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

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J. T. COBB, SHO'T MICH. STATE GRANGE BUHUCLURAFT, MICH.

A RURAL REMONSTRANCE.

Old Farmer Winrow raised his head, And laid aside his paper; Bis spectacles slid down his nose And rested on its taper.

"Wall. I declar'!" he cried aloud; "This beats the very dickens!
They've gone an' shifter roun' the time,
As sure as chicks is chickens.

"I've never heerd, upon my word, Of anything to best it, I ra'lly think them city folks Hev got theer minds unseated.

"An' what is this I read in heer? Great Caesar! Save the flock! They're goin' to stretch the hours out To twenty-four o'clock!"

The worthy farmer scratched his ear In depest meditation;
He gazed perplexed upon the clock
With mental agitation.

"For ixty years I've plowed along As reg'iar as the sun, sir, An' used the goo, old-fashioned time Without a hitch, by gum! sir.

"But times have undergone a shift, It I be not mistaken, An' some new cranks try every day
To give this world a shakin.'

"They string my fields with telephones, Or some new-tangled trashes, They s nd out one-wheeled railway trains To everlastin' smashes.

An' yet, they be not satisfied With the customs they hev slander'd, But they must go an' 'riginate A new an' fresh "time-standard."

"I ra'lly should'nt be surprised, Nor my old woman, 'ither, If them thar city lunatics Should drap time altogether.

"An' some fine day, when we arise, Our daily race to run, We'll find thet while we've been asleep They've turned around the sun!

"But ra'lly, now, I didn t think
(Nor my old Sal, I reckons)
They'd go an' steal from Father Time Some fifty score of seconds!

"Ah! now I see theer little game! As I'm a calculator,
They've backed their clocks a quarter-hour

To sleep a little later.

-B ston Courier Holstein Cattle.

The great merits of Holstein cattle are, that they combine all the qualities of a profitable cow.

Their history can be traced back over two thousand years. Through the careful and judicious selection and treatment of these cattle they have been brought to a high degree of perfection in their native country. There were in 1864 1,333,887 cattle in Holland, of which 943,214 were cows: 32 000,000 pounds of butter and 61,000,-000 pounds of cheese were exported from that country in 1864: The population of New York is about the same as that of Holland; the whole number of cattle of all sorts in that State, in 1870, was estimated at 702,-

The whole amount of butter exported from the United States from June, 1869, to June 1870 was 2,039,488 pounds; and of cheese for the same time was 47,296,323 pounds.

This comparative statement shows a high degree of perfection in the dairy husbandry of Holland.

A few cattle are being imported and scattered in nearly every State and territory in the union, but as yet there are not in the United States enough of these cattle all told to supply each township in the State of New York with three head.

It is not possible for America to overstock with these cattle for years to come. They cannot be bred here, nor imported as fast as they are wanted.

The demand on Holland comes not only from America, but Italy, Germany, France, Russia, Denmark, Norway, and last year some were taken to South Africa to introduce this breed into that country.

The importance of dairy husbandry in the United States is leading the Husbandman to look around for the the Holsteins, Ayrshires and Devons ing. best cow. No wonder the Holsteins are everywhere wanted, with increased demand, when the mature cows are making such records at the pail as 70, 80, 88 and up to the wonderful record of 99 lbs. of milk in a single day, 2,400 is richer than milk produced from lbs., twice the weight of a cow in 30. days; 18,000 lbs. in one year. The products of butter from some of these cows are one pound of butter from 161 to 20 pounds of milk; from 18 to 22 pounds of butter from 30 days milk; 500 pounds butter from 250 consecu- One cow giving 45 pounds of milk on He is a slow person, timed to nature,

tive days milk. Dairying brings rest an average for 7 months, gave an avenriches and rests the soil. I know animals at \$1,500,00 \$2,500.00 and 4.-

The yearly profits are milk nearly the year round and a calf worth from \$200.00 to \$500 00 being a good percentage on cost.

W. K. SEXTON. Howell, Mich.

Red Polled Caltle.

As this breed of cattle is comparative strangers to the most of your readers, I thought that to set forth some of complete and exhaustive history of Norfolk and Suffolk, England, for a period of more than 150 years which surely, would seem to establish their characteristics.

As early as 1808, specimens of this breed were shown at English fairs, where they attracted attention and received special notice in the report of the judges.

Their introduction into the United States, is of such recent date that it is fresh in the memory of most all agricultural readers.

Color-they are of a deep red color, a color that no one can find fault with and one that for the last 26 years, American breeders have tried to establish. This color mania with them was carried to such an extent, that white, red and white, or Roan Shorthorns, no matter of how good family, or how superior the animal, it must go to the butcher's stall, for no fault | kinds of stock no one can deny. right. They said white, red and white, and roans, do not ship well, that is they show all the scratches they receive while in transit to the markets, and the reds do not; so we want nothing but reds; The breeders of Red Polls, surely will not have the Shorthorns, Devon, or Hereford's to fight on the color line.

As to early maturity and beef pro-

ducers, they have no superiors. A red polled heifer 1 year old ! months, 6 days old weighed 1,214 pounds; steer, 1 year, 11 months old. weight 1,164 pounds; steer 1 year, 6 months old had a dressed carcass of 756 pounds; heifer, 2 years, 3 months old, dressed carcass 840 pounds; steer, 3 years, 10 months old, 1,978 pounds: steer, 3 years old, 2,856 pounds; steer, years old, 1,796 pounds; cow 3 years, months old, 1,919 pounds, alive, dressed carcass 1,280 pounds, or 66.84 per cent of its live weight; bull, 4 years 7.months, old 3,024 pounds; bull 2 years 8 months, 2,226 pounds; bull 1 year 8 months, 1,364 pounds, &c., &c. But I have shown enough weights at the different ages to convince any one, that they are an early maturing, and beef breed, of cattle, So upon this score we are the rivals of the Shorthorns, Hereford, Angus, Gallaways, and Devons.

Dairy qualities, I will divide into

two heads viz.: milk and butter. One cow (tested) seven month's daily average for that length of time 3,901 pints or close to 41 pounds of or 23 quarts per day when fresh. Others have given 10 to 17 quarts, eight months after they were fresh. This would be in pounds from 20 to

36 per day. One cow in 11 months gave 10.311 pounds of milk.

The above shows quite conclusively that the Red Polls are the rivals of as dairy cattle. Butter, cream and milk of our Favorite is equal to the best, and is to a great extent lich or poor according to what the cow is fed. If fed rich, nutritious food the milk grass and low grades of coarse food. Milk from a cow upon grass alone, gave fifteen per cent of cream two months after dropping her first calf. Cows on grass alone 7 months after calving gave 21 per cent of cream. labor, year in, year out, and small gains.

to the laborer, it lessens the acres of erage of eighteen per cent of cream for the care of seasons, plants, and chemiswheat for the cultivator, its harvest same period. One cow 6 years old that calved January 22nd, winter of no investment that will bring a feed, gave 24 pounds of milk with better harvest to the husbandman 35 per cent of cream (on file than Holstesn stock, if they have sold the 18th.) Another cow 6 years old at an average of \$765 00 each at publigave 27 pounds of milk with 34 lic auction, and sales of individual per cent of cream. One cow 9 years old gave 29 pounds of milk and 32 per cent of cream. The butter must be of a most excellent quality, for almost in every instance where exhibited, it has been awarded

Notably at the International Dairy fair recently held in American Institute hall New York city where butter made from the cream of Jersey. Guernsey, Holstein, Aryshire, Shorthorn, Devon, and Native competed. the prize was awarded to the butter their superior points might not be made from cream of the "Red amiss. It is not expected to write a Polled Cow" showing conclusively that the Red Polls as butter cows are them, in this short article, sufficient the rivals of all the above named to say that they have been bred in breeds, and surely as to quantity and quality of milk the peer of many.

Hardiness-they are perfectly hardy in their native home and those that have been imported to this country have stood the trip across the ocean. passed through quarantine and have become acclimated to this country with less mortality, than any race of cattle, now being imported.

Gentleness-This is what we lay great stress upon. They are perfectly docile, not having great horns as weapons of defense, and knowing their weakness submit quietly to the wish of their master.

Now we will give the horns one turn. Any reader of newspapers knows that accidents from horned cattle are frequent and often terrible in results. Men, women and children are sacrificed by scores often. That these corns do immense injury to all

in the world but the color was not From Indiana Farmer:-A lot of beef cattle recently sent from Canada to Liverpool were so badly housed, and accommodated that many of them were torn to shreds by the horns of the others, and the dead and dying and injured were so numerous that the shipment was almost a total loss. One vicious steer with horns will

keep all cattle away from a rack 20 feet long, will occupy a shed 20x30 feet square all himself, while a rack 20 feet long will furnish room for eight head of Red Polls, and a shed 20x30 feet square will accommodate as many Red Polls as can crowd together. I have seen them laying down together of all ages and for their gentleness and herding together, reminded me more of a lot of sheep than

Now as a last appeal to the farmers of America, use your every energy to take the horns off your cattle as they are not only useless, but dangerous, they are nothing more than implements of torture, I will assert that the loss of human life in the States alone, by infuriated horned cattle amounts to more than 500 persons annually. The loss of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, runs away into the millions. You might just as well have horns on your horses heads as horns on your T. W. W. SUNMAN.

Emerson's Estimate of the Farmer.

A few years ago J. G. Whittier the poet is reported to have said that of all Americans then living, Ralph Walmilk. Other cows have made 46 pints | do Emerson was the only one who would be known and read 1,000 years hence. Whether this be true or not, Emerson takes very high rank as a philosopher. He lived in eastern New England in a neighborhood rather unfavorable for farming, hence this may have caused him to put a low estimate on the farmer. Let us read you enough to stir up some Patron and set him to think-

"All trade rests at last on his primitive activity. He stands close to nature; he obtains from the earth the bread and the meat. The food which was not, he causes to be. All men keep the farm in reserve as an asylum where in case of mischance, to hide their poverty, or a solitude, if they do not succeed in society.

"The farmer represents the necessities. He represents continuous hard and not the city watches. He takes try. The farmer times himself to nature, and acquires that live-long patience which belongs to her. Slow, narrow man, his rule is, that the earth shall feed and clothe him; and he must wait for his crop to grow. His entertainments, his liberties and his spending must be on a farmer's scale, and not on a merchant's. This hard work will always be done by one kind of man; not scheming speculators, nor by soldiers, nor professors, nor readers of Tennyson; but by men of endurance, deep-chested, long-windea, tough, slow and sure and timely. He is a continuous benefactor. The earth works for him; the air works for him." His opinion was not based on an acquaintance with some of the thrifty Patrons of Husbandry now living in Michigan. W. J. BEAL.

Cash From the Farm this Year.

Bro. Cobb:-Enclose a speciman of Northern Michigan farming on sandy land and should like to call out the return of farmers in the south part of the State, where they ought to excell, as certainly they have richer land on the average. As the most of our farm is woodland I included sales of wood.

H. VOORHEES. Traverse Mich.

Hearing so many farmers all over the State complaining they have but little to sell, on account of the failure of wheat and corn, I thought I would give the actual cash sales from our farm of only 70 acres cleared, to prove that variety of products is Michigan farmers best hold.

Wheat
Rye 45 0
Hay and straw 60 0
Eggs and poultry 45 0
Potatoes 65 0
Cabbage 50 0
Wood 200 (
Butter and milk 329 0
Stock and other items 65 0
Total\$92. 0
The above is an account kent and

does not include large quantities consumed by a good sized family, and we have nearly \$200 worth of products on hand. We lost as much as the average from the great frost, We had 15 acres in corn, and not a dollar's worth to sell, nor of pork either; an acre of cabbage not half headed, and our Peach Blow potatoes about half

An Agricultural Experimental Station,

The people of Michigan are justly proud of the State, and of its institutions. It is our boast that we permit none of our sister States to surpass us in the variety and excellence of these. Our university is the peer of any of its class. Our Agricultural College is even with the foremost of them all. Our graded and common schools are the equal of any. We were pioneers in establishing schools for the care and education of dependent children. But several States are leading us in establishing Experimental stations. If they are not a good thing of course we ought not to invest in them merely because

others do. But these stations are no new untried experiment. They are of European origin and have existed all over the most advanced portions of the continent for years and are now regarded as a necessity. Their object is, through patient, methodical, and persevering investigations aided by repeated experiments, to further a more profitable agriculture.

These experiments are especially essential in developing the best method of maintaining the fertility of our soils. There is not one farmer in a thousand that possesses all the qualifications necessary to experiment with sufficient care and accuracy to establish great agricultural truths. It requires one of rare gifts to do this. These truths must often be established, not by one, but by many experiments. And even then he will be taught as many valuable lessons by his mistakes as through success. If we find the farmer who has the talent to do this wisely and well, why should he as a private citizen be asked to contribute of his time, talent, and means to the public good, without recompense or reward. No! this work is too great for the individual to grapple with. Not only this but the good of the whole people is involved in securing the highest scientific and practical agricultural knowledge that it is possible to obtain. And it is the duty of the State to furnish the means and oppor-

tunity to acquire it. The development of agricultural truths is still ingits infancy in this country. The annual loss from want and application of knowledge, by the farmers of many single townships in this State, would more than pay the cost of an experimental station for a year. In asking for the establishment of this station. I am not plucking a laurel from the Agricultural College. Nor am I undervaluing the experiments made there. But I am anxious to see them extended and enlarged. The State owns the farm. It is large enough for the purpose. It has all varieties of soil. Many thinking men wonder why a large portion of this farm has not before now been utilized as a strictly experimental farm. Shall claim the privilege of referring to this subject in future numbers of the VISITOR. C. G. LUCE.

Bro. Cobb:-I have been solicited on different occasions to write something for the "VISITOR" I have so far declined only for two reasons.

1st. My time is fully occupied in looking after the numerous interests of its readers at this end of the line.

2. The Visitor being already well filled with good common sense articles I could discover no vacancy.

But having been encouraged that room might yet be found I shall endeavor then to answer the questions received which I have reason to believe will be the most generally useful to your readers. As it is a new experience for the Patrons of Michigan to buy corn abroad, I give in this issue the rules governing its inspection in Illinois.

No. 1 yellow corn'shall be yellow, sound, dry, plump and well cleaned. No. 1 White, same as above only white in color.

No. 1 corn shall be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned, white and yellow unmixed with red.

High mixed corn shall be threefourths yellow, and equal to No. 2 in condition and quality.

No 2 corn shall be dry, reasonably clean, but not plump enough for No. 1. New high mixed corn shall be three-fourths yellow of any age. reasonably clean, but not sufficiently dry for high mixed or No. 2.

New mixed corn may be less than three-fourths yellow of any sge and shall be reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not dry enough for No. 2.

Rejected, all damp, dirty or otherwise badly damaged corn shall be graded as rejected.

To those that expect to buy I would say: the quotations in city papers or market reports quote prices based on No. 2 corn. Further, No. 2 corn is good enough for every purpose excepting for ground corn meal, though many cars run good enough for that purpose.

Now, as I don't wish to impose on Bro. Cobb, I close with the request you correspond with me, in relation to what your desire for my next subiect. Fraternally, your business agent,

THOS. MASON.

Display of Insects at the State Grange.

An interesting feature of the display at the recent annual meeting was a collection of injurious and beneficial insects arranged and labelled in five neat cases by Clarence M. Weed of the Agricultural college. Among the injurious ones were shown those which injure the apple, plum, peach, grape currant, raspberry, corn, potato, wheat and many other crops. Among the beneficial insects were shown those which are predacious, living on other insects; parasitic, laying eggs in the larval or worms of other insects, and those which aid in purifying the air by removing or burying offensive matter. There was also a case of the large silk moths found in Michigan. Such a collection would be of great service to any Grange, horticultural society or farmers' club. A great many persons do not know some of our commonest insect foes, and by examining such a collection, they would soon become acquainted with them. Of the hundreds of Michigan farmers who lose annually a large proportion of their apple crop, because of the codling moth, not one in fifty knows the insect when he W. J. BEAL.

ommunications.

THE GRANGE VISITOR GREETING.

BY D. M. GARNER

I come with a New Year greeting, For friends and Patrons dear, So give me a kindly welcome, I'll aid your festal cheer. am no unwelcome stranger That comes for selfish ends, But am here replete with wisdom To give to all my friends.

My mission is equal justice To all mankind the same, For the nabob o'er the peasant, No precedent shall claim; It is not bands of gold that bind Our Order good and true, Love is the power that ever Cements it through and through.

Mt shall always be my effort, To do what good I can, There's no license in my columns, To damn the souls of men, Intemperance is my horror, I'de sweep it from the land, and, tobacco with the other, Its fumes I cannot stand.

Monopolists well expose Their unlawful gain, They make the poor man poorer, And bring on want and pain; But their millions cannot bribe me, My hopes they cannot foil, For the people that control me

Are the tillers of the soil. I am your slave and yet your peer, To educate I aim, Your noblest thoughts are gathered here, And I impart the same; So help me Patrons one and all, And send me far and near, and we'll acheive a grand success Within the coming year.

Mr. Commander, Soldiers, and Ditizens:-To-day our country presents the grandest opportunity for the enjoyment of happiness, and for the development of manhood and womanhood, of any place on the green earth. But it must be a bold man indeed who ciares to predict with confidence the fature of this great republic. We can lift the veil and discern but dimly the results that are to be wrought out in coming years. With all the light what history furnishes, aided by a keen observation of passing events to ilde our conclusions, we can only 3s of the future. Aided by these , we can see two pathways openligha before the people of this great ingon Along one of these ways we country. the wreck of all that is see strewn pure, patrice ic and noble. We see the ers, sisters, fathers, mothers, children, osllot box, the wit bulwark of American liberty, and sia, bility, tampered with and by this ms confidence lost, rights impaired, insecure, and the lives of the citizens in jeopardy. By the same lights along this pathway are to be seen a danger, ous sympathy be preserved. You, citizen soldiers, with crime and crimina is, begotten gave abundant evidence of your love either by a fellow feeling a hat makes them wonderous timid, or by a mauk- the memory of the dead of the past ish sympathy that makes a hero of in and through your extensive organthe darkest criminal; thus rot bing ization, you are to some extent consticrime of its terrors. Along this parthway we find the accumulated weah '1 of the country, massed in collossal fortunes under the control of a few. Alon. this road will also be found the commprists, ready to prey upon the rewards of industry, economy, and so-Forrety. These with many other things that line the pathway of danger, bode no good to the future of the republic. It requires not the vision of a prophet to see that they all point towards vice, corruption, anarchy, civil war, decay and death. But the scenes along the other path gratify the heart of the patriot. They give assurance of a glorious future in the nation's life. We see our boundless and material resources developed. We see our vast territory, fifteen times as large as France or Germany, and twenty-five times as large as England and Ireland inhabited at no distant day by 200,000-300 of people. All speaking the same language, all worshiping the same God, and all protected by and reverring the same flag. Along this pathway the ballot box is honored, time and attention, till they are its purity cherished and protected with religious fidelity.

Along this pathway are to be seen those twin sisters of our civilization, the church and the schoolhouse. This pathway of safety also furnishes evidence that the great mass of the people own the roof that shelters them. House ownership makes patriots. House ownership affords security for the future, and should by all legitimate means be encouraged. Following this path we are to witness grander results and improvements in the arts, sciences and mechanism than the world has yet dreamed of.

completed his work. A little boy of six summers stood on the platform at lately read in their paper, or argue a a railroad station, held by the hand of his mother as a monstrous train (on which his father was engineer) went thandering by. The boy was thrilled by excitement, and cried out, Oh, mother, why did not God let us have steam before ?" The mother replied, "I do not know." The boy thought a moment as the train controlled by the hand of man, sped on daily journals. What speech is to the its way, and then said I guess he public, conversation was formerly to

enough to take care of it. And so other aids and improvements will still come as fast as we know enough to take care of them, and use them wisely and well.

Along the pathway of safty can be, aye; must be found, the diffusion of wealth; the diffusion of knowledge, with all the strength and power that this implies. The average citizen must be, and is along this route, the power behind the throne.

