, "What would mother say?" repressed the wish at once.

At last he found steady work on a farm out of town, with small wages. But he had a loft and a bed to himself, for his employer and the neighbors. One day, about a month after he went to this place, as he was driving a load of coal past the express office, walking his horses, for the load was heavy and the mud deep, the clerk saw him and, running to the door,

called out: "Yes, indeed; just pile on the things," and he went to work with anybody by the name of Jack Parry?"

laugh, exclaiming: wasn't real sure 'twa you for you aren't rigged out so fancy as you was. man,' and earn my living as a pork- What have you done with that red

Jack Parry, and I reckon that's for

or say. He signed a receipt for the bundle, put it up on the coal, and hastily went on his way.

He did not get home tili after dark and when supper was over and all his work done he could only go to bed and wait for morning, as heaver was allowed a light in his loft and he did not want to open the package until he was alone. But with the first dawning light he sprang up eagerly and untied the string. There

want you for another, any way. If "And I'm willing to let you, Jim, if it'll relieve your mind. It was outrageously careless of me. I don't suppose there's the slightest chance of find money in the breast pocket of your coat to buy a ticket for this place. "No more than a dropped penny in Broadway. Miss Van Ness won't have their store and want an honest one. her Jacquiminot roses for the german, Come promptly, and bring this letter to identify yourself. JAMES AGARD, JR."

"Oh, if mother only knew it?" was the quick thought that glistened in

Jack's happy eyes, and choked him for a moment, as he laid down the letter. Perhaps she did. He is in Agard & Co.'s great wholesale store on the Deerford wharves

now, and does credit to James Agard, Jr.'s recommendation. And it all came of sending the wrong coat .- St. Nicholas.

The Worthy Lecturer of the Nationcerning his education, to Grandpa at Grange offers the tariff question for Dibble; his mother had repeated it to consideration by the Subordinate him so often that it was fixed in his Granges during the monta of Novemmemory. He hid his face in his ber. In this he is but obeying instrucmust send the coat back to its owner. ment what the Subordinate Granges who had hired him, was not the man examine it in all its bearings? It is to understand or approve his action, not that a farmer pays more for a yard he made up his mind not to wait till of cloth, or for a pair of boots of home the morning, but to go directly back make, upon which there is no customs the great fire—and heard there that to Dayton, where he had received his duty paid than he would if duties there the agent gave him a couple of a newspaper and slipped down stairs, Somebody will say this is not Grange with his shoes in his hand, putting on over his vest the old red sack he had Grange has directed. The ground is Grange has directed. The ground is worn before, and set out for Dayton. rough and uneven; we must proceed He had to beg his breakfast when he cautiously. Away beyond the cost of reached the town; then he bought a the articles there are numerous conhas to sell. Yet brisk demand cannot come from persons who are not able to pay. The tariff question is a "big thing." It is just possible that it is too big to grasp easily. Without at-tempting discussion now, or even to direct the line of thought, a single suggestion may not be amiss, and this is for the Subordinate Granges; don't toes, out by the tail board of his wagon; and, above all, be careful to avoid Jack felt a great weight off his mind all unwholesome excitement, for there when the bundle was fairly out of his is no anodyne to allay the pangs that

Communications.

A PIONEER POEM.

A Pioneer poem read at the Tenth Annual meeting of the Pioneers of Kalamazoo County, held at Galesburg, Sept 27, 1883, by the farmer poet, A. H. Stoddard,]

If we accord an honored place To benefactors of our race, A noble record will be read Of those who bravely went ahead And led our forest armies on From Plymouth Rock to Oregon, Fighting their way through smoke and fire And savage beasts and savage ire, Across this continent entire; Changing the savage wilderness To the fair homes we now possess. We have assembled here to day A tribute of respect to pay To those whom we may well address As veterans of the wilderness, To these our local pioneers Whose patient toil in by-gone years Wrought out, from nature's stern array These well tilled farms we see to-day, And that we may appreciate The blessings of our present state. Compare our present situation With theirs in pioneer relation, Compare the fields you're tilling now With those your fathers' had to plow: Your farming implements compare With their old style of farming ware Your roads o'er which you glide with ease With theirs amongst the stumps and trees, Compare your dwellings large and fine With their rude cabins seven by nine; Sometimes so small as to require To cook before an out-door fire: Compare your tables now supplied With luxuries from land and tide. With theirs, in pioneering days When the best meal that they could raise, At sundry times was Johnny cake Mixed with cold water from the lake. Think of men selling first grade wheat Fitted for market all complete, Two weary days upon the road For marketing a single load. For torty cents per bushel paid, And even that in store pay trade. Think of men working half a day To get ten cents with which to pay The postage on a single letter, Because they couldn't do any better. What would you think to pay a ten And walk eight miles to get it then. Now you have markets, shops and stores And mail brought even to your doors: These things we name in part to show The obligations that we owe To those who pioneered the way, For these advantages to-day, And may their children ne'er forget Their obligations, or the debt For where we owe a sacred claim. And have not means to meet the same. It helps somewhat to bring content make a fair acknowledgment.

but this you can is part repay By filial kindness every day Afid by preserving in your turn What they there worked so hard to earn These noble farms the homesteads dear On which they toiled for many a year And leave a sacred trust to you Transmit them to your children too The tree beneath whose sheltering shade In early childhood you have played, Preserve it with especial care Because your father set it there. The handiwork your mothers made For household ornaments displayed, Save it, preserve it to the last A sacred relic of the past. You see these aged pioneers Are bending with the weight of years These frosty locks so thin and gray Were thinned by many a toil-spent day, And nights of watchfulness and care Have furrowed brows that once were fair. A few more tide-waves ebb and flow Will bear them on where all must go. They'll leave behind a monument The record of a life well-spent. . In these fair farms their hands have cleared In buildings that their hands have reared, In these green fruit trees everywhere Planted and cultured by their care. And when upon the burnal plain They rest; These records shall remain In witness of their grand success In battling with the wilderness. Oh! make the evening of their days Light with affection's filial rays Steady their steps as they descend On life's last grading to its end Doing as you'd have children do When you are old and feeble too.

Without one word of compliment? Didn't these old mothers do their share Of pioneer work everywhere. Bearing with patient resignation Toil, sickness, hardship and privation, In the rude wilderness to make A home for their dear children's sake? In all the toils and cares of life A man's real helper is his wife. And these old fathers would have died Had not their wives stood by their side. Now in these modern, social fights, I take the side for woman's rights. Although to-day I'll not declare, Entirely what I think they are. I know St. Paul has strangely said The man should always go ahead, In other words should have his way And that the women should obey; And turther seemed the thought to carry That 'twas not best for men to marry. If Paul had been a pioneer, And had your forest lands to clear, After he'd tried it for a year, Had had old fashioned ague shake him And bilious fever overtake him, With no one near to soothe his woes. Or hold the camphor to his nose. Do you suppose he would have said It was not best for men to wed? I cannot say, I do not know, About their wives so long ago, They may have been so worthless then They were a nuisance to the men, And he had reason in his head No doubt for saying what he said. But if St. Paul were here to-day, To look upon this fine array Of faithful and devoted wives,

But will these ladies be content

Could read the record of their lives Could look upon these lovely girls Their sparkling eyes and glossy curls, He'd doubtless say, -I do declare I must have been mistaken there; And then acknowledge to his credit He had dyspepsia when he said it. For if there is a heaven below Where purest draughts of nectar flow, 'Tis where two pure congenial hearts Are wedded fast by cupid's arts, And beat in perfect unison, Their hopes, their joys and sorrows one. Yet it requires peculiar skill To run the matrimonial mill. Smoothly and kindly, year by year And have no clashing in the gear. To selfishness we all incline We have too much of me and mine Too much I wont! too much I will! To clog the matrimonial mill. And discord, too, is sometimes made, About the stock each puts in trade. The wife may bring a smaller sack Of corn to mill upon her back. Still if she does the best she can, Call i our meal and be a man. Allow no jealousy or strife To sour the very meal of life, Let all the products of the trade, A sort of common stock be made. And use it only as you should In common for the mutual good; Have no dividing wall or line. Let all be ours, not mine and thine. A man may say my boots, my plow, But he had better say our cow. To make a proper application, I give you here an illustration: A gentleman but newly wed, One morning to his new wife said, "I now propose my plans to vary," "And think I shall enlarge my dairy," "Our dairy, dear," the wife replied, "Would sound much better to your bride." "My dairy" said the man of cows. "Our dairy," say, replied his spouse, "My dairy," still the man persisted, "Our dairy, sir," the wife insisted. Her eyes were snapping sparks of fire, She seized the broomstick raised it higher, And on his luckless head and back Blow followed blow; whack followed whack. The man had heard old people say, That he who runs from fight away May live to fight another day. And hoping thus to save his head He quickly dove beneath the bed. He saw at once the wife he'd got, Was dressed for business on the spot; Was even pleased to find that trait So well developed in his mate, And further saw it was not best With such a spirit to contest, And wisely thought it best to yield, To her the well contested field; Then cautiously put out his head From neath the covering of the bed, "What do you want she fiercely cried?" "I want our hat" the man replied. That was enough, the fight was done Thenceforth their interests were one; They'd no more jarring, balks or hitches Twas our cows now, our boots, our pantaloons.

Let husbands learn our cows to say, Before the broomstick comes in play,

What Does a Patron Mean by Co-Operation.

above question, the writer has adopted the plan of that eminent pulpit orator, President Finney, of Oberlin College, first setting forth what it is not and then showing what it is-thus, by contrast bringing out, in stronger and brighter light, the true meaning. In pursuance of this plan, I shall first endeavor to show that co operation is not communism.

Communism is a state of affairs in which all individual rights of property are obliterated and in which all things are held in common for the use of each upon the same general level. Communism says to each member when entering-those who enter here leave individuality behind. This is not co-operation as understood by the average Patron of Husbandry.