Citizen Soldiers, of the Grand Army of the Republic-Appearances indicate that we are again approaching the point where the two ways diverge. I believe in the future of this great country; I believe in its people; I believe that whenever, and wherever road will be pursued. But we must remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The old world affords many melancholly illustrations of the truth of this proverb. We today furnish a parallel to grand old Rome in her palmy days. She had a speaker or writer did, and his name thorized by law to examine teachers." valiant people. She too had her heroes and statesmen. She too had a the good he accomplished with his flag, honored and respected the wide world over. There was not a foreign enemy on the face of the earth that she had reason to fear. Yet by her own corruption she fell; and to-day the Italian beggar travels the road her heroes trod. India and China are great in their

territories, and in the number of their people, yet so weak in morals, patriotism, and intellectual force of char acter, that a far distant little sea girt isle dictates their governmental policy. And thus we see that neither extensive territories, nor vast population will insure a nation's greatness. Shall we heed the warning, and shun the doom? I most sincerely believe we state to drift from the track of safety. I believe that we shall arouse in time to compel its return before the dangers that beset, prove fatal to the nation's life. A quarter of a century ago our nation was threatened by a monstrous and dangerous power. Patriots stood aghast as they saw the conflict, and that we were traveling along the path of immediate and impending danger. In this trying hour the patriot Abraham Lincon as if by a miracle from heaven was called to take command of the army and navy of the Republic. You were then citizens enge ged in the ordinary avocations of life. You with a mill'on more heard your country's call. You left farms, shops, stores and offices, bid adieu to brothsweethearts and wives, to become soldiers of the Republic. You severed all the relations that men hold near and dear, risked your healths and lives in camp and on the battlefield, that the institutions of your country might for, and devotion to the old flag. By tuted guardians of the best interests of the people. We want no great standing army. Make our country worth preserving, and we can in the future as in the past, rely with confidence upon the citizen soldiers to protect it from harm. We can rely upon you and the like of you aided by the energy developed by open schools, and free homes, enrolled by the opportunities and aspirations which belong to a republic to guard this citadel of liberty and to aid in achieving the majestic possibilities which lie before us.

A Lost Art.

The newspaper has taken the place of the orator; what has become of the great talkers? Conversation, as it was once considered, may now be classed among the lost arts. The present exactions of business, and the uncolloquial nature of social life have so trenched on the province of conversation that it has nearly ceased to exist. This is the age of stir and push; business more and more absorbs men's brought down to the mere narrow routine of their daily toil. Action is all and all, and speech is silent. Even the old haunts of conversation are occupied by men who talk business, or deal in the gossip of the hour. One scarcely hears a story told or a song sung even in that once famous resort for such things, the bar-room. The newspaper has usurped the place of the public speaker, and has crowded out the talker, for men flud in the daily paper a sort of boon companion that once occupied the accustomed social hour. And now when men meet at the store, in the bar-room or club, they The ingenious inventor has not yet | do not converse as formerly. They merely speak of some things they have point or two in politics, or exchange business items with one another. The daily papers tell everything-men have nothing to relate; hence they have ceased to exercise their mental powers in conversation, but are content to smoke their pipe while they read the news and gossip on the thousand and one topics discussed in the let us have it as soon as we knew private life. But as we have said, the work of the Grange in this State.

by the daily paper.

Thus men allow business affairs, the daily paper, and the public lecture to absorb the attention once given to social converse, leaving their collo quial powers unexercised and undeveloped. This is so much so that "That prince of all talkers, the ready raconteur, who was as popular in the old days as the fine singer is in these times, is now entirely unappreciated. We have just lost one of the old school editors and one of the most influential talkers, and, although he was not as able a writer as Horace Greeley, yet his tongue had more power in the political affairs of the Empire State. than Greeley's pen. This man was the forks are reached, that the right Thurlow Weed, Leaving out the good or the bad influence of the politicians we instance Thurlow Weed because we wished to show what "talk" can do; for he wielded more influence as a colloquial orator, in New York politics than the ablest public and fame rest as much or more with tongue, than with his pen.

A friend of the writer's entertained Ralph Waldo Emerson when he lectured in Kalamazoo many years ago. I attended Mr. Emerson's lecture, and suggestive and valuable thought. But the friend who entertained Mr. Emerson told me afterwards, that, 'As highly as I prized the lecture, I got more that was valuable out of the talk with the Concord philosopher during the short time he spent at my home." But everybody is not an Em. erson. Certainly not. Yet we find, in our talk with men, that conversation now and then leads us to an Eldorado of undiscovered mental shall, and if at any time we slumber wealth. We rely too much on read at our post, and permit the old ship of ing, on lecture and sermon, and do not avail ourselves of the rich treasures of thought to be gathered in conversation with our fellows. Fox said he had learned more in conversation with Burke than he had from book and all other sources. Goldsmith approved of Garricks admission to the club because there would be a new field to travel over. We have ceased largely "to travel over each other's mind." Men are so busy now that they scarcely admit you to their mental porch. They read the papers, speak in monosyllables, or are blissfully taciturn." G. B.

Impressions of the State Grange Meeting

Bro. Cobb:-Will you kindly allow me to give to the readers of the Vis ITOR some of the impressions which the recent State Grange meeting at Lansing made on my mind,

It has been my privilege to attend

many public meetings of various kinds, and to see how business was transacted in them. But of all public or representative assemblies, that I have attended, none have ever surpassed the State Grange of Michigan in the orderly transaction the excellence of committee reports the earnestness, frankness; directness, and high character of the discussions. the courtesy and friendliness of the members towards each other, and the happy conclusions reached in dealing with the various difficult and perplexing questions, that come before such bodies. Too much honor and praise cannot be awarded the Worthy Master Luce for the manly, vigorous and inspiring way in which he presides over the meetings of the State Grange. I know that some people are disposed to say sneeringly that "these Gran gers don't amount to much," and that it is a sort of one-horse institution." There are some people who are so little themselves that they cannot see anything great and hon orable in anybody or anything else. But, a day at the annual session of the State Grange of Michigan would surely convince the sternest doubter of the personal worth, intelligence and manly zeal of the membership of our Order as well as of the praiseworthiness, dignity and practical utility of the Grange itself. And, when the routine of business should possibly become redious, the sweet strains of the choir would thrill their souls, and occasionally, when Brother Thomas would render one of his humorous songs, they would be constrained to admit that "I couldn't help laughing, it tickled me so."

When I eft home to attend the meeting of the State Grange at Lansing, Dec. 11th, I expected that, in going from southern Ohio to Central Michigan, I would surely go from the mildness of the weather, which we were then enjoying here to the bleakness of winter at the Wolverine Capitol. But, to my surprise, the air was balmy, the skies lovely, and the weather most delightful while I was at Lansing, and I found winters, and enjoyed merry sleigh-riding, only when I returned to my southern Ohio home. But, possibly I left Lansing just in time to be able to pay this compliment to Michigan, fair Michigan.

On my return from the State Grange meeting at Lansing, I found an invition awaiting me to address a Grange about twenty-five miles north of here on Saturday evening, Jan 5th. Thus I am gradually getting into the good

talker's occupation has been usurped But whatever I do, and wherever I interests? Oh! they are the mudsill may be, I shall always cherish kind on which all the other interests rest. tention to the principles of business. recollections and loving remembrance They have no interests or rights that Interested Patrons can learn 1 of our worthy Order in the State, that

lies between the lakes. E. R. WILLIARD Germantown, O. Dec. 17th, 1883.

School Law and School Inspection. Mr. Cobb, by your permission I wish to call the attention of the readers of the Visitor to some points in our school laws. Brother Stoddard in a late number of the Visitor speaking of the examination questions says, "these as I understand, are furnished by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction." If we look in chapter 17, Sec. 2, of the school laws of 1881, we find the following: "Said board shall prepare questions suitable for the examination of teachers for the various grades of certificates provided by law to be given to teachers of the State and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall furnish these questions to officers au-Now if we turn back to Article 13, Sec. 9, we have the following: "Thereshall be elected at the general election in the year 1852 three members of a State Board of Education, one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, and at each succeeding biennial shall never forget it on account of its election there shall be elected one member of such board who shall hold his office for six years the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be ex-officio a member and secretary of such board. From the foregoing it is plain to see where the questions originate. Have we not men in each county with education enough to examine teachers without this centralizing power. Our present examiners are elected by the chairmen of the boards of school inspectors of the several townships in each county, who meet at the office of the county clerk for that purpose. Now look if you please at the expense attending the election of the examiners, \$48, you will find the compensation of the chairman of the inspectors in section 14, of chapter 12. If these examiners were elected by the popular vote it would cost mere nothing. Now let us carefully read chapter 15 and see what an honored class the teachers are. If I present myself for examination, I am told they will not look at my answers unless I pay my dollar then if I fail to stand 75 I give my time and dollar simply for showing my ignorance. This we say is wrong, yet this centralizing power says it must be. But as we read along we see there can be a number of institutes held in the State and they can draw from the pockets of the taxpayers to the amount \$1,800 in one year to defray the expenses of that privileged class, yet if we farmers the backbone and sinew of the country, want institutes we can foot the bills. In section 4 of said chapter, we find the following: "And any teacher who shall in less than two years, this was realhave closed his or her school in order ized. To start with, we could not get of, if he thinks of it at all. If an or to attend said institute shall not for- stock enough to complete such a build- rageous crime, like the Cobb mure feit his or her wages as teacher during ing, but as the building progressed un-should be committed in my o such time as he or she shall have been in attendance at said institute." Now if we look closely we will find they can ling is of brick and well put up. The criminal being permitted to run attend the institute five days, then the third story is occupied by the Grange large as Cobb has been." courts say they shall have five holidays. so if a teacher is hired by the year there is half a month for which the district gets no value received. There are many objectional points I have not touched, but would recommend every Subordinate Grange to appoint a committee to investigate the school laws and bring up the objec-

An Independant Cackle.

tional points then ask for the reforms

A. P. SHEPHERDSON.

needed.

Corey, Dec. 12, 1883.

Editor Grange Visitor:- In your editorial in GRANGE VISITOR of Nov. 1st. under the heading "answered', is the following. "The independent intelligent voter, with a proper regard for his own interest, and that of his country, can seldom vote the straight icket of any political party."

We thank you for saying that Political parties, as such have very little to do in shaping our legislation. Very few laws are passed, very few questions settled by strict party votes. Men are elected by the different par ties, but each man elected has interes:s of his own to look after(and man is generally led by his own interests) in fact, we have but little respect for the man who will not look out for himself.

Among our representatives in Congress, we find that the railroad monopoly send railroad men, the iron and coal monopolies, send iron and coal men, the kerosene oil monopolies send oil men, the banking monopoly send interests are represented by men of like interests.

Representatives of these different nterests meet in Congress, each interest working for his own spec al benefit, then there are many lawyers in Congress and the only interest they have is in the amount of pay they get, consequently, we find them working for

the use of their brains. Among all those we elect to Congress the man who can rise superior to self interest, and go for the greatest they grumble and work for remedies. good to the greatest number, are about

as scarce as hens teeth.

any one is bound to respect. They are about our plans by sending for a the geese that can be de, ended upon of our Constitution and By-Laws. every time to vote the straight party business will not run itself. Thi ticket, and lay the golden eggs. All must be looked after all the time. the other interests combined have laws that enable them to gather as many of the golden eggs as possible, being careful not to endanger the lives of the geese. If any of the geese grow restless or show signs of flopping from the party traces an opiate is immediately administered in the form of low tariff high tariff, low rates of interest, competition in freight charges, etc. If the geese are very restless, taxation may

be reduced for a time. The gatherers of the golden eggs also have newspapers (christian ones) and lawyers read them out over the land to tell the geese how well off they are, how much better off than the same class are in England, or Ger many, or Russia, and the best thing you American geese can do is to keep quiet, vote the straight party ticket, and lay as many golden eggs for us as possible.

Good must result from the independant cackling going on among the geese that hide their nests in the grange, and we hope the time is not far distant when farmers and laborers will stop quarreling over party names and party measures, and do the one sensible thing, send men to Congress from the farms.

INDEPENDANT.

The Lansing Co-Operative Store No. 540, P. of H.

A little over six years ago, Capitol Grange with the co-operation of some Patrons of surrounding Granges, bought a building used for a small chair factory, raised \$300 for purchasing goods and "opened a store." The Grange occupied the upper story.

Brother C. Goodnoe was elected manager and has occupied the position up to the present time. He has been a very popular and faithful man winning the confidence and respect of all who knew him. After a time more land was purchased; more capital added. more goods bought, more clerks hired. The Grange kept growing and was very active. The Grange helped the store: the store helped the Grange and "they helped each other."

Before many had much faith in our ability to go through with it, some members began to make plans for "our new building," which was finally begun in the spring of 1882. Brother G. M. Tower was one of the most sanguine and with an eye almost prophetic, believed we could put up a store 30x80 feet, three stories high above the basement and soon found the building with the addition of our warehouse too small to hold our stock of goods. Withder the care of the committee, stock neighborhood, I should pull at t flowed in as fast as needed. The build- rope sooner than run the risk of t of 275 members; the second story, by the manager and for goods. In the cludes nearly the whole of the sern basement there is a restaurant. The except the practical application, we last inventory taken about four months are we going to do about it? We ago, showed a paid up capital of about clear, cool-headed men, like the \$24,000 with an average daily trade of quoted, talk in this way, as many about \$179, for the previous six months. There are five persons employed in the store and they think some of the days criminal cases, speaking justice are pretty long. The goods include groceries, hardware, crockery, boots and shoes, rubber goods, some dry goods, clothing, etc. Grass seed, clover

other produce are bought and sold. The shares are \$10 each and no one is allowed to hold more than 50 shares Each share is entitled to a vote in the business meetings.

There is a president, secretary, treasurer, four directors and four auditors their crimes. The directors look after the business the auditors take the inventory twice a year. Goods are sold to Patrons and outsiders at the same price at a small profit. About half the trade is that of Patrons. If there is a surplus, after paying all expenses and 8 per cent on the capital Patrons receive a dividend on the amount they trade. Outsiders get no dividend. The stock holders meet once a quarter. At these meetings, half or more of the stock is usually represented. Some papers and reports are presented intended to educate the stock holders. We have a set of books and pamphlets on co-operation published by the Central Co-Operative Board, Manchester, England.

What is all of this worth, and does it pay? We think it does. The farmbankers; the different manfacturing They have saved something so far in ers who trade are well pleased. running the store. They have had to work and study and meet discouragements, but so far they have kept moving on, and according to all prospects, the end is not yet.

The best of all, to my mind, is the fact that the farmers are learning to do business better than ever before. They ship wool together; they intend to sell their wheat together, their hogs and their cattle. Six years ago they grum- ings case, about a nine dollar i bled and were not very confident, to-day Quite a large number are discussing the possibility of putting up a flouring the Lord knows how many more ca But what of the laboring and farm mill. Several want to start a bank.

All it needs is work, and careful W. J. BEALL.

Our Judicial System.

A leading republican of Kalama County, who has held high of positions in the State, and whose tegrity and sound judgment is renized and acknowledged whereve is known, has repeatedly said public places words to this effect: have no respect for the judgment opinion of the Supreme Court of State, except that as they have the words in the case I am obliged to a' by them. If the constitutionality the law is in question, they seek no find on what gro .nds the expreswill of the people may be sustain but rather to find some forfeit on wh it may be overturned. Their ju ments are based not in justice rights, but in flimsy technicality The man whe can creep out of smallest hole in the law is the wone ful gen'us who must be elected to Supreme Court. Our whole judicial s tem is a standing illustration of "h not to do it." Look at the wheat th case in our town as an example, Y cott was arrested for stealing and in jail. He confessed the theft both the officers and friends of his who t ited him. His confession was reper ed at various times until after his co federates succeeded in getting bail fo him and got him out of jail. His stor was consistent with itself, and with th other known circumstances of the case and included things which he conl not have known if he had not been present as one of the thieves. On th trial all the evidence corroborat the story as he told in his confessi The same evidence with his confes omitted convicted two of his accplices. On his trial he denied eve. thing, and was convicted. And now the Supreme court send his case back. because they say his confession m. under such circumstances is not t believed, and should not have been seived in evidence against him. It m be law but is mightily lacking in c mon sense. This is only one, of ma instances in our county in which ju tice has been travested and comme sense outraged by the decisions of the courts.

"I had rather have any clear head business man in whom his neighb have confidence for a judge, than best lawyer in the State. The lawy education is in the wrong way. to defeat the ends of justice instead how to promote them. The honbusiness man would seek first t right of the matter, while that see to be the last thing the lawyer this

This is a pretty long text, and them do, it is a pretty sure sign to something needs to be done. not meted out except in rare instance and the worse the crime or the me notorious the criminal the more like he is to escape entirely. Witness seed, butter, eggs, hams, honey, and Frank Cobb and Harry Hurter cas one murdered his little brother cold blood. The other is one of t most notorious thieves in Ameri Both were arrested for their erime' Kalamazoo county, and both are large without punishment, to rep

In civil cases it is no better. man has any assurance that the I will protect him in his rights. I man appeals to the courts, he kn that it is a lottery business in wh he is as likely to be wronged as rig ed, and if he gets his rights, in man if not most cases, it costs him m than it comes to. Hence, many h put up with and suffer wrong rath. than to be fleeced in an attempt be righted. But some men are grit and the less there is to go to law abo the grittier they are, and the long they will law it. So the public 4 to a great annoyance and expense, furnish courts and juries to ena them to keep up their petty squabb. year in and year out, from justice col to circuit court, and from circuit cor to supreme court and back again, a round which never ends so long the combatants have any money le to fee the lawyers with, or a property to mortgage to them. F example, take some of the cases Kalamazoo county. See the Re Piper case about a three do heep, and the Sager-Harrison c. case about a ten dollar difference i horse trade, and the Dillenbeck-C and the Brown-Allerton case, abo another hog, and the Neasmith I armond case, about a \$5 calf, a that have had similar runs in t

cried over again, at an expense to the acres per day, at this rate the whole public of \$50 to \$75 a day, and damag- would be appropriated, and not an acre ing the winning litigants a hundred times more than the amount at issue. It seems to me high time for a reform time is very nearly, or quite up to this in these matters, and the question rate. It would be difficult to devise again arises, "what are we going to do about it?" I, for one, have a good deal of faith in the operation of than this. public opinion. Courts and lawyers are not exempt from its influence, though the lawyers can stand a good grels, with our distinctive national deal, so long as they are allowed to characteristics entirely drowned out manage things their own way. There and extinguished. is a great deal of virtue in good vigorous "kicking." So I say for one, let's "kick" whenever and wherever the opportunity presents itself, and let us keep on agitating and "kicking," till gates, and arrest this living tide which all judges who base their judgment

n precedent, and trivial technicalities. ther than on right and justice, are icked out of office, and all petty cases like these I have mentioned, are kicked out of our higher courts.

"KICKER."

Immigration.

The evils attending the free admission of immigrants from all the world cannot long be deferred, when the question must be fully met, and some own protection and self-preservation.

Under the sentimental and nonsensical notion that the United States is the home for the friendless and oppressed of all the world, and that in some way we are under moral obligations to provide for all such, we have thrown open our national doors for the free admission of all classes, from prince to pauper without distinction.

Since 1820, previous to which date no ecord was kept, more than twelve millions of immigrants have found homes in the United States, being an average of more than five hundred persons daily for this whole time. Turing the last two years the influx has been simply frightful, more than two thousand arriving daily.

To say nothing of the fact that these ast hordes are almost entirely made up of the lowest and most degraded of the crowded population of Europe, thousands of them are downright paupers and criminals, assisted here by their respective governments.

This latter class crowd our almshouses, our insane asylums, and our prisons, and the entire mass tends to degrade our social and political life.

It would seem bad enough for ourselves, and certainly good enough for these immigrants were we only to give them the protection of our laws, and the right to earn their livelihood by their own labor, under the good wages which they can command here, and children of the highest importance, which is infinitely better than they and as the common school is the place have ever before known, and indeed fully as good as their low moral and interest should be largely concentrated intellectual condition will permit them to appreciate. But we are not content vious article that our present system with this liberal provision, but at once become lavish and extend to him all ation of teachers was defective, and the rights possessed by our native born under it I believe our schools are detecitizens. We invest him with the elect- riorating rather than improving. ive franchise before he has gained the Should not each township superintend faintest knowledge of our theory of its own schools, and are there not government, or of our institutions, those in every town competent to exthus creating a mass of voting cattle amine teachers, without sending to for corrupt politicians to "round up" our State Superintendent for a series and drive to the polls, and carry our of questions? I present these thoughts

him in the same lavish manner, a future number. Every male immigrant twenty-one years of age, who declares his intention to become a citizen may appropriate the public lands with the same freedom as our own native born citizens. It is sickening to witness the thereby help support a good Grange hordes of these creatures, but little paper. above cattle in their moral and mental status, rushing in and appropriating our magnificent public lands, and it is sufficient to excite the gravest alarm, that the very near future will see our entire public domain papers and take a Grange paper that swallowed up, and our own posterity deprived of their rightful inheritance.

Under our land laws every one of these meek immigrants may enter into full possession of 320 acres of our public lands, without paying a dollar except simply the fees for making the necessary papers. He can take possession of 160 acres under the homestead act; and 160 acres more, under the timber culture act; and at the end of three years the Government will give him a full title in fee simple.

Let us suppose that one of every five of these emigrants is a man twenty-one years of age, and thus competent to enter upon our lands, and that one-half of these choose to do so, how long would our lands hold out. The area of our an odious monoroly? Then let the entire country, exclusive of Alaska, comprises in round numbers nineteen bundred millions of acres; which would make but twelve million farms of the average size of our Michigan farms, (a little less than 160 acres each.) We will say that three-fourths of all the available lands are occupied, this would leave us three millious of farms yet to occupy; say five hundred milities which will not make "bosses" lions of acres, how long will it take necessary, and if there must be bosses these emigrants, to say nothing of any

other, to appropriate this. average of two thousand,) is two hun- or factional assessments? There is a dred, if each of these two hundred great deal of rottenness in the polotics chooses he may appropriate three in one wey or another a great deal of bundred and twenty across which

ourts, and been tried and retried, and simply amounts to sixty four thousand left at the end of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. The actual absorption at the present ways and means by which we could squander our inheritance more rapidly

> Under this flood of immigration we shall soon become a nation of mon-

A thousand times better would it be for our nation if, instead of enacting laws to shut out foreign products we take measures to put up the flood threatens our national destruction.

Our national growth is all sufficient without any help from this alien element; and is as rapid as we can hope to provide a stable and lasting foundation for. If we do not provide a proper foundation, giving sufficient time for firmness, and solidity, then it is only a question of time, when the superstructure will topple and fall. There is every reason to believe that we are building too fast to ensure staare becoming so various that the time bility, overloading the foundations, "becoming top heavy," It will be the part of wisdom to reduce the pressure, decided action taken, looking to our go slower, and thus give the requisite time for our national fabric to become properly seasoned, firm and enduring.

W. R. C.

Our Common Schools.

Editor J. T. Cobb: There are some features in this school question on which I think all will agree. We are paying heavy and increasing taxes every year for educational purposes. We are required to pay higher wages for less service than formerly: for the reason that so few are licensed under the present system of examination; that those who obtain license can fix their own terms, and we must employ them or do without teachers. Now if we are getting better teachers, better schools, and satisfactory returns for this increased expenditure; all right. If not, something is wrong I fear too that our interest in our common schools is lessening and being more concentrated in our village high schools and academies; thereby building up an educational monopoly to the detriment of our country schools. I write from the standpoint . f many years experience as a teacher, inspector and superintendent of schools; but my work in this connection is done, and I can assure those who may read my thoughts on this subject, that I have no political or other axe to grind. I consider the proper education of our where they should be educated, our there. I endeavored to show in a pre of supervision, and especially examinfor the consideration of all concerned We squander our public domain upon hoping to refer to this subject again in

A. H. STODDARD.

Take a Grange Paper.

Every Granger should take and

Many Grangers whom I ask to take the GRANGE VISITOR say they cannot afford it, they take already more papers than they can read. Then let them dispense with some of these useless is alive with interest and information for him as a farmer.

No Granger can be in full sympathy with the principles of the Order unless he a reader of some Grange paper.

Will every Granger who reads this see that not only himself, but every Granger he comes in contact with of November, the people began to astakes a Grange paper, thereby doubling our strength if not our numbers.

Without the paper he is but half a

EMMONS BUELL. Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec 15, 1883.

Are the people always to be held between the upper and nether mill-stone, because for the Government, to undertake telegraphy involves corruption, and not to do it perpetuates Government step in and limit the rates as it does, the rate of toll a miller may take. Our Government, as a defense against monopoly, is a good deal like our courts as mediums of justi e; they generally involve heavy loss even to the winning side, so corruption spoils all the good the Govern-ment may attempt.— Watertown Post.

Is it possible to have a kind of pol can there not be some arrangement which will make it unneces ary to call upon them and official subordi-One-tentn of these arrivals (daily nates for the payment of huge party of this city, and it costs the tax payers

Correspondence.

Newaygo County Grange.

The next annual meeting of Newaygo County Pomona Grange, No. 11, will be held at Fremont Grange hall, December 27th and 28th, with the following programme of exercises:

DECEMBER 27th. 1. Opening and welcome, by T. H. Stuart, and response by Worthy Master Barnhard and others. Reports from the State Grange,
 A. Flynn and M. W. Scott.

Call of the unfinished programme of the last meeting.
4. Paper, "The Stump Lands of Northern Michigan," W. Merrill.
5 Select reading—Miss Louise Mal-

lery.
6. A Woman's View of the Temperance Question, Mrs. M. W. Scott. EVENING. Election of officers, and work of the

fifth degree.

DECEMBER 28th. 7. The Use of Tobacco, and What I
Think of it—Mrs. James Mallery.
8. Essay, What is Wealth, and How
Should it be Obtained—A. L. Scott,
9. Select reading—D. D. Hoppock.
10. Does a Protective Tariff, Protect

Labor?-L. Reindolt. 11. Costs and Benefits of Tile Drain-

These meetings, except in the evening, will all be open to the public, and are intended to be conducted as near as may be in the form of a farmers' institute, and all questions will be open for discussion and criticism by all present. The exercises will be interspersed with music and singing, designed to make the meeting interesting, pleasant and profitable, not forgetting the social features, and a bountiful table to supply the wants of nature,

as well as food for the mind. Our doors are ajar, "the latchstring is out," and we bid you a kindly welcome one and all. Come out brother farmers, both in the Grange and out, and talk over these practical questions of education, farm work, moral and social life and improvements. We believe that "to the toiler belongs the fruit of his toil," and as the year is about drawing to a close let us take time to enjoy some of the fruits. And by a comparison of the known results of a mutual experience and observation, be able to formulate a more intelligent and practical plan for the work of the year before us.

M. W. SCOTT, Lecturer county Grange.

Calhoun County Pomoma Grange.

The adjurned meeting of Calhoun county Pomona Grange will be held again "over the border" Thursday Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock sharp. Bellevue Grange in Eaton county has very cordially invited us to hold our next meeting at their hall in Bellevue village. The remembrance of a former meeting and the cordial greeting of warm hearted Parons in that Grange has led us to accept again of their hospitality. We trust the meeting will in every way be a success and do us all good.

The following questions will be dis-

Resolved, That protective tariff is for the best interest of the American citizen. Perry Mayo, Master of Battle Creek Grange will take the affir mative and Edward White Master of Bedford Grange will speak on the neg-

Is the present county superintendency of schools raising the standard of schools and teachers?

Which is the most profitable to raise large or small corn.

Mrs. Chas. P. Chidester will read an essay, the county delegates to the State a most enjoyable time is expected. We hope to meet many members of Eaton County Pomona Grange. All are right, royally welcomed to our meeting.

· Yours fraternally, MRS. PERRY MAYO, Sec'y.

Bro. Cobb:-I believe you have had no report from Tallmadge Grange of late, and I thought perhaps there would be no better way of showing you that we were still alive and active, than by telling you how we spent Thanksgiving.

n the first place, between the hours of 10 and 11 on the morning of the 29th. semble at the Hall where we hold our meetings, for it had been announced that we would hold a public meeting on that day, and before the hour of twelve the house was well filled.

Those outside of the gates were as cor ially welcomed as those inside. Now the clatter of dishes was heard, and soon the tables were loaded with a thanksgiving feast which showed no signs of short crops, or hard times. After this feast had been fully discussed, and every one present could say "enough" the tables were cleared away and then commenced the feast of the

First in order was an address by E H Burningame of Wyoming Grange, who very ably set forth the duties of farmers, and also what the Grange is doing for them. This was followed by volunteer speeches, recitations, and a short paper on co-operation among farmers, all of which was duly interspersed by appropriate music by the Grange choir, and almost before we were aware of it the evening shades begun to fall, and we reluctautly drew our meeting to a close.

I hick every one went home fully "Hades".

satisfied that for them, the day could not have been spent in a more pleasant or agreeable manner, Yours fraternally,

E. E. Smith, Sect. Tallmadge, Dec. 11, I883

The county Grange of Calhoun County met on Thursday Dec. 20 in Bellevue Grange hall in Eaton Co., by invitation of Bellevue Grange and a

Calhoun County Pomona Grange.

more hearty royal welcome the Patrons of Calhoun Co., never received. The hall which is a very fine one was filled with a very attentive and intelligent audience.

Worthy Master Poole opened the Grange in prescribed form. The Grange choir of Bellevue entertained us with music. M.ss Florence Kinyon presi ing at the organ, Bro. L. A. Randall delivered the welcome address which was pleasantly replied to by Worthy Master Poole.

Miss Alice Bowen read an excellent essay upon Charity, Miss Florence Kinyon recited. "The new Organ" in such an excellent manner as to please and entertain all her listeners. Miss Kinyon is a young member and already does credit to the Order. The dinner which was served by the sisters of Bellevue Grange was sumptuous indeed, including oysters and all the other good

things you could think of. The session in the afternoon was open to the public and many availed themselves of the opportunity to listen to a joint discussion of the tariff question between Perry Mayo for protective tariff and Edward White for free trade. They argued long and well, as was evinced by the attentive listeners who sat till nearly dark to hear the advocates on both sides air their knowledge on the points at issue. The question was discussed for information and not from any political standpoint and is one on which just and reasonable arguments must be given and met, as at no distant day the American people will be called upon to decide this question. Yours truly,

MRS. MAYO, Sec.

Grangers in Council.

The 11th Annual session of the Michigan State Grange was opened in Representative Hall in Lansing, on the 11th of December, and closed on the 14th. Worthy Master Luce presided with more than his usual ability and cheerfulness having taken to himself of late, an accomplished lady to assist him in the arduous duties of his of-

Secretary Cobbon hand, and every where "present only a minute ago" but so full of business, that he had no time to talk with anybody. For a man as sober as he is, he has the most fun wrapt up in him of any one I ever knew. I attended a State festival one time when Bro. Cobb was loudly called himself up to his full height said, "Here is the Cobb you have been calling for, but you will get no corn out of him to-day."

Worthy Master Woodman was there with a pleasant smile and hearty welcome for every one, the lowest as well as the highest. While holding the highest position in the gift of the National Grange, he wears his honors well, nor do they puff him up. His words of counsel are like "apples of gold in pictures of silver" nor do they ever fail to produce their effect. All the officers were at their posts, and the able report made by each, showed Grange will present their reports, and that they were competent to fill the position assigned them. The attendance of delegates and visitors was more than usual, about every seat in the hall being filled. The chairmanship of two committees out of twenty-two was given to ladies, and they performed their task so well, and so ably defended their reports, that I hope the Worthy Master will bear this in mind, when he makes up the committees another year. It was said in the Grange that Sister Mayo of Calhoun made the ablest report of any chairman on the floor. What higher compliment can

be paid to woman's worth? On Wednesday evening the 5th degree was conferred on 95 candidates, to go out all over the State, to laugh at the Pomona Grangers, and enjoy all the benefits of that organization without paying a cent. On Thursday evening the doors were thrown open and the public invited to sit in council, with the noblest Order in the land.

When every seat was filled above and below, the Worthy Master introduced the Rev. E. R. Willard, Chaplain of the State Grange for a public speech. For three-fourths of an hour he held his audience under perfect control, while he told of the inestimable benefits the Grange had accomplished in the nation, and yet a vast field spread out before them for future work. He said the Grange had been the means of establishing six experimental stations, which was of more practical value to agriculture than all the political legislation of a century. His address was delivered in a clear, distinct manner, was full of interest and comic stories, and was highly applauded. As a minister I do not believe that he will ever have the dyspepsia, or frighten his children, (if he has any) with stories about ghosts or

Numerous speeches, proposals, and esolutions were offered to conciliate railroads, and monied monopolies, and asking them to please be very kind and considerate to the poor farmer, which no doubt will affect soulless corporations, quite as much as would a June frost. /I would do great injustice to this hasty sketch if I failed to mention that inimitable choir from Adrian, who contributed so much to the pleasure of the meeting. How could the Grangers work from early morn till late at night without the enlivening music of that jolly choir. If any member in the Grange earns the pay he gets, it is the accomplished pianist, Mrs. N. M. Winship, and her comic brother B. P. Thomas. Their music is well selected, highly entertaining, and so well rendered, that it cannot fail to command

the admiration of all. At 9 o'clock, P. M., on the 14th the labors of the session closed, and before parting an hour was spent in comic song, and pleasant jokes, and repartee, which made each one feel at home and anxious to come again.

CORTLAND HILL.

The members of Lickley's Corners Grange, No. 274, met at their hall last evening, and as it was their last regular meeting for the month, had their annual election of officers. Everything passed off pleasantly, and it was decided that we should have our ininvite any brother or sister of the Order, to meet with us at that time. We cannot promise you a feast of reason or a flow of soul, but will promise you a cordial hand-shake, such as a good Patron knows so well how to give. As a Grange we have had a good many difficulties to encounter, but have had a sufficient number of members who have true Grange principles so deeply embedded in their more than what has yet occured, to make them forget that if we would live a true and useful life, we must, as true Patrous and farmers, never let the Grange die out, for if that time ever should arrive, as a class, we would most certainly have darker and more the Grange had never been. The time has most certainly arrived, when we re more respected as a class, than we once were. We are now recognized as a power, and I think the time is not very distant, when monopolies will have to concede rights to the people, which they have seized without warrant of either law or justice.

Yours fraternally, W. E. PHILLIPS, Lecturer of Lick-

ley's Corners Grange, No. 274. Ransom, December 16, 1883.

Water on Which the Wind Makes no Waves.

"So much has been said of late refor to make a speech, and after a during heavy storms," said Lieu en while he came forward and stretching ant Stamm, of the revenue cutter Andy Johnson, "that many people curling, smashing sea to a liquid mound. It does not exactly flatten things about just in that way, but its use causes good results, there is no doubt of that. And speaking of oil oil spot" a freak of nature that I believe was never fully described. "The 'oil spot' is situated about ten miles south of Sabine Pass into which flows the Sabine river to the Guif of Mexico. The river forms the boundary between the States of Louisiana and Texas. The 'oii spot' extends two miles along shore and seaward about three quarters of a mile. A storm from the northeast, by way of east to southeast has a rake of from three to seven hundred miles across the Gulf of Mexico into this mystic During a gale this spot is wonderullfy defined. Looking seaward the scene is grand. An acre of towering foam marks the abrupt dissolutions of the lashing seas as they thunder towards the shore. This occurs in about three fathoms of eighteen feet of water, from which the storm driven craft, creaking and straining in . very timber, emerges, and suddenly finds herself reposing like a c ild rocked in its mother's arms, hemmed in by a wall of wrath where the veary mariner can be lulled to rest by the roar of the winds. The place is termed the oil spot', not from any known analysis of its nature, but simly from its condition; it has no troubled water. It is to be hoped

> THE Grange opens its doors to young men and women, even to those yet in the adolescent period. For them it may have far greater value than for their elders. They are yet in the plastic state, susceptible to influences for good or evil; but the influence of the Grange are all good, hence the wisdom of bringing young people in where positive gain in usefulness is not only possible but is reasonably well assured. If there were no other argument favoring their admission that which is comprised in the schooling in useful forms is of itself sufficient to justify early connection with the Order. Strength for good work comes through association, but all associations must be governed by sensible rules and intelligent understanding of there rules, as aught in the Grange is useful fitting to the citizen for public duties. By all means bring in young persons, and give them such consideration as will serve to encourage participation in all the exercises contemplated in the rules that govern parliamentary procedings. There will be wholsome discipline in the work. If a word of caution be needed it may be in pointing out the danger of a keen scent for points of order. Do not encourage that, for it finds occupation quite to readily when abnormal development is given it by continued use .- From the Husbandman, Elmira,

that some scientist will unfold its

wonders,"-Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Executive Mansion.

The president's home at Washing

ton, which is officially termed the Executive mansion, commonly called the White House, has a history that runs back nearly ninety years. Its corner stone was laid under the superintendence of Capt. J. Hoben, as arhitect. on the thirteenth of December, 1792. Captain Hoben was an irish Architect direct from Dublin, via. Charleston who took the reward of \$500 for the design. He is buried in the Catholic cemetery at Washington and his decendants are still living in that city. The British destroyed the building in 1814 It was afterward rebuilt Captain James Hoben, and was first opened for the reception of visitors on January 1, 1819. The portico, of four lofty columns on the north side, was added in 1820, during the administration of President Jackson. It is a lofty building, two stories in height, having a frontage of 170 feet and a derth of 80 feet. The vestibule within the ront door is 50x50 feet in dimensions. The famous east room, which was finished only fifty years ago is 80 feet long by 40 wide and 22 feet high. Eight large mirrors and three chand-liers o crystal and silver adorn it. The walls are covered with grey paper, and the trimming of the furniture is grey repa and maroon velvet. With the excep-tion of our public halls, it is probably the largest room in the country, and for its size is certainly the handsomest It is the Mecca of all lady visitors to the capitol. The president's office which is in the second story, is also the cabinet room, and is not a very large apartment for the White House although about thirty-five or orty feet decided that we should have our in-stallation of officers on the evening of January 5th, 1884, and we cordially seated chairs around it; the two windows have long lambrequin curtain of a dark, blueish grey color. A large-map of the United states is on the wall. The carpet is of a red tint, with large figures. The general effect of the room as one enters is that of a library without books. The White House is surrounded immediately by twenty acres of garden and park. The lawn is still a naked plain, reaching on to the Potomac like a desert. coming to the palace stairs. Like Versaillies in the time of Louis XVI. nearts, that it will take something Washington is a government creations and the White House is memorable only for the people who have lived in its Every one of our presidents, except Washington, has lived in this great house, and h poked his horse's head in to its portals to look at the workmen plastering on the scaffold. The original cost of the building in 1792 was about \$333,000, and the total cost of the serious trials to contend with, than if structure to the present time with refurnishing, etc., has been about \$1,750%. The unhealthful character of Washington, and of the White House locality in particular, has been for years a subject of complaint.

A Salt Lake on Top of a Mountain.

There is a remarkable salt lake, situsted one hundred and fifty miles west and south of Albuquerque, in New Mexico, and about fitty miles from the Arizona line. The lake is located on the top of a volcanic mountain, and evidently occupies an extinct crater. The lake is perhaps three-quarters of a mile in diameter, and is so strongly impregnated with salt that a thick crust of pure white salt of a spongy consistency like floating ice encruste "So much has been said of late re-garding the use of oil by vessel-men carried away by the wagon load. It has long been used by the Indians. The salt is white, of the purest quality and destitute of sand or any foreign are led to believe that it reduces a ingredient. The texture is porous like congealed white foam. There was one specimen inclosing the stem of vegetable, and can e handled like an apple by the stem. But the most curious feature of this lake is a tall cirir water reminds me of the wonderful cular column, of monumental-shaped formation, which rose up near the center of the lake to the height of one hundred feet, and which appeared to be composed of white lava thrown up by some convulsion during some ancient geolog cal period. The out-side of this singular column sloped from the base toward the top, and was rough enough to enable it to be ascended. On reaching the top of the cone the interior was found to be hollow like a tube, and at the bottom there was seen a circular pond of water with a bright emerald green color in appearance, probably to be attributed to the sparse rays of light which penetrated this huge tube, and were reflected from the smooth mirror like surface of the water. A party with some difficulty decended the projecting sides of the interior of this bowl, and they found no incrustations of salt on the surface like that on the outside, but on thrusting his hand into the water and withdrawing it, the hand came out perfectly white from the particles of salt which adherded to it. It was evidently a very strong brine.