Secondly. I will endeavor to show

that the wo k of a board of trade or syndicate is not what a Patron means by co-operation. A board of trade is a concentration and combination of business cheek for the purpose of manipulating corners in wheat corn or pork. The board of trade is a self-constituted legislature that enacts not laws that are a dead letter upon the statute book, but living laws that fix the price of every mouthful of food produced by the farmer, every yard of cloth produced by the operative in the factory. The jurisdiction of this board of trade legislature is universal. It extends beyond the jurisdiction of decided that each should pay twenty Congress or Parliament. By its fiat the farmer and country dealer are made financial wrecks and the syndicates of the trade centers pile up millions upon millions. This is not what a Patron means by co-operation. A syndicate is a combination of huge private fortunes, a communism of wealth, and, as a writer in the North butter. Their plan was, first, to sell at American Review well says-the only communism these United States have yet produced. This communism exists for the purpose of buying up the fruits of the labor of the toiling millions and holding in its greedy maw the hard-earned dollars rightfully belonging to the laboring poor.

Thirdly. I will try to show that cooperation is not monopoly. Monopoly any species of goods, obtained either by engrossing the articles in market by purchase, or by a license from the government confirming this privilege.

necessity for such co-working and one when reflecting upon the actual condition of society to-day, and upon the tendency of all business transactions toward gigantic monopolies which seek to control all the actions of men in all the more humble walks of life. When syndicates of wealthy capitalists are swallowing up the fertile soil of our grand western plains by the million acres; when boards of trade are making bread dear and by this means increasing crime in our land; when, through the influence of the communism of the syrdicate, all the larger cities of our country have become hot-beds for the breeding of labor strikes and bread riots, is it not time that the subject of co-operation be discussed?

The science of political economy separates mankind into two classes, viz: those who produce the wealth and supplies of a community, and those who consume them. Consumers are again divided into productive and unproductive consumers. Producers are divided into three principal classes.

1st. Agricultural and mining producers, or those who obtain from nature the raw material of food, clothing and shelter.

2d. Manufacturing producers, or those who prepare these materials

for human use. 3rd. Distribu ing producers, or those who convert the raw material to the manufacturer and the manufactured article to the consumer. This last class embraces all that vast army of wholesale and retail merchants, commission merchants, importers, agents, commercial travelers, &c. The steamships, railroads, canals. highways, wagons, horses, men and women, telegraphs and telephones constitue the vast and wonderful machinery by which the distribution of the raw material and manufactured articles is effected. And it is the skillful management and working of this grand machinery of distribution by which the colossal private fortunes of our great trade centers are built up. And it is with sorrow I am obliged to add that it is by the skillful management of this same machinery of distribution, by means of the modern system of doing business-cheek and electricity, that we farmers and Patrons will be brought to the condition of mere farm laborers, unless we find escape from it by means of co-opera

But can co-operation be made a success. Many objections are urged against it. The opponents of co-operation tell us that many efforts at In trying to find an answer to the co-operation have failed. That it is contrary to the idea of the division of labor. That because one man is a farmer, another a mechanic and still another a d. ctor, to organize and manage a co-operative store, manufactory or other enterprise would be undertaking a new business and result in failure. To these objections, one and all, I would reply that "nothing succeeds like success''-and would like the Grange. point to one example of successful cooperation conspicuous among all of which I have any knowledge. Admitting that some have failed, let me reminds the objector that a large majority of private, commercial and manufacturing enterprises end in failure also, and that co operation enterprises conducted on the true principles of co-operation will be reasonably sure of success.

tion and organization.

Let us now take a brief historical view of the Pioneer Co-operation Soclety of England because it is the first successful society of the kind of

which I have any knowledge. In the year 1844 twelve poor weavers of Rochdale, England, met together to consult how they might better their condition. Their wages were low, provisions were high and adulterated besides. Strikes and other means of escape were proposed and discussed. when one immortal genius suggested that they should simply try to make better use of what they had. They pence a week into a common stock, until they got enough to buy a few necessary groceries at wholesale. It took them nearly a year, and then they organized and opened the first co-operative store. Their stock in trade consisted of about seventy-five dollars worth of flour, sugar, and the usual retail price, but to give a good article; secondly, to sell only for cash down; thirdly, o make a quarterly dividend of the clear profits to the subscribing members of the association, the share of profit being devery humble beginning-seventy-five

a working together for the attainment | a grist mill, a building society, a life and when this was unheeded, we of a special object, by a company or insurance association, and a burial launched boldly out into the troubled society of persons, organized for mu society. It owns a library and reading sea and checked the advance of the tual protection and assistance. The room, and has for years past taken a usurper by holding the balance of conspicuous part in the public im- power. We have saved millions of the organization will be apparent to any provements of Rochdale, and as the people's favorite money from the proudest monument of its success, flames. We have established beyond a can point to a whole community raised in morals and intelligence, no less trol the rates of travel and transportathan in comfort. OLIVE WISE. Otsego, Mich., Sept. 4, 1883.

The Home of my Childhood.

in my native home in Virgil, Cortland lectually. We have aided largely in county, N. Y. I have enjoyed myself hugely in visiting old friends in We have maintained the best Order lecturing to the Grangers, making for the upbuilding of the agricultural suggestions for the good of the Or- classes ever instituted and keep the der and n exemplifying the unwrit- "latch string out and say to all worthy, ten work. There are twelve Granges "Come and go with us and we will do in the county but no Pemona Grange thee good all the days of thy life." But yet formed. The Order has not ac- if our delight is to honor the most inquired that popularity, that it has in dependent calling-if we will make it Michigan, and they have to contend so-on earth, and show respect to our with violent opposition from mer- calling-if we would make valuable chants, and from some of the churches acquaintances, if we would establish and even some of the farmers think and maintain an honest system of govthere can be no good in the Grange. ernment, if we would forget for a few I was surprised to find in a county hours the toils and cares of the outer that has been settled a hundred years life, and an interchange of mind with and after which I was named, so mind, and a pleasant season of commany fossils, and so many that are munion, the Grange affords such opfar behind the citizens of Michigan, portunity. Such is only a superficial in all the elements that are essential view of one or two points of interest o a go-ahead people. It may be no to Patrons. indication of character, but it seemed ominous to me to go into well furnished parlors, and see horse shoes Subject for Subordinate Granges for Novemconspicuously hung upon the wall, or over the door to keep witches away. I gave some public lectures on astronomy and I found it difficult to the farmers interest? convince some of them that Deacou Bomespun was dead, and his pan-Romespun was dead, and his pan-goods—the consumer pays the tariff. cake theory was all exploded. The Iron, woolen, cotton and other goods number of members is multiplying that are largely consumed by farmers rapidly, and the result must be, the pay a higher tariff than those that education of the American farmer, and the teaching of the laboring masses to think for themselves.

There is yet no Grange in the and they either hire a hall for their speedily corrected. meetings, or divide the occupancy with some other Order. I lectured go, and as it was dark when I got there, I could see but little of the surroundings, and I climbed up a pair vergreens, mottoes, and pictures was informed that this elegant hall,

The Granges in this county stand vanced and so will they. "Onward' our motto, and perpetual "Progress" CORTLAND HILL. on theirs.

Uses of the Grange.

As I had been attending the Grange meetings somewhat regularly, a lady not a member remarked "You must

I answered, "I do like the Grange." But have I any reasons for liking the Grange? I think I have. It gives all and selling, but which we do not do even yet, to the full extent of our privileges. We allow outside dealers to put of the labor expended by those who a price upon our wool, low as they please, and return it in goods with all the additions of changing hands, government tariffs, manufacturer's tariffs, manufacturer's taxes and all other ex- be shameful if they neglected paypenses real and watered and by such ment of such obligation—but do they a complex operation as to convert it them? Each member of the Order can mostly into cotton, and by our pas- answer the question for himself, but, sive cognizance of the supremacy of before he answers let him take the law, we get in debt and sell our pork, beef, mutton and grain so closely, and at low figures that we are obliged to taining what duty on his part would buy part of it back before the year is direct. are employed by operators in their has in this matter a duty to perform, branches of business, the farmers may or no duty. If none, the questions unite, say in the Grange, the only me- herein embraced are not pertinent; if dium afforded us. We can say to our a duty, let the questions be considered enemies, "Thus far shalt thou go but no farther" Enemies, did I say? Yes, strange to say, after we "Feed all and clothe all," enemies changed by govern-ernment sanction from brothers into political and social hawks to swoop down upon us wherever a chick appears and appropriate all that's valuable and leave us to sing.

"Blame the owl that picks the fowl, And leaves the bones for Tommy Jones."

We often hear it said, "There is no money in the Grange. If it is a money return that is wanted, I repeat, that by combining and co-operating as we should, we can accomplish mysteries. termined in each case by the amount "The voice of the people is the voice if there were nothing beyond the each member or his family purchased of God" It may be answered that, written rule? Is there no possibility at the co-operative store. 'From this when Grangers swarmed from every school house in the land, they did nothis defined as the sole power of vending dollars worth of stock in trade—this ing—exactly. Some of us were there, society has grown in wealth and im- and witnessed the great lack of execuportance until it now numbers six or tive ability, consequent upon a certain seven thousand members and has a amount of neglect of the real objects and does things. A political party is capital of over a million and a quarter of the movement, which experience ridiculous so long as it does nothing; Thus it is seen that the modern syndi. of dollars, and a yearly profit of some has now dispelled and the remnant of a church that does nothing must decay cate is a close and powerful and dan- \$400,000. It has dry goods stores, shoe legion are panoplied for the onset. rapidly; a Grange that goes up the hill gerous monopoly. Evidently this is stores, grocery stores, hardware and But did we do nothing in our seemtoo monotonous—it must do something tion. But what is co operation? It is It carries on a farm, a cotton factory, first petitioned redress of grievances, Elmira, N. Y.

doubt that States, if they will, can contion within them and save to themselves something more than just what the trade leaves. We have demonstrated that purchasers from first I am rusticating for a month or so We have improved ourselves intelhands are incalculably to be preferred reconstructing a distracted Union.

D' 1 1it. nation

New Troy, Mich.

ber, 1883.

Question 56-How does tariff affect

Suggestions-Tariff, whether protective or for revenue, adds to the cost of enter into general consumption by other classes. This discrimination unequalizes governmental burdens, and agriculture is made to bear an unjust proportion. Any system of taxation that discriminates against any class or county that owns a hall of their own, interest is an error and should be

Free trade (so-called) would remove the tariff tax, and manufactured goods one evening at a place called Chicathereby saving in purchases millions of dollars annually to the farmers. But the merits of the tariff question do not end here, and its consideration must be continued with like candor. of rickety stairs, that led to a well furnished hall, filled with smiling manufacture of any portion of the Patrons, and tastefully decorated with goods we need, then we turn idle a portion of the labor, one of the productive elements of wealth, and we nd flowers scattered in abundance, then export millions of our money make the place pleasant and invit annually to foreign countries to secure Judge of my surprise, when the supplies that should be manufactured at home, and distributed among our own people. Present tariff namented with so much taste and is used to protect capital more than beauty, was the upper part of a saw-labor, but this is the fault of the law tection should be made by law, to The Granges in this county stand about where we stood in Michigan, dustry. Tariff for revenue should be eight or ten years ago—we have adequitably disturbed. Extremes on equitably disturbed equestion is an error, and are too often resorted to for perso al gain and partisan advantage. is written alike on our banner and This question can and should be reguand he who solves the "tariff" lated. problem" for the best interests of the American people, with justice to all classes and interests,' will, indeed, be the "statesman of the present age" and of the highest rank.

Speaking of books suggests another matter for consideration, and the present time is opportune. It is the Grange papers, the journals published regular. y, embracing a thousand matters of interest to all who have heart in the the producers from the soil an oppor- movement in which the Grange had tunity of co-operation, both in buying its origin. How many of these papers have one-half the support they serve? How many of them are duly appreciated; or what thought is taken conduct these papers-of the care, the anxiety, the interest pervading every Granges owe anything to these papers? Not subscriptions, for it would subject under consideration, deny himself all selfish pleasure and look to the matter with the purpose of ascer-This is no plea for any one past at a profit to those who are not en- paper, it is rather the presentation of titled to it. By combinations such as dormant. Each member of the Order -From the Husbandman, Elmira, N.

There is a story in metrical phrase again," and to emphasize the performance and impress upon our minds the magnitude of the service rendered by this army, there was unending repe ti ion of the story of this one exploit went up the hill and down again.' There is verisimilitude in this story when applied to many Granges. the muse were asked to point out the usefulness of the march and the counter march the problem would be too great. Why should a Grange go of development in an Order that promises so much? But if there is the development, rigid rules that hold performance down to mere forms hamper and restrict. The best possible thing that can be said of any body when de not what a Patron means by co opera- clothing stores, butcher shops, etc. ingly aimless groping? Ah, yes. We or peg out.—From the Husbandman,

NOW READY!

DETRUIT ART LOAN EXHIBITION.

Open until Nov 1, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily. Ar Over 1,000 Oil Paintings of the highest arti

merit.

250 Water-color Paintings.

250 Water-color Paintings.

250 Water-color Paintings.

Room full of costly Brica-Brac.

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Egyptian Exhibition Rooms.

Fifteen Exhibition Rooms.

Fifteen Thousand square feet of area.

The original Black and Whites from Century vingazine.

Visgazine.

Colonial Room consining Revolutionary Furniture and Relics of great historic value. Exhibition Building Corner Larned and Bates Sts., near

Admission 25 cents. Excursions over all Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMASOO. TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1883.

WESTWARD. Evening Express,
Pacific Express,

Day Express, Day Express, 12 15 arrives,____

Atlantic Express,____ New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sandays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kudamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:35 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37.

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

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

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

(Columbus time.) STATIONS. NO. 1. NO 3. NO. 5. NO. 7. STATIONS. NO. 1. NO o.

Clincinnati Lv. 8 15 Am 7 45 PM
Richmond 3 3 05 PM 11 10 10 29 5
Sturgis 6 608 PM 5 42 AM 11 03 AM
Kalamazoo Ar. 750 720 12 50 PM
Kalamazoo Lv. 8 805 740 225 6
Grand Rapips Ar. 10 00 9 9 50 425 6
Grand Rapids Lv. 7 45 AM 10 20 5 15 6
Gadillac Ar. 12 05 PM 3 15 PM 10 10 0 Cadillac Lv.
Traverse City Ar. 5 55 PM
Petoskey 7 10 00 7 750 14 15 AM
Petoskey 7 10 00 7 750 14 15 AM
Petoskey 7 10 00 7 750 15 PM Petoskey "Mackinaw City " GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS. NO. 2. NO. 4. NO. 6. NO. 8.
 Mackinaw City Lv
 720 Am
 950 PM

 Petoskey
 720 Am
 106 Am

 Traveise City
 545 °°
 545 °°

 Cadillae
 Ar
 11 42 °°
 545 °°

 Cadillae
 Lv
 400 PM
 12 05 PM
 610 °°

 Grand Rapids
 Ar
 826 °°
 435 °°
 105 5 °°

 Grand Rapids
 Lv
 700 AM
 700 °°
 252 °°
 100 PM

 Kalamazoo
 Ar
 905 °°
 715 °°
 257 °°
 Sturgis
 848 °°
 440 °°

 Richmond
 Ar
 500 PM
 955 AM
 435 AM
 Cincinnati
 740 °°
 110 PM
 735 °°
 Mackinaw City Lv ___

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.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.)

GOING SOUTH.

NY&C NY&B Express. Ex & M Way F Le. Grand Rapids. 8 00 AM 4 25 PM 5 00 AM 9 17 " 5 40 " 8 10 " 9 17 " 5 40 " 8 10 " 11 40 " 11 40 " 11 40 " 11 40 " 11 118 " 7 52 " 2 45 " 1 1 45 " 1 1 10 " 7 53 F M 2 45 AM 6 45 AM 10 10 10 " 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 " 10 F M 3 55 AM 1 10 PM Ar. Allegan _. Ar. Kalamazo Ar. White Pigeon. Ar. Cleveland _ Ar. Buffalo. 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 GOING NORTH.

NY & B NY & C Ex & M Express. Way #7 12 46 PM 12 25 AM 3 50 PM 7 35 " 7 00" 9 50 AM 12 20 AM 10 50 " 10 00 PM 6 45 AU 10 10 PM 6 45 AU 10 10 00 PM 6 45 AU 10 10 10 PM 6 45 AU Ar. Cleveland _ Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers . Ar. Schoolcraft Ar. Kalamazoo All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on M. E. WATTLES, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R.

Corrected Time-Table-June 24, 1883.

TRAINS WESTWARD. No. 2. No. 4. No. 6. No. 8. Chicago Day Pacific B Creek Express. Express. STATIONS. 6 40 AM 7 50 AM 8 10 PF 4 10 PM 7 50 " 518 " 518 " 9 15 " 9 35 " 5 42 " 8 55 " 9 55 " 10 20 " 6 25 " Lapeer___ Ar. Durand 9 45 " 10 29 " 11 03 " 7 05 " Lv. Battle Creek 12 30 " 1 20 " 1 45 Grangers ___ 2 40 " South Bend_ 3 00 " 3 53 " 4 13 " Stillwell___ Haskells___ Valparaiso__ Redesdale___ 4 38 " 5 30 " 5 50 " 6 05 " 6 48 " 7 06 " 7 45 " 8 00 " " C,RI&P Cros

TRAINS EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Mail		No. 5. Atlantic Express	
Le. Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale	10 10 44	3 30 PM 4 21 "	8 30 PM 9 25 "	
Ar. Valparaiso Lv. Valparaiso	11 30 " 11 50 '			Way 6 (0
" Stillwell " South Bend_	12 42 "		12 10 AM	9 05
" Grangers	1 50 "			11 20 12 35 2 17
" Marcellus " Schoolcraft _ " Vicksburg	3 08 "		†139 4 150 "	3 50 4 62
Ar. Battle Creek	4 15 "	9 00 "	2 35 "	5 22 7 30 No.
Lv. Battle Creek " Charlotte		9 05 "	240 "	Pt H 4 40
" Lansing Ar, Durand	7 05 "	10 27 "	4 15 " 5 23 "	5 38 6 20 7 30
" Flint " Lapeer	8 05 "	11 58 "		7 50 8 80
" Imlay City Ar, Port Huron_	9 10 "	12 32 AM		9 15

All trains run by Chicago time.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, da'y. All other rains daily, except Sunday.

'Traios stop for passengers only when signaled.

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

Dining cars on 3 and 6 West Battle Creek,

GEO. B. REVE,

GEO. B. REVE,

Traffic Manager.

E. P. KEARY, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich.

E. P. KEARY, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich.

Bepartment.

THE STRANGER. AN EASTER LEGEND.

An aged man came late to Abraham's tent, The sky was dark and all the plain was bare, He asked for bread; his strength was well

nigh spent;

His haggard look implored the tenderest care,
The food was brought He sat with thank-But spoke no grace nor bowed he to the & Safe sheltered from the dark and angry skies, The bounteous table seemed a royal teast, But ere his hand had touched the tempting

fare,
The Patriarch rose and leaning on his rod, "Stranger" said ne, "dost thou not bow in prayer?
Dost thou not fear, dost thou not worship

God? He answered "Nay." The Patriarch sadly "Thou hast my pity, go, eat not thou my

Another came that wild and fearful night. The fierce winds raged and darker grew the sky; But all the tent was filled with wondrous light; And Abraham knew the Lord his God was "Where is that aged man;" The Presence asked "That asked for shelter from the driving Who made thee master of thy Master's bread?

What right hadst thou the wanderer forth to "Forgive me, Lord," the Patriarch answer made, With down-cast look with bowed and trem-

bling knee,
"Ah me! the stranger with me might have But, oh my God, he would not worship Thee; "I've borne him long," God said, "and still I Could'st thou not lodge him one night in thy

-Harper's Magazine.

Womens Rights.

Not a very enteresting subject. I imagine some of our readers are saying, No. But:

"Every dog must have his day, Every woman must say her say.

and I am going to have mine. I am not going to tell you with great assurance that women are as capable of casting their vote as men. For I think as a general thing they are not. In order to vote intelligently, the working woman would need devote more time than she could to the study of politics and the woman of much leisure more than she would. I've heard some women say if anything goes wrong, man always charges it to women, and if such be the case I for one would not wish to be censured for the fraud and deception practiced by many that are elected to positions of honor and trust at the present day.