-A. L. Morrison, in St. Louis Republican.

> It is not generally known that the great railroad systems of the West pay no taxes upon the millions of acres of lands given them by our very gener-ous and unjust Government. The injustice to settlers of permitting these great corporations to enjoy the increased value of these lands without compelling them in any way to contribute to such improvements is an evil loudly calling for redress. If the present. Congress has not the time to make some provision that will compel railroads to bear their share of the public burdens we shall elect a Congress that will.-Toledo News.

> The mileage system is an abuse which ought to be ended. In the early days, when railroads were unknown. and a journey to Washington was a long and tedious operation, there was some excuse for allowing a Congressman twenty cents a mile each way But now, when the cars take any member from his home to the capital for three cents or less a mile, it is an outrage to maintain the old custom. The practical effect is simply to increase by several hundred dollars to pay which a Congressman living at a odistance receives over that allowed one from the eastern part of the country Representative Miller, or Pennsylvania, a member of the Mileage Com-mittee, which the speaker appointed. in accordance with custom, the day after Congress met, promises to do his best to break up the practise, and there ought to be no question of his success.—Brooklyn Union.

The Grange Visitor

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THE VISITOR FOR JAN. 1st-A REVIEW.

We know that some who pick up this paper will not take the time to go over it at once and read all the really good articles in this number. We have therefore run over the copy and give herewith a summary of the whole.

"Farmer Winrow," like many of his class, was probably no Granger. The articles on cattle, show up the earnestness of men who make a specialty of any breed and it is by just such earnestness of purpose that the various kinds of stock are improved. And by just such earnestness on the part of Grange workers will the farmers of this country be improved.

Emerson's view of the farmer was expressed before the Grange had made its mark on the Agricultural class. Hear him.

Mr. Voorhees has more head on him than some farmers, we judge from his

cash account. Thinking farmers entertain the views expressed by Brother Luce on the subject of an experimental station, and if they make it a point to urge this matter upon the attention of the next legislature, Michigan will have

one inside of two years. The article of Thomas Mason gives information that farmers ought to have and remember. We hope his invitation to present subjects will not be overlooked.

The last article on this first page, from Prof. Beal, like all his writing, is suggestive and practical.

On the second page the "Greeting" by D. M. Garner is an original compliment to the VISITOR that we appre-"send me far and near" will not be lost on the friends of the paper.

We have to regret that by some misin a printing office. A head was not ers. given to the response to the toast, of the Grand Army of the Republic follow are good. at Bronson, Dec. 19, 1883.

This address which follows is a condensed volume of truths beautifully expressed and should be read in every Grange in the State. We will not say more but commend it to every patriot and every citizen whose selfishness extends only to such future time as is bounded by his own vision.

A lost art, brings out a fact that few of us have ever thought of and we may discuss that fact with benefit.

Bro. Williard's impressions of the style and are highly compilmentary to that body of Patrons

School law and school inspection treats of a"Vexed question." One that "will not down" and we shall continue to have articles pointing to imperfec- within the jurisdiction of the various tions and suggesting improvements Granges. And that the Master be instructed, to place these papers in the factory to the public than our present hands of a good live member, who

some very important truths that far- ceived from new subscribers and remit mers should remember with profit until election day.

Prof. W. J. Beal of the Agricultural college makes a plain statement of the business of the Lansing co-operative store with valuable suggestions.

All our old readers will be glad to see that some volunteer aid has come to us condemning in unquivocal terms our judicial system. Too much cannot be said on this subject and when these "kickers" multiply as they should, and kick hard and often we shall see a little busines common sense introduced into our judicial system. Do not overlook the article on "Immigration." The facts stated are stated pretty strong but this should have reached the public ear sooner. The nation has been more anxious to be generous than

The Farmer Poet, Bro. Stoddard has given the schools a little attention and this so interests everybody that we expect everybody will read his article.

"Take a Grange paper"-Good ad vice-Read it-Remember it-And get your neighbors to follow it.

The two clippings which follow are 'solid." There is nothing in them about corn or cotton, but that which concerns the farmer quite as much.

The "correspondence columns show that good Grange spirit of which we are proud.

The regular readers of the VISITOR the old page which we occupied for so for the price of one. many years. If we remain here we shall feel more at home than we have on the second where we have been for one year.

We hope Masters of Subordinate bandman this year. Granges and others receiving extra copies of this number of the VISITOR will not disappoint the State Grange the interests of the farmer and emby neglect of the matter referred to in brace this offer. our article "The VISITOR for 1884 and the Masters of Subordinate Granges nor the liberal offer to canvassers.

The article on plaster is a condensed review of the old plaster war that the combination threaten to revive.

The condition of the wheat market will try and be prepared.

The next short article is for Patrons -we hope they will both read and heed.

In our last issue we intivated our preference for short articles. But when we have a communication on time and labor that he can command, our table of such unusual excellence aside from other duties. We have litas the address of the Worthy Chaplain | tle doubt that to his unselfish counsel, there is a full meeting. Lend this the Lansing Co-operative store. VISITOR to your neighbor, and invite him to read this address.

The articles in Ladies Department telligent reader better than we can

commend them. The fourth column of choice selec-

tions are each a sermon of itself. Whoever has learned aught of that most unknown of all monopolies. say to him that the postoffice of Mas-The Standard Oil Company will read ter and Secretary is wanted, and the with interest this partial history of names of the other officers of the its moving spirit John D. Rocke- Grange are not wanted, but without feller. It is pleasant to know that his name, and as he don't take the even politicians have sometimes "compassion" and here is an instance that makes a good story. The remaining reprint articles on this page are full of good sense.

The Youth's Department has first a humorous poem by Will Carlton, fol-

lowed by a brief letter from Aunt Prue. Ned Mayo humorously hits the economic side of hunting, a hard blow, For Pomona Granges, a heavy dark some excellent points in the last article in this department. We have several more good articles for this department that came too late for this num-

The nice little story which follows has been in type a month waiting for ciate and trust the kindly hint to a chance to be seen, and the printer says the type must be had, so you have our supply department as soon as we

"A Corner" gives history, and that take, such as will sometimes happen sort of history which interests farm-

The World and Times have a few "Our Country's Future," by Worthy goods words about monopoly and Sen-Master C. G. Luce, at a Camp Fire ators, and the reprint articles which

THE VISITOR FOR 1884 AND THE MAS-TERS OF SUBORDINATE GTANGES.

We had intended to make this but so many have responded to our request for contributions, that we are tion. prepared to turn out another number just as good to morrow.

In obedience to the report of the com mittee on publication which was adopted by the State Grange we have had printed of this number a large edi-State Grange are told in his happy tion which we shall distribute as required by this 3d resolution of the re-

That the secretary be instructed to send to every Mast r in the State a sufficient number of this issue to place it in the hands of all good farmers shall act as agent, and who shall retain in his or her hands, as payment An independent cackle shows up for services, one-third of all money reto the editor two-thirds of the sub scription price, with the list of names of new subscribers.

As we cannot know who the Masters are for 1884 only so fast as secretaries report to this office we shall be compelled to send to the Master of 1883 to answer this requirement in good season.

This is a matter that should be attended to at once.

We shall first forward parcels of ten copies and if more are wanted will send on orders at any time. We hope this scheme will be faithfully worked by those to whose hands it is commit-

And that leads us to say that it is no use to turn this business over to a half hearted, easy going Granger. Commission the best canvasser in the Grange, be it Beother or Sister, and if this one fails try again.

A LIBERAL OFFER-\$1.00.

One dollar will pay for a new subscriber to the VISITOR and Husband man for one year.

This is the cost of white paper, press work, mailing, and postage.

We believe for the reading matter of value to the farmer this offer is as good as the best.

What we want is readers and those we must have. Hence this offer.

We wish to meet the want so often will find that we have moved back to able to do so by furnishing both papers expressed for a weekly paper and are

Those who have already paid for the VISITOR can avail themselves of this offer and have their payment for the VISITOR cover 1885 and get the Hus-

Farmers should drop some \$1.50 paper that makes no attempt to protect

WE are greatly indebted to Prof. W. J. Beal for his plain straightforward article-The Lansing Co-operative Store, No. 540, P. of H.

From his first acquaintance with the principles and purposes of the Order. indirectly invites attention to other Prof. Beal has been a Patron in faith, lines of farming, and constitutional profession and good works. A man amendments-may bring upon us of broad views and genuine philan some sharp criticism, for which we thropy, he sees the great need of the average farmer is a more complete business education, more familiarity far more than its cost. But all to no with business methods and management, as well as a better acquaintance with his own profession. And to this end he is willing to devote all the of the State Grange, Bro. R. E. Wil- associated with other patrons of like lard, we must give place to it long faithand sincere desire for the advanceas it is. This address should be read ment and improvement of the farmer to every Grange in t'e State where class, may be attributed the success of

Some one has sent us the names of the officers of Douglass Center Grange. will commend themselves to any in- This shows a good intention. But the writer has not given the postoffice of the Master or Secretary, nor has he given his own name, so that we are unable to send him a marked copy of the VISITOR. We want to VISITOR, we don't know how to reach him.

We were pleased to learn that the National Grange adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That any Pomona or Subordinate Orange may provide itself with and wear in lieu of the sash of the Order, a badge described as follows: Granges, a heavy dark blue ribbon, two inches wide and eight inches long, trimmed with gold fringe at the bottom, and a pin or device at the top with which to fasten it to the left lappel of the coat or dress; on the ribbon shall be printed the name and number of the Grange, P. of H., and the name of the State.

We expect to keep these badges in can get them manufactured,

Plaster-Condensed History.

Eight years ago the manufacturers of land plaster and stucco in the Grand River Valley following the lead of monopolies elsewhere, combined and raised the price of land plaster to \$4 per ton. Three months before, the Executive Committee of the State Grange had contracted with the Grandville Plaster company to fill all orders under the seal of a Grange at GRANGE VISITOR a superior number \$3.50 This company repudiated the contract and went into the combina-

> Within two years arrangements had been made, a quarry opened, a mill built, and the Patrons of the State supplied with plaster at \$3 per ton.

The combination, judging Patrons by their own standard of honesty supposed to offer plaster for less than \$3 00 would sell their plaster to Patrous all over the State and thereupon offered plaster for \$2.50 then for \$2.00 Not losing faith in their ability to induce Patrons to forsake the Executive Committee and the firm of Day & Taylor who were then selling plaster to Patrons at \$2 50 per ton, this combination continued to cut down on the price until \$1.25 and even a \$1.00 per ton was reached.

The Patrons of the State from the first were true to the Executive Committee, and all its arrangements, true te their own interests, and true to their obligations as Patrons.

Each year their orders went forward to Day & Taylor and they cheerfully and faithfully paid \$250 per ton for plaster without regard to the combination price which was usually less. Early in September of 1882, Bro. Faylor, of the firm of Day & Taylor, by an accident was killed. Though we had a contract running two years longer, this death practically closed the mercy of these manufactures who extort an unreasonable price for plaster, stared us in the face.

Fortunately for us these plaster manufacturers belong to that class most unexplored wilderness have been who learn nothing and forget

nothing." Mr. M. B. Church, manager of the Alabastine company of Grand Rapids where he has lived for years was death of Mr. Taylor that when

\$4.25 to 6 50. As he was using several thousands tons annually and knew he was then paying a fair price, this notice had such a look of extortion about it, that

price to him would be advanced from

he did not take the medicine kindly. A good Patron suggested to him that perhaps he could make an arrangement with the Grangers, of mutual advantage to both. Two hours' talk and the arrangement was made and made to hold against all attempts to break by the combination.

Mr. Church exhibited an amount of pluck and business energy in the work of erecting a mill and develop ing a hew quarry of gypsum rock and bringing all the necessary conditions of success to a central point, that is seldom seen.

Since he first broke ground in this enterprise the combination have been active and persistent in their hostil ity. They first backed down on the price of stucco to him' and were willing to contract at old prices,

Next they undertook to intimidate. Failing at these points they have of fered to buy his property and pay him along, in fact pushed every line of dollar per bushel, and it has been con-

and success. As late as he started in the fall of 1882 he furnished to Patrons about vance. 7,000 tons of finely ground plaster in the winter and spring of 1888. With all the drawbacks so well was the business attended to in every department that no word of complaint came to us from any quarter, either as to quality of the plaster or want of promptness in the shipment.

On the other hand there was no complaint that the patrons did not pay as promptly as they should.

The relations between the parties in interest were harmonious and entirely satisfactory.

For the trade of 1884 he had a fair chance to prepare, and he has improved it by building additional warehouses, adding sidetrack accommodations and piling up under sheds to season 15,000 tons of plaster rock.

We referred to this matter in a late number of the Visitor and also in our an annual report to the State Grange.

The following from the Daily Morning Democrat of Grand Rapids explains why we refer to the matter so soon again, and why we have given a brief history of the plaster business in connection with the Grangers or Michigan.

At a recent meeting of the owners of the several plaster mills near this city, \$1.25 per ton for land plaster in carload lots, on track, was the price agreed upon for the season of 1884. This is one-half of the lowest price or ast year.

Now, this means one of three things: Either the combination as such, not | 000 bushels. We can not go into the having learned anything in an expe- details of the estimate, although it is rience of eight years, still cherish the notion that the Grangers of Michigan every intelligent farmer. The inter- the fact that Fred. Robie was an out-

will buy plaster where they can buy esting facts are developed that, averagit cheapest through the season of ing through 17 years before last year, 1884. Or else this is another foolish the amount of wheat consumed for attempt to alarm Mr. Church and seed is 15 bushels per acre sown, and drive him into the combination or sell the amount for each inhabitant for out his property to them. If these food is 4.187 bushels per annum. The manufacturers entertsin either of changes made in the Produce Exthese notions, they have added an- change report by the corrections from other to their many mistakes. The third and more probable explanation 500,000 bushels, more than absorbing is, that two or three of the solid men of the combination have concluded to freeze out the weaker members, and while pretending to be aiming their batteries at Mr. Church, are really undermining their fellow manufacturers. Whatever the purpose of the men who furnish the brains to concect and work these schemes, of one thing we are quite sure, their schemes are based on no good motive. There is no good square business honesty of purpose, underlying these efforts, and knowing this, our duty to ourselves, to Mr. Church and to the farmers of Michigan is to stand by the contract made with the Alabastine company, and pay no attention to the freaks of known and acknowledged enemies. These men who now with a flourish of trumpets announce the price of plaster as fixed for the season of 1884, are the fellows who undertook to fix the price last year ar \$3 50, and but for our contract with Mr. Church should have done so. Patrons of Michigan don't buy a pound of plaster of this combination of tricksters at any price. Take care of your future by taking care of the present.

THE CONDITION OF THE WHEAT MARKET

The business of wheat raising in this

country has been greatly stimulated during the past few years, both by facilities for cheap production on a large scale and by an active and increasing it up and the prospect of being left at foreign demand. Production has been increased and cheapened by the opening had exhausted their skill for years to and development of the great Northwest. Millions of acres hitherto remote and cut off from the markets of the world by a thousand miles of alrendered accessible by the extension of our railway system. The area thus opened up is so extensive and fertile, and withal so cheap that the settlers have been enabled to encounter success notified within a month after the fully all the difficulties arising from a severe climate, expensive transportahis contract for stucco expired, the tion, poor water and almost a total lack of timber for fuel and lumber. In this way the production of wheat has been increased far beyond the demand for home consumption, but the surplus has been largely absorbed by the deficiency in the supply abroad. The foreign demand has been relied upon as permanent and likely to increase even more rapidly than our sources of supply. It has been found that the population of all European countries is increasing, notwithstanding the drain of emigration and the devastatian of frequent wars. The power of food production however, in those countries, has reached its limit. The whole world is ransacked for fertilizers and a state of high cultivation has been attained.

Under the influence of good prices and steady demand, wheat has become one of the greatest speculative interests in the financial world. A large extent of country in Dakota has been settled, with towns, cities and railroads, and a large farming population, in entire dependence upon this one cereal.

In view of the magnitude of the interests involved, the present condition of the wheat market is causing very general uneasiness. The prospect is to say the least, threatening, whenever purpose. Mr. Church has moved right the price in Chicago sinks below one the business with remarkable energy siderably below that level for some time past, notwithstanding all the speculative efforts to secure an ad-

> We are indebted to a friend for collecting the following statistical statement for our use.

> The official weekly report, published by the New York Produce Exchange, contained some time ago an estimate of supply and demand, placing the last crop at about 400,000,000 bushels, and the requirements of Great Britain at 145,000,000 bushels. The entire supply available from North America, both coasts, is placed at 115,600,000 bushels, and the world's deficit after this sup ply is exported, is conjectured to be 81,000,000 bushels. If this estimate were correct it would raise the prices a little above the present level. The correctness of the estimate is attacked and criticised by the London Econo. mist, of October 6, a paper of the highest authority on such subjects. This paper changes the estimate in all directions, that is it affirms that Great Britain's requirements will not be over 130,000,000 bushels, and her sources of supply from Egypt, India and other eastern countries will be much greater than estimated, and that our supply for exportation will be greatly in excess of 115,000,000 bushels. On the latter point. the New York Public, another high financial authority, contributes a most ingenious and conclusive estimate. reaching the conclusion that the available supply for export from this country and Canada will amount to at least 178,000,000 bushels, instead of 115,000,-

these two authorities amount to 86,the deficit mentioned in that estimate. This state of things is brought about we believe by the increasing supply from Egypt and India. In 1881-82 the actual exports from India amounted to over 37,000,000 bushels, and as railroad building there is extended, everything leads to the belief that the Indian supply can be almost indefinitely increased with these figures on which to base conclusions.

These questions should be discussed by Granges Farmer's Clubs, Institutes and Agricultural Associations of every of every name. With a better understanding of all these subjects by those more immediatety interested, more influence will be brought to bear upon legislatsve bodies. At present it is perhaps idle to expect the Grangers of the United States to give this matter any concideration for the average Congressman has so far failed to comprehend the relative importance of Agriculture to the other industries of the country.

It may be that our farmers may soon be obliged to compete sharply with the eryots of India, and the wretched poor of Egypt, who are as far below the pauper" laborers of Europe as the latter are lower than the best farming population of this country. It is all important that the prices of iron, steel machinery and transportation shall not be made so high by taxation and monopoly as to exclude our agriculturists from the wheat markets of the

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Of the three amendments to the constitution of the National Grange, submitted to the several State Granges for ratification, by the National Grange at its late session the amendment to article 12, substituting for Religious and political where they occur in the first line of said article, the words "Sectarian and Partisan," will probably attract more attention than the others. It will be easy for some to conclude that with the adoption of this amendment the barriers will be removed, and that Patrons may discuss in the Grange politics and religion more freely than before. We do not so understand it. This amendment is simply intended to define these subjects more clearly so there will be less room for complaint on the part of those who have felt restrained by the article in question. The terms proposed will be better understood and somewhat relieve some worthy.Patrons whose apprehensions were always on the alert, lest ruin would follow, if a discussion took such range as to involve questions of public policy.

It seemed a very natural time to bring this matter before the National Grange just before the meeting of Congress, when the City of Washington was full of politicians, and our representatives to the National Grange were so likely to be involved in political discussions when off duty. While it is hardly likely that these representatives during their brief stay in the Capitol city had much influence on the politicians, yet the great need of more influence by the people over their law-makers was, and is everywhere apparent.

The people, the voters, must better understand why they vote as they do: and be more selfish, more determined to take care of themselves.

We have no doubt this amendment will be ratified and that it will be for the good of the Order. And that its effect will be salutary all over the country. And it is here that the leaven has already begun to work, which gives promise of bringing forth great results. Every Patrons political duty begins at home, and when exercised with intelligent independence the improved condition of local, State and the National government will soon be

The seat or center of government must in the nature of the case be a city of politics and politicians. This element is too dense for our influence to penetrate from within, we can only reach it and affect it from without, and such men as Piolette of Pennsylvania, Darden of Mississippi, Lipscomb of S. Carolina, Devries of Maryland are outspoken in their opinions that it is folly for Patrons to be so tender footed in this matter of political action. They insist if we are to make progress, we must make the Order felt in politics. And in some States they claim to have verified the wisdom of these opinions notably in Mississippi, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Maine and Virginia.