But we have some rights and privifeel capable of exercising, and in these rights I would urge the women of the GRANGE VISITOR interesting and inthere is always the first time, and as I have every reason to believe your ef- in our ignorance or knowledge. forts will be kindly received, for have we not within the Gates been taught to Grangers; if so, let them reflect for a those who chance to read it.

would pinch or pick at it and it soon died. After hearing this, she presented me with a lovely bouquet of geraniums, fuchsias, tuber roses, etc., I told her I feared she had ruined the rest of her plants by plucking them so freely, to which she replied: Oh no, the more I pluck them the more thrifty they grow. Now, though our personal beauty be nothing in comparison to those flewers I think we have a chance for choosing between the habits of them and the senative plant. I would strive to be like the flowers if it were to give pleasure or make one heart glad to be able to stand the rough usage instead of losing your strength by that kind of treatment, but if some one had come each day and plucked the lady's flowers to throw them in the streets to wither, affording no one pleasure, I think she would not so lightly have said, it does them good, and I think the same with those who strive to do good. To encourage in that direction a little appreciation does no harm. I have seen some people who reminded me of the sensative plant, some whose sensibilities were so keen that in company they were always imagining some one hinting against them in conversation. Should you happen to pass them by un-

in order to overcome the backwardness of some I will give my contributing experience in compliance with Myra's request that more should help maintain our rights. I came with a short article, after a lapse of some time I sent one more lengthy and being pressed for a time wrote very hurridly, not even taking time to look it over. The next issue it was not produced. I thought nothing of it until I received a short letter from Mr. Editor giving instructions in a new degree. Called the Editor's sign or degree of caution, I think it cannot be out of place to give the most important part here; it is as he gave it to me: "Please correct up your articles a little so I will not be obliged to send them to press looking as if a hen had walked over them, and boil down what you have to say." He gave the degree in so kind a way that even a

sensitive person could not be offended. Mrs. O. Sykes you promised us something on a subject of your selection, and some have asked for Aunt Hattie. She has not forgotten our Ladies department, on the contrary she is always looking anxiously for it's coming, and once or twice has sought in vain, always regretting she could not respond when called on I am sorry to say her health

is very poor. Myra asks in a personal letter, is Aunt Hattie a relative of yours? Yes, Aunt Hattie of the VISITOR, sister of our Order, is my daughter, and she is very near and dear to me. We have spent many happy hours together. Well if I don't stop, the editor will be sending for my autograph album for the following lines:

There's no end to the clack of a woman's tongue, Whether she be middle aged, old or young.

MRS. JOSHUA BROWN.

A Harvest Home Address.

Worthy Master, and all Patrons of Husbandry:-The object of our gathering here to-day is to strenthen Fraternal Ties, and to promote fidelity to our Order. And we should come toheart, grateful that this cheering favor leges extended to us that we should from hopeful Pomona, is bestowed upon us. She comes cheering us by her counsel, giving us strength from land to do all in their power for the her greater might teaching us that good of their fellowmen. The first through the darkest cloud we may by named is the right to help make the hope catch a ray of sunshine. That the greatest obstacles we are called structive, and any woman that can upon to overcome, we may surmount write a letter can here have her rights by patience and perseverance. We and should she feel timid through come as brothers not only in our Or- nesses the departure of some one whom lack of experience I would say to her, der but brothers in our sowing and reaping; in our gains and losses; and Can any one wonder why we are

scorn not to receive instruction from moment, how the tie that binds us the humblest flower, and what the con- binds every tiller of the soil. The tributor may think is not of much ac- meaning of the word Grange is a farm count, may be of vast importance to and of the word Granger, a farm worker. Hence the sun that gives us light There occurs to me just now a les- and heat, makes every man a Granger son I once learned, I will give it in as that turns the soil beneath its golden few words as possible. I once visited ripening beams. And the rain that a lady friend in an adjoining township showers our fields unites our interests who was the possessor of many beau- a3 one, in its tender life giving clasp. tiful plants and flowers. She called my And when the withering frosty wind attention to an ordinary looking fern-cuts and blights the products of our leaf sort of flower or plant, in a way I labor, even then this sear frost, must knew, was something choice with her, make it evident to the dullest perceptelling me to put my hand on it which tion that all farmers are but brothers I did when it commenced to twist and of one vast Grange. Then work towrithe and wither in a manner that g-ther, keep the farm free and indesuggested to me its name, sensitive pendent. Feel that to enjoy a reunion plant. A few weeks after I saw the here is far more interesting than a love than ours, and heir perfect souls was dead, stating the cause was, people stand our best interests, and p easures homage. liked to see it squirm so well they far better than any professional man can tell them to us. Then welcome to this Grange meeting. Welcome Patrons of Husbandry. We will ever extend to them the first fruits of our land, and the best of cheer.

Another reason of unceasing care and toil has nearly passed us by, and every sister here has had her part to bear in its labors. Our labors are continued and varied, and our cares un ceasing, but let it be our aim to rise by each experience nearer perfection in each art.

To do this, we must take time for thought and study upon our duties, we must seek information from abroad ing" Webster defines as being a term and not be afraid to adopt any new system if it be for our advantage. We do justice to our calling as farmers. Hemmed in by household cares you say how can we think much or learn much? How educate mind, manners or tastes? But we must do this to make our labors enjoyable, and "Where there is a will there is a way." We can by system and order obtain some leisure hours, and by reading or exchanging views with others we find many ways of economy and advance-

aside, but I try to never let the world people. They don't want to know but in the estimation of those around experienced hands that are engaged in duties to perform, and cares and per-

They are able to give us information, cheering counsel and can extend to us hands that are strong and honest and willing enough to be a help. Then again I repeat, weicome to the Patron. Let every sister give the cause due attention. Let us make cheerful our humble hall with flowers, by the best song we can sing, and a ready greeting, hearty and true.

Age with locks all silvered white, Soon will count life's lessening sand. Bring them here to swell our might, 'Tis their refuge in this land.

And manhood, too, whose arm is strong And judgment firm at his command, Bring it to help the cause along. To save our rights from greedy hands.

And youth, we need it by our side, To fill our family's homelike band, We'd teach it how life's wave to ride, To harbors safe by Granger's hands.

Yes, gather to our peaceful hall, By cheering word and helping hand, Earth's faithful workers great or small, A welcome here can now command. MBS. HELEN HAGGERTY. Pittsford, Mich.

The Memory of the Dead.

For the VISITOR How beautiful is the memory of the dead; what a holy thing it is in the human heart, and what a chastening influence it sheds upon human life; how it subdues all the harshness that grows. up within us in our daily intercourse with the world! How it melts and softens our pride, kindling our deepest love and waking our highest aspira-

Is there one who has not some loved friend gone into the eternal world with whom he delights to live again in memory? Does he not love to sit down in the hushed and tranquil hours of our existance and call to mind the face and form so familiar and cherished, to look into the eyes that mirrored not his own face more clearly than the soul which he loves, to listen to the tones which were once melody day with grateful feelings in every in his ear and have echoed softly ever since they hushed in what we call death? Is there a spirit to which heaven is not brought nearer by hold. ing communion with some kindred

> How friend follows friend into the happy dwelling place of the dead until we find at length that they who love us upon the heavenly shore are more than we know and loved. When we recall that have passed into that beautiful city, which is eternal, and whose builder and maker is God.

Let us talk pleasantly of the dead, as those who no longer pursue the fleeting but who have grasped the real. With away, and the fruition of life has begun. How unkind it is when we have hearted dead who struggled so in parting from us, why should we speak of with sighing?

Very dear were they when hand clasped hand in the Grange, and when heart answered to heart. Why are they less dear when they have grown

By our hearthsides, by their graveside, in solitude, amid the multitude, let us think cheerfully and speak tenderly and lovingly of the dead. "Whatsoever things are true. whatsoever things are honest, whatsever things are just, whatseever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsover things are of good report: if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things."

KATE WOODWORTH.

Worthy Master: The word "Growlthat is applied to an expression of showing a round fee to her attorneys anger. We are by nature what we of \$1,219. must educate both our minds, man- are, and in our criticisms of both ners and tastes continually if we would word and thought, it is well to remember that a noble work is done when we can make right our own wrongs, and look upon the bright side of the wrongs of others. A person's happiness depends much upon their cultivating a spirit of cheerfulness. For some people this seems a special trait of character, and a noble one it is, too. While for others this is an easy task to do. As the morning sun allay the ill feeling which often arises has much to do with the character of from a lack of knowledge of the facts observed they feel and resent it as an ment. Yet we often need counsel and the day, so should our mornings bring intentional slight. I have tried to encouragement and sometimes a ready to us a cheerful, happy heart, undimed adopt the plan if I think a person is to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to cast a slur on my conduct, I to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to see far enough in advance to recogtrying to see far enough in advance to recogtryin try to take it so quietly that he will not rise that a sistance. Upon whom emotions are essential characteristics oak color.

know I've taken it at all; one reason shall we call? Can we go to the mer- in the make up of our organizations. for so doing is, it might not have been chants and their wives for this help? And it is not so much the amount we intended for me, or if intended, it might Ah! No! I believe there are not many possess, as the way and manner in have been intended for my benefit; of us would expect it of them. Then which it is applied. For instance, a howsoever, when I get alone (as the old how would the lawyers or bankers' raging flame is not subdued by meetsaying is) I try on the shoe, and if wives encourage us? I will tell you, ing an element of the same character, it fits well I wear it, if not I cast it they seldom associate with country superior to its own in fury, neither are we made better or wiser by a continual see me act like the sensitive plant anything of our perplexities. But growl, Some people use words as for fear I too might die, not in the body north, south, east and west of us are riflemen use bullets, and no gates are left ajar by them, for they consider me. But I've drifted from my subject the same pursuit as we, have the same themselves the pronoun of the first person, while on the other hand it is better to subdue the will by controlling the feelings, or in other words, keep cool and say nothing. It is said that the countenance is a good indicator of the disposition. We see in the child little else, save expressions of joy and happiness, but as they advance in years and take to themselves the responsibilities of life, the sky changes, and we may notice what may be termed a melancholy disposition. They bring to themselves many hours of disquietude, the very reverse of happiness, but the most to be feared, or dreaded, is a person with a hasty, passionate disposition, with no power of selfcontrol. They cause themselves so many unkind acts, which fills their lives with vain regrets. Shakespeare says, to err, is human, to forgive divine. We are all adrift on life's troubled sea, but if we can help battling with the human, and fortify ourselves with he divines. We shall be conquerors in are available, if called for before Janthe great army of life. A great many things can be said or placed on paper, and read, but I dislike to hear people preach what they do not practice, it is far Letter to have one redeeming trait. of character, than speak of many things that we might do and yet do

not. If things don't move to suit you And your pleasures are but few. Maintain a good degree of patience, And paddle your own canoe.

But if a breeze, or cloud, o'er takes you Of angry, growling kind, Then row your boat, with words of kindness It will bring you more sunshine.

Lansing, Oct. 1, 1883.

The Page Case.

The inclosed resolutions speak for themselves. I send them as a request from the citizens of Martin and Watson townships. Mr. Page is a member of our Order, a man highly respected in this county, and the decision of the court in this case is looked upon as an outrage upon Mr. Page.

A large number of citizens gathered at the residence of Mr. Page, and the inclosed resolutions with many more. Interest, bonded indebtedness ... which I do not send were adopted. If Fund for counties. consistent please publish them in the Swampland warrents VISITOR.

S. P. ALBERTSON. Watson, Oct. 7, 1883.

At a meeting of the citizens of Marupon the heavenly shore are more than they who love us here, every year witpreamble and resolutions were adopted: WHEREAS, We believe the laws of our land to have been made for the prothe names of all who have been near to tection of the just, and for the punishus in life, how many of them we see ment of the wrong-doer alone, and that many through a wrong interpretation or fraudulent practices, are swindled to a greater or less extent, and, whereas, we believe our fellow townsman, Isaac Page, to have been unjustly dealt with in the decision of our supreme court, in the case of Page vs. Page, thereby not only causing him great anxiety of them the fear and the longing, the mind, but wrongfully causing to be tahope, terror and pain, have all passed ken from him \$6,000 or more of person-

al property, thetefore, be it
Resolved, That we believe the vergun. How unkind it is when we have dict given the plaintiff in this case, by put away their bodies, we should cease the Supreme Court of Michigan, the the utterance of their names, the tender highest tribunal to which it could have been referred, to have been unjust.

And further,
Resolved, That we believe the blood them in awe, and remember them only money wrung from the hard earnings of Mr. Page, to have been the sole ob ject of the instigation of this suit, and not, as has been alleged, a lack of love or unfaithfulness on the part of Mr.

Page.
Resolved, That we believe outsiders worthy of a higher life and anobler love than ours, and heir perfect souls might receive even our adoration and home the family circle of Mr. Page, and by bad counsel and with, perhaps, the idea that they too might help to share the spoils, have assisted in all possible ways to the carrying out of this scheme of to the carrying out of this scheme of

blackmailing.

Resolved, That we believe Mr. Page to have been a kind and indulgent husband, an honest, upright citizen, and well deserving of our most heartfelt sympathies, which we so cheerfully tender him to-day.

The above resolutions were suggested

by the knowledge of the facts, that Mrs. Page was allowed to bring witnesses to testify who were entirely ignorant of the case, and charging the same to Mr. Page. We cannot conceive how, when her testimony in the lower court was allowed, declaring that she always had money whenever she wanted it, that the Supreme Court confirmed the decision on the ground of failure to support. Also the testimony goes to show that she received \$2,896 alimony. and that she only retained \$1,677, thus

WHILE upon this subject of fairs, why is it not practicable for fair associations to issue to their patrons soon after each annual gathering, a report which shall give more than the simple awards of merit? stating the argument of the committees in determining their awards? In many cases this will give information of great value and place before the people the knowledge of experts upon matters of great interest to agriculture and other industries. And again, it might in many cases upon which the awards were based.

Report of the Treasurer of the State Michigan.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, Lansing, September 30, 1883. Balance on hand Sept 30 1882, was. Receipts for the fiscal year end-\$1,757,933 21 ing Sept. 30, 1883, were 2,752,797 63

Payments for the fiscal year ending Sept 30, 1883, were..... 3,436,463 64

Balance in treasury Sept 30, Which is held in the following funds: Trust Funds:-Primary s c heol interest fund...\$396,403 31 gricult'l c ollege interest 4,510 47 Normal interest fund. Sundry

General Fund..... 585,186 61 The Trust funds as above are re quired by the Constitution to be held for the purposes named. The General Fund is the only one applicable to durrent disbursements. That fund appears as above: credit \$585,186.61.

6,320 32

The appropriations for the calendar uary 1st next, amount to \$477,197 27, leaving a net available balance on hand of \$107,989.34.

The bonded indebtedness of the State has been reduced during the year 1883, by the payment of all the Two-million loan bonds, so called,\$590-000, and of \$1,000 of the war bounty loan bonds, que in 1890. The outstand ing unmatured bonded indebtedness is now confined to the War Bounty Loan Bonds, amounting to \$297,000.00 have in the Sinking Fund to provide for the payment thereof U. S. 4½ per cent bonds amounting to \$297,000,90.

The several sources of income to the Treasury for the fiscal year just closed

	are as tollows:		
	BECEIPTS.		100
	Delinquent taxes, redemptions,		
	bids and abstracts.	\$153,982	75
	School and State lands, princi-		
	pal and interest	299,285	40
	Sundry deposits account	3,597	
3	Counties—taxes	1,007,622	74
	Specific taxes	833,074	
	Sale of 44 per cent U. S. bonds.	3,00	00
ij	Interest on surplus funds, spe-	TERROR. L.	5 200
	cific taxes and bonds in Sink-	in propie	
	ing Fund. Sales of reports, laws, etc	56,472	
	Feee Feee	2,447	
	Fees Rents and licenses	11,582	
1	Earnings, State Prison	4,953	
1	Refunding	65,903	
1	Trespass collections	3,201	
1	Miscellaneous	6,986	
1		687	90
1	Total	\$2,752,797	63
1	DISBUBSEMENTS.	. 7 7 1 111	-
1	Bonds	\$591,000	00

1,833,465 87 45,183 65 Awards of Board of State Auditors Salaries Refunding. Expenses and per diem, Legislature.... General expenses..... Miscellaneous 2,914 17

E H. BUTLER,

Grange Thoughts.

Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

"The very life of the Grange has depended up in the labor and influence of four or five sisters whose presence has seemed to be essential whenever meetings have been held, and they have rarely failed to meet the expects tion of members who have trusted them to plan every good work." So writes a brother, whose Grange was established seven or eight years ago and has in its membership at least thirty brothers now, with about an equal number of sisters. Des his remark occasion surprise? It is true that so large a body of men and wo men have depended upon half a dozen of the sisters to inaugurate and excute every good work? Undoubtedly the good brother makes truthful state ment of a recognized fact, and his observation does not differ from that made by many others in many other Granges. His testimony to the interest, zeal, efficiency and wisdom of the sisters is the just tribute of praise. It is a misfortune, however, that so small a number, relatively, is required to bear so great a share of the responsi-bility. Notall are gifted alike in abil ity to plan and execute, but in all well ordered bodies there must be duties for each member, and if each will take up these duties and perform them with such earnestness and genuine regard for the interest of all, as the sisters in this case have disc larged their duties then there will be the highest degree of prosperity for all. Let there be no lous feeling when each comes up to the full measure of every requirement rather let those who have but one talent, or five, emulate the zeal, and attempt the unselfish work, which sig naiizes the labor of those who receive the high meed of the praise -From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

Defective Criminal Laws

Our criminal laws are defective in at least one respect. They do not provide a sufficient atonement for the man who suffers from their maladministration. Light has been thrown upon this defect New York, Some months ago one William Pen-

dergrast was arrested for attempting to pass a silver dollar, alleged not to be genuine. At his trial "an expert of twenty five years' standing swore that the coin was a bad countefeit." So poor Pendergrast as bad countefeit." So jury, and the Judge sentenced him to Auburn prison for one year,

After the trial and when the man had

the idea; it would be expedient to ascertain from the highest authority whether the coin was really a counter

It was sent to Mr. Brooks, the Chief of the Secret Service at Washington, and he pronounced it a genuine silver dollar. Then the president, being appealed to, sent a pardon to Pendergrast, releasing him from prison for a crime

of which he was innocent Of course no one will pity the humiliated "expert of twenty-five years' standing," whose positiveness and ignorance consigned an innocent man to a felon's cell. But it is in accordance with the fitness of things aren in this with the fitness of things, even in this world of imperfect administration, that Prendergrast should suffer wrong and not be compensated for it?

If the State had taken his property, t would have paid him damages. It it would have paid him damages. takes away that which is more than property, his good name and his liber-ty, and leaves him to whistle for compensation .- Youth's Companion.

How to Save Boys.

Women who have sons to rear, and dread the d-moralizing influence of oad associates ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vague ambitions; by thirst for action, by longings for excitement, by irrepressible desires to touch life in manifold ways. If you, mothers, rear your sons so that their homes are associated with repression of natural instincts, you will be sure to throw them in the society that in some measure can supply the need of their hearts. They will not go to the public houses at first for love of liquor—very few people like the taste of liquor; they go for the animated and hilarious companionship they find their, which they discover does so much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. See to it then, that their homes compete with public places in attractiveness. Open your blinds by day and light bright fires at night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon your walls. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining games. Banish demons of cullness and apathy that have so long ruled in your household, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy directions. you make home their delight, fill them with higher purposes than mere pleasure. Whether they shall pass boyhood and enter upon manhood with refined tastes and noble ar bitions depends on you. Believe it possible that, with exertion and right means, a status may have control over nother may have more control over he destiny of her boys than any other influence whatever .- Appleton's Jour-

Cattle-Raising in the West.