South Carolina has two senators and five representatives in Congress, a Governor and secretary of State who are members of the Order.

In Pennsylvania candidates for important offices are required to make answer to questions covering their action if elected, upon those matters that well worthy the attention and study of affect the farmer's interest. In Maine

spoken Patron and a staunch supporter of the agricultural interests of the State on the stump and everywhere, gave him hundreds of votes, if not his election.

So in Ohio in the case of J. H. Brigham when a Candidate for Congress, though not elected, his earnest advoca cy of the rights of the agricultural class gave him hundreds of votes. So much stress was laid upon this point from time to time in debate when the National Grange was in session and in conversation with members, that we were strengthened in our opinion that the Grange press should more earnestly urge patrons to make their votes felt in every important election. Since the organization had existence favorable conditions have been increasing every year. The fact that there is really no issue between the dominant parties except a struggle for prominence, place, and pelf, opens the way to more successfully enforce upon the attention of patrons and of farmers the common sense proposition, that to protect the interests of the agricultural class that class must cast their ballots only for such men as are in sympathy with our objects and purposes

Let it not be understood that any member of the National Grange advises that the machinery of political parties be adopted by the Order. By no means. But it was most earnestly urged by some of the strong men of the body that the Order must take an advance step or be consumed by the dry rot of inaction.

In this matter there should be no mistake, nor will there be except with those who "go it blind."

If the voter will attend to his own business, as the politician attends to his own business, and other interests attend to theirs, he may and should be felt as a power in the field of politics, and that too, in harmony with the proposed amendment to the 12th article of the constitution of the National Grange.

THE VISITOR AND ITS FRIENDS.

The many good things said of the VISITOR by correspondents as well as brothers and sisters who come together at the annual sessions of the State Grange, makes us feel that the paper is exerting a salutary influence where read, and makes us the more solicitous to extend its circulation and secure a still larger number of readers. For its present circulation we are large than mere words of commendation. over the State who have spent time freely in this work, and there are others who have not only spent time but money, also. A frierd, a neighbor, has received the VISITOR not unfrequently without knowing by whose liberality he was supplied with the pa per for a few months or a year.

It is perhaps a little invidious to nake special reference to persons localities, where so many have done well. But the very generous liberality of the Pomona Grange of Lenawee county entitles it to the first place and first mention. This Grange paid us for 250 copies for six months, and distributed them over the county where it was expected they would do the most good. As the Pomona Grange was instituted to aid and assist Subor dinate Granges, it seems pertinent to inquire if this is not a very proper thing to do with such funds as can be spared from their treasuries. We present this matter not only in acknowl. edgment of favors received but in the son, of whom we told you last year, hope that an example so worthy of imitation may not be lost.

Of the liberal brothers, who for the "good of the Order," have from time to be with you in the very happy and to time ordered a score or more copies | profitable meeting of the State Grange of the VISITOR sent on their account, we mention with great satisfaction, Brother Geo. B. Horton, of Granger, and Worthy Master Luce, of Gilead. In this direction their faith has been proved time and again by their good

That individuals, Subordinate and Pemona Granges may promote the ment for an organist and music teacher good of the Order in this way, needs no argument to prove. At the price which we are authorized to offer the Visitor to new subscribers there are

Wyours, to the drawing been both for several years, I now offer you my services. Yours, respectfully."

A few weeks ago our Wortby State VISITOR to new subscribers there are hundreds of brothers and sisters who about a speaker for this evening. He can well afford to tax their generosity wanted some one who had been somea dollar's worth by sending the Visit | thing like a preacher and a Granger, or to three friends for a year. We do not mean by this that we object to very kind invitation to address you less than a dollar. Smaller favors again this evening.

The scheme of Allow me to say to you members of Husbandry. supplying every family, any member of which belongs to the Grange, with the VISITOR, and drawing on the profitable associations, that I have had Grange treasury to pay for the same, is practiced in some Granges with with our fraternity in the State of Michigan, and I believe that these enpolling friendships and happy acceptance. good results. We certainly see nothing such as we enjoy in the Grange, ing wrong in it, and if a few ontsiders make us better for both this world and were included in making up the list, also the next. Man has a many-sided character and destiny, and it is only as when the interests of agriculture deit would often be bread cast upon the waters to return after many days.

Few Pomona Granges, like the Lenawee county Grange, will be able to appropriate \$50 a year to a free distri- fable about the goat and the cast-iron bution of the VISITOR, but any one of image in the door-yard of the palace of the 33 that have been organized in this a prince. After a very unsuccessful, began and s but persistent attempt of the goat to proportions. State can do something in this direction but persistent attempts and across the knock the cast-iron image across the tion. If not in money it might by the lawn, the goat is said to have walked above all other farmers' organizations away and thoughtfully remarked, is apparent from its systematic arappointment of its best canvassing away, and thoughtfully remarked, member do some valuable work in member do some valuable work in It was a very different feeling from mists tell us that one of the indispentished direction outside the Order. this however that possessed my soul sable things to success in human en-Shall it be done?

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

The Grange is permently a social institution. Nothing in modern times has brought the rural population together and enlarged the sphere of perso nal acquaintance like the Grange. These opportunities have been well improved. And this important fact has not been overlooked by those outside the gate. It is admitted on all hands that the influence of the Grange can be clearly seen in the greater intelligence, improved manners and selfreliance of the farmer class. But we are not using all the means within our reach for our improvement. We may be faithful in an attendance at our own Grange meetings but we do not visit neighboring Granges as we should. In this matter there is both room and great need of improvement. Where Granges are within ten miles of each other exchange visits. Enlarge the sphere of your acquaintances and you have enlarged the sphere of your opportunities for usefulness and for personal enjoyment. Associating with more people, gives us broader views and serves to eliminate the small prej udices which have so often in the past given to our class the place of inferiority. This is not only a duty we owe to ourselves but to our fellow patrons. Many a weak Grange would be stimulated to life and activity if notified that a half dozen or so of brothers and sisters would visit them at their next meeting, and this were repeated two or three times this winter, and its members were in turn invited to return the visit. In conclusion we say, interchange visits more for your own good and the good of the Order.

WE are glad to place the new adverti-ement of Messrs. Winslow and Crooks on our eighth page. Not gl.d to do so simply because we like to get a good, long advertisement, but in this case, because we are personally well acquainced with these gentlemen.

We know them as citizens, and as business men with whom we have had business relations; and we can cheer fully give them our endorsement as reliable and square in their dealings.

With long experience in the business, a large stock of material, personal energy and industry, they are most certainly in a position to give the most favorable rates to c stomers.

THE American Hotel, Kalamazoo, is a large, well-furnished house, with the finest dining-room in the State. ly indebted to those of its friends who In rooms, fare and accommodations it have proved their friendship by more equals any of the highest priced hotels in the State. If any of our friends There are individuals scattered all come to Kalamazoo, that is the place to stop. We have parronized this house for four years, and in this matter know what we are talking about. Price \$1.50 per day.

> MESSRS. LORD & THOMAS, an advertising firm o Chicago, have favored us with a new desk tool, which is unique as well as useful. It combines an agate, nopareil and an inch measure and inadeter and independent ruler and is also a very convenient ruler. There is another thought also upon this point, that we wish to impress upon and energies of the whole Grange, and the Grange is the most honorable and and energies of the whole Grange, and the Grange is the most honorable and and energies of the whole Grange, and the Grange is the most honorable and and energies of the whole Grange, and the Grange is the most honorable and and energies of the whole Grange, and the Grange is the most honorable and and energies of the whole Grange, and the Grange is the most honorable and and energies of the whole Grange, and the Grange is the most honorable and and energies of the whole Grange, and the Grange is the most honorable and and energies of the whole Grange is the most honorable and and energies of the whole Grange is the most honorable and and energies of the whole Grange is the most honorable and the Grange is the most honorable and and energies of the whole Grange is the most honorable and the Grange is the most h and paper cutter. Price ten cents in stamps or otherwise.

Grange Address.

The superiority of the Grange above all other Farmers' Organizations, and how to best perpetuate it in its prosperity and usefulness, delivered at Lansing at an open session of the Michigan State Grange, by E. R. Williard, Germantown, Ohio, Dec. 1883.

Worthy Master, Patrons, Matrons, aud Friends:-Those of you who were present at the public meeting last year during the sessions of the State Grange, will see in what we say this evening, that I am very much like that good parwho never could get over talking about the dear brethren at Jamestown and their wonderful kindness to him. Last year it was my privilege and pleasure of Michigan, and so this evening I am here again to tell about the good things of the Grange, and the good times at this farmers' Jamestown.

It is said that a music committee in certain town made a public advertisement for candidates for the posi-tion of church organist and music teacher in the place. Among the replies that were received was this one. "Gentlemen, I noticed your advertisein your town, either lady or gentleman.

nobling friendships and happy associaour character and destiny, that we become like unto what God originally meant us to be.

You have all perhaps heard the old twere better had we never met."

It was a very different feeling from

you to institutions like that of the Grange, know nothing of what such an experience really is.

Ohio is a great State. It is as famous for making office-holders as Connecticut and Rhode Island have been for the manufacture of wooden nutmegs. is a great agricultural State, a land of beautiful and productive farms. Its resources are varied and its products and crops vastly diversified. Its far-mers are thrifty and prosperous. And yet, after all is said that can be said in its praise, I am constrained to say to you to-night that the condition of the farmer in the State of Michigan is the most desirable of any State in which I have thus far been. True, in the Grange one sees much of the cream of the farming class of our people, for such a laudable and praiseworthy organization as the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry naturally attracts to itself the most thrifty, social, enterprising and aggressive elements among the tillers of the soil. And, there is perhaps no State in the Union where the Grange has made such a deep impression and exerted such a happy influence upon the farming population as in this great State, that lies beneath the

You have all perhaps heard the story about the caller and the Irish servant girl. "Is your Mistress in," asked the caller of the domestic. "She is, sir," was the reply. 'Is she engaged?" asked "Faith, she is more than the caller. that," was Bridget's prompt response. "She's married sir!"

So to some of my friends in Ohio, who have made inquiries about the work and influence of the Grange in Michigan. I have always said, "it is more than engaged in a good work: it has actually done untold good, and is really married to the industrial interests and farming people of Michi-

The subject upon which we desire to speak this evening is the superiority of the Grange over all other farmers' organizations, and the best means of promoting the permanent welfare of our

The superiority of the Order of Pa trons of Husbandry to all other farmers' organizations is to be seen, first in the respect, which it commands be-cause of its State and National character and influence. There is no disputing the fact that one weakness of Americans is that we look too much upon outward appearances. We show deference to the rich man, not so much according to his character or according to the use he makes of his riches, but rather according to the amount of his riches. We show deference to the man of office, not so much according to his personal worth, but rather according at the office, which he holds is high or low. Numbers, outward strength and influence go far towards determining what the American public and our public men think of causes and organizations. A local or county farmers's club does not have but a very limited influence in such a country as this. If the interests of the farmers are to be emphasized in such a way as to command much deference and respect, if reforms are to be brought about, if corrupt alliances against the interests of agriculture are to be thwarted, if wrongs are to be prevented or righted, if legislation is to be influenced in behalf of the nation's best andmost permanent welfare, this can be done only through some organization that shall have State and National character and influence.

on your minds. In an organization who succeed best in getting the greatlike that of the Order of Patrons of est number of Husbandry, embracing all parts of the and to work. land, all sections of our nation, all the various crops and agricultural interests represented in the membership of the fraternity; whatever influence it exerts upon the public mind, and whatever reforms it advocates, and whatever steps of progress it proposes, will not be prompted by sectionalism, selfishness, radicalism, political or religious bigotry, but will be such as will promote the highest and truest welfare of the nation, and protect and help the real and permanent interests of agriculture, which lie at the basis of our National wealth, prosperity, purity and

happiness. There is more truth than fiction in the following little paragraph which many of you perhaps saw going the rounds of the press several years ago, and which has amused me quite a good

"The baby has got a new tooth, but the old lady is laid up win a cold in the head," remarked a gentleman to a defeated candidate. "What do I care!" feated candidate. "What do reacher feated candidate. "What do reacher feated candidate. "What do reacher feated candidate." "What do reach was the reply. "Well," said the gentle-man, slowly, "before the election you used to take me aside and ask me how my family was coming on, and I've been hunting you all over town to tell you, and that's the way you talk to me. But it don't make any difference. I rekindled, and he becomes almost unvoted for the other candidate, any-

Now, the Grange, because of its collossol, representative organization, and because of its State and National character prevents such insincerity. It is too big a body to be coddled for selfish interests, too non-partisan and non-political to be sought after so insincerely, or to advocate principles or reforms that are not born of truth and de-manded by right and justice, and that will not be wholesome and good for

our nation at large. It was at a most happy and opportune time that the Order of Patrons of and turmoil of our great civil war had fairly ceased, and the fathers and sons and brothers, who had been fighting the battles of the rebellion in the northern and southern armies had returned to their homes, and were just about settled down again in the quiet character and destiny, and it is only as when the interests of agriculture de-we develope all these sides or parts of manded and justified such an organization as the Grange, and when there was seemingly an open door to a wide sphere of usefulness before it, and a waiting desire for something of the kind among the farming class of our people, that this strange movement began and soon attained such collossal

rangement of work. Political econo-

the work of gospel ministry to practically sever the close and pleasant relations which had existed between us in the way of Farmers' clubs is that they American government was lawfully the associations of the Grange in our are so much at the mercy of circummeetings at White Pigeon. Those of stances. If there are good, wise men, you who have never been compelled by the force of circumstances to practical- managed that they are of vast bene- and public men of Europe openly prely break these fraternity ties, that link fit and intense interest. If, however, there are slow men or poor managers last long, and that the American reat the head of these organizations, public would soon be changed into a the meetings are almost sure to be monarchy. They boldly declared such failures in their results. Even with a form of government too weak to last good, active, wide-awake men as the leaders, the discussions are apt to be too general and pointless, and the real work accomplished quite frequently is of the most orderly and prosperous

> club in Ohio, in one of its leading counties in every respect. It lies about 60 miles north of Cincinnati, It lies and its heart and center is the fertile, lovely and far-celebrated Miami Val-This meeting of which we speak, was the best attended of any held for years. It was presided over by the president of the State board of control of the experimental station in Ohio, a wide-awake, smart and very intelligent gentleman, who is most heartily and actively identified with the interests of the tillers of the soil. As a jollification day, it was a success in every respect. But the public exercises were very barren of much profit to the real interests of agriculture. Every lawyer, justice of the preacher and politician, that be recognized in the audience was of course called upon for a speech. Of course each one tried to make a funny or pleasing speech. Thus the meeting drifted out of the hands of the farmer and consequently away from the real interests and practical improvement of agriculture. The set address of the day was what might be styled a very good college oration. On my way home, I could not help but contrast that meeting with many Grange meetings, which I had attended in Michigan, and think of the dif-

ference. Why, many of the ordinary meetings of White Pigeon Grange, were worth vastly more for farmers' interests than that long-advertised, crowded and much-talked of meeting of the farmers' club of one of the most populous, thrifty and old settled counties in the great State of Ohio. The Grange systematizes its work.

It has committees and officers, whose special business is to prepare interesting and profitable work to engage the time of each meeting. It received useful suggestions from the State and National Granges, in the way of practical, agricultural subjects for useful discussion, and all the business that comes before it, must necessarily pertain to the immediate interests of agriculture. But outside of the Grange such a meeting as this is without a

parallel among farmers. Another feature in which the superiority of the Grange appears is in its general character calling out and developing the talents of all, young and old, the modest and timid, both male and female members. In the appointment and work of its various standing and special committees, in the literary exercises, that should be held at almost every meeting, and in its numerous offices, that are to be filled, there ought to be and is a place for every member of the Grange. And just here, let me urge upon you, as the representatives of the Michigan Granges to make special efforts to call out the latent literary talent in your membership at home Try to get the modest, the backward. the faltering to take part, and, before you areaware of it, you may be surprised at the results Those are not the best and most success'ul Grange officers, who do most all of the work themselves, but those, who most thorest number of members to take part

This feature of the Grange work has done great good among the farming class of people, There are scores of Patrons and Matrons in this hall to-night, who can testify that, not only have they become more easy and polished in conversation, but more fluent and forcible in public address, because of the training, which they have received in this way in the Grange.

Finally, as to the superiority of the Grange, we mention the fact that, being a secret Order and its membership elected by ballot, it can be permanently maintained as a distinctively farmers' organization. Some of these older and more experienced Patrons can testify how the Granger goat raves and rants about our halls when some sharp, selfish fellow who is not a farmer, nor a true friend of the farmer, tries to ride our goat for selfish ends! And I bless and honor the old fellow for it! Of course we do not mean to say that such applicants never get into the Grange, but it is an open secret that they put their lives in peril, when they try to ride our goat. He is a very tame and gentle old fellow when a genuine farmer rides him, and he will sometimes allow preachers to ride him; but, all the fire of his youth is manageable when some insincere, selfish candidate tries to ride him into

the Grange. But, seriously, my friends, in the fact that the Grange is a secret Order, lies one of the elements of its superiority. We have already spoken of how farmers' meetings can be so easily diverted from their true purpose and aim. But, the Grange in its very character has made all due precaution against the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry becoming anything else than a farmers' organization, and so long as its membership must consist of tillers of the soil, so long its meetings, work, influence and business must pertain to the interests of agriculture. And, in this, it seems to me there is not only an argument for, but a complete justification of the Grange as a secret Order. Will you bear with me kind friends, for a short time longer, while I shall briefly try to answer the question "How can we the most successfully

and wisely perpetuate the Grange in its prosperity and usefulness? Continued, useful existence is always one of the strongest proofs of inherent strength. If we see a man, who has attained to the remarkable age in these days of 80 or 90 years, we at once take his long life as a conclusive proof of the fact, that he had a strong and vig-orous bodily constitution. If he had been weak and sickly, he never could have reached such an age. His long life, therefore, is the most convincing proof of his bodily healthiness and

strength. When the foundations of the Ameri-

governments of the old world, and the and properly organized, by the formation and adoption of the constitution and publicmen of Europe openly predicted that the experiment would not long, and that the people could not govern themselves. But, to-day we comparatively little.

For instance, a few months ago I attended a meeting of a farmers lic of the world proves the strength history among the nations of the earth. of such a form of government among such a people, and has refuted and covered with shame the erring prophecies and European prophets of a century ago.

As it was in the founding of the nation itself, so, in the origin and history of this great farmers movement there were not wanting those, who boldly prophecied its inherent weakness, and its speedy and sure decline and death. There are always some people, whose only mission and business in life seem to be to discourage the enterprise of the world, and find fault with what others do, and this is about all some people in this world are fit for. But for 16 years, the Grange movement has gone forward prosperously; true, there are not as many Granges and Patrons all over the land as there were from 1874 to 1876, which were the years of the greatest outward strength and membership of the Or der, but to-day the perpetuity of the Grange 's the proudest feature in its history and proves its inherent strength.

But, you say, "we admit all this, and only ask, 'how can we best perpetuate the Grange in its prosperity and usefulness?''

In answer to this we say, first of all keep foremost and always in your minds that the Grange is a farmers' institution, and make it exclusively such in its aims and influences. It is not a gossiping society, nor a mere social pasttime, nor a political or religious agency in any sense whatever, but it is a farmers' society, whose sole intention is to make the farmers' life happier and better, to discuss subjects connected with farm work, and to protect and advance the agricultural interests of our nation preeminently.

A friend of mine, who is judge of one of the courts at Toledo, Onio, tells a pretty good story about an old German doctor in that city. A certain man accidentally fell and broke his neck. The household, of course, were almost distracted with grief, and hastily sent for this old German doctor to come to the house immediately. When the doctor entered they were wring ing their hands in grief, and they be sought the doctor most earnestly, and asked him, "On doctor, doctor, can't you cure him?" "Vy of course I can cure him," said the old German doctor, but vat's de use? hish neck is broke.'

So it seems to me it is with all work of the Grange, that is not directly in the true interest of the farmers and tillers of the soil. You might have a more lively discussion over partisan olitics or religion, than over farming; you might possibly increase the membership for a while by trying to get everybody into the Grange; but, wha's the use? It won't last. And, while all this might seem like a cure, it would only be death in the end. A second idea, which we wish to em-

phasize in answering the question we have stated is, exalt the intellectual work of the Grange. Make prominent the intellectual part of all your responsible, but the position of Lecturer we regard as the most important. Look well to this position in every Grange. Put some literary person either lady or gentleman, the best educated member in your Grange in the place of lecturer, and give him full power in the intellectual work of the Grange, make him feel that you expect a good deal of planning and work from him in the way of the literary entertainment and the intellectual improvement of the Grange, and, by all means co-operate with him heartily: never shirk any duty he imposes upon you; write a composition if it be only an inch long, and read a selection, if you mispronounce half the words, and nobody understands half what you read; encourage the lecturer; don't be afraid to praise him whenever he gives you a good evening's entertainment; and when it can possibly be done, vote the lecturer five or ten dollars, with which he can procure a few of the best farmer's papers and magazines, and thus have a stock of material, from which he make selections with which to give you good intellectual entertainment and instruction in the Grange. It

will pay well in the end. There is perhaps no more interesting or practical and profitable agricultural literature that can be used in the exercises of the Grange than the re ports or bulletins of the various State experiment stations. These experiment stations are now established in at lesst six States: Connecticut, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Massachusetts. These experiment stations are departments for practical experiments and tests in the interests of agriculture. They are of European origin, the first agricultural experiment station having been established in Germany in 1851.

One remarkable thing in reference to these experiment stations in our own country is that all these experiment stations in these six States have been established within the past ten years; ln just six years to the very month after the origin of the Grange. Am I claiming too much when I assert that the Grange movement has been largely instrumental through its direct and indirect influences in the accomplishment of this great pro-American agriculture? It was the Grange that first really aroused the farmers of this country to to the need and importanc of such efforts and experiments, and of the practical value of applying science and scientific tests to agriculture. To see the part which the Grange has taken in the establ shment of these State experiment stations, take the simple example of the State of Ohio. Who first introduced the bill into the Ohio legislature, creating the State experiment station in Ohio. It was Colonel J. H. Brigham, Master of the Ohio State Grange? And the Ohio legislature passed the bill inthis however that possessed my soul sable things to success in human en-last spring, when it became my duty in terprise is a wise distribution or divis-when a few years later our national troduced by Colonel Brigham, no doubt God."

because they knew that back of him wer- thousands of voters in the Grange who demanded the establishment of uch an experiment station.

In this State of Michigan, we be lieve that we will never see a State experiment station established among us, until the Michigan State Grange and the Michigan Patrons of Husband ry shall take carnest, co operative and aggressive action to secure this great boon to the agricultural interests of the State.

Now the report of these State experiment stations can be secured by lectur rs of Soboidinate Granges, and would furnish excellent material to present to their Granges for the intellectual entertainment and instruction, and practical benefit of the membership of our Order. And we especia ly commend the reports of the New York and Ohio experiment stations as possessing more than usual merit and interest. These reports or bulletins can be obtained at a very trifling ex-

I have in my hands this evening the reports of the Ohio experiment station, which any of you, that wish to do so, can examine for yourselves after the exercises of this evening are concluded. Future reports will doubtless be still more valuable than that which I have before me.

Thirdly, try to make the Grange a means of securing permanent improvaments and benefits in those communiries, where the Grange is establis ed. Have a choir in every Grange; have some farmer's socials occasionally under the auspices of the Grange, and let the object be, not so much to make money as to promote sociality and to make your lives happier and better; establish a library if you can, with good, attractive books to circulate among your membership, and by all means, try to have a museum, a collection of grains and grasses, of minerals and curiosities, of insects and bugs, only so you leave out the humbug. Do anything and everything you honorably can do to get the mem pers interested as generally and heart-

Lastly, make the Grange helpful te two classes especially; 1st the young people from the farm, and 2d the farmers' wives. Mark well the fact that we say make the Grange helpful to those two classes.

The New York Herald which is one of the best edited of all our great city papers, last April gave the following short and sensible advice to farmers about their children:

"Give the children each a small piece of ground and let them play at gardening They will at least get healthy amusement and some knowledge of the growth of plants. Hncourage them by helping them with the hard work of spading and preparing the ground, and if they succeed in raising a few nice early strawberries or peas, or any other vegetable or frait that they may take a fancy to cultivate, buy the produce of them. If you want them to become farmers it can only be done by making farming attractive.—N. Y. Herald, April,

The same is true of young people that is here said of children; if you want to keep them on the farm, you must make farm life attractive to them. Home ought to be the greenest spot on earth to your sons and daughters. Too many parents, however, are like the old lady in the story, they are following their children about in an irritating way, that sometimes amounts to almost downright persecution:

"Willyim my son," says an eco-nomical mother to her son, "for mercy's sake don't keep on tramping up and down the floor in that manner. You'll wear out your new boots. (He sits down.) There you go-sitting down. Now you'll wear out your new trousers! I declare, I never see such

The Grange can be made so interesting and profitable to the young people from the farm, that it will throw pe-culiar charms about the farmer's life. Show your children that life on the farm is not all work and drudgery, but that it has attractions and enjoyments, such as a good Grange, that are peculiar to the pursuit of agriculture.

A matter-of-fact boy defined salt as "that stuff which makes potatoes taste

bad when you don't put any on." Patrons and matrons, make the Grange meetings so helpful and pleasant, especially for the young, and bring the work of the farm and the enjoyment of the Grange so closely together, that just as potatoes don't taste good without salt, so the farmers in all your communities will see and feel the need of the helpful Grange for their families, if not for them-

It is said that some gentlemen at a dinner table were one day discussing the familiar line of the poet, "An honest man's the noblest work of Goa," when a little boy spoke up and said, "It ain't true, my mother's better than any man that was ever made.' That boy was not far from the real truth of the matter.

If there is one feature about the Grange which has always commended it to me as a sensible and profitable farmers organization, it is vision which it makes for the recreation and social enjoyment of the farshe rises early in mer's wife. How the morning, toils hard all the day, sweating over the net stove, and working till arms and limbs a he, then often being compelled to do all the milking and perhaps go after the cows in the bargain too; with all the mending and patching to do, a family to rear, watching over the habits of three or four boys, and molding the dispositions of two or three girls; oh! if there is a living ouls on the farm that needs the recreation, the change, the happy diversion and social enjoyment and the entertainment of the Grange, it is the farmers' noble, devoted, heroic wife. And we predict the greatest success gresssve movement in the interests of and usefulness for that Grange, which provides best of all for the eople, and especially for the wives and mothers from the farm,

Fellow Patrons and Matrons.-It is a good work, which you have done; strive manfully to make it still better!

The inscription over the grave of William H. Seward, the great champion of the cause of freedom to the blacks, simply says "he was faithful. Oh! May such recuraim in all our duties and associations in the Granges, and may the last, eternal verdict upon your life and mine be: faithful to self faithful to the world, faithful to

THE OLD CANOE.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore i steep,
And the rugged pine, in its lonely pride,
Leans gloomily over the murky tide;
Where the weeds and the rushes are long

and rank, And the weeds grow thick on the winding

Where the shadows are heavy the whole day through,
There lies at its mooring the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped, Like the sea bird's wings that the storm has lopped, d crossed on the railing, one o'er one, d when the work is Like the folded hands when the work is don While busily back and forth between The spider watches his silver screen

The stern half sunk in the slimy wave, Rots slowly away in the watery grave, And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay Hiding its mouldering dust away, Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb

And the solemn owl with his dull "too hoo,

Settles down on the side of the old cance.

Or the ivy that mantles the falling tower; While many a blossom of loveliest hue Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless waters are dead and still-But the light winds play with the boat at will And lazily in and out again floats the length of the rusty chain. Like the weary march of the hands of time That meet and part at the noontide chime, And the shore is kissed at each turning aner By the dripping bow of the old canoe.

Oh, many a time, with a careless hand, I have pushed it away from the p-bbly strand, And paddled it down where the stream runs Where the whirls are wild and the eddies ar

thick,

And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side. And looked below at the broken-tide, To see that the faces and the boats were two That were mirrored back from the old of

But now' as I lean o'er the crumbling side, And look below in the sluggish tide, The face that I see there is graver grown, And the laugh that I hear has a sober tone, And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings, Have grown familiar with sterner things. But I love to think of the hours that sped As I rocked where the whirls their white

spray shed.

Ere the blossom waved, or the green grass grew.
Our the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

Birth and Growth of Our Order.

Read before Pittsford Grange, at its 1883

Worthy Master, Welcome Guests, Brother and Sister Patrons:-We celebrate to-day the birth of our noble farmers. A class numerically greater Order. On the 4th of December, 1867. in the city of Washington, D. C., the the first Grange was organized.

To-day thirty six States and one territory are represented in our National Grange. An increase of nearly 6,000 members during the past year. was reported at the recent session of the Na ional Grange.

As an Order we are yet young, but a healthy, vigorous constitution insures to us a probability of long, it not perpetual life.

Grange celebrated the sixth birthday of our Order for the first time, it being Grange. Since that time each anniversa y has been observed by its faithful Patrons in Pittsford. And to day, with grateful hearts, we come again, offering our tribute to its worthy foun ers, Oliver H Kally W. M. Ire land, Wm. Sau ders, John R. Thom son John Trimble, T. M. McDowell and Rev. A. B. Grosh, not forgetting Miss Carrie A. Hall, who put in her plea for the "full membership of women." These are all yet living, most of them in the city of Washington, where as honorary members of the National Grange, except the Worthy Secretary, O. H. Kelley, they had the privilege, a few days since, of mingling with their brothers and sisters of the Sixth degree in their 17th Annual session, at the birth place of our Order, and clasped hands with brothers and sisters from the Pacific States, from the Atlantic and Gulf States, from five New England States, with the Worthy Master and his wife of our own loved Michigan, and of all the interior States, except one, not omitting the Master and Secretary of Dominion Grange, Canada.

Our fraternity reaches from shore to shore, disrobes itself of all partisanship in our own country, and extends greeti gs to its numerous brothers and sisters in the British provinces,

Our beginning was small, the first organization was principally a school of instruction and a test of the manual. The growth of the Order for three years was slow, there being Our Order is progressive. but 88 Granges organized during that time. The year following over a hundred more were added, and the next year over a thousand. In January 1873, the first annual meeting of the National Grange composed of Masters of State Granges, eleven in number, conv ned at our Nation's Capital The jounders of our Order had up to this time exercised fatherly authority, and were in full possession of all records. At this convention they yielded all to the representatives of the State Granges with this request:

"Make such a constitution and bylaws as, in your judgment, the good of the Order requires, and we will endorse it. We have worked to build up an institution which in our judgment was absolutely needed, and now all we ask is that you shall legislate for its future good."

We trust our founders are satisfied, and their tondest expectations realized.

Grange principles are true. solid and undying.

Like all institutions we have learned some useful lessons by our mistakes. These did not accord with our purposes. Our mistakes were but human, and to day we are the wiser if not the better for them. From the beginning our trust has been in a higher power, in the one God who ruleth all. The instruction of our beautiful ritual has been. A good Patron places faith in God.

The question has often oeen asked 'Is the Grange a religious institution?" The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, a member of Chemung Valley Grange, New York, and pastor of a church, said, in his address to the National Grange at Canandaigua, N. Y., four years ago, that, "He found his Grange to be but another church." That, "There were gathered men and women, there were songs and prayers, and opportunity for remarks; and readiness to receive information." He said, "His church was a Grange with one or two elements added, and one or two missing. "As an active christian pastor, he should do what he could to make the church more Grangelike. Some things the Grange could do which. alas! human nature will not permit the church to undertake There were qualities in the Grange which he longed to transfer to the church." No doubt other pastors, as well posted in Grange lore, would respond,

Our manual is a marvel of beauty founded upon christian principles.

Does your creed teach temperance? So does ours. Does your church rule require you to be honest with your fello a men? So does ours. Are you instructed to be charitable to all? So

If you are still doubtful, read our Declaration of Purposes." If then not satisfied, petition our Order for 'further instruction."

Says one, "I have known dishonest Grangers." Have you ever known any institution that had not its Judas? We teach principles, we point to no Anniversary meeting, Dec. 4th, man as a pat ern. We do not expect to instruct all classes, but confine ourselves to the one class, upon which the hope of every nation depends, the than all others combined, one whose calling is so high that it need yield precedence to none other. Jefferson said, "Agriculture is the highest calling of man, and the surest road and safeguard to a nation's prosperity and liberty."

Our own Subordinate Grange has passed its infantile years, has lived through the epidemics so fatal to some of our sister Granges. We have faithfully reported our condition each season to our State officers, and been ac-Ten years ago to-day, our Pittsford cepted as "live and well." We feel something like a boy or girl of ten years, too old and too big to be whipbut just organized as a Subordinate ped, quite defiant if need be, but challenge not.

Our State Grange was organized in the village of Kalamazoo, April 15th, 1873, with 18 Subordinate Granges as

To-day the Subordinate Granges of Michigan number over 600. We have a 1-ve Grange paper, "THE GRANGE VISITOR, managed by our State Secretary, J. T. Cobb. It has held communication with Patrons for the past eight years. It publishes truth fearlessly, and has a full list of original contributors.

Its articles are suited to our general wants, and pleasant to receive. Grange literature, such as all Patrons and farmers need, is abundant, whole some and within the reach of all. There are twenty or more papers, weeklies, monthlies and semi-monthlies, published by and for Patrons.

The Patrons of Husbandry have also their experimental farms, their professors, and their colleges; but better than these, because accessible to all farmers, is the Subordinate Grange. Our lecturers instruct, discussions are free, and farmers, at least Grangers are being educated; are learning to know, and learning to tell what they

Learning to look after their own interests financially, socially and scien-

We have reason to be proud of our success. Our advancement as an Order is greater than we dared to hope.

Its individual Patrons will be called one by one, to lay down their implements of labor, and to join those who have been advanced to higher degrees, beyond the hopes and trusts of material life. Our children, and theirs in right. I think it will roast half an turn, shall take up our unfinished work, and to sixteen years shall be delicate brown, juicy and delicious. added a hundred, and then its thousands perhaps-its Patrons firmly united by the faithful tie of agriculder and all mankind.

MRS. S. A. PERRIN. Pittsford, Dec. 1883.

In an eastern city, not long ago, a Sister of Charity was dying, and at last, from a stupor, she opened her eyes and said: "It's strange; every kind word I in getting hold of these lands is to eshave spoken in life, every tear that I tablish a system of absentee Land have shed, has become a living flower around me and they bring to my senses an incense inettable.

Household Economy.

Rosella Rice, one of the popular and ractical writers of the times, sends out her articles under the caption, 'How we do at our home" and to me her effusions are decidedly interesting. The thought occurred to me that I might make some suggestions on household economies which might arrest the attention of two classes of the readers of the VISITOR. The first class is the hus ands who carry the purse and deal out the money for the asking, all the while wondering where so much money goes. I will answer. It is money we want and must have to buy household conveniences to help us about our work. I do not mean every jim-crack or patent right article sold now-adays, for some of them add to our work in the use of them instead of being a benefit. We need the labor saving machines and those which have common sense principles about them.

The other class I wish to reach is the long list of housekeepers who have not yet learned the easier and better way of managing. Some of them as yet once imagine the difficulties and trials before them, (and it is well ready know how the wheels of the household machinery will get blocked and the work will not move though they think they push it very hard. They expect the bread and cake will always rise, but instead, it some times falls. They are not always wise in their purchases. A farmer's daughter married and set up housekeeping on her own responsibility. Her father gave her quite a good supply of money telling her to use it as she liked best. She bought lace curtains, Brussels carpets, upholstered furniture, pictures and vases. When she needed to furnish her kitchen and pantry the money was all gone. She had nothing to buy chairs for the kitchen will vanish altogether, while you will be better able to bear those burdens nothing to buy chairs for the kitchen her dishes were only vases. That was not economy but unwise management both on the part of her parents and daughter. If one has not adequate means to furnish the whole house, it is better to supply the kitchen and antry with necessary conveniences and use plain carpets and plain furniture in the sitting getting along pretty well." room, and shut up the parlor till means accumulate to get the nice and pretty things which add so much to the beauty of home life. True household economy is the basis which underlies all our successes in every day affairs. We need to economiz time strength, brains, nerves, money and temper. The kitchen should be as pleasant if not the pleasantest room in the house. We women spend so in the house. We women spend so had finished his mork, and was about much of our time there doing the to take his leave she asked, "Doctor, several kinds of work that falls to how long shall I have to lie here?" our lot.

The kitchen should be of ample proportions, well lighted, well painted, clean walls, whether kalsomined or papered, furnished with a large first-class cooking stove, or range, whichever you prefer, and plenty of light furniture to go with it. The light furniture to go with it. The man, busily planting an apple tree, was marbleized iron furniture to use around rudely asked, "What do you plant trees the stove, is an advance step in the right direction for our benefit. Have plenty of pails, pans, basins, and pieplates of yellow ware lined with porcelain. So many think it is economy to have a few cheap, cracked dishes for every day use, and an elegant others. china set for company. I do not ad vocate (as some do), the use of c'ina for every day, it requires too much work in properly caring for it. I prefer pure white porcelain with fancy pieces interspersed. The dishes in seems to me hardly any one is excu- as the sable if they do not have plenty to

I see my article is assuming too great length but I wish to tell the housekeepers (and their husbands, too,) of a kitchen convenience I have used a year. It is called the Acme baker. It is made of sheet iron with a cover and inside is a tin plate per- sion of distant misery which may forated with holes and set upon little pleces of tin to keep it out of the water which is used to keep the gravy from burning and generate steam. pieces of tin to keep it out of the wa-The meat, turkey, or chicken is placed on this tin-plate, seasoned to suit you, covered up and placed in the oven, and all that is required is to keep up the fire. You can go about any other work, or reading, or writing. No turning of meat, basting of it, watch ing that it does not burn, or roasting would soon be over. And so with all your own brains, to see it is doing all | those things in which, aside from God hour sooner this way and will be of a The price of mine was one dollar and a half, I do not know as that is the usual price. If Bro. Cobb will apture; laboring for the good of the Or- prove, and the rest of you do not object, I will say something about how I manage baking day in my next article. marble, but makes sad havoc in plaster and stucco.

It is high time that something should be done to put a stop to the grabbing of the public domain by foreigners who have no intention of settling in lordism that will compel American citizens to pay tribute to foreignern's fifty." who have no sympathy with Amer s can institut icts. - Irish can institut icir.

The Alabaster Box.

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness, speak approving. cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled by them, The things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you ean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes be fore they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of men, however, and has caused some perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary ours and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them when I need them. I would rather have a bare coffin without a flower, and a funeral without an eulogy, than a li e without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends

beforehand for their burial. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdenee spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over

the weary days.

Rev, Daniel Waldo once said "I am an old man now, I have seen nearly a century. Do you you want to grow old slowly and happily? Let me tell you how. Always eat slowly, mastiyoung in experience and who do not cate well. Go to your occupation smiling. Keep a good nature and soft temper everywhere.

Cultivate a good memory, and to do they do not.) They do not al- this, you must be communicative; repeat what ou have read, talk about

> Dr. Johnson's great memory was owing to his communicativeness.

> BORROWING TROUBLE.—"The worst

evils" says a proverb, "Are those that never arrive. By way of practical counsel to all borrowers of trouble, I would say, face the real difficulties and troubles of life and you will not have time for practicing the art of self-tormenting. The most contented people in the world are those who are most occupied in alleviating, with christian heart and hand, the sorrows that flesh is heir to. Visit the homes of ignorance and poverty and vice and in face of the terrible reality you will there witness, your own petty cares will seem as nothing. The curiosities of the future which, though real, will seem light to you by comparison.

A BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.—Mr. Webster visited Mr. Adams a short time before his death, and found him reclining on a sofa, evidently in feeble health.