At present the excitement about eattle approaches in intensity a min-The writers for the press and lius:rated magazines are, reat measure, responsible for calling public attention to the western plains and the Rocky mountain valley as deirable localities for cattle-reeding. 38,210 00 The majority of these writers know absolutely nothing about the breeding and successful handling of cattle. They could not distinguish a Durham steer from a scalawag Texan. Their knowledge is obtained from the fraudulently kept stock books and lying statements made by ranchmen, who are anxious to unload on English and eastern investors. The impression conveyed by these writers is that the western plains and mountain valleys teem with herds of cattle, feeding on The complete annual report, giving tain wealth awaits all men who will full details, will be issued as soon as pay attention to their herds. Descriptions of life on the plains and in the mountains abound in these writings. The pictures are attractive, but are they true?

A MONOTONOUS LIFE. .

Cattle raising in the west is life on the frontier. It is a life of ceaseless monotony. There is but little danger of the Indians being attracted away from government rations to scalps. The extinction of the buffalo before the rifles of the white robe hunters has solved the Indian question. The ranges that these animals used to mi-grate over to and fro are now cattle ranges over which the stock growers ride. There is nothing fascinating in the life of a cowboy, or in that of an owner of a small herd. It can be summed up in a few few week's hard riding in the spring, during the branding roundup, and a few weeks more during the beef roundup in the fall. The rest of the year is spent in watching the horns of cattle grow, in counting the rings on the base of these weapons of defence, and in cooking and eating bacon and bread. This attractive life is varied by men

who have families of sufficient means by living in some little squalid fron-tier town. Life in one of these towns is not attractive. The men loaf. Time hangs heavily on the hands of such men as cannot supply them-selves with intellectual amusement by sitting on an empty dry-goods box and pounding their boot heels against the resounding sides, while discussing bucking ponics and cows whose tails have been frozen off. The idle stock growers are apparently wrapped up in absorbing thought as to the eastern states, or as to whether Clarks' banans-tailed, one-horned cow, the one with the diamond R brand on her right side, and an undercrop on her left ear, is seven or eight years old. There is some hunting done by these men, but the greater portion of them men, but the greater portion of them do not hunt. They loaf, they sleep, they lie on blankets, they eat poor food, wretchedly cooked. A bright, ner ous, intellectual young man would abandon the business, as it is generally conducted, in less than a week. He would turn his horse's head toward the nearest railroad station, and getting on the first train tion, and getting on the first train. would abandon ranch, cattle, horses and the log cabin standing on the sirocco-swept plain, and hasten to his father and confess that he had made a mistake. He would frankly acknowledge that he could not live without the society of his fellows.

A little four-year-old says to her sister who looks sad: "What is the matter? If you can help the trouble why don't you? If you can't why do you feel bad?

gone to his cell, a happy thought struck some one. He thought it strange that Pende rgrast's council had not hit upon oil and spirits of wine.

An excellent furniture polish is of equal parts of shellac varnish, linseed oil and spirits of wine.

A BIRD'S STORY.

I sit beside my window, And listen to the birds, As they flutter in the sunshine, And tell in-liquid words, How gay and happy is their life, How glad and bright and free, Now that the golden summer Is come from o'er the sea.

For in the early morning, Far in the eastern sky, Far in the eastern sky,
She stole through the pearly gateway,
Unseen, unheard and shy;
She had seen the fair spring going,
And catching up her gown
Sown thick with crimson lilies, With berries broidered round, She had glided past Aurora So gently she ne'er heard, And crossed the dewy meadows Till she roused a sleepy bird.

She had strewn the grass with daisies, Had touched with gold the wheat, Had placed within the flowerets A subtle fragrance sweet;
Had kissed the early peaches
Till their cheeks began to glow,
Had stilled the rippling brooklet
To a sound more soft and low;
Had whispered to the crickets, And had been recognized by none Till she touched a bird's bright eyes.

By some sweet truthful instinct He knew her rosy face Her breath so warm and balmy, Her tender, mellow grace; And springing up so blithely, His heart quite full with joy, He twittered in a tree top, Till he waked his mate so coy; Then, telling her the story,
They flew away so fast,
To tell their sleeping comrades
That "Summer'd come at last!"

So, sitting by my window
This pleasant day in June,
I listened to the melody Of their happy choral tune,
Wondering what had happened,
And wishing that I knew,
When a tiny thrush came near me And told me "it was true." For as she twirled and twittered Down in the clover bed. Pecking the seeded grasses, And nodding her dainty head, She told me this pretty story, Insisting 'twas quite true. I am sure that I telieve her,

Now, tell me, pray, don't you?

Cigarettes-Bangs-Youth's Department.

Dear Nieces and Nephews: One of the literati of fifty years ago said he thought a letter to be read understandingly "should have marginal references as to the state of the thermometer and the condition of the writer's digession." This remark was brought to my mind by an article deploring the present condition of things generally; and I wondered, was it a raw east wind or dyspepsia that caused the writer to make such a sweeping statement as

"All boys nowa ays smoke, if not cigars, cigarettes; and none of them are capable of earning their bread they leave college." And as to the intellectual capacity or good looks of the girls, I know nothing, six co-everyone your meet peeps at you at home to-night. Almost all the girls from under a tringe of hair, that leaves only the lower part of their face visible."

will look older than ever beside Helen's grand one."

"Carrie," called that young lady's

As I am'quite sure that "all boys" -I wish I could say the majority-do not smoke, nor are they all incapacitated for earning a living by a collegiate course; and as I counted eight in a school room containing thirty girls that did not wear "Langtry bangs," I conclude that something disagreeable influenced the writer to make such exaggerated statements. That I may avoid ur just criticism which the above may be, I insert the following:

The state of the weather at this writing is all that can be desired. The thermometer registers neither too high or too low, in fact is one of those perfect October days; and further I ate my breakfast this morning with a decided relish and am anxiously awaiting the arrival of the dinner hour.

Now to our department. Did it ever occur to the cousins how disagreeable it must be for our editor to not be able to place any dependence upon this department? One issue we require two or three columns, the next perhaps only a part of one. As the paper must necessarily be filled, how exceedingly annoying to not know until the last minute whether we desire much or little space. The manner of conducting the department which originated some time ago, and, which seems to be more for your benefit than the success of the paper, or the peace of mind of the editor, is one cau e of the present state of affairs, but that we might do better is obvious, for the earlier the contributions are sent in and the greater the number to select from, the easier it would be for Bro. Cobb. Now, Bro. Cobb has not entered any complaint so far as I know, which speaks well for his patience, but as there is a limit even to the patience of an editor, I thought it well to mention the subject. Will you please consider the matter and see if something cannot be done?

AUNT PRUE.

"Be You a Lady?"

We remember reading somewhere an anecdote of the ludicrous consternation of a poor emigrant laborer, who for the first time heard his employer spoken of as a "gentleman." He had been brought up in England, where his only notion of a gentleman was that of a consequential and preempthat of a consequential and preemptory being in good clothes who swore at and licked him. The New Haven Register tells the story of a poor boy in that city whose idea of a "Lady" was quite as unfortunate; and who

came by a happy accident to conclude that there must be two kinds. Perhaps he was right in his conclusion. At any rate the nice girl who gave him his first impression of what a true lady is, deserves all the credit of the story.

As a young lady walked hurriediy

down State street upon a bleak November day, her attention was attracted to a deformed boy coming toward her carrying several bundles. He was thinly-clad, twisted his limbs most strangely as he walked, and looked be fore him with a vacant stare. Just be-fore the cripple reached the brisk pedestrian, he stumbled thus dropping one bundle, which broke and emptied a string of sausages on the sidewalk.

The richly dressed ladies (?) near by held back their silken skirts and whispered quite audibly, "How hor-rid!" while several who passed by amused by the boy's looks of blank dismay, gave vent to their feelings in a half-suppressed laugh and then went

on without taking further interest. All this increased the boy's embar-rassment. He stooped to pick up the sausages only to let fall another parcel, when in dispair he stood and looked at his lost spoils. In an instant the bright faced stranger stepped to the boy's side and said in a tone of thorough kind-

"Let me hold those other bundles while you pick up what you have lost."
In dumb astonishment the cripple handed all he held to the young Samaritan, and devoted himself to securing his cherished sausages. When these were strongly tied in the coarse torn paper, her skillful hands replaced the parcel on his scrawny arms, as she be-stowed on him a smile of encourage-

"I hope you haven't far to go?" The poor fellow seemed scarcely to hear the girl's pleasant words; but looking at her with the same vacant stare he asked:

"Be you a lady?" "I hope so; I try to be," was the sur-

prised response.
"I was kind of hoping you wasn't."
"Why?" asked the listener, with curiosity quite aroused.

"Cause I've seen such as called themselves ladies, but they never spoke kind and pleasant to me, 'cepting to grand uns. I guess there's two kinds—them as thinks they's ladies and isn't, and them what tries to be and is."—Youth's

A Girl in Blue.

This was just the way Helen looked when her cousin Carrie peeped in at her from the crack in the door that led to the dining room. And this was much the way Carrie talked to herself about it:

"There she sits in her elegant new morning dress, nothing in the world to do but amuse herself, and I must stain my hands paring potatoes and onions, and I don't know what all for dinner. A dress with a train, and she only sixteen! Only two years and a few months older than I an! How would I look in a train? I never expect to have such an elegant dress as she has on this minute, and it is only her morning dress. To sight she will wear the lovely garnet silk trimmed with white lace. Think of me in my old blue flanne!! It is everything I have to wear. I don't see why there should be such a difference between cousins. I wish Helen had stayed in New York. Why she wanted to come to the country in the winter is more than I can understand. She isn't homesick a bit. I just believe I'll stay

mother, and Carrie went to the kitch-

There she gave her hands to the potatoes, and her thoughts to the dis-couragements around her. At last she spoke of them aloud: "Mother, I don't believe I'll go to-

night, after all." "Not go to Kate's party! Why, what has happened? Is the child

sick?" "No'm, I'm not sick; only discouraged. I don't want to go and wear that old blue dress, and that's the truth. I shall look different from all the others, and seeing me with Helen

will make everybody notice it more."
"My child, Helen's father is worth a milion, and your father isn't worth a thousand dollars, besides what it

takes to support his family."
"I know it ma'am, I'm not finding fault, only I don't want to go and be looked at, that's all.

The mother looked very sober, and something besides the steam that puffed out of the pudding dish made her eyes moist. Carrie split a large potato savagely in two, and looked gloomy. Then the mother said, speaking low:

"Won't you disappoint a good many people to-night, daughter? Isn't Kate depending on you to help with the charades and the music?" 'I can't help it mother. People

must not depend upon me. Mos every girl has a new dress for to-night and I can't be going there just to help other people have a good time, when I know I shall be feeling mortified all

the evening."
"Can't you? Why, daughter, even
Christ pleased not himself."
After that, not another word was
said in that kitchen for nearly an hour. Carrie finished the potatoes and ran away. Where she went, or what she did, mother did not know; but when she came to set the table her face was pleasant to look at, and she stopped on her way to he pantry to kiss her mother.

"I'm going, mother, and I'll have as nice a time as I can, and not grumblea bit."

She looked very pretty in her blue dress, with its deep lace collar and bright ribbons in her hair. At least her mother thought so, though when Helen came down in all the glory of her garnet silk and gold bracelets, there was certainly a difference.

It wasn't a young people's party entirely; in fact, it was a sort of family gathering, to which all the city aunts and uncles and cousins had come; and there were some elegant dresses there, and Carrie, in her old blue one, did really feel a good deal alone. Yet she went cheerfully through the evening, helping with the charactes and the music—helping in a dezen quiet little ways that nobody knew about, and yet trying to keep out of notice as

Later in the evening there was a whispering between two of the city cousins, and presently it became known that Mr. Ames, who was Uncle Howard's college friend, was a won-derful singer and would entertain the company if anybody could be found corn crop would prove to be a fair one

who would play for him.
"I wish he would sing 'The Storm
King' for us," said Aunt Alice; "it is the most wonderful thing! I would like to have mother hear it. Helen, couldn't you play it for him?"
"!! No, indeed; his music is all aw

ful hard, and he is awfully particular; and that piece, I don't know, any-

But Aunt Alice was determined that her mother should hear 'The Storm King.' She talked with Mr. Ames, and then she moved among the guests trying to find one willing to play the accompaniment, Not a cousin could be found. They were all afraid of the great singer and the difficult looking music. At last the girl in blue grew

ashamed of herself.

"Aunt Alice, I will play it," she said, coming out from the corner.

"You!" said Aunt Alice in surprise, for Carrie was one of the youngest of the cousins. "Do you know it?" "No, ma'am, I don't know it; but I

can play from the notes." Then did Helen look at her young cousin in respectful astonishment. "Can you play pieces that you do not know?" she asked her.

"Why, yes," said Carrie, laughing.
"I can if they are not very hard. I ought to. I have taken lessons steadi-

ly for three years." "Well, but I have taken lessons al most five years, and I can't do it," "Carrie is very faithful with her practicing," said Carrie's mother, with

And Carrie played the accompaniment, which really was difficult, and played it so well that Mr. Ames, the great singer, told her he had never had player who pleased him better.
And don't you think she forgot all

about her blue dress, until her atten-tion was called to it in a very strange way.
'She not only plays remarkably well," said Mr. Amesto his wife, "but she is the best dressed young girl in

the room " "Yes," said Mrs. Ames, "I noticed that; all the rest of the young people are over dressed. She must have a

sensible mother." They did not know that Carrie stood just behind them and heard it all. But really I think it did her good; just as honest compliments often do good. It made her realize that there were two sides to the question of fine dresses .-

Cattle Mortality.

The mortality among cattle is very arge on all the ranges of high altitude. This is necessarily so under the present system of management. Two year-old heifers drop calves in the early spring. An animal 2 years old has not reached maturity. They shed their teeth at that age. The young creatures are called upon to feed strong calves running at their sides, to nour-ish others, and to complete their growth. The young animals apparently thrive until late in the summer. Then the calves are strong and demand more milk than their dams can supply when fed on dry grass that has had a po tion of its strength washed out by ains. The heifers could be saved if the ir owners would wean the calves and allow them to recruit before the icy blasts of winter sift through them; but this is seldom done. The calves stick to their dams until the enfeebled systems of the cows can no longer supply milk. B. hogs, 477,472; sheep, 2,366,204 this time the animals are mere bones encased in a rough hide. They are almost leady to lie down and die. They have lost all ambition, all desire to live. In the case of a mature cow the results are much the same. These animals are never in good condition, unless the grass has been of unusual goodness and the winter exceedingly mild. Thousands of cows die every winter because their owners neglected to wean their calves. On the plains the breeding stock of a herd rapidly disappears; but they do not disappear from the herd books.

It must not be believed that all the land represented in bright colors on the maps of the land grant railroads are grazing lands. There are extensive tracts of land in the west that are remote from water. These are grassy deserts. There is a limit to the distance that horned stock can travel to and from a range for water, The daily drive of a herd of Texas cattle, and they are by far the best travelers of all cattle, is limited to fifteen miles. The animals will about hold their when traveling that distance per day. If pushed to twenty miles they rapidly lose flesh. This being so, it is plain that native cattle that are notoriously poor travelers, cannot walk more than fifteen miles per day and keep in good condition. If the feeding grounds are mere than eight miles from water, the cattle will not grow fat. If they are ten miles from water the animals will lose flesh. The limited capacity of stock to travel bars them out of extensive ranges.

Beef vs. Pork.

At the present prices much money can be made in raising cattle. But will the price of beef rule as high in the near future as it does now? The high price of beef s easily explained by the fact that there have been thresuccessive short corn crops. How does the corn crop affect the price of beef? As corn is fed to hogs in the western states, a bushel makes ten pounds of pork. In the corn country the price of hogs is generally regulated by the price of corn. When corn is worth 25 cents per bushel, hogs bring about 3 cents per pound. When corn is worth 75 cents per bushel, hogs are worth about 8 cents per pound. When a full crop of corn is made, after a succession of poor crops has sent hogs skyward, the farmers see that they had better feed their corn to cattle and hogs. They save the cost of hauling to the market towns. There is an over supply of the grain, and the price is low

The fate of the corn crop is known in early August. If a general rain much as pessible.

Coasin Helen played and sang, and did both very nicely, while Carrie only played accompaniments for others

falls soon after the grain has set on the cob, the corn crop is made. When this happens, the hog breeders instantly increase their breeding stock of breedi falls soon after the grain has set on the (I have doubled my stock of breeding |

swine after a rain), and in sixteen weeks the farms are overrun ith young pigs. In twenty weeks more there is another crop of pigs. In less than a year from the date on which the farmers were satisfied that the the new crop of hogs are butchered in Chicago and Kansas City. The stock of hogs can in a year be increased from scarcity to over-sup; ly. Just as soon as this occurs, down goes the price of pork until it is cheaper than beef, and the millions of people who depend on their daily labor for their food, buy the cheaper meat. Beef is neglected. To sell it the price has to be reduced. It falls in price until it is comparatively as cheap as pork. This has been the history of all high prices of beef. A full corn crop reduces the price of meats. The bottom will fall out of the present excitement about cattle promptly after the husking of the first full crop of corn. Another factor that will aid in reducing the price of beef is the fact that no calves are killed in the corn coun try. In many of the towns lying along the railroad in Kansas, Ne braska, Iowa and Missouri it is impossible to bay yeal. The butchers say that they cannot purchase calves rom the farmers.

Michigan Crop Report for October.

LANSING, Oct. 12.-[Mich. Press.]-The Michigan crop report for October 1, 1883, is published by the secretary of state. The acres of wheat reported threshed in the southern four tiers of counties is 261,421. The number of bushels is 3,852,618, and the average per acre 14.74 bushels. The number of acres reported threshed in the northern counties is 37,265. The number of bushels obtained is 413,796. These figures and the acreage returned by the supervisors indicate an aggregate pro-

duct in the state of 23,147,135 bushels. This is the final estimate on the wheat crop of the present year. A large amount was not threshed when the reports for October were mailed, but it is not probable that later and additional returns would materially change the figures. Clawson wheat has yielded the highest per acre, followed in order by the Fultz,

Egyptian and Lancaster. The bushels of wheat reported marketed in September are 1,234,410; in August and September 2,327,295.

The thresher's records of oats threshed in the southern four tiers of counties show an average per acre of 31½ bushels, in the northern counties 26 bushels,

Had the weather during the tall been exceptionally favorable the corn crop would not have exceeded one-half the average crop. In the southern counties from 10 to 14 per cent has fully ripened and from one-eighth to one-third may be safely cribbed. In the northern counties possibly three per cent has fully ripened. From 10 to 30 per cent of the acreage planted has not been plowed up or abandoned.

Particulars indicate that on a reduced acreage potatoes in the southern counties will yield 76 per cent and in the northern counties 53 per cent of the

vield of 1882.

Winter apples promise, in the northwestern part of the state 36 per cent, in the northeastern 28, in the central 23, in the southwestern 17, and in the southeastern 17 per cent of an average crop. Late peaches promise in the north-western part of the state 43 per cent, in the northeastern 30, in the central 31, in the southwestern 40, and in the southeastern 13 per cent of an average crop. The number of each class of live stock

six months old and over in the state last Grange, No. 347, held Sept. 8, 1883, the folspring was as follows: Horses, 323,075; lowing resolutions were adopted: miles cows, 315,625; other cattle, 322,081;

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Noon.—Money easy at 2 @2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7. Foreign exchange quiet; \$4.51½@4.81½ for long, and \$4.81½@4.84½ for short sight. Governments strong. Bailways firmer. State bonois quiet. Stocks strong and higher since 11 o'clock. Canada Southern 50½, Chicago & Alton 131, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 124. Delaware & Lackawanna 117½. Denver & Rio Grande 23½, Eric 29½. Lake Shore 83½, New Jersey Central 81½. Northern Pacific 2-½, Northwesterp 129½, New York Central 114½, Rock Island 119, 8t. Paul 99½, Union Pacific t8½, Wabash, 8t Louis & Pacific 19½, Western Union 79½, Quicksilver 6½, pref'r'd 32, Pullman Palace car company 125½, Chicago, St. Louis & Omaha 21½, pref'r'd 40.