He remarked to Mr. Adams: "I'm glad to see you, sir. I hope you are

"Ah, sir, quite the contrary. I find I am a poor tenant, occupying a house much shattered by time, it sways and trembles with every wind, and what is more sir, the landlord, as near as I can make out, don't intend to make any

ONLY ONED AY AT A TIME -A !a !y had met with quite a serious accident which made a painful surgical operation necessary, and many months confined to her bed, when the physician comforted for the moment, and many

SELFISHNESS REBUKED .- A poor old for? You can't expect to eat the fruit of them?" He raised himself up, and leaning upon his spade, answered. Some one planted trees before I was born and I have eaten the fruit. I now plant for others, to show my grati-tude when I am dead." Thus should Thus should we think and act for the welfare of

THE YOUNG TO TAKE OUR PLACES. -As we get older do not let us be affronted if young men and women crowd us a little, we will have had our day, and we must let them have theirs. When our voices get cracked, let us of such variety of patterns, that it have patience with those who go fleet

Because our leaf is fading, do not let us despise the unfrosted.—Talmadge.

NEVER GIVE WAY TO MELAN-CHOLY.-One great remedy is to take short views of life. Are you happy tache. He is a peculiar-looking now? Are you likely to remain so till in one respect, in that his eyes this evening, or next week, or next month, or next year? Then why destroy present happiness by apprehen-

WHAT IS VANITY, -A Courtier, riding with his soverign amidst the acclamations and splendor of a triumphant procession, asked him "what is wanting here?" And very emphatic was the rewe depend for happiness.

AGE LAYS OPEN THE CHARACTER.-Age seems to take away the power of acting a character, even from those who have done so most successfully during the main part of their lives. The real man will appear, at first fitfully, and then predominately. Time spares the chiseled beauty of stone and

Old age has no terrors for Victor Hugo, who is said to have acknowledged that passing from thirty-nine to forty was the most trying time in his

"But" said a friend, "I should think it a great deal better to be forty than fifty." "Not at all" replied Hugo; "forty years is the old age of youth, while fifty years is the youth of old age."

The Oil Monopolist.

"Did you ever hear how John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil com-pany salted William H. Vanderbilt to the tune of \$1,000,000?" Inquired an otl speculator of the Cleveland correspondent of the Chicago News. "Never."

"I don't believe it ever got into the

papers. You can be certain that Vanderbilt never mentioned it, and Rockefeller never talks business to any one. It got out among the cil talk, It came about in this way; Ro kefeller will manage things his own way, and those who do not care to go it blind and obey orders might as well look out for connections elsewhere. The Standard, with its vast and always widening interests, must be handled like an army on a contin-ual march through the country of the enemy. One head must plan and one hand direct. An order is an order, and, while there can occasionally be a council of war, all the details and many of the decisions come from one man alone. There was a time several years ago that, with public clamor, official investigations, trouble in the oil fields, and the always in creasing burden of management, several of the old-timers among the stockholders felt that the day had come for holding affairs within their defined limits. Mr. Rockefeller did not agree with their conclusions, and quietly gnored all suggestions as to how he should conduct the business. Mr. Sam Andrews, one of the three founders of the Sandard, knew as much as any one the dangers threatening the great monopoly, and on several occasions expressed his opinion freely. Rockefeller said little, but with his Scotch longheadedness laid his plans for a move at the proper moment. Vanderbilt at that time held a comparatively small interest in the Standard, but had secured enough and seen enough to make him wish for more. Rockefeller probed the big millionaire with his usual skill and secured from him a provisional offer covering an amount of stock equal to that held by Andrews. The next time upon which a question of policy came up between Messrs. Andrews and Rockefelier, the latter suggested that if Andrews was dissatisfied with his connection he had better sell out. 'Get me 1,000,000 for my stocks,' said Andrew immediately, "and out I go!" Mr. Rockefeller smiled, and offered him \$700,000 Andrews refused, but after some figuring they compromised on \$900,000. Then Rockefeller took that block of stock, without the addition of one-tenth of a share, and dumped it onto Vanderbilt for \$2,000. The difference went into his own pocket."

"Are Vanderbilt and Rockefeller on good terms?"

"Oh, yes; as such things go. They keep a sharp eye on each other, however, and neither would care to go into a place where the other could give him a squeeze Rockefeller let Vanderbilt into the Standard pecause ne wished the inside on railroad transportation and Vanderbilt went in because he believed it a good The old commotore liked thing. Rockef ller immensely and allowed eim to make his own terms for transportation between Cleveland and New York."

Even his bitterest eremy cannot deny that John D. Rockefeller is one of the most remarkable men of even Oh! only one day at a time,' was the this prolific age. The owner of \$25. cheering answer. The poor sufferer was 000,000 at 40, every cent of which he owes to his own ability and energy times during the following weary weeks and at the head of the most complete and the thought "only one day at a and tyrannical monopoly in the world time" came back with a greeting in- he presents a commercial figure as unique as it is formidable. He took the oil business when in its infancy, and by doing that which Wade did with the telegraph, and Gould and Vanderbilt with the railroads, he kept control of the world's market in h own hands, and made prices or unmade them as he chose. And y t with all the sc res of columns that have been published for and against the Standard, there have never been, to my knowledge, an adequate attempt made to describe the man Rockefeller in his own personality, or to dispassionately sketch him as he appears to hose who know him best.

It is generally understood that he had not a happy boyhood, and it is certainly known that he commenced life w thout the lift of a hand or the loan of a dollar from any man. His fashion now-a-days are so cheap and when our knees are stiffened, let us and with it has been sketched the outadvent from the commission business ide history of the Standard, and such meager portions of the outside history as could be obtained. Mr. Rockefeller in size is a little above the medium. being neither thick-set nor spuare, a bionde of the quiet order, wearing no whiskers, and having a light mus-tache. He i- a peculiar-looking man more than his face, and neith r tells auything that their possessor does not want known. He wears a very quiet manner and is courteous to everybody with whom he comes in contact Long before his present wealth was obtained, or even dreamed of, he was married to Miss Lucy Spellman, a teacher in the Cleveland public schools, and a woman of high culture, beautiful face and engaging manner. She was a daughter of H. B. Spellman, a temperance worker of no little renown some years ago, and closely indenti-fied with the late William E. Dodge of New York in many good works, Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller have been blessed with three daughters, and one son, ranging from 16 to 7 years of Mr. Rockefeller is a member of the

second Baptist Church, located Euclid Averue, and presided over by a minister of sensatianal tendencies. He is superintendant of the Sunday school, as he has been for many years, and is always present when in the city. Mrs. Rockefeller is also in coarge of the infant department. Toether they are two of the staunch pillars of the church, and whenever anything is to be done for the Bap denomination in any part of the country, the president of the Standard is the first man called upon. He is one of the trustees of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that is making the present temperance fight in Onio, and has furnished as much campaign toward the money as any living man. But he is thorough business in his donations, and goe- on a theory of his own. He does not give to everything that comes along, nor (Kansas) Anti-monopolist.

just to get rid of an applicant. He asks close questions and looks into the merits of each case.

This is the social and home-like side of the Standard prince. His business side is another. When he matches his skill in the market against that of another man or combination of men he is relentless cold and determined. His success has come through the buying out, wearing out, crushing out of competitors; but the claim is set up by his friends that he never moved against a man with the purpose of war until he had first offered to take that man's business and property off his hands at a fair and generous

Mr. Rockefeller has kept himself away from the public as much as possible He takes no part in politics and his name is never seen among the delegates at any convention or in the lists of honoray vice presidents of political mass meeting. He keeps his doors closed to interviewers and reporters, and never goes into print to explain or answer anything. He is seldom seen on the business streets, and his face is known to a smaller number of Cleveland people than that of any man whose prominence in wealth and activity equals his own.

A Compassionate Politician.

A politician, when he wants a certain place for one of his henchmen, is no more reluctant to turn out its occupant than Cooley Khan, of Bengal, was to put a live cat in the breeches of a non-paying tenant. There are how-ever, exceptions to all rules and the autobiography of Thurlow Weed shows that he was an excellent politician. In 1861, a number of New York merchants asked Mr. Weed to secure a consular appointment for a veteran clerk who, being an Englishman, wanted to go home to end his days there. He says:

Mr. Seward requested his son Frederick, the assistant secretary, to find a place for him. I went to the department with Frederick, and in looking over his consular register carefully, his eye finally rested upon Falmouth, where, upon examination, he found that the consul was an Englishman, and had held the office more than twenty years.

It was decided, therefore, that one Englishman should give place to another, that other being an Americanized Englishman.

I reported this determination to the secretary, who immediately sent my friend's name to the president, and when the messenger returned with Mr. Lincoln's approval, Mr. Hunter, the chief clerk, was directed to fill up the commission and obtain the president's signature in time for me to take it to New York that afternoon.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., I went to Mr. Hunter for the commission, which lay before him on his desk. He rose somewhat deliberately (as was his manner), took the commission in his hand and delivered it to me without speaking, but with evident reluctance.
I said, "Is it all right, Mr. Hunter?"

"I have obeyed o: ders." "But," I added, "you do not seem leased. Is there anything wrong

about the appointment?" "I have nothing to say about the ap-pointment, but I have never discharged a duty since I came into the department with so much regret." He said:

"The first commission that I filled out when I came into this office, twenty-six years ago, was for Mr. Fox, our consul at Falmouth, who succeeded his then recently deceased father, who received his appointment from President Washington. "The Consular accounts of Mr. Fox

are as neatly and accurately kept as those of Gen. Washington during the Revolution. I think he is the best Consul in the service of the Govern-You will judge, therefore, whether the removal of such a Consul is not calculated to occasion regret." When he finished, while he stood looking at me with his pen in his hand,

I deliberately tore the commission into strips, threw them into the waste paper basket, and left the department for the When I explained in New York what

had occurred at Washington, it was approved, not only by the gentleman who had asked me to interest myself, but by the applicant himself.

THE disputatious brother in the Grange sends in his complaint. There are several of him, each with a complaint. He says, "I think it unkind to find fault with a member of the Grange who tries to correct what is going wrong." Why yes, to be sure, it going wrong." Why yes, to be sure, it does have the appearance of unkindness, when mere fault-finding is the purpose of criticism, but the whole life of the disputatious brother is unkind. He vexes his fellows, he disturbs the serenity on every accasion, he is a severe trial to those whose lives he attempts to regulate, by a standard not squared by the golden rule. No:there is no unkindness in pointing out his offensive manner. He must review his own life and make an effort to regulate it by philanthropic sentiment. While he sends in his complaint he is not the only one who has offered, comment on the description His long suffering fellows have sent in expressions of thanks for the remarks that single him out as an offensive creature. It appears he has his exsistence in many Granges, and in each he is an element of discord. Will he, in the future try that introspection which is needed to give him true understanding of his foible; then try to conform to the unwritten law which makes him but an equal integral part of the body he disturbs? Then he will assume less prominence as a perpetual regulator.

-From the Husbandman, Elmira
N. Y.

If they persist in making an attempt to hold on to the millions of acres to which they have no legal claim they may arouse a public sentiment that will not rest satisfied with a restoration of the acres that have been illegally acquired, but will de-mand that every foot of land given to the railroad shall be restored to the people. If the railroad kings are wise they will not foolishly provoke a contes , that if once begun, there is no telling where it will end .- Irish World.

Among the barbarisms of the 19th. century which will excite the surprise and almost the incredulity of the 20th, slavery, land monoply, and private ownership of rail highways. - Topeka

Pouths' Pepantment.

THE OLD READING CLASS.

WILL CABLTON.

I cannot tell you, Genevieve, how oft it comes to me -That rather young old reading class in Dis-

That row of elecutionists who stood so straight in line,
And charged at standard literature with amiable design.

We did not spare the energy in which our

words were c ad; gave the meaning of the text by all the light we had: But still, I fear, the ones who wrote the lines

we read so free Would scarce have recegnized their work in District Number Three.

Outside, the snow was smooth and cleanthe Winter's thick-laid dust; e storm it made the windows speak at every sudden gust; Bright sleigh-bells threw us pleasant words when travelers would pass;
The maple-trees along the road stood shivering

in their class; Beyond, the white-browed cottages estling cold and dumb, And far away the mighty world seemed

beckening us to come—
The wonderous world, of which we what had been and might be, In that old-fashioned reading-class of District Number Three.

We took a hand at History-its altars spires and flames-And uniformly mispronounced the most im-

portant names; vandered through Biography, and gave our fancy play,

And with some subjects fell in loveonly for one day"
In Romance and Philosophy we

many a point, And made what poems we assailed to creak at every joint;

And many authors that we love, you with me will agree, Were first time introduced to us in District Number Three. You recollect Susanna Smith, the teacher's

sore distress, Who never stopped at any pause—a sort of And timid young Sylvester Jones, of incon-

sistent sight, no stumbled on the easy words, and read the hard ones right?

And Jennie Green, whose doleful voice was always clothed in black?

And Samuel Hicks, whose tones induced the plastering all to crack?

And Andrew Tubbs, whose various mouths were quite a show to see?

Alas! we can not find them now in District

And Jasper Jenckes, whose tears would flow

at each pathetic word, eHe's in the prize-fighting business now, and hits them hard, I've heard;)

And Benny Bayne, whose every tone he murmered as in fear, (His tongue is not so timid now; he is an auctioneer;)
And Lanty Wood, whose voice was just en-

deavoring hard to change,
And leaped from hoarse to fiercely shrill with most surpassing range; Also his sister Mary Jane, so full of

prudish glee,
Alas! they're both in higher schools than District Number Three. So back these various voices come, though

long the years have grown,
i sound uncommonly distinct through memory's telephone; are full of melody, and bring a

sense of cheer,
And some can smite the rock of time, and
summon forth a tear;

summon forth a tear;
But one sweet voice comes back to me
whenever sad I grieve,
And sings a song, and that is yours, O peerless Geneveive! It brightens up the olden times, and throws.

a smile on me—
A silver star amid the clouds of District Number Three.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:-I once heard a temperance lecturer say when asked if he really believed the trinperance workers would succeed in their attempt to exterminate intemperance; "Succeed, of course we will succeed! Have we not hundreds of thousands of boys on our side? What can withstand such an army?

Do you hear that boys? It is you who count in this grand army. On you they depend for success.

Perhaps he thought the girls were an unimportant factor, as he did not mention them, but I do not, and I want to say to you, both boys and girls, that whatever your interest in this problem that so many are endeavoring to soive, it is a legacy that will be less you by your fathers unsolved. Prepare yourselves for the struggle, for at no distant day it will rest with you alone,

Welcome Annabel, and many thanks for your temperance article. No, the waste basket is not for such words as jours. May your noble resolve to work for temperance be adhered to and may success crown your carnest efforts.

I hope to hear from all the nieces and nephews soon. AUNT PRUE.

The Woodchuck.

The follo-ing is a three minute speech delivered by one of the youngest members of Battle Creek Grange,

Worthy Master:- The subject that I have chosen is one that I have his ballot for a man who personates a never heard discussed inside of Grange halls. Still it is one of great importance, especially to the small

boy and dog, viz. the Woodchuck. Some warm day in spring you happen to look down the meadow fence, and you see him lying out in the sun enjoying himself to his heart's content. You tear into the house, load the shotgun with buck shot, call the dog and with blood in your eye start for that tarnal woodchues. You go around the barn and down the lane dog in one hand, aud gun in the other. You crawl on your hands and knees 40 or 60 rods, you are wet to the skin and covered with mud to the waist. When you raise up for a shot you are startled with the fact that he excluded.

has disappeared. you kick the dog, vow vengeance on Mr. Woodchuck, and go back to the house. You are met by the small boy, who has been viewing proceedings from the top of the gate post, and he blandly says, "have you got him," for an answer he is told to mind his business, and go to piling that wood, as he was told, and not to be caught fooling his time away like that again.

As the spring days brighten into summer, the woodchuck grows in proportion. He is no longer one, his family numbers perhaps a score. He all the dogs in the neighborhood, is minus one foot, and has a trap or two upon the others that remain. He is "monarch of all he surveys." When in the having time in June you mow into several volcanoes of sand and gravel, break half a dozen sections, you wish every woodchuck was in the torrid regions. You follow and hunt him most persistently, for you are bound to have him, and in the fall you succeed, and Mr. Woodchuck has 'o give up, and in figuring up your account with him it stands somehing as follows:

...\$1.10

NED MAYO. The Use of the Hours.

Some one says "The hours perish and are laid to our charge; by perseverance the very odds and ends of time may be worked into results of the greatest value.

During the winter season the sun sinks so early in the west, that many now have more time away from their daily pursuits than they do at other times of the year. A large number of us are away from the literary societies, temperance lodges and lectures so enjoyable and instructive; but have as much spare time as would be occupied in preparing for and attending them, that might be profitably used mencion a few.

The reading of travels would make one more acquainted with the different parts of the earth. The history of foreign nations, their laws, customs and religious worship for the past and but that which seems the most essential for the public in genreal, is a more thorough knowledge of the topics of the day. A long list of vital questions are now awaiting solution at the ballot box, but to be brief, I will only name prohibition or license, protection and free trade and woman's suffrage.

Why need the people more information upon these questions? Because law is the sentiment expressed by the ballot, and the voters need to be able to cast their votes understandingly as to what they re voting for and against. Th strength of the liquor traffic is the law protecting it and do you wish to be a supporter of a law that he.ps to destroy the peace of our homes? that fills our almshouses and prisons with occupants?

The sentiment of the ballot has given free trade an advantage to the English who will sell cheap until our manufactories are silent; then sells for what they can extort. Are you an upholder of a law that is against your own country's interest?

The law estimates women's judgment unqualified to represent the ballot. Therefore, she is seemingly beneath the ignorant foreigner who has no interest in our government and never will have; but thanks to Him who will prove truth and right conquerors over all such narrow-minded prejudice, for this movement for woman's suffrage is making progress in our land, and it would be well for woman to be improving her leisure moments, in preparing for the new responsibilities and opportunities

awaiting her. There is also another reason why the public should use the spare hours in study of the questions effecting the nation's interest.

Six months hence, conventions will be called to select candidates for the presidency of these United States; not long after, each home will be represented by a ballot or ballots for the election of a person to fill this high position and each voter ought to so educate his views, that he may cast platform of principles, which will purify, protect and elevate the home.

In conclusion, I would ask the husbands and fathers if they have made any provision for the leisure time of their families which these long winter evenings will give in the shape of such reading matter as will not weaker but rather strengthen their intellects, thereby aiding them to gain a practical education, making each home a branch corner stone of the nation the brier bush and Benny sat patiently and a supporter of the highest inter-

ests of humanity.

Aggle E. Simmons.

THE State Agricultural College is the only educational institution in the State from which girls are How Benny Sent Notes to Mamma.

Out in a part of the country where it is very hilly there stands a red house at the foot of a steep hill whose side is covered with birch and pine trees and a thick under growth of brush. In that house lived two little children, and what do you think they did one

Their mama was busy baking, and they went to play by the little brook in the yard. They were making a bridge of stones there and that morning finshed it. Then Susie's white kitten tried it, and stepped across without once wetting her dainty feet, Now that's done and what'll

do next?" a-ked restless Susie. has thrown up several wagon loads of "I know," said Benny; "let's go up dirt in the meadow, has whipped out the hill and find where the brook be gins. It's hard elimbing, and mother thinks I ain,t big enough; but I'm bigger now than I was the last time I asked her."

"Well let's go toen," said Susie. eagerly, and off they started, hand in hand at first'but they soon found they each needed two hands to catch hold of the bushes and projecting rocks, as they climbed up the hill close by the little bed of the brook. Up and up they went; it was pretty tiresome but there was fun in it, for the white kitten ran nimbly ahead and kept stopping for them, and the brook seemed to laugu out loud as it danced merrily to meet

"Haven;t we gone as much as a mile? " aeked Susie at last, winding her arms around a young birch tree, while she stopped to take breath.
"No, not more than three quarters, I guess," said Benny. 'See there's our chimney down there, and smoke going

"Oh, then let's hurry!" Susie ex claimed; and, as she pushed around a thick briery bush there was the white kitten waiting for them just ahead, and there at last was the bubbling spring gushing from the rocks, the birthplace of their brook.

out. Mother, s making pies."

"Oh, Susie, make a cup of your hand and drink some water," said Benny, said Benny, bending down to do it himself.