Grain and Provisions.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—Wheat, new western, winter, steady, 8s 7d. winter, steady, 8s 7d.

New York, Oct. 13.—Flour, dull, strongly in buyers' favor. Wheat, opened firm—later ruled easter and declined ½@%; trade less active; No. 1 white, nominal; sales. 120,000 bn. No. 2 red, Nov., \$1.10%@1.10½; 490.000 bn. Dec., \$1.12%@1.18; 64,000 bu. Jam., \$1.14%@1.15½; 120,000 bn. Feb. \$1.17@1.17½; 8,000 bu. March \$1.19½; 24,000 bu. April, \$1.204.201.21½; 18,000 bu. May, \$1.20½@1.20½. Corn, ½@%c lower; less active; mixed western, spot. 51@59½; futures, 58½@59½. Oats, dull, a shade lower; western, 33@48c. Pork dull, weak; *pot. new mess, \$11.5 @11.75. Lard, dull, declining; steam rendered \$7.85.

DETROIT, Oct. .3.—12:30 P. M.—Wheat, weak; cash, \$1.03½; Oct. \$1.03½; Nov. \$1.05; Dec. \$1.05½; No. 2 white, 76%; No. 3 white, 94: No. 2 red, \$1.04½; No. 3 red 93. Corn, No. 2, cash, 52. Oats, No. 2 white 32½; No. 2 30½.

Flour. Wheat. Corn. Oats. 528 38 561 1,962 6,234 520 19,905 10,877 11,087 Toledo. Oct. 13.—Wheat, dull. but firm; No. 2 white, 99; No. 2 red, cash. \$1.03@1.05%; Oct. \$1.03; Nov. \$1.04; Dec. \$1.05; Jan., \$1.08; No. 3 red 95@97. Corn, higher and dull; No 2 cash or Oct. 53; No. 2 white. 52½@53; white, 49½; rejected, 50; uo grade. 40%. Oats. firmer, and dull; No. 2 cash, Oct., oa Nov., 31.

CHIOAGO, Oct. 13.—Regular, wheat, lower; 91% Oct.; 98%@93% Nov.; 94% Dec.; 95%@95% Jan.; \$1.03 May. Corn.lower; 48% Oct. Oats, easier; 28% Oct. Pork, lower; \$10.62% Oct. Lard, irregular; \$7.45 Oct.

New York, Oct. 13.—Butter, dull; western 10@28; Pennsylvania creamery, 29. Oheese, dull, weak; 2@11%. Sugar. steady, quiet. Molasses, quiet, firm. Rice, firm, fair demand. Coffee, dull, weak. Tallow firm, 7 11-16. Western eggs, firm; 261/2. CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT.

OHIOAGO, Oct. 13. — Hogs—receipts, 12,000; quiet, slow; 1(@15c lower; light, \$4.75@5.25; rough packing, \$4.25@4.65; heavy packing and shipping, \$4.20@5.00. Cattle—receipts, 2,000; quiet, dull: exports, \$6.00@6.75; good to choice \$5.40.26.00; common to fair, \$4.00@5.00.

Mr. Edito :- Some four years ago we used ten gallons of Patron's 'Ingersoll Rubber Paint.' It has given perfect satisfaction, and I consider it the best in the United States.

Respectfully, R. A. MARSTRALL. [See advertisement-EDITOR.]

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THE REAPER DEATH.

Name this paper.

ROBINSON .- In memory of Reuben Robinson, who departed this life August 6th, 1883,

aged 40 years, Resolved, That Sturgis Grange, No. 332, in the death of Bro. Robinson, mourn the loss of

a good and respected member.

Resolved, That as a body we tender our warmest sympathies to the bereaved wife and Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for

our brother, our hall and Charter be draped in mourning for a period of 90 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of the Grange, a copy be furnished the bereaved family and also the Grange

VAUGHN.-Preamble and resolutions adopted by Colon Grange, No. 215, on the death of Bro. FLOBENCE VAUGHN, who died on the 13th day of Sept. 1883.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Fa-ther to remove Bro. VAUGHN from our society, Therefore.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his bereaved family and friends.

Resolved, That in his death we lose a true

Resolved, That in his death we lose a true friend, a safe counselor, a wise adviser, an obliging neighbor and a brother whom we could trust.

Resolved, A copy of these resolutions be presented to his bereaved family and a copy be furnished the Grange Visitor for publication.

NICHOLS .- WHEREAS, The unwelcome messenger of death has again invaded our fold and removed from our midst Brother Ja-

fold and removed from our midst Brother Ja-son Nichols, a worthy charter member of Capitol Grange, No. 540. Therefore, Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sym-pathy to our bereaved sister and family in their great affliction, realizing that any words of ours are powerless to comfort or heal their sorrows, and we can only commend them to the care of Him who doeth all things well. Resolved. That our charter be draped for Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, also to the Grange Visitor for publication.

CAMPBELL.-Died, in Schoolcraft, HUGH CAMPBELL, late of Texas.

At a meeting of Texas Grange, No. 171, o which he was a memberr the following pre-

amble and resolutions were adopted: WHREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has been pleased to take from our number by death our beloved brother, there-

Resolved. That by his death our sister has lost an affectionate husband, his children a devoted father, and our Grange a sincere and

respected member.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely sympathize with our sister and her children in their deep affliction, and urge them to be consoled by the pleasant reflection that all was done that could be to relieve him in his long sickness and if possible restore him. We therefore commend them to the care of Him who doeth all things well, and hope in the bright future they may meet to part no more forever.

they may meet to part no more forever.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the GRANGE VISITOR, a copy sent to the bereaved family, also that they be spread upon the records of our Grange.

WOODLAND .- At a meeting of Felt's

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divis ter to remove from our midst by death our be-loved Sister MAGGIE WOODLAND who died

July 28, 1883, aged 28 years, and, Whereas, She will never more grace our hall with her cheerful presence; never again will she enliven our meeting with her smiling countenance, or aid us with her wise counsel; nevermore will her voice ring out with merry laughter at our socials; nor will her voice again be heard in the choir, nor the organ re-

spond to her gentle touch. Therefore,

Resolved, That by her death this Grange
sustains the loss of a worthy sister, a faithful
officer and zealous co-worker, and an ardent advocate of the principles of our Order; that her parents lose a kind and affectionate daughter; her brother and sisters a loving sister; the community in which she lived a wor-thy member and a zealous and successful edu-

cator, and the world a noble woman.

Resolved, That as a Grange we tender to
the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Grange Vis-ITOR and county papers for publication.

We Have the Documents

To prove that Zoa-Phora is one of the best (we think the best) remedy for all those diseases peculiar to women, that has ever been offered to the public. If any one doubts this we will gladly furnish testimonials which will con vince them. R. PENGELLY & Co.,

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Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

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Testimonials concerning this Medicine or my Pamphlet on Diseases of Women and Children" sont grades. Every woman, especially Mothers, should read them. Address R. PENGELLY, M. D., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

The new Directory of Kalamazoo county is now ready for delivery. Price \$3. Buy one of the Kalamazoo Publishing Co.

A COUNTY jail is about to be erected in Dorsey county, Arkansas. Instead of a jail being in Dorsey county. Dorsey hould be in a county jail.

(Continued from last week.) How Watch Cases are Made.

It is a fact not generally known that the James Boss' Gold Watch Cases really contain more pure gold than many "solid" gold cases The demand for these watch cases has led to the manufacture of a very poor grade of solid gold watch caseslow in quality, and deficient in quantity. These cases are made from 43 to 10 karats, and a 5 or 6 karat case is often sold for 12 or 14 karats. It is NOT economy to buy a watch case so poor in quality that it will soon lose its color, or one so soft that it will lose its shape and fail to shut tight, thus letting in dust and damaging the works, or one so thin that a slight blow will break the crystal, and perhaps the movement. It IS economy to buy a James Boss' Gold Watch Case, in which NONE of these things ever occur. This watch case is not an experiment-it has been made nearly thirty years.

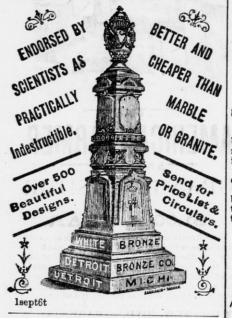
Ment—It has been made nearly thirty years.

I sold two James Boss' Gold Watch Cases thirty years ago, when they first came out, and they are in good condition yet. One of them is carried by a carpenter, Mr. L. W. Drake, of Hazleton, and only shows the wear in one or two places: the other by Mr. Bowman, of Cunningham, Pa.; and I can produce one or both of these cases at any time.

SYLVESTER ENGLE, Jeweler.

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It is a delightful warm weather bed, there being only one thickness of soft flexible cloth ander the sleeper, thus giving an even cool temperature on all sides, which can be regulated to spit the weather. lated to suit the weather by putting the nec-essary amount of clothing under the sleeper. It is a well-known fact that a mattress ab-

sorbs heat through the day in hot weather and gives it off through the night as the temand gives it off through the night as the temperature becomes cooler, thus making it uncomfortably warm to lie on, causing restlessness and often causing disease. Not so with the "Bedette;" by leaving allelothing from under the sleeper, he will be comfortably cool in the hottest weather. This cannot be done with other beds as they must have something on to make them seeff. thing on to make them soft.

The "BEDETTE" is unequaled for sick

rooms, as the temperature can be regulated m below as well as from above, thus obviat-ing the necessity of cooling the room by the

ing the necessity of cooling the room by the use of ice in cases of fevers, etc.

No family should be without one at least. It can be folded up to six inches square by its length and is easily put out of the way when not in use and makes a perfect bed in itself when wanted. Weighs only 25 pounds and is strong enough to hold the weight of three heavy man. heavy men.

Do not punish yourselves and children by

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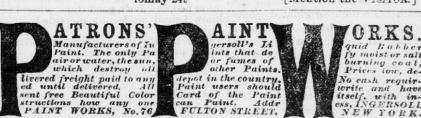
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