"I can't; I can't! I am caught in the briers," cried Susie, struggling as she spoke to disengage herself; but it seemed as if every thorn on the bushereached out to catch at her, and she

couldn't get away

Benny ran to help her, but only got is hands scratched; and, when Susio turned her head, the briers caught her curls, so that she could not move away more without her hair being pulled. This was too discoursging, and she began to cry.
"Oh, dear! I wish mams was here,"

said Benny, looking wistfully down in numerous ways of which I will at the top of the home chimney below. "Mamma! mamma!" he shouted as loud as he could, but the wind blew the wrong way, and carried the shout up hill instead of down. Then he said he would go home and tell her to come.

"Oh no, no!" begged Susie. "I don't dare to be left alone; there might be present, would be interesting to some; bears among the trees, or a snake. Don't go, Benny."
"Well, I won't,"said Benny; "but I

wish I had some scissors or a knife, anyhow. I'm big enough." Then, he sat down by Susie. and

they wondered what they should do.
Would they have to go without dinner or supper? Would they have to stay all night there on the hill? "Oh, I am so tired!" said Susie, moving ner head a little; but it hurt so that

she began to cry again. The little white kitten rubbed against her and purred, but it could not help her. Yes, it could help her! A bright idea flashed through Benny's mind. "Let's send a note to mamma by kitty!

he exclaimed. "I've got some paper in my pocket and a little stub end of a pencil, and I can print!" Susie stopped crying, and watched with great interest while Benny slowly

printed these words on a torn slip of paper: "DeeR MaMa We aiR up here Tanglid in a BRiRe Bush. Cum!'

Then he found a piece of string in his pocket, and tied the note around the white kitten's neck. When that was done, he turned her head down the hill toward home, and clapping his hands at her said in dreadful tones: "Scat! Scat!"

The frightened kitten darted down the hill, and was quickly out of sight among the bushes

'Now, mamma will come!" said Suste with a sigh of relief. But Benny had thought of something else. "I'm going to send a letter in a beat

now, he said, and again he slowly penned on another ragged slip: "De-R MaMa We aiR up heRe TaugILD in a BRiRe. Cum. This he fastened to a piece of birchbark, and launched it down the little

tumbling stream, which carried it swiftly out of sight. Now, she'll come pretty soon," he said, sitting down in perfect faith to

Their mamma baked her bread that morning, and then she baked pies and made cookies before she had time to think much about them. Then she stepped to the door to see how they were getting along, and called them; but there was no answer.

The wind blew in her face, and the white kitten rubbed agains't her feet. "Where are the children, kittie?" she asked, looking down; and then she spied the note tied around the white furry neck. She took it off and read

the blurred words: "De R MaMa We aiR up heRe TangLID in a BRiRe Bush. Cum.

She caught her sunbonnet off the nail and started, but hardly knew which way to go. They were up the hill, of course; but she might miss them. As she stood irressolute, right in sight down the brook came the little birch bark raft, with a piece of paper pluned to it which was too wet to read: but it told her all she wanted to know for now it was plain that they had gone along by the brook.

So she started swiftly to the hills pushing the bushes aside, with the lit tle white kitten running before her; and, as it w s not nearly a mile, nor even a quarter, that the little ones had gone, she soon reached the spot where Susie stood weeping in the grasp of waiting at her side.

Was there ever a tangle that a mamma would not set right? Gently and skilfully, she freed first the curls and then the little dress and then with her light hearted girl and boy followed the stream back again just in time to meet Papa as he came to dinner.

The newspapers startle us all. now and then, with headings such as "Disastrous Corner in Lard." "Terrible Break in the Oil Corner." "Frenzy in the Chicago Exchange; the great Pork Corner all gone to pieces." High principled men do not cry their eyes out when they hear of this kind of disaster. Some men even smile, rub their hands, utter exclamations of pleasure, and express the opinion that "it serves

the speculators right."

But what is a Corner? Let us go back to the origin of the thing, like the old fashioned authors who, when they wrote the "History of the Isle of Dogs," gan with the creation of the world and the fall of man.

Corners appear to have been invented at the time of the tulip mania in Europe, about 1635. When the tulip was introduced into the northern regions of Europe, about the the year 1600, it excited the liveliest admiration for the brilliancy and variety of its colors. The price of rare bulbs rose every season, until several varieties were worth their weight in gold, Then the trade degenerated into gambling, and corners were made. For instance a great lord would order April 1, a bulb of fashionable species to be delivered to him on October 1, the price then to be two hundred pounds. When October first arrived the ruling price was one hundred and fifty pounds. The great lord did not want the tulip; he was only specu-lating. Nor did the seller have any bulbs, or expect to have any, for he, too, was a speculator. Accordingly on October 1, the nobleman paid him the 250 pounds which he would have cleared if the contact had involved a reality and that ended the transaction. If the bulb had been worth on October the first 250 pounds, the nobleman would have recovered fifty pounds and the speculator would have lost that amount. A corner in bulbs was made when a dealer would slip over to Holland, ascertain how many of the bulbs (for which, at that date, there was the largest demand) were in existence, buy

as many of them as he could, and keep them out of the market until he had created an artificial scarcity. Then the price rose and he would sell. The tulip corner was comparatively innocent, because tulips are not one of the necssaries of life. But what shall we say of a corner in pork, in corn, in oil, in wheat, in oats, in potatoes? What shall we say of millionaires who by a system of lies made a poor widow pay a dollar and fifty cents more for her winter barrel of flour than it

is fairly worth?

Take, for example, the wheat corner of 1879, described by Mr. Henry D. Lloyd in the North American Review A few very rich men put their heads and their millions of dollars together to buy a mountain of wheat, First they got fifty articles published in the papers predicting low prices—very low prices. Telegrams from various markets of Europe appeared, all speaking of tie immense quantity of wheat coming forward, The speculators sold even a million bushels or so at low rates. At length when they have bought from twenty to fifty millions of bushels, they stop selling except at a price which no legitimate buyer can afford to pay, Read what Mr. Lloyd says about it. "The price was run down to eighty-one and a half cents per bushel. When all the wheat and contracts to be had were obtained the price was raised one dollar and thirty-three cents., "During the winter four hundred vessels lay in New York harbor, the owners pleading for wheat, even at rumously low

rates of freight.' In other words, farmers sold their wheat at losing prices, poor men paid high prices for their flour, ship owners high prices for their flour, ship owners suffered serious loss, and all interests suffered in order that six grasping suffered in order than suffered in ord suffered. in order t merciless men might make two mil

lions dollars each. We should like to be a king for about half an hour just to place such speculators where they would do their country most good. Happily their cornerings often corner them, and their ill gotten millions are gone in a click. of the telegraph. - Youth's Companion

Monopoly Must go.

When Herbert Spencer was in this country last year, he said he feared that the fate of the Italian Republics of the middle ages would be ours. While wealth is increasing with marvelous rapidity, argued he, it is accu-mulating in the hands of a few, and these few are enslaving the many.

The spirit of monopoly lost Venice and Genoa their freedom. Their merchants got up "corners" in the carrying trade of the world, and amassed enormous fortunes thereby.

The patriotism of the masses were played upon in the interest of these "corners." The wealth so acquired was used in rearing grand palaces, fostering art and killing political liberty.

Are we not witnessing the same process here? Our millioners have already grown into a good-size regiment. The majority of them have made their money in watering stock, getting up "corners" in this or that, and by humbugging the public generally. Some of them are already experts in buying up legislators and party con ventions, and even voters.

The tainted wealth which privileges and monopolies created i. dangerous to Democratic instituti ns. If government by the people, for people is to live, then this enemy must be zealously kep within narrow bounds. The party which has ruled the nation for more than twenty years is responsible for the strength which monopoly has attained. That party must be throst from power if Ameri can freedom is to continue a reality, and not the empty shell to Italian freedom was reduced.-N. Y. World.

It is rather a matter of congratulation that the very rich Senators are reported to be extremely disgusted with the positions assigned them on the committees of the Senate. They had no sort of pretense in experience, public service, or special knowledge to more important positions. they seemed to have imagined that their riches entitled them to some special consideration, and it is well that this imagination should be dispelled. In the far West it has become so much a matter of course that the Senatorships should go to the richest men in the State who care about it that an election to the Senate has several times had very much the appearance of an auction.-N. Y. Times.

Boys and Trades.

An article on silk manufactures printed in another column deals with a stumbling-block to American industry which the *Tribune* has before taken occasion to discuss. The writer finds that the manufacturers are obliged to bring from Europe skilled workmen at high wages because a large proportion of Americans refuse to give two years to learning a trade at which they are sure of earning a comfortable livelihood for the rest of their lives.

It is to the general decay of apprenticeship system that we have to attribute much that is dangerous and extravagant in social t ndencies and trade management. American boys too seldom choose to take up a respectable trade in the thorough manner that makes both the occupation and them selves honorable. They propose without consideration of ability to enter the profession or to become immedia-tely rich men—to be, in short, "as good as any body." They pass through the public schools, and are apt to emerge half-taught, shallow and inefficient with no preparation for the practical work of life.

Those who have the sound sense to see how much better is a good trade than a precarious scramble for bread find too often that the unions stand in the way. Meanwhile the foreigner who has thoroughly studied his work steps into factory and shop, takes the remunerative places, and thrives as indus-try and knowledge always thrive. The American presently, perhaps, yields his ambitions and shambles through sham work in a trade for which he has had no proper training. and in which for him there is little possibility of rising from workman to master. The most cheerful optimist cannot but perceive and lament the growing spirit of contempt for good manual labor, and the ignorant asumption, cheap "smartness" and dishonesty that are the inevitable outcome of that spirit.

Monopoly.

It is not within the province of the Rural New Yorker to take part in any party politics. or to influence our readers to vote for the candidates of the one or the other political factions, but we do take it upon ourselves to ad vise our friends that it is best to fully understand the position upon which candidates running for office may stand, before casting their votes; to see how they may stand regarding the great question which is agitating the people to-day, viz., that of mo

Capitalists are taking up millions of scres of grazing land in the Western States, and stocking them with immense herds, thereby crowding down and out the more unpretentious stock grower; corporations are investing millions in special industries, and crushing out, by the power of money. all attempts at competition; railroads buy up Congressmen to grant them immense tracts or land, and then they leed their patrous by charging ex tortionate rates, and in other ways abusing the public, who gave them their existence. The Northern Pa cific railroad was granted 42,000,000 acres, a tract seven times as large as the State of Massachusetts, the sale of which will probably pay the expenses of the road. There is, however, no question as to whether the Northern Pacific will be run in the interests of the corporation, or the public. These great monopolies, and others of a similar nature, control with a hand of iron many thousands of laborers, suppress all legal attempts at competition, evil can only be accomplished by putting into the National and State legislatures righteous minded law-makers and, electing to all judicial and executive offices men who will honestly enforce the laws. To-day there are by far too many National and State office holders, who are nothing more or less than the paid workers of monopoly.

And go we say, farmers, be careful, and vote for the right man, a man fearless in the cause of justice; if possible, a man from among yourselves, who may represent in a fitting manner the interests of agriculture and the community at large.

We think it is the intention of the Democrat majority in Congress to have a quiet unimportant session. Here ofore when ever they have at tempied to manufacture thunder for a Presidential campaign in Congress they bave blundered terribly, and their work has reacted on them. It will no doubt be their aim this time to be very circumspect, and not loose any ground this winter. But we are of the opinion that the Democratic tendency to blunder will assert itself in good time. All the Republicans have to do is watch and wait. Democratic indiscretion will be Republican opportunity this time as heretofore. - West Point (Neb) Republican.



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N. B.—Every woman, sickly or healthy, should read Dr. Pengelly's book, "Advice to Mothers." Free to any lady. Postage in sealed

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Send for new Catalogue, free to all; the will prove valuable to you. Address, plainly D EDWARD P. CLOUD,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAROO.

TIME-TABLE - DECEMBER 9. 1888.

Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, Kulamazon Express arrives, Evening Express,	4 4	P. 9	36
MailDay Express,	-	2	08

Night Express, Accommodation leaves, Kalamazoo Express arrives, Atlantic Express,____ New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evenius Express west and Night Express cast daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carryins passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (cast) at firm... and No. 20 (west) at 7:1, bring passengers for east at 12: 7, P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, God. Manager, Detroit, J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent, Chicago, O W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE Stand and time- th meridian.

NY&ONY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr.

Ar. Allegan Ar. Kalamazoo Ar. Schoolcraft Ar. Three Rivers Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Toledo Ar. Cleveland	8 47 " 9 49 " 10 17 " 10 45 " 11 12 " 5 32 P M	5 15 " 6 15 " 6 54 " 7 24 " 7 52 "	1) 55 4 1 45 Pm 8 87 4 4 50 4
Ar. Buffalo	3 31 AM	12 46 PM	2 20 4
Prince of the Col	NY & B	N a d CE	Pr.
Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleverand Ar. Toledo	6 32 "		

6 00 · · 3 5 · · · 6 80 · · 4 06 · · 7 12 · · 4 42 · · · 9 12 · · · / 4 40 · · · 9 32 · · · 6 55 · · · All trains connect at White Pigeon with train main line M. E. WATTLES,

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. B: Passenger Time Table.

GOING NORTH. NO. 1. NO 3. NO. 5. NO. 7:

Richmond "	2 87 PM	10 32 "	9 52 4	1
Sturgis "Kalamazoo Ar Kalamazoo Liv Grand Rapips Ar Grand Rapids Liv Cadillac Ar Cadillac Liv Traverse City Ar Petoskey "Mackinaw City "	7 15 A M	5 13 PM 6 52 " 7 02 " 9 02 "	5 14 AM 6 52 " 7 13 " 9 22 " 9 50 " 2 30 PM 3 2 "	2 52 4 3 57 4 4 45 4 9 50 4
Mackinaw City "	GOING		8 00 "	6 00 4
STATIONS.	NO. 2.	NO. 4.	NO. 6.	NO. 8.
Mackinaw City Ly Petoskey			6 10 AM 7 38 " 9 15 "	9 15 PI

Cincinnati ____Lv.

Kalamazoo ___ Lv. 8 37 "
Sturgis____ " 10 04 " Richmond ____ Ar, 4 27 PM 4 67 AM 4 68 Richmond ____ 17 05 " 12 30 PM 12 35 No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No 8 leaves Mackinaw

City daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sundly.

Woodruff sleeping cars on N. s. aza between Ole climati 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, Glebbase City. A. B. LEET, Geni Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK B. B. Corrected Time-Table December 1, 1883,

TRAINS WESTWARD .- CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.

No. 2. Day Pacific Express Ex. Sun. Ex. Sun. Daily. 6 40 AM S 0) PM 4 0 PM 7 52 " 7 902 " 5 20 " 6 25 " 10 15 " 6 25 " 10 15 " 3 50 " 4 12 " Haskells___ 5 25 " C,RI&P Cros 147 " Ar. Ulicago ____ 2 45 "

TRAINS EASTWARD, - CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME. No. 1. Limited Atlantic Ex, Sun. Ex, Sun. Daily. Ex, Sun. Ex, Sun. | STATIONS, | Mail | Ex. Sun | Daily. | Ex. Sun | Daily. | Ex. Sun | Daily. | Ex. Sun | Ex. Sun | Ex. Sun | Mail | Ex. Sun | Mail | Ex. Sun | Ex. Sun | Ex. Sun | Mail | Ex. Sun | Ex. Sun | Mail | Ex. Sun | Ex. Sun | Mail | Ex. Sun | Ex. Sun

All trains run by central meridian time.

Nos. 3, and 6, daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

†Trains stop for passengers only when signated.

Pullman Palace cars are run through without change between Chicago and Port Huron Detroit, East Saginaw Bay City, Hamilton, Niaga'a Falls, Definite, New York, Toronto, Montreel and Boston.

Dining cars on 3 and 6 West Battle Creek.

GEO. B. RENEYS.

Traffic Manager.

General Manager

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The Manistee District Pomona Grange, No. 21, will hold its next regular meeting at Cleon, Manist e county, January 8, 1884. The election of officers will take place. All members of the Order or e cordially invited.

Yours fra ernsily, George B. TAYLOR, Sec'y. Sherman, Dec. 20, 1883.

Washtenaw County Pomona Grange, No. 7, P. of H, will meet with Salem Grange, No. 376, at Salem Grange hall on Wednesday, January

16, 1884, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
J. EVARTS SMITH, Sec'y.
Ypsilanti, Dec. 29, 1883.

A special session of Van Buren County Grange will be held in Lawrence on Thursday, January 10.

Open session at 1:30 P. M., when the following exercises will be presented:

Easay. Mrs. Will Taylor. Declamation, Jessie Branch. Essay, Mrs. H. Christie. Address, Alfred Jennings. All fourth degree members are in-JASON WOODMAN, Lect. Paw Paw, Dec. 29, 1883.

A special meeting of Kalamazoo county Grange will be held with Galesburg Grange, No. 18, on Thursday the tenth of January. The Grange will be called to order at 10

o'clock A. M. sharp.
It is expected all standing committees and officers will be ready to re-

At 2P. M. the doors will be opened to the public and Worthy Master Woodman will deliver an adnress and afterward install the officers of the county Grange. A good time is anticipated and everybody invited.

J. Q. Adams.

Galesburg, Dec. 22d, 1383.

In the report of the Worthy Lecturer, at the late session of the State Grange, he recommended that "The Declaration of Purposes" be kept in stock for gratuitous distribution. We are prepared to respond to calls for L C. Starkey this purpose. Send in your orders.

PARSONS' Business College at Kalamazoo is an institution that we can H, Wood recommend.

The manufacture of salt in this state has grown from 4,000 barrels in 1860 to 2,882,165 barrels in 1883. The Patrick Sha factory price of salt in Michigan has gone down from \$1,80 per barrel in 1866 to 80 cents per barrel in 1883.

These changes have taken place

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Miss. Frances L. Steward succeeds Capt. Spencer as postmaster at Ypsi-

Grand Travers Herald.

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eign Languages.

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Tuition free. Club Boarding.

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For the year 1883 the terms begin as follows: SPRING TERM February 20 Examintion for Admission, February 20 and September 4. For Catalogue apply to R. G. BAIRD, Secretary.

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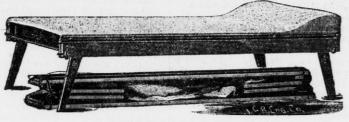
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This invention supplies a long-felt want for a cheap portable bed, that can be put away in a small space when not in use, and yet make a roomy, comfortable bed when wanted. Of the many cots that are in the market there is not one, cheap or expensive, on which a comfortable night's rest can be had. They are all narrow, short, without spring, and in fact no bed at all. While The Bedette folds into as small space, and is as light as anything can be made for durability, when set up it furnishes a bed long enough for the largest man, and is as comfortable to lie upon as the most expensive bed.

It is so constructed that the patent sides, regulated by the patent adjustable tension cords, form the most perfect spring bed The canvas covering is not tacked to the frame, as on all cots, but is made adju table, so that it can be taken off and put on again by any one in a few minutes, or easily tightened, should it become loose, at any time, from stretching.

It is a perfect spring bed, as ft and easy, without springs or mattress. For warm weather it is a complete bed, without the addition of anything; for cold weather it is only necessary to add sufficient clothing.

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I am willing you should use my letter, for I am not afraid to tell what a wonderful cure your medicine is, and I would like all who suffer to try it.

Yours respectfully, MRS. SARAH RANDOLPH I shall always remember gratefully the good health your medicine has brought my daughter.

Lewis Randolph.

N. B.—This was a case of suppression. Many a girl by the use of Zoa-Phora at the critical period of development might be careful. ment might be saved from life-long suffering and expense.

(Continued from last week.)

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1 Silver Plated Tea Set 75	00
	00
1 Good Kitchen Stove and Furnishings 45	00
	00
	00
1 Satin Lined Overcoat	00
1 handsome Dressing Gown	00
1 Fine Smoking Jacket 20	00
1 Smoking Jacket	00
1 Tilting Silver Plated Pitcher and Cup	00
24 Cases Silver Plated Ware	
100 Silver Plated Napkin Rings	
12 Silver Plated Butter Dishes	00
12 Nickel Plated Watches 75	00
20 Fine Silver Plated Castors	~ ~
15 Fine Traveling Bags 75	00
6 Fine Trunks	00
1 Lady's Gold Hunting Case Watch	00
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36 Knit Jersey Jackets	00
12 Sets Combs and Brushes in handsome cases. 19	00
50 Pair Silk Suspenders	00
	50
